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Military Gazette

Successor to the Canadian Militia Gazette.

VOL. X.
No. 24.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 15, 1895.

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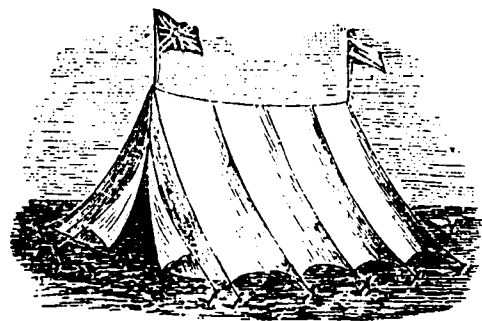
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News of the Service.

NOTE.—Our readers are respectfully requested to contribute to this department all items of Military News affecting their own corps, districts or friends, coming under their notice. Without we are assisted in this way we cannot make this department as complete as we would desire. Remember that all the doings of every corps are of general interest throughout the entire militia force. You can mail a large package of manuscript, so long as not enclosed in an envelope, for one cent. At any rate, forward copies of your local papers with all references to your corps and your comrades. Address,

EDITOR, CANADIAN MILITARY GAZETTE,
P.O. Box, 2179, Montreal, Que.

Halifax, N. S.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the lecture, which was to be delivered on the 2nd inst. by Major Oxley, H.G.A., had to be postponed until the 9th inst.

The several companies of the H.G.A. have received the government grant of eight days' pay, and when the company dues, etc., were deducted from it there was not much of it left, hardly enough to drink the Finance Minister's health with.

The H.G.A. have had a small building erected for them in rear of the gun shed. The officers are fitting it up as an orderly room, armory, etc. This accommodation was much needed.

The Royal Berkshire regiment has arrived from the West Indies, and the King's regiment has departed for the same station. In less than twenty-four hours after arrival the King's made the usual transfers of squarepushers (sweethearts) to the Berks, the new soldiers, and the old squarepushers are to be seen billing and cooing together as if they knew each other from infancy. Of course there were a few crocodile tears shed at the dockyard gate as the King's marched through to embark, but the slaveys, who sheds the crocodiles like their more staid sisters, usually console themselves by "catching on" to another Tommy that same evening. The first thing they will have to do is to become used to the change in the color of the facings, the Berks being a royal regiment wear blue facings.

I am sending you some newspaper cuttings dealing with the history, arrival, departure, etc., of the regiments. They might be of some interest to your readers of Upper Canada where both of these

regiments distinguished themselves.

[Echo, December 4th.]

The 1st battalion Royal Berkshire regiment is the old 49th, ever a sacred number—a seven of sevens—to Canadians, particularly of the province they did so much to save. The 49th was Brock's regiment; it was while leading a detachment of the 49th, and its militia supports, at Queenstown that he fell; their idol he had long been, now he was become their hero; and the hero of Upper Canada forever. As the war progressed most of the activity of both regiments, the 8th King's and the 49th Foot, were centered in Upper Canada. Both had given detachments to the cordon of defence that guarded the frontier from 45 degrees which touches the St. Lawrence at St. Regis; both had done bravely there, the 49th Foot, with Lieut.-Col. McMillan, Glengarries and militia. At the successful assault upon the American fort opposite the 8th King's, with Glengarries and militia, under Major Macdonnell, at Ogdensburg, where that officer's despatch says: "I turned his right with the detachment of the King's regiment," and mentions particularly two of his officers, Captain Eustice and Lieutenant Ridge.

On that memorable day, the 13th October, 1812, four companies of the 49th, with Lieutenant-Colonel Evans, of the 8th (King's) as brigade major, occupied Fort George, some of the 8th being in garrison at Fort Mississauga. A detachment of the 49th, under Capt. Dennis, garrisoned the heights at Queenston, supported by a body of the York volunteers, and, after the death of their beloved commander, held the village until relief, under Major-General Sheaffe, an officer of the 49th, arrived, and accomplished that glorious victory. In June, 1813, the battle of Stony Creek was fought, under Colonel Harvey, the 49th under Major Plendereath, and the 8th under Major Ogilvie, doing splendid work. During the same month Fitzgibbon, with his forty men, some volunteers from other regiments, but mostly 49th men, made that renowned capture of nearly 600 of the enemy at Beaver Dam, which the courage of a woman—Laura Secord—led up to. The 8th men, however, part of DeHaven's force at Twelve-Mile Creek, came up to receive the prisoners taken. The 49th, whose headquarters were at Kingston after the death of Brock, formed part of the gallant Morrison's force at Chrysler's farm, where the Canadian Government has lately placed a shaft to record the victory. When Fort George was taken by the enemy, fifty men of the 49th were left behind to destroy the magazines, all of whom were made prisoners. In Colonel Bishop's attack on Black Rock some of the 8th King's, the 41st and 49th, with a few militia, formed the victorious force. And two days be-

fore six men of the 49th, under Ensign Winder, with 34 militia, under Col. T. Clark, had surprised Fort Schlosser, destroying the enemy's boats and carrying off the stores.

At the battle of Lundy's Lane the 49th were not present, having been ordered previously to the lower provinces, but the 8th King's were there, and shared in the fourteen mile return march under a burning July sun, when Drummond, having arrived with reinforcements for Riall, who had been unable to hold his ground of the morning, ordered the retreating forces to return. Arriving on the ground half an hour before sunset, the battle of Lundy's Lane was fought in the semi-darkness of a July evening, and both bones and buttocks of the gallant men of the 8th who helped to win the brilliant victory have been found on the field within a year or two. With loving reverence, holy rites and patriotic honors, the Lundy's Line Historical Society committed the few mortal remains to consecrated ground in Lundy's Lane cemetery, where, with other similar records of the past, the coffin lies underneath the handsome column our government has lately placed there to the memory of our brave defenders.

But this letter is already too long, I fear, and though more may be said on the subject, I hope it will not fail of its end, that of reminding Canadians of the claims upon us both the outgoing and incoming regiments at Halifax have, and inciting us to show their present representatives such honors as we may while they are with us.—"S. A. C." in Mail and Empire.

[Echo, December 6th.]

The King's regiment embarked on the troopship Pavoia this morning, leaving the barracks about 10 o'clock. There were many friends on hand to bid good-bye to men of the King's, and the gathering included numbers of the weaker sex, many of whose eyes were dimmed with tears. The band played the usual farewell airs and the trooper sailed at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

A number of time expired men of the R. E., R. A. and King's regiment went home on the steamship Labrador. The artillerymen were played to the steamer by the R. A. fife and drum corps.

Crack Shots.

It has been frequently asserted by cynics, who sneer at the art of rifle shooting as exemplified at Bisley, that your crack shot is absolutely valueless in actual warfare, that he finds moving men very different from stationary targets, and that all sharp shooting in action is mere haphazard guess-work, in which the duffer is just as likely to do execution as the expert. There may be some truth in that view of marksmanship, but that

there have been cases in which the services of crack shots have been invaluable the following instances will prove.

At the time of the Indian mutiny, young Hercules Ross, son of the famous sportsman and marksman, Capt. Horatio Ross, and brother of Edward Ross, the winner of the Queen's prize at Wimbledon, was the crack rifle shot of India. He subsequently won the Indian championship three years in succession, and on the third occasion he put on ten consecutive bull's eyes at 1,000 yards. He was also a mighty tiger slayer. But he proved the value of his deadly skill with the rifle against more formidable foes than the jungle could produce. His greatest and most memorable feat was the following:

He had ridden nearly 100 miles to a ford on the Gogra, where it was expected that a large force of mutineers intended to cross. It was of absolutely vital importance to keep them at bay until the women and children and the sick and wounded could be removed from an English station close by. Hercules Ross heroically undertook the task. He had a pit dug on the bank of the river commanding the ford. Here he took his post, with a dozen good rifles by his side and four attendants to load for him. The heavy rains had swollen the river, and the ford was impassible; but the enemy had a large boat, and with this proceeded to make the passage of the stream. But Ross, from his rifle pit, picked off the rowers one by one with marvellous skill. Time after time the boat put back; time after time it came on again; but the quick and deadly fire which that swift rifleman kept up prevented the oarsmen from getting more than a third of the way across.

Armed only with the old Brown Bess, the Sepoys could not touch the occupants of the rifle pit. For three hours, with unflinching skill and nerve, Hercules Ross shot down the rebel rowers whenever they attempted to cross, till at last a body of English troops with three guns came up, and the Sepoys suddenly retired. By his splendid marksmanship, coupled with unflinching steadiness and courage, young Ross undoubtedly saved the lives of those English women and children with their helpless sick and wounded companions.

Another, and even more remarkable instance of the value of marksmanship in action occurred at Lucknow, during the long and terrible siege. The Sepoys had hauled a couple of eighteen-pounders on to a flat roof of one of the palaces which surrounded the residency, in which the English were at bay. If they could only mount those guns they would be able to pour a plunging fire down upon the defenders at the Residency which would soon have made the place untenable and compelled the English to surrender. It was imperative, therefore, that those guns should not be mounted. Sergeant Halliwell, of the second Foot, was the crack shot of the little garrison. He was supplied with the best rifles that the officers possessed, and he was posted in an angle of the Residency, with orders to prevent the Sepoys from mounting those guns. The part of the building in which he took up his position had already been battered by the Sepoy guns into a heap of ruins, and behind the shattered masonry he lay at full length—there was just enough cover to protect him in that posture. For several days he remained there, never once rising to his feet or even to his knees, for to do so would have been instant death from the swarms of rebel marksmen in front of him. The only change of attitude he could get was by rolling over from his back to his stomach, and vice versa.

His powers of endurance were almost superhuman. He was a man who hardly seemed to know the need of sleep. He kept his eye night and day on those dismounted guns. Whenever the Sepoys attempted to mount them his deadly rifle was at work, and he picked them off one

by one till they dared no longer expose as much as a finger to the unerring aim of this mysterious and invisible death-dealer. In the dead of night provisions were conveyed to him by men crawling on their hands and knees along the slight barricade, which was all the shelter they had from the cannon and muskets of the foe. The guns were captured in a sortie, and blown up, and Sergeant Halliwell's long and painful vigil was at an end.—Halifax Echo, December 2nd.

The New Regiment's First Sunday in Halifax.

The Royal Berkshires, in very nearly full strength, had their first church parade yesterday morning; and over a thousand people were gathered about the Garrison church when the soldiers marched in. There was a fife and drum corps and a brass band—the former were said to be very good; the latter noticeably sweet, but lacking strength, or volume. The physique of the men was favorably commented on; they are of a larger average than the King's, and of most intelligent appearance. There were the usual little awkwardness incidental to a new regiment: the band on entering the enclosure kept straight on at the head instead of diverging on an angle, and the leading officers had not yet had time to get acquainted with the staff, and therefore practically saluted in dumb show. There were very few officers' ladies present on this the first morning.

One of the regular civilian advance guard of the parade informed a bystander that this was the tenth regiment he had come down from Wellington Barracks with.

There was a great rush to get in the church, after the soldiers were encompassed thereby, and there was a bigger crowd on the run across the enclosure than the troops afforded, all eager to be first, and several hundred feet of males and females on the run, four or five feet deep as they got through the gate. It is probable there was a congregation of 600 or 700 persons.

The band, in going to church, played the beautiful "Maple" march:

"God Save our Queen, and Heaven bless
The maple leaf for ever."

About 25 of the new regiment attended service at St. Patrick's. The band did not take part in service, the organ being used instead. Rev. Dr. Bullock read the prayers, Rev. Mr. Willis the first lesson, and Rev. W. H. Bullock, Garrison Chaplain, preached from Numbers 10: 29: "Come thou with us and we will do thee good." He referred to the fact that the three officiating clergymen had been connected with the Berkshires in Malta, Egypt and England. Rev. Mr. Willis, the preacher said, was at one time an officer in the regiment, and the preacher himself was with the regiment in more than one engagement.—The Recorder.

No. 5 Company, 63rd Rifles, Presented with the Cup.

No. 5 company, 63rd Rifles, (Capt. Sircom), held a special meeting at the band room Saturday night, when the government grant was paid and the prizes won at company shooting were presented. The occasion was of more than ordinary interest, as Col. Egan was on hand to present his efficiency cup, which No. 5 won at inspection. In doing so he paid a high compliment to the company, which he said could always be relied upon to make a good showing. He gave some interesting reminiscences of the company, which was organized in 1859, with T. E. Kenny, (our present M.P.,) as captain. The company was known as the "Halifax Rifles," the title which the battalion now bears, and shortly after being organized became so strong that it was divided into two companies. No. 5 has contributed some worthy officers to the staff, among the number being Majors Cummings (who died some years

ago) and Hayden and Col. Walsh, both retired. He said it afforded him great pleasure in handing over the custody of the cup to his old company, and urged upon all to renew their efforts next year and endeavor to retain it. Capt. Sircom made an appropriate reply, after which a pleasant hour was spent in speeches, songs, refreshments, etc.—The Recorder.

GRAVELCRUSHER.

Kingston.

KINGSTON, Dec. 9th—The new Major-General has come and gone, and the Kingston garrison has relapsed into the quietness of everyday life. The Major-General's stay in Kingston was marked by one round of festivities, in honor of himself and Mrs. Gascoigne.

First, a reception and an "at home" was given by Major and Mrs. Drury and the officers of "A" Field Battery R.C.A. in their mess-room. The affair was a brilliant success. The reception room, dancing room, and refreshment room were brightly decorated with flags, flowers, and plants, and the refreshment room glittered with the magnificent plate of the mess. A number of officers from outside corps were present, and the cream of Kingston society attended.

Lt-Col Cotton, D.A.G., entertained the General and Mrs. Gascoigne at a dinner to which forty guests sat down. Major-General Cameron and the staff of the Royal Military College tendered a dinner to the visitors, as did also Captain and Mrs. Ogilvie of "A" Battery. Lt-Col Smith and the officers of the 14th Batt. P. W.O.R., gave a reception and assembly at the Hotel Frontenac, which was a great success.

But the General's visit was not devoted entirely to pleasure. He inspected minutely the classes, methods of instruction, etc., at the Royal Military College; "A" Field Battery was paraded for his inspection, he inspected the stores, kits, etc., of the corps, and also the stores of the 4th Hussars, the Kingston Field Battery, and the 14th, P.W.O.R. He afterwards inspected the ruins of the fortifications which once guarded the city.

Speaking to your correspondent, the General stated that what he had seen of the permanent corps in Kingston had pleased him more than anything else that he had seen in Canada. He said it would not be worth while expending the sum that would be needed to repair the Martello towers, fort Henry, and other fortifications, as they had been allowed to fall into such ruinous condition.

The reception given in honor of General and Mrs. Gascoigne, by the officers of the 14th, was unfortunately marred by the disgraceful conduct of a "fresh" sergeant of the corps, who had charge of the guard of honor. This warlike individual celebrated his selection for this duty by getting thoroughly drunk, and had to be taken home by his comrades. On the streets, he made the night hideous with his yells and curses, and was reported to the chief of police by a policeman. The chief reported the matter to the adjutant of the 14th, and the offender was taken before the commanding officer of the corps, and reprimanded. His fellow non-coms feel keenly the disgrace brought upon the regiment, and are not backward in expressing their opinions on the matter.

An important change has been made in the organization of "A" battery, R. C.A., and the corps will henceforth, as long as the existing conditions in the militia remain in effect, be a four-gun battery. One of the extra guns will be retained and used for drill purposes for short course men, the other will either be returned to stores or sent away for the use of some other battery.

In future each of the four guns of the battery will have its requisite ammunition waggon, each gun detachment will

include ten horses as required by the regulations. This is a step towards placing the battery on a service footing, and in case of emergency, if the corps were called out, the work of preparation will be greatly lessened. The battery now, more than any other Canadian corps, approaches in organization the British batteries.

There is very little room for the horses at the Tete du Pont stables and the officers horses are quartered in the cavalry stables, which are full also.

Kingston will, in a probability, be able to boast of a company of "red-coats." For some time past efforts have been made to accomplish this object and it now appears that the work has not been in vain. The new company will replace the Barriemfield company of the 47th batt. and will be designated "C" Company, 47th Frontenac infantry. Capt. James Byrne, of the Barriemfield company, is to retire and the command of the new city company has been offered to Ald. (Dr.) Curtis. The names of several prominent citizens have been mentioned in connection with the two junior commissions in the company and recruiting will be begun as soon as the necessary initiatory steps have been taken. Dr. Curtis served throughout the American civil war, as surgeon in a northern regiment, and will make an excellent officer. He will accept the command of the new company, on certain conditions.

The officers of the 14th battalion, P.W. O.R., held their annual meeting on the 4th inst., when all were present except Major Shannon and the officers on leave. The pay-master read his financial statement, showing the regimental finances to be in a satisfactory condition. The different regimental committees for next year were struck, and the arrangements and preparations for the next annual training were thoroughly discussed.

Immediately after the annual meeting the members of the 14th club, met to elect officers for the coming year, and to hear the reports brought down for their information. The secretary's report was quite satisfactory, and that presented by the treasurer showed a credit balance of funds amounting to \$90. Under the act of incorporation, four directors were then chosen by ballot, and the election of officers for 1896 was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows: President, Lt-Col H. R. Smith; vice-president and chairman of committee, Major J. S. Skinner; treasurer, Capt. Sinclair; secretary, Lieut. W. H. Macnee.

Sergeant-Major Morgans was pleasantly surprised yesterday, when Major-Gen. Gascoigne visited the military college, to discover that the new commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces was an old acquaintance of his, having commanded the company of the Scots' Guards to which Sergt.-Major Morgans was attached during the earlier years of his term of service in the imperial army. The major-general cordially shook hands with the sergeant-major, and expressed his pleasure at so unexpectedly meeting an old comrade.

A committee of officers of the 14th battalion, consisting of Lieut. A. B. Cunningham, Lieut. E. Strange and Lieut. R. Sutherland was appointed recently for the purpose of making necessary arrangements for the entering of a team of officers of their battalion in the military hockey league about to be formed. The league will consist of teams from the R. M.C., "A" battery, Royal Scots and Victoria's Montreal, and 43rd and Foot Guards, Ottawa.

Driver Priest, a deserter from "A" battery, who gave himself up to the authorities last week, has been discharged from the service.

Major I. W. Shannon, 14th Batt., was banquetted at the British American hotel recently by a number of his friends.

Lieut. C. M. Strange, 14th Batt., was in town last week, and attended the reception to the General.

Capt. Lee, R. A., R.M.C., will repeat his lecture on the "Battle of Waterloo," in the city hall here, on Monday evening, 16th inst., for the benefit of the 14th battalion fund.

VEDETTE.

Guelph.

Band Concert by the Band of the 30th.

The drill hall was well filled on Friday evening by a select and appreciative audience to listen to another of the delightful programmes rendered under the auspices of the 30th Battalion Band. These concerts are growing in popularity, as is evidenced by the increasing attendance. The band is making rapid strides of improvement under the able direction of J. Wyatt Tyendell. Their selections of last evening were all of a high class order and they acquitted themselves in a brilliant manner. The Tyrol-hedne—Sunrise on the Mountain, descriptive—in which Mr. Hindmarsh played a cornet obligato, was especially good. Fanfare. The Adjutant, a piece composed by Mr. J. Wyatt Trendell, and dedicated to Lieut. and Adjutant Wideman, introducing the bugle corps of the 30th Wellington Rifles, was also well rendered and received. Mr. Joseph A. Mackintosh gave a descriptive song entitled "Don't Burn the Cabin Down," which was received with a rapturous encore, to which he responded with equal effect. This even did not satisfy the audience and he sang the song entitled "Playmates were we." Mr. Mackintosh is an excellent singer and it is hoped this occasion will not be the last to which he will lend his assistance. The recitation by Miss Hazelton, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," with band accompaniment was perhaps the best item on the programme. So realistic was the performance that one would actually think he was in the midst of the battlefield. Miss Hazelton's spirited rendering on the lines aroused much enthusiasm. A hearty encore followed the rendition of Miss Kate Green's solo and she responded with equal effect. Her accompaniment was played by Miss Taylor, who is an accomplished piano artist. A selection by the Silver Creek orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Eddie Sleenan, was an item inferior in no respect to any other on the programme. Their music was difficult, but they were equal to the difficulty and their efforts were awarded with a hearty encore.—*The Guelph Herald*

Fredericton.

The minstrel troupe of No. 4 Co. R. R. C. I. gave a performance in the city hall on the evening of the 29th of November. The audience was an appreciative one, and among those present were Lieut.-Col. Maunswell, D.A.G., and the officers of No. 4 Regimental Depot. The circle numbered twenty-one, with six end men, and Pte. J. Taylor as interlocutor. The programme was as follows: Opening chorus, "Wake, Dinah, Wake," by the company; overture, orchestra; song, "The Storm Fiend," Pte. G. F. Wright; "The Nigger and the Coon," Corp. Bayers; "And the Band Played On," Pte. J. E. Baugh; "Malinda Is Engaged to a Coon," Pte. F. Clinton; "She Left the Man Who Loved her," Pte. J. Taylor. Instrumental performance by the Chequer-Board Avenue Quartette, consisting of Corp. Paschke (auto-harp), Pte. Clinton and Pte. Morash (har-

monica), and Pte. Baugh (banjo); finale, the company. Selection, orchestra; stump speech, Corp. Bayers; Indian club swinging, Percy Gunn; physical drill and bayonet exercise, Corp. Paschke, Corp. Ross, and Pte. McCuish; euphonium solo, Pte. F. Clinton; descriptive song, Pte. J. E. Baugh; clog dancing, Sergt. Naufts and Pte. MacNeil; selection, the orchestra. The performance concluded with an amusing slide-splitting farce, entitled "A Slippery Day," in which Corp. Bayers, Corp. Paschke, Ptes. Taylor, Baugh, Murphy, Wright, and McCuish took part. The local papers are unanimous in saying that the performance would contest favorably with any of the travelling combinations that visit the city, the singing throughout being of an exceptionally high order.

Toronto.

The size of the classes of the Queen's Own now drilling for corporal's certificates seems to be in a great measure accounted for by the difference in their present quarters as compared with the old shed in rear of the city hall. The classes will continue on until February, when the examination will be held. Sergt. Instr. Butcher and Sergt. Campbell of No. 2 Co., R. C.R.I., are doing the duty of instructors.

At the time of writing the only alley being actively engaged is that belonging to the 40th Highlanders, and whilst perhaps it is owing to their new fangledness, I am inclined to think that they are in a better position to enjoy all the good things provided for their amusement on account of having none of the dissensions in their midst that are tearing the vitals of one of the other regiments. The masterly inactivity hitherto displayed and for which no reason can be tendered, might just as well as not be discarded and steps taken to grant the use of the alleys to those for whom they were intended.

The D. A. G. has granted permission to the members of Queen's Own Revolver Association to use one of the alleys set apart as rifle galleries. As nothing has been done towards fitting these up, a temporary shed has been built, and which will enable practice to be held about the 15th inst. Providing the ranges can be made satisfactory, a series of matches are spoken of and, in fact, promised by a team from the Manhattan Athletic Club of New York.

At the time of writing the condition of Lieut.-Col. F. C. Denison has certainly not changed for the better, and still excites the gravest fears by his medical attendants. It is the sincere wish of his many friends, civilian and military, that a speedy and complete return to health may be what the future has in store for the military member of West Toronto.

As a general rule it is pretty safe betting to stick to the old maxim of counting chickens prior to the hatching of same. Still, it is no crime to anticipate and build castles in the air. At this same building it is perfectly certain that certain members of the Reform party have labored long and often and of late perhaps oftener than ever. Some very funny stories are going the rounds for the past few moons, but as many of them do not savor of any interest to the militia, they will not be worth repeating. It seems, so the story goes, that these would-be partakers of the spoils of office have things pretty well divided up, and if the expectations of these same workers-for-so-long-without-reward are realized

and the Conservative party defeated, the proud and happy honor of claiming the portfolio of Minister of Militia will fall to the lot of a member from M. D. No. 2. This, however, is not all, as the division is so complete and general that M. D. No. 2 is to be still further honored by being represented in the stores or some other department at Headquarters. There is another saying about man proposing, and it is just possible that the sweets of office will be withheld from those anxious ones for a little while longer and enable others to sing that little song about

"The best laid schemes of mice and men
Aft gang alee."

Up to the present, no decision has been reached regarding the fencing in of Osgoode street. It seems a great pity that better use could not be made of the ground than furnishing a dumping ground for stones for the exercise of stone breakers.

With the number of athletically inclined young men belonging to the different regiments, it seems possible to equip and maintain a large skating rink where inter-regiment and inter-company matches could be held. The regimental bands could be easily procured on certain nights in each week, and with a band inside for a promenade and a band outside, furnishing music for skating say one night in each week, and one admission fee, it should prove a paying investment, if any of the regiments would take it up or an amalgamated association be formed to conduct the affair.

Quebec.

QUEBEC, 9th December, 1895.

Mr. Harry J. Lamb, of the unattached list, will shortly be gazetted to the 8th Battalion, "Royal Rifles" and not Mr. A. Land as mentioned in your last issue. He is a graduate of the Royal Military College of Canada and was attached to that corps during their annual training last year.

Lieut.-Col. J. F. Turnbull, late of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, has left for Genoa and will be absent for several months.

Major F. L. Lessard, Royal Canadian Dragoons, who has been in England for several months for a course of instruction, has spent a few days here before proceeding to Toronto.

The change in the G. O. commanding the Canadian Militia as usual is responsible for changes in matters appertaining to the militia. It has been decided to establish a military school here, to last for about a period of three months, in order to permit of such of the officers in the district who are unqualified, to take the opportunity of attending a course, who have been unable to absent themselves to take the course at the school at St. Johns, Que. The school will be under the direct supervision of Lieut.-Col. T. J. Duchesnay, D.A.G., 7th Military District. Capt. T. Beeson, R.C.A., has been selected as adjutant and will be assisted by Sergt. Instructor Bridgeford and Company Sgt-Major Rembault, both of the same corps. It is stated that a number of officers from the local corps have applied for the course and it is anticipated all such as are unqualified will take the opportunity to qualify; this however remains to be seen. According to the last issued military list there are in the district no less than 74 unqualified lieutenants and second lieutenants in the infantry and rifles, as follows:

| Name of Corps | Lieuts. | Sec. Lieuts. | Total |
|---------------|---------|--------------|-------|
| 8th Battalion | | 6 | 6 |
| 9th do | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| 17th do | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| 23rd do | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 55th do | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| 61st do | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| 70th do | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| 81st do | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 87th do | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| 88th do | | 6 | 6 |
| 89th do | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| 92 do | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | 17 | 57 | 74 |

All officers included in the above list who are residents of the city or locality will doubtless attend and perhaps a few from the rural corps. If it is intended to organize local schools without any direct assistance from the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry, the utility of the latter corps will in a great measure cease to exist.

According to the Militia List the 7th Military district is commanded by a district adjutant general, whereas the others are by deputy adjutant general. Why the difference? Perhaps the father of the militia will explain the situation, failing which it will be assumed to be the usual departmental error.

The privileges of the Quebec Garrison Club have been extended among others to the following:—Major F. L. Lessard, R.C.D., Toronto, and to Major H. Fraser, 53rd Batt., Sherbrooke, Que.

PATROL.

Canadians Abroad.

Second Lieut. F. F. Duffus, 2nd battalion, Cheshire Regiment, who received his commission from Kingston College on the 19th October, 1892, has been posted on probation to the Army Service Corps.

In connection with the above, we would call attention to the instructions laid down in Article 2 (b) of the Pay Warrant of the Army, which directs that "A commission in our Army Service Corps may be given to a cadet of our Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, if reported as duly qualified in all respects under such regulations as may be laid down from time to time by our Secretary of State."

Upon completing a probationary period of one year, Mr. Duffus will be finally transferred, and will be put to the expense of providing himself with the uniform of the Army Service Corps.

It is to be hoped that the Military College authorities will take necessary steps to induce the War Office to sanction direct appointments from Kingston College to the Army Service Corps.

Captain C. P. Dean, Plymouth Militia Division, Submarine Miners, Royal Engineers, has recently been granted the honorary rank of Major. Major Dean formerly served in the Canadian Militia and joined the Imperial Militia in January, 1891.

The rumor is revived that the Armenians here are preparing to make a fresh demonstration in view of what they term the apathy of the powers in bringing about a cessation of the massacres.

H. M.'s "100th Royal Canadians," and Its Restoration to Canada.

From all sides we hear unqualified satisfaction expressed at the enthusiastic manner in which the leading English military and other papers have taken up this question. They all most strongly advocate that Canada's own corps, the Royal Canadians (100th Foot), be restored to its legitimate birthplace. The handsome gift recently sent to the 100th by Lieut.-Col. J. Macpherson, on behalf of the Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry, has been the subject of the most favorable comment throughout all branches of the imperial service, and we are gratified to feel that there is universal admiration of the spirited action of Canada's soldiers. We are as proud as ever of H. M.'s 100th Royal Canadians, but it is quite impossible to forget the peculiar circumstances of the origin of our regiment, when over 1,200 of the flower of the manhood of this country nobly enrolled themselves for service in its ranks to assist the mother land in the hour of need. It is only natural that we should seek to have it restored to us, and to see its ranks filled afresh with our own flesh and blood. Again, be it remembered that on the occasion of the old colors of the 100th Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment being presented to Canada, the colonel, officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiments expressed by letter the most cordial sentiments towards the land of its birth, together with a desire that the ties of its connection be bound closer by some more practical means. Lord Wolseley's high opinion of our soldiers is well known, and, moreover, he has stated he had often wished that he had a regiment or two of Canadians with him on some of his subsequent engagements in different parts of the world. The time and chance appears to have come to us now, and it behooves every one of us to lift up our voices and obtain for our sons the right to serve our Queen in our own historic corps.

The "Death or Glory" Boys.

Pall Mall Gazette, Nov. 28th, 1895.

For twenty years past there have been Fortescues in the 17th Lancers. The descendants of the stout old Richard le Fort-Escu, the warrior knight of the "Strong Shield," have mostly been fighting men; but the race is versatile, and it is a civilian Fortescue, a B.A. of Cambridge and private secretary to a succession of colonial governors, who has written this history of the regiment in which his kinsmen serve and fight. It is an admirable piece of work. For the most part a regimental record is the driest kind of reading, but the author has succeeded in illuminating the history of the 17th Lancers with humor, with anecdote, and with restrained but appropriate pathos.

The career of the regiment has been peculiar. It has never been engaged in a pitched battle, yet it has experienced a wider range of fighting service than any other cavalry regiment in the British service. It is our only cavalry regiment which has spent its blood in all the four continents of the world. Its very origin had a distinctive character of its own. Colonel John Hale brought home from Quebec the tidings of Wolfe's heroic death in the moment of victory, and his reward was the King's commission to raise the regiment which is now known as the 17th Lancers. The principal distinction of the new regiment was the

badge, chosen by Hale, of the Death's Head with the motto "Or Glory," the significance of which, in the felicitous words of Mr. Fortescue, "lies not in clap-trap sentiment; but in the fact that it is a perpetual commemoration of the death of Wolfe." The recruits for Colonel Hale's Light Dragoons, as the regiment then was termed, were required to be "light and straight, and by no means gummy; not under 5 ft. 5½ in. and not over 5 ft. 9 in. in height." The recruit of the period had a hard time of it before he mastered the eighty-eight words of command comprised in the manual and firing exercise; and one of the duties of the sergeants was to see that the men "boil the pot every day and feed wholesome and clean."

The first foreign service of the 17th was in America, where it soldiered throughout the revolutionary war, from Bunker Hill to the bitter end at Yorktown. It was always ready for any service; a detachment — dismounted, we may hope — took part in the storm of Fort Clinton. Sent south into the Carolinas, in 1780, the regiment acted with Tarleton's famous "Legion." In the fight at Cowpens, a troop of the 17th made a desperate charge through the American cavalry, twenty times its strength, and hurled it back headlong. It was in 1781, not in 1782, as Mr. Fortescue states, that the surrender of Yorktown took place; in effect the ending of the long bitter war, though it was not until April, 1783, that Washington received the despatch which confirmed the final cessation of hostilities. It was an officer of the 17th by whom that melancholy duty was performed. Twelve years later a detachment was sent to San Domingo, another made a campaign in Jamaica against the Maroons, and a third was fighting and dying of yellow fever in Grenada. After a few years at home the regiment was sent to the River Plate, and took part in the capture of Buenos Ayres. Six months later it was on the voyage to India, where queues and powder were abolished, and where, after years of war with the Pindaris, the regiment became lancers and grew moustaches by order.

Thirty peaceful years had passed in home service when in April, 1854, the 17th embarked for the East. The cavalry was scarcely engaged at the Alma; but at near noon of October 25 the Light Brigade stood at the head of the outer valley of Balaclava, waiting eagerly for Cardigan's command, "The brigade will advance!" Mr. Fortescue states correctly that when as yet the brigade remained at the halt, the 17th Lancers formed the centre of the front line, with the 13th Hussars on their right and the 11th on their left; but he errs in stating that the advance actually began in that formation. It is distinctly stated in the record of the 11th Hussars that that regiment was ordered to fall back out of the first line simultaneously with the general order to advance. But Mr. Fortescue's narrative of the famous charge is admirably told, and stirs the blood like the sound of a trumpet.

The 17th was late in reaching India in the mutiny time, but a specific task was assigned to the regiment, which it most zealously carried out—the hunting down of the great rebel, Tantia Topce. The regiment was laid on to his trail in September, 1858. Once Tantia stood to fight at Barode, the odds in his favor 4,000 to 90, yet the 90 conquered. He skulked about the jungles until April, 1859, and then he was betrayed and hanged. Ulundi was the last fight of the troopers in the blue and white. Many a man remembers to this day the grand sweep of Drury Lowe's troopers from

out the square, and the charge athwart the plain in rank entire, the horses at full stretch and the lances couched at the "engage."

The Ashantee Expedition.

(Western Morning News, Nov. 23rd. 1866.)

Prince Christian Victor who had arranged to go up to London with his parents from Windsor yesterday afternoon and catch the 5:30 train from Euston for Liverpool, cancelled the arrangement at the last moment. The railway company had put a saloon on to this train for him, but afterwards learned that his Royal Highness would go down later with his commander and other officers. Sir Francis Scott was again at the War-Office yesterday, and it was finally decided who of the various officers selected for the Ashantee expedition should sail with him from Liverpool to-day. The political officer attached to the expedition, Captain Donald Stuart, whom it is proposed to instal as resident at Coomassie, is the son of Field-Marshal General Sir Donald Stuart, Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

The list of officers to sail with Sir Francis in the Bathurst is as follows corrected up to last evening:—

For Sierra Leone: Major A. I. Bayley, West India Regiment; Major T. P. E. Lowry, West India Regiment; Captain F. F. Heustock, West India Regiment, and Captain E. Baines, West India Regiment. These go to take up their commands in the West India Regiment detachment, which will form part of the expeditionary force.

To Cape Coast Castle:—Major C. B. Pigott, D.S.O., of the 21st Hussars; Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Kempster, D.S.O., of the 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers; Major H. P. Bellfield, 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. D. Ward, Army Service Corps; Major R. S. Baden-Powell, 13th Hussars; Major V. J. Ferguson, Royal Horse Guards; Captain G. A. William, South Staffordshire Regiment; Lieutenant Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, G.C.B., of the 4th King's Royal Rifles; Major J. A. Murray, Royal Artillery; Captain E. W. Blunt, R.A.; Major A. F. Montanaro, R.A.; Major H. E. Sinclair, Royal Engineer Corps; Captain R. S. Curtis, R.E.; Lieutenant W. McInnes, R.E.; Lieutenant H. L. Pritchard, Surgeon-Major E. M. Wilson, Medical Service Corps; Surgeon-Captain E. Eckersley, Medical Service Corps; Major E. S. Clayton, Army Service Corps; Captain K. E. Hall, Army Service Corps, Aldershot; Captain R. G. Mathew, Army Service Corps, Aldershot; Captain C. W. Donovan, Lieutenant F. M. Wilson, Lieutenant W. M. H. Armstrong, Army Service Corps, Dublin; Lieutenant A. R. C. Atkins, Army Service Corps; Lieutenant Colonel F. O. Leggett, Ordnance Store Department; Captain O. C. Sherwood, Ordnance Store Department; Lieutenant and Quartermaster W. Cox, Ordnance Store Department; Captain P. J. Westmoreland, Lieutenant and Quartermaster C. Arbeiter, Medical Staff, Devonport; Major J. R. P. Gordon, 15th Hus-

sars; Captain H. W. Graham, 5th Lancers; Captain E. F. D. Thornton Army Service Corps; and Lieutenant W. Atcherley, Army Service Corps.

The Press Association Woolwich correspondent says the steamship *Coromandel*, lying at the Royal Albert Docks, has undergone a thorough overhaul, and is being cleansed and repaired prior to being fitted out as a hospital ship to the expedition. The work is ordered to be proceeded with in a most expeditious manner, and it is expected that she will take out the last of the hospital and medical stores and invalid comforts. Hundreds of stretchers for use in the campaign are being sent to the docks, and it is expected that the *Coromandel* will be ready for sailing at the end of next week.

Instructions have been issued for securing the safety of the treasure chest, and on the mode of procedure for issuing payments therefrom. Owing to the banking arrangements at Cape Coast Castle being insufficient for the requirements of the war, and the desire of the military authorities that the troops employed in the campaign should have their pay regularly and that the supplies purchased en route should be paid for, the money being sent out in the Bathurst to-day is necessarily large. The treasure chests consist of heavy iron safes filled with specie, packed at the Bank of England, and sent out in charge of a responsible officer of the Army Pay Department. The principal treasure chest, being too heavy to carry through the bush, will be kept at the base of operations, and the men will be either paid in advance or smaller money chests will be sent with the advancing force to defray current expenses. The men will have the option of leaving their money and other valuables at Accra if they so desire.

A Liverpool correspondent says that the troops who left Euston at midnight will embark from the Riverside station at 6:30 a.m. to-day. By a later train, due at 10 a.m., Colonel Sir F. Scott and other officers will arrive. It is expected that by noon the Bathurst will be under weigh for Cape Coast Castle. Most of the ammunition and stores are on board, though probably further consignments would be shipped during the night.

The eight Ashantee chiefs, who nearly six months ago arrived in England to offer terms of peace, will leave Liverpool for Cape Coast Castle next Wednesday.

The Press Association, telegraphing at 12:50 a.m., says: Despite the drenching rain crowds were in and about Euston Station long before the departure of Sir Francis Scott and several of the officers accompanying him, and by 11:35 p.m. the platform from which the special was to start was thronged by officers, all in musti, non-commissioned officers, friends of the travellers, and the general public. Archdeacon Sinclair, brother of Major Sinclair, was among those present. Sir Francis arrived at 11:30, and was of course the figure of chief interest, while a cheer greeted the appearance of Prince Christian Victor. Some minutes later the non-commissions officers and men of the Army Service Corps were also loudly cheered. They had just been hospitably entertained by the Artists Corps. The special was almost entirely composed of sleeping cars. The train started punctually at 12 5, amid prolonged cheering. Sir Redvers Buller, Adjutant-General, and Lord Methuen of the Home District Headquarters Staff, witnessed the departure.

A special despatch from Shanghai says news has been received which confirms the report that the Russians were the instigators of the conspiracy of Li-Hua-Shin against the King of Corea.

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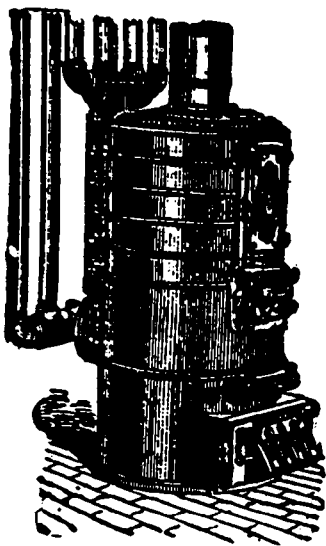
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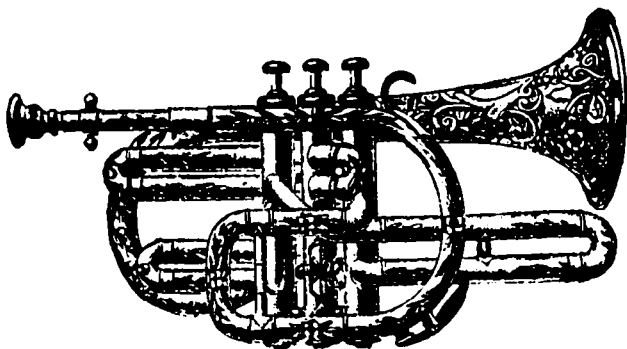
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All communications and remittances should be addressed to the editor, P. O. Box 2170, Montreal.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 15, 1895.

Notes and Comments

Past commanding officers of the Bisley team have so strongly and so persistently spoken in their reports of the necessity of having permanent quarters for the team erected at Bisley that the militia force in general must thoroughly understand the advantage which the proposed quarters would be. The shooting fraternity know all about it, for they have either been to Bisley or Wimbledon or have associated with those that have and have been fully informed of the hardships and disadvantages which camp life in the English climate entails. It is felt by every one who has studied the matter at all that the subject is one of great urgency.

Men cannot shoot at their best without they are in thorough health, and living under fairly normal conditions. Every shot knows that regiments that have spent money in trying the experiment of putting their teams into well-appointed camps on the Rideau ranges during the D. R. A. have abandoned the practice because they found that the completely altered conditions under which the men lived while under canvas, even with every conceivable convenience provided, interfered with their normal state of health and affected their work on the ranges. Such

trivial complaints as slight attacks of biliousness or diarrhoea and even colds or sleepless nights will spoil a man's shooting, and until men are hardened to camp life they are not sure of escaping any of these things, not to speak of more serious attacks of sickness which are rashly invited by putting men used to the dry Canadian climate under canvas in England during the rainy season. Many a good shot who has won his place has been lost from the team owing to his reluctance to risk his health by going under canvas at Bisley.

When it is considered, too, in connection with the immense advantage which permanent quarters at Bisley would be to the team, that the erection of the proposed tents would really result in a saving of money to the Dominion Rifle Association, it is difficult to imagine that there could be the least objection to the present proposition being carried out, and we do not believe there is. The interest on the whole outlay required would be less than the amount annually spent on the hire of tents and camp equipment, etc., and there is little doubt that a large proportion of the cost would be borne by popular subscription. A grant from the government would also be in order, especially as the building would be a distinct and useful advertisement for Canada.

As to the plans printed in this issue, any one studying them will agree that they are eminently sensible and economical. Capt. Pope, of the Victoria Rifles, who prepared them, has been to Bisley himself and knows just what is wanted. And in addition he has had the advice of many past commanding officers of the team, and the plans meet with their unhesitating approval. Capt. Pope has won his place on next year's team, and this would appear to be an excellent opportunity to have the work done, for he could be sent across some months ahead of the team and personally supervise the carrying out of his plans, which we understand he is perfectly willing to do. This work will have to be done some day, and it had best be done at once instead of throwing away another year's contribution for tents and camp equipage.



Royal Military College Club Notes.

That the Canadians who are now serving in Her Majesty's regular army, graduates and ex-cadets of the Royal Military College of Canada, are doing credit to their Alma Mater, is amply manifested and evidenced from time to time, by the reports which appear concerning one or more of their number. With regard to the recent Chitral expedition, there were four Canadians actively employed in the persons of Captains George M. Duff and H. C. Nanton of the Royal Engineers, Capt. K. B. Cameron of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and Mr. W. J. Mitchell of the 24th Beluchistan Regiment. Of the above, Captains Duff and Nanton were selected from among some fifty engineer officers, who accompanied the expedition to take charge of the farthest fortified points on the English frontier, Chakdara and Malakand, and have been left in entire charge, having been selected for these responsible positions by Colonel Leitch, commanding the corps of Royal Engineers which accompanied and took part in the expedition. This is a great compliment to Canada and her Military College. Captain G. M. Duff is the son of Lieut.-Col. Jno. Duff of the 4th Regiment of Cavalry, Kingston.

Mr. J. J. B. Farley, of the Prince of Wales' Regiment, who was stationed in Malta, is at present in Egypt with his corps, encamped on the desert with his company, some miles from Cairo. This is due to an outbreak of cholera at Damietta. The regiment has been sent out in detachments of two companies.

R. M. C., No. 47.

A Detachment of H M's "100th Royal Canadians" Ordered for the Ashanti Expedition.

Canadians will hear with unbounded satisfaction that Field Marshal Lord Wolseley has selected a detachment of Canada's own corps to form part of the force now being rapidly organized in England for the Ashanti Expedition. We can only look upon this as another instance of Lord Wolseley's kindness towards Canada and her people. That all eyes and attention in this country will be centred on the prowess of the gallant fellows of the 100th Royal Canadians, who will shortly be on the war path in West Africa, goes without saying, and we are convinced that we are but echoing the feeling of all in our broad dominion, by wishing them hearty good luck, every success and a safe and speedy return.

Lord Wolseley has paid the "Royal Canadians" yet another compliment by having lately appointed Captain A. A. Weldon, of their 4th militia Battalion, to his staff.

Bisley Permanent Quarters.

It is proposed to erect two houses, namely the Commandant's house, and the house to contain the twenty men that compose the team.

The Commandant's house or reception

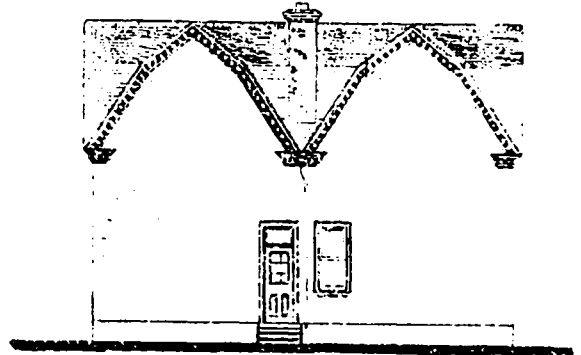
hut, roughly speaking, is about 40 feet long by 36 feet deep, not including verandahs. The entrance leads into a reception hall measuring 33 feet by 20 feet, which will have a hardwood polished floor, with walls and ceilings sheeted with Canadian wood. A large open fireplace is situated fronting the entrance door; at the rear of the building is

situated the Commandant's and Adjutant's bedrooms, with a servant's bedroom, storeroom and bathroom in the centre of rear part. A spacious verandah in front will be built, with a flight of stairs leading to an upper balcony. The roof will be covered with Canadian shingles, and all interior rooms will be lined with wood and varnished. The exterior walls will be

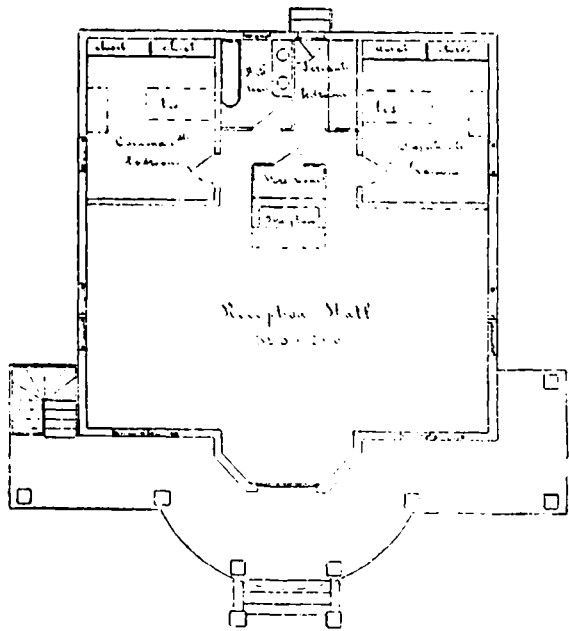
Commandant's House.



FRONT ELEVATION.

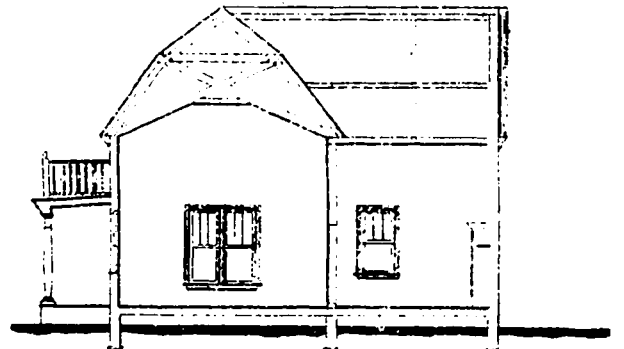


REAR ELEVATION.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

framed of wood, clapboarded and painted, and foundations will be of English brick. The bathroom will be fitted up with bath, basins, etc.



SECTION.

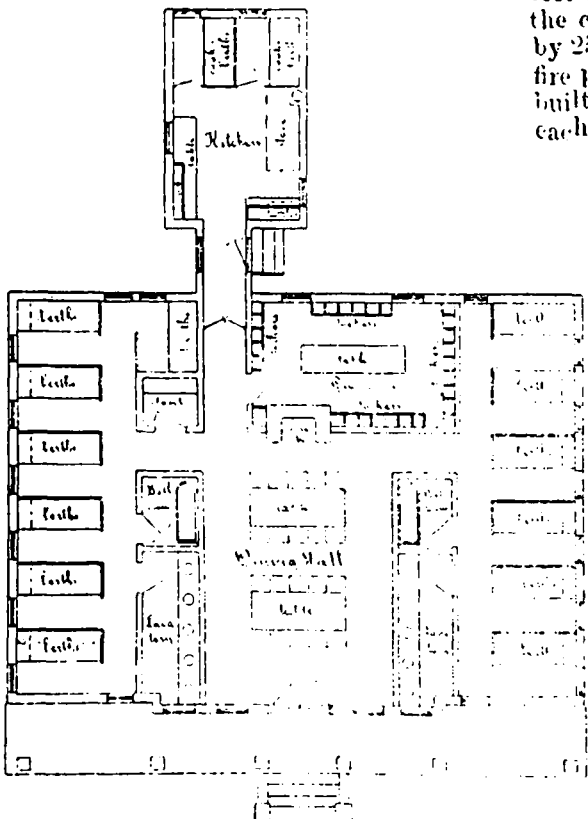
Team Quarters.

The larger house built for the use of the team measures 51 feet by 38 feet exclusive of verandahs, besides which

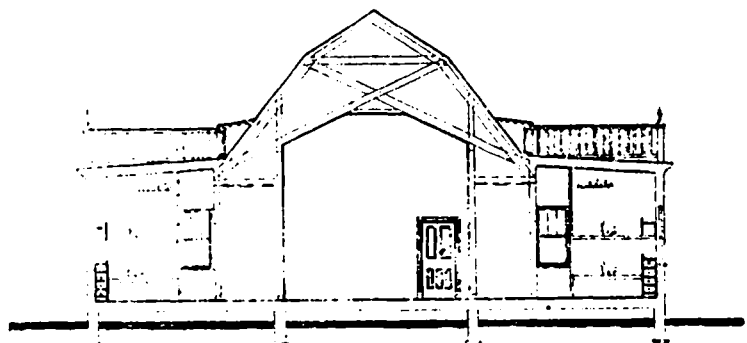
there is the kitchen extension measuring 20 feet by 11 feet connected to main building by a passage 6 feet long and 5 feet wide. The dining hall which is in the centre of the main building is 18 feet by 25 feet and has been provided with a fire place that has a large open hearth built with brick and terra-cotta. On each side of the hut is a long corridor

tion. Berths will be fitted with patent spring wire mattresses, and at foot of beds will be a tier of drawers provided with locks. The doorways to bedrooms will be closed with curtains hung on rings and rods.

There are two lavatories and two bathrooms which will be fitted with wash basins and baths supplied with water



GROUND FLOOR PLAN—TEAM HUT.



CROSS SECTION.

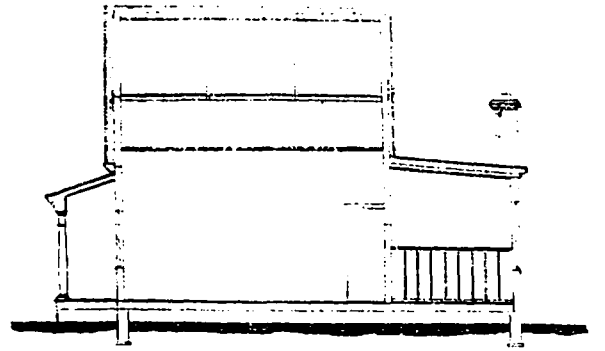
with the bedrooms opening on to same, practically dividing the team into two sections—one part can be told off to officers and the other to N. C. O's and privates. The bedrooms are each 8 feet by 6 feet with two berths in each, and each bedroom has a separate window of its own for light and ventila-

tion. Berths will be fitted with patent spring wire mattresses, and at foot of beds will be a tier of drawers provided with locks. The doorways to bedrooms will be closed with curtains hung on rings and rods. It will be noticed that there is accommodation for more than the 20 men that now compose the annual teams, as it often happens that there are one or two

extra men from Canada who being in England at the time take advantage of the Canadian camp to compete in the N. R. A. matches.



FRONT ELEVATION.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

A Hero of Maiwand Decorated with the Victoria Cross.

Condemned to 18 Months Hard Labour.

On Tuesday last the Old Bailey—that too fruitful field for the study of human nature—furnished to the psychological observer one of those cases which perplex the moralist and make justice herself wonder and hesitate. If anything be fairly certain, we should have thought it pretty well exemplified that a really brave man must also be a kindly and reasonably honest man, too proud for mean deeds, too fearless to lie; too essentially manly to be ever cruel to the weak or unkind to women. If there was anybody about whom, knowing only his early history, people could have spoken and thought well it would have been with reference to the artillery soldier, Edward James Collis, who was sent to prison for eighteen months with hard labour on Tuesday, for a series of offences in the last degree base, deceitful, cruel, and cowardly. About fifteen years ago, when Collis was a young soldier in the Artillery, serving in India, a great military misfortune befell our arms. Every one recollects the disastrous battle of Maiwand, although British memories have often a patriotic forgetfulness of such reverses. Maiwand, however, was the worst defeat which had befallen her Majesty's arms since the days of Jellahabad and Cabul. Eyoob Khan, the young Barukzsar chief of Afghanistan, had taken the field against us with a large force, moving up towards Candahar from Herat. General Burrows, an incapable leader, and one very badly informed by his intelligence department, came out of Candahar to meet him, with about two thousand six hundred men, of whom only eight hundred were white, against some fifteen thousand of the Heratees. Burrows was out-mancœuvred, out-flanked, and overwhelmed, and the spectacle was seen, disgraceful to our flag and dangerous for the empire, of such a regiment as the 66th broken and scattered by a half-barbarous foe, while the field-guns were cut off and two of them taken out of hand. Of the English troops three hundred fell upon that sad field, with seven hundred of the native rank-and file killed or missing; and many a gallant officer died in the effort to rally their flying men, wildly re-

treating for the far-off shelter of Candahar. Especially heroic were the efforts, largely successful, to carry away the guns; but Collis on that tragic occasion surpassed everybody by his magnificently brave behaviour. His gun had been disabled by the killing of most of the horses and the wounding of the gunners, many of whom were placed upon the limbers and carriages, while the survivors made frantic efforts to cut loose the dead cattle and drive away with the piece and the bleeding men clinging to it for escape. At that moment a column of Heratees made towards the gun to cut it off and slay the gunners, firing their rifles as they approached. Imminent death threatened the band of artillerymen and the certain loss of the gun, when the young soldier performed a deed of courage as high as that of Horatius keeping the bridge. Running forward into the open space still left between the fieldpiece and the horde of Afghan horse and foot, yelling, firing, and rushing down, Collis halted in front of them, and poured bullet after bullet into the throng, dropping a horseman or footman with every touch of his trigger. Partly in wonder, partly in fear, partly, it may be, from that feeling of intuitive respect which Easterns have towards a madman—*dewam*—the column actually stopped—stopped to do battle with a single Englishman! and a hundred matchlocks and jezails opened fire upon the fearless gunner. Not a bullet touched him—the firing was too wild and excited—but that brief pause gave time to get the piece clear, and to carry it safely out of the engagement with all the wounded men upon it. There was nothing finer done in the way of unselfish manhood and soldierly devotion that evil day of Maiwand, and when Lord Roberts—then Sir Frederick—had taken over the charge from the weak hands of Burrows and Primrose, and had soundly thrashed Eyoob—as we did in September of that same year, 1880, Maiwand having been fought in July—her Majesty was pleased to bestow the glorious reward of the Victoria Cross upon Edward Collis, whom all the world honoured, and would have held a man to love and admire and praise, of that truest courage which sacrifices all, and is ready for assured death, without hope or help, for the sake of duty.

And that is the man, Edward Collis, only fifteen years older, who stood a

prisoner on Tuesday last in the dock of the Old Bailey charged—and presently convicted—of a series of offences against the law which were characterised from beginning to end by lying, cheating, low meanness, and cruelty. For mere amorous peccadilloes it would be idle to blame too severely a young or grown-up soldier. The martial spirit has been marked by susceptibility to feminine charms ever since the times of Mars and Venus; and most of the great fighters of the world's story, from the Iliad down to Nelson and Garibaldi, had weakness in this way. But, to be pardoned, such escapades must be without any element of baseness. This man, in his youth so true a hero—came home from India to pursue a vile course of systematic seduction—deceiving one young woman after another with false promises and pretences—until he had a whole train of ruined girls to mark his rascally career. He came into the dock dirty, disreputable, unbrushed, uncombed, with a ragged artillery jacket upon his still athletic and handsome form, for the man was comely and well-built—the sort of good-looking, good-for-nothing fellow easily to fascinate and impose upon the band of credulous young women whom he deliberately ruined. So gross was the character of his evil-doing that the Judge declared penal servitude for seven or ten years would be the proper penalty of his misdeeds. But he would not send a Victoria Cross man to such a fate, and, mercifully realising those early days of gallantry when he served his country's flag with such honour, the Court diminished its award, and sent this sorely-transformed hero, whose heart and soul seem more in rags than his artillery-jacket, to hard labour in prison for eighteen months.—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26th, 1895.

A sensation was created in Montreal by the announcement that Sir William Van Horne intended to retire from the presidency of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. In an interview Sir William said:—"The statement that I am to resign is unauthorized. I may say, however, that I hope to drop out of active service before long. There are several things which I would like yet to do, or be instrumental in doing, if I do not have to wait too long for the opportunity," which, upon the whole, is as non-committal as Mr. Gladstone could be in his balmy days.

WATERLOO.

NAPOLEON'S LAST CAMPAIGN.

Lecture Delivered by Captain A. H. Lee, R. A., in the "Victoria Rifles" Armory Hall, Friday Evening, Nov. 22nd, 1895.

The Lecture Was Illustrated Throughout by Numerous Maps, Plans, and Photographable Views Thrown on the Screen by a Stereopticon.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN - On the last occasion that I had the honor of addressing you in this hall, I took as my subject the latest of illustrations of the Art of War, the great struggle lately concluded between Japan and China.

On this occasion I go back eighty years for my subject, but many times eighty years may pass before the fame of this greatest of all campaigns in the world's history ceases to be of live interest to the citizens of the great British empire, or indeed to the whole human race. Its result involved the peace and prosperity of the whole civilized world, and, as has so often been said, had it ended otherwise than it did, the whole map of Europe would have had to be changed.

Never has any campaign raised such a storm of controversy, and such an avalanche of literature, legends and lies, as this one of Waterloo, and the subject is one of such vast magnitude that it is impossible for me to attempt to more than lightly sketch in its main features, within the limits of the time at my disposal this evening.

I propose, however, to endeavor to give you in the first place a brief and fairly lucid summary of the actual events, as they are now established in the clear light of actual history, and undistorted by the high passions of the moment; and in the second place, I propose to give you some idea, pictorially, of the nature of the country over which this mighty struggle was enacted, and this I am enabled to do by means of actual photographs. This summer I spent several days going carefully over the whole country of the campaign and the various battlefields, and took photographs of all points of interest. And these are especially instructive because the country presents almost exactly the same appearance now as then, and it is possible to recognize almost every building and feature of ground that played any part in the events of the great drama of 1815.

The name of Waterloo is in most people's minds merely associated with a gorgeous bloody battle which took place on a Sunday morning in June, between the French and the English, with a Prussian army coming in vaguely somewhere. Every school child knows how the duke said, "Up guards, and at 'em!" (which he didn't), and how the imperial guard cried proudly that "They died but never surrendered" (which they did); but few people seem to exercise their minds as to how or why these various armies met on this particular point on this particular day, and it is on these points that I propose first to touch.

It will not be possible for me to do more than to touch lightly on the political situation that preceded and led up to the actual hostilities, but the origin of the campaign was briefly this:

Napoleon had been banished to Elba in 1814, but from that convenient point

of observation kept a watchful eye on the state of France. Ten months of Bourbon rule, characterized by blundering harshness which exasperated the entire people, were sufficient to throw this volatile nation into a state of ferment again, and Napoleon's opportunity had come. He was not slow to perceive and seize it. He knew that the army, whose idol he had been for nearly twenty years, was at heart still devoted to him, and only needed his presence to cast off their allegiance to the despised Louis XVIII. As Napoleon himself said at this period, "Our victories and misfortunes have established between me and the army an indestructible bond; with me alone can the army obtain once more vengeance, power, and glory," and again he proclaimed his mission in these words, "I caused the misfortunes of France, I ought to repair them."

With this philanthropic object in view Napoleon secretly left Elba on Feb. 26, 1815, accompanied by the faithful 1,000 guards who had accompanied him in his exile; and successfully evading the guard ships, landed near Cannes on March 1. He at once marched on Paris, the army everywhere flocking to his standard as fast as they were dispatched to oppose and capture him. Ney, "Le braves des braves," who had warmly approved the restoration of the Bourbons, and who before sallying out at the head of his army corps to arrest Napoleon, kissed Louis' hand and promised to bring Napoleon back in an "iron cage," was one of the first to desert and join him. After this act of treachery it can hardly be a matter for surprise that he was shot as a traitor, when captured after the battle of Waterloo. Napoleon entered Paris on March 20th (Louis having fled north the previous day), and he at once commenced to organize his government and his army. His first attempt was to gain time by opening negotiations with the European powers, but these with one consent refused to recognize or communicate with him, and his courtiers were turned back at the frontier. He was unanimously declared to have destroyed the only legal title to which he owed his political existence, to have placed himself outside the pale of the law, and that there could be neither truce nor peace with him. The proclamation of the Vienna convention concluded, "The powers in consequence declare that Napoleon Bonaparte is placed beyond the pale of civil and social relations, and that as a common enemy and disturber of the peace of the world he has delivered himself over to public justice."

And these were no idle threats, for on March 25th, Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia signed a treaty binding themselves to provide 150,000 men each, and to devote their entire resources to wiping Napoleon out of existence. As usual, however, England had to supply most of the real sinews of war, and be-

side her own expenses she contributed no less than eleven millions sterling to the friends of the allies in 1815. With great celerity the convention of the powers drew up their plan which was briefly to converge on Paris from all points of the French frontier with enormous armies, and to crush Napoleon between them. It was resolved to form four great armies, over 700,000 strong in all, and such an array of force had never before in the history of the world been put into motion for one object.

With marvellous energy Napoleon applied himself to the not reassuring task of organizing his forces to meet this terrible aggregation of foes, but his previous 20 years of war had drained the very life-blood of France, whose manhood had been literally decimated, and in spite of his almost superhuman exertions for the three months following his escape from Elba, he only succeeded in getting together a force of 277,000 regular troops, of which less than 200,000 were available for an offensive campaign. These campaigning troops were, however, nearly all veterans, full of enthusiasm, and of the finest possible quality. In fact they probably formed the most homogeneous and efficient force of its size that he had ever commanded. It will of course be evident that with this number he could not expect to successfully await the onslaught of his 700,000 foes, though great his valor and genius, but his chance lay in the fact that the vast hosts against him were much scattered and unprepared, and might be attacked singly before the others could come up. If then he could throw all his weight on the nearest army and gain a great victory, he might be able to conclude an advantageous peace with the Coalition, secure recognition of his sovereignty, and preserve France from invasion. He therefore decided to attack his most threatening foes, Wellington and Blücher, (commanding the British and Prussian armies in Belgium), first, and hoped by defeating them to reap the richest results.

From a strategic point of view he hoped to take advantage of their extended and weak front, to drive his army like a wedge in between them, pushing them apart and defeating them separately by alternate blows, and then seizing Brussels. The Belgians would then, he hoped, rally to his side, and another stride would take him to the Rhine, where he could base himself anew, and be on the flank of the allied armies as they advanced into France.

From a political point of view, he reckoned as a probable result that the defeat of Wellington would entail the fall of the British ministry, which would be replaced by the peace party, and the war would be ended at one stroke.

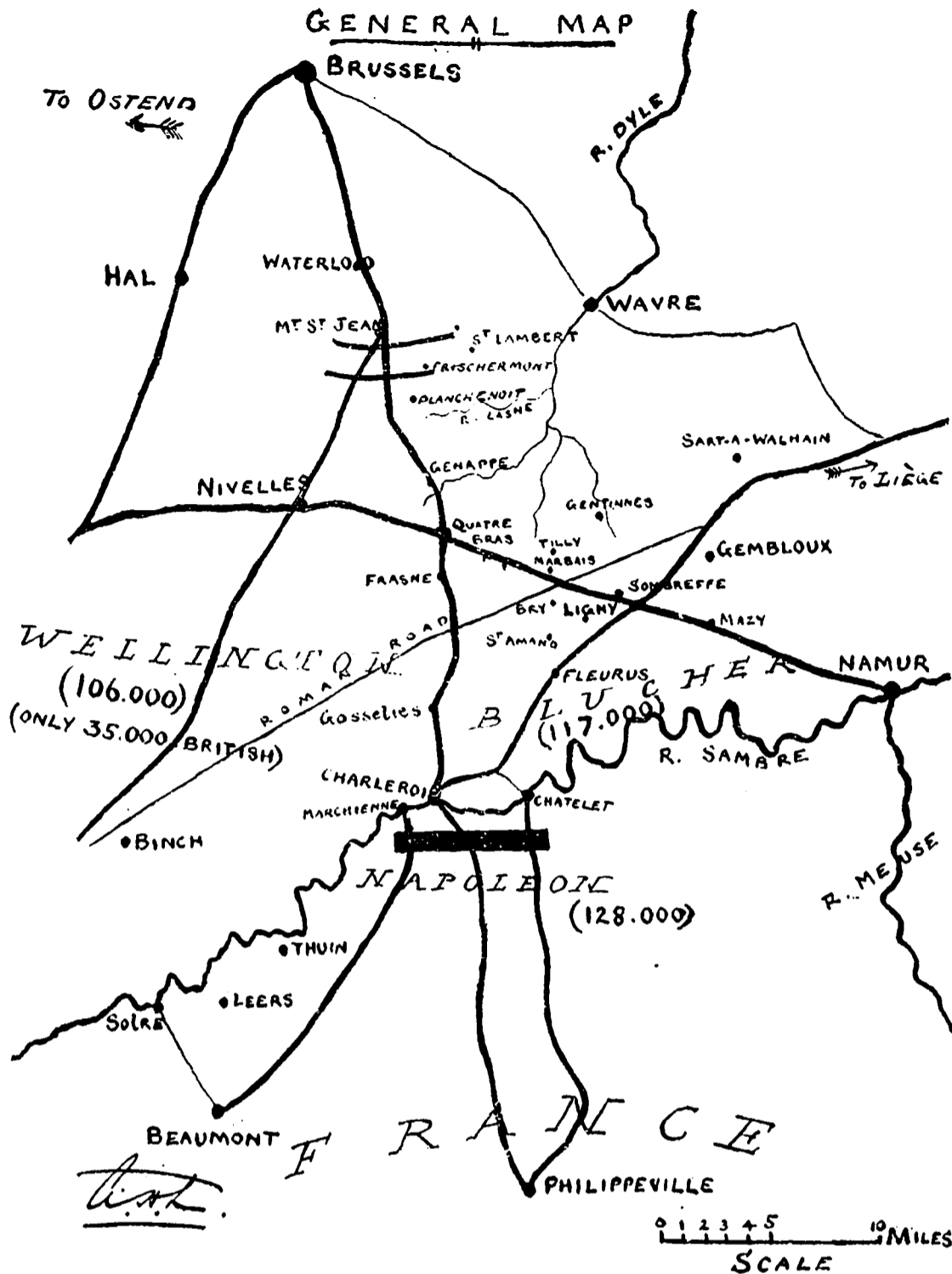
Of course there was no disguising the fact that he was in a desperate situation with overwhelming odds against him, but like the desperate gambler that he was, he was determined to risk all on the last throw, and this being admitted, his scheme was a most brilliant and daring one.

His first steps in carrying it out were as follows:

He first threw an almost impenetrable screen round his frontier and every outlet was most strictly guarded, so that the allies should be unable to discover his movements. He then very rapidly concentrated nearly 130,000 men behind the chain of northern fortresses, and between the rivers Sambre and Meuse.

Napoleon left Paris for the front on June 12th, and the concentration was complete on the 14th. His army, splendidly equipped in every detail, now consisted of 128,000 men, of whom 22,000 were cavalry, with 344 guns, and it was secretly drawn up close to the frontier. All was now ready for his destined swoop to separate Wellington and Blücher.

Let us turn to the latter and see how they were posted at this moment. They



were spread out in a long line so as to guard the whole frontier of Belgium, and were consequently so scattered as to be dangerously weak at all points.

The English, drawing their supplies from Ostend and Antwerp, guarded the western half of Belgium; and the Prussians, based on Cologne and Liege, guarded the eastern half; the road from Brussels to Charleroi, through Quatre Bras, practically marking the line between the two armies.

Wellington's force was a motley one indeed, and was described by Lord Hardinge at the time as resembling "a French pack of hounds; poodles, pointers, and turspits, all mixed up together and running about in sad confusion."

Only 35,000 of the troops were British, and many of these were raw recruits and militia. The remainder were made up of Hanoverian and Brunswick troops of indifferent quality, and over 30,000 were Dutch Belgians of very doubtful fidelity, but of undoubted inefficiency and lack of courage.

Of the 106,000 composing this force 12,000 were left in garrisons, and 94,000, of which 14,000 were cavalry, with 196 guns, were available for the field.

And as Wellington himself said, it was "the worst army he had ever commanded." He complained most bitterly at this period of the lack of support he received from the British Government, and with good reason. Jobbery was rampant and his staff was flooded with incapable political nominees. The 50,000 British troops he was promised shrunk to only 35,000 at most, including militia, and at last the cutting request was drawn from him, that "Before they sent him

any more generals, he should like to see some more troops." Later he wrote, "I have got an infamous army, and very inexperienced staff."

His army was divided into two corps, with a reserve of cavalry and a reserve of infantry, and it was arranged as follows:—

- I Corps, under Prince Grange, 30,000, from Ath. to the sea.
- II Corps, Gen. Hill, 30,000, Nivelles, Enghien, Brai-le-Comte.
- Reserve, (Infantry), Wellington, 30,000, Brussels.
- Reserve, (Cavalry), 16,000, Grammont.

It was thus spread out along the whole frontier from the sea to the Prussian right, Wellington being very apprehensive lest Napoleon should fall on his right and so cut him off from his base and England. The Prussians were under the command of Blucher, who, however, left most of the planning of the campaign to Gneisenau, his chief of the staff. Gneisenau was a scientific officer of high repute, whereas Blucher was merely the old hussar, fiery and fierce, but neither learned nor scientific. He was, however, adored by his troops, and on account of his impetuosity was nicknamed by them "Marshal Vorwarts." He had suffered many defeats at the hands of Napoleon in previous years, and had seen his nation humiliated to the dust twice, and consequently he was now burning with fierce eagerness to wipe out all old scores. His army consisted of 116,000 men, of whom 12,000 were cavalry, with 312 guns. They were all Prussians, and not a whit behind Blucher in their burning desire for revenge. They were, however, of uneven quality, nearly one half being hastily raised recruits or militia.

They were arranged as follows, in 4 corps each about 30,000 strong:

- I Corps, Ziethen, Charleroi to Namur.
- II Corps, Pirch, Namur.
- III Corps, Thielemann, along frontier about Ciney.
- IV Corps, Bulow, Liege.

They were thus spread out along the frontier, from Charleroi to Liege, awaiting Napoleon's advance.

It will be at once evident that the front of the allied armies was in both cases parallel to their line of supply and retreat, and this was a strategic weakness, because if either were defeated they would have to choose between separating from the other, or abandoning their line of supply, both most undesirable courses.

Such then was the situation on the 14th of June, and all the pieces were now ranged on the board for the great game.

Let us now follow the opening moves. On this day, the 14th, the French army was posted as follows:—

- Right Wing... 16,000... Phillipeville.
- Centre... 64,000... Beaumont.
- Left... 48,000... Leers & Solre.

In the morning Napoleon issued to them his celebrated "Order of the Day."

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the Constitutions of the Empire, Emperor of the French, etc., to the Grand Army.

At the Imperial Head Quarters, Avesnes.

June 14, 1815.

Soldiers, this day is the anniversary of Marengo and of Friedland, which twice decided the destiny of Europe.

Then, as after Austerlitz, as after Wagram, we were too generous. We be-

lieved in the protestations and in the oaths of princes, whom we left on their thrones. Now, however, leagued together, they assail the independence and the most sacred rights of France. They have commenced the most unjust of aggressions. Let us then march to meet them: are they and we no longer the same men?

Soldiers, at Jena against these same Prussians, now so arrogant, you were one to three, and at Montmirail one to six.

Let those among you who have been captives among the English describe the nature of their prison ships, and frightful miseries they have endured.

The Saxons, the Belgians, the Hanoverians. The soldiers of the Confederation of the Rhine, lament that they are compelled to use their arms in the cause of princes, the enemies of justice and of the rights of all nations. They know that this coalition is insatiable! After having devoured 12 millions of Poles, 12 millions of Italians, 1 million of Saxons, and 6 millions of Belgians, it wishes to devour the states of the second rank in Germany.

Madmen! One moment of prosperity has bewildered them.

The oppression and humiliation of the French people are beyond their power. If they enter France they will find their graves.

Soldiers, we have forced marches to make, battles to fight, dangers to encounter; but with firmness victory will be ours. The rights, the honour, and the happiness of the country will be regained.

To every Frenchman who has courage, the moment has now arrived to conquer or to die.

NAPOLEON.

Napoleon had undoubtedly concentrated his army on the very frontier opposite his point of attack, very secretly and skilfully, but it is altogether false that, as has so often been stated, Wellington and Blucher were unaware of his presence, though of course they could not know of his exact intentions. On the 13th and 14th it was well known at the allied headquarters that Napoleon was concentrating in the neighborhood of Maubeuge, and both Wellington and Blucher kept an ever vigilant watch on the frontier. They did not concentrate, however, because it was not yet apparent at which point Napoleon would actually strike first, but the allied armies were thoroughly on the alert and prepared for him.

In spite of his closest precautions, the watchful Prussian vedettes of Ziethen, before Charleroi, detected on the night of the 14th the reflected light in the sky of Napoleon's long line of bivouac fires, and the near presence of the French army was immediately notified to the Prussian headquarters.

The necessary orders were promptly issued, and before a single French soldier had advanced the whole Prussian army was in motion towards its point of concentration at Sombreffe. So passed the short summer's night that preceded Napoleon's last campaign; the French impatient for daylight in which to fall on their foes and to redeem the disasters of the past three years; the Prussians no less vigilant and full of vengeful thoughts, steadily preparing to meet the first shock; and the English, (save only Wellington and his confidential staff), unconscious of the gathering storm before them.

JUNE 15th.—At daylight the French army moved off in three columns, the left on Marchienne, the centre on Charleroi, and the right on Châtelet. Thus the front of the army which had originally been 18 miles, was now contracted to only six miles at the river. The Prussian outposts holding the river bridges were driven from them, and the heads of the French columns passed the river. Napoleon's main object was to seize the

cross roads of Quatre Bras and Sombreffe by nightfall, so as to separate the allies at the very outset. This road between Quatre Bras and Sombreffe was the main link connecting Wellington and Blucher, and if Napoleon had succeeded in seizing it their position would have been one of extreme danger. This was fully realized by Ziethen, who commanded the Prussian advanced posts, and he set himself with the greatest tenacity and skill to delay the French advance until the Prussian army could concentrate behind him at Sombreffe. So obstinately did he contest every inch of the ground, and so successful was he that, in spite of the fact that he had only 16,000 men, he prevented the French from advancing further than Fleurus by nightfall, or just eight miles beyond the river. This resistance, however, cost Ziethen nearly 2,000 men. The value of his skilful delaying action on this day would be hard to over-estimate, and certainly but for his success Napoleon would have been in between the two allied armies by nightfall, and half his scheme would have been effected.

During the advance in the morning, General Bourmont, commanding one of the leading French divisions, deserted to the enemy with his staff. He gave as his reason a desire to be revenged on Napoleon, and though his action may have had a bad moral effect on the French troops it was of no further military importance, as the French were already in full view of the Prussians before he went over to them.

At 4.30 on the afternoon of the 15th, and as Napoleon was nearing Fleurus, Ney arrived from Paris and was at once ordered to take command of the French left, with general verbal directions to push the advance along the Charleroi-Brussels road, and to drive back the enemy. It has been conclusively proved that he received no more definite orders than these. Ney then rode across to join his column which he did at Gosselies at about 6 p. m. He at once started to push forward and to ascertain what enemy was in front of him. It was the extreme left of Wellington's army, which was now hastening to concentrate on Quatre Bras. Owing, however, as before stated, to Ziethen's neglect to warn the English, Quatre Bras was but weakly held by a small Dutch force of 4,000 men under Prince Bernhard of Saxe-Weimer. This force had been moved to Quatre Bras on the prince's sole responsibility, as Wellington had issued no orders save for all his divisions to be in readiness to concentrate on Nivelles. For this prompt and clear-sighted action, which was undoubtedly the means of saving Quatre Bras, Prince Bernhard deserves the greatest credit.

The outposts of this small force advanced to Frasnes, and awaited the French advance there. Ney arrived opposite Frasnes just at sunset, and the head of his column was met by a spirited fire from the Dutch. He could not tell, owing to the darkness, the strength of the enemy before him (which for all he knew was the main English army), his troops had not all come up, and had been on the march for seventeen hours, and far away behind him to the right he heard the firing at Fleurus, which told him that Napoleon had not advanced beyond that point. It would have been useless and dangerous, therefore, to attempt to advance further that night, exposing his right flank to the Prussians, so he halted at Frasnes, and then rode back to consult with Napoleon. The latter, overcome with fatigue, had returned to Charleroi, leaving his troops bivouacked before Fleurus.

Meanwhile what had Wellington and Blucher been doing? The latter had been strenuously affecting his concentration on his previously chosen position of Ligny, and by daylight on the 16th all the Prussian corps, with the exceptions

of Thielemann and Bulow, were assembled close behind Ziethen at Sombreffe. Bulow, not realising the gravity of the situation, delayed his march from Liège till the next day, and was consequently lost to Blucher when most needed, in the battle of Ligny, on the 16th. During the whole of the 14th and 15th Wellington was inactive, and for this he has been most severely criticised, and with some justice. The fact is, however, that he did not realise at first that the French advance on Charleroi was a serious one, and he was fully persuaded, as before stated, that the real attack would be on his right. He therefore hesitated to move his troops towards his left at Quatre Bras, and preferred to wait further developments.

On the afternoon of the 15th Wellington at Brussels, heard that the Prussian outposts had been attacked at Charleroi, but knew nothing of a serious advance on the part of the French. With his accustomed deliberation therefore he issued orders for a general concentration on Nivelles, a good central point, and he then proceeded to the celebrated ball given that evening by the Duchess of Richmond at her residence in Brussels. The ball was at its height, about 10 p. m., when the news was brought to Wellington that Napoleon had advanced with his whole army and was already almost in between the allies. The excitement that this news caused amongst the brilliant assemblage was intense, but Wellington was neither disturbed nor alarmed. He rapidly issued orders for a general concentration of his army on its left, towards Quatre Bras, and by daylight the whole English army was in motion.

To sum up the events of the 15th, it seems established that though the allies had considered before hand the possibility of Napoleon advancing in the very direction that he did, they were partly surprised by the extreme suddenness of his advance, and that but for Ziethen's skilful action on the Prussian side, and Prince Bernhard's on the English side, Napoleon would have secured a position of immense strategic advantage by the evening of the 15th. And as it was Wellington still misapprehended the situation to a certain extent, and up to this point Napoleon must be conceded to have shown the better generalship and to have had the balance of advantage on his side.

To be Continued.

Table Talk.

When Turkey is carved up by the Powers, of course Italy will get the Pope's nose.—Town Topics.

Then He Wept Bitterly.

The Count—For some time I have felt that I could not live without you.

Miss Milyans—Yes, it is hard to have to earn your own living.

Returning Animation.

Wife—Heaven he praised, doctor, my husband is getting well.

Doctor—What makes you think so?

Wife—This morning he swore at me for the first time in ten days.

Odd, Yet Natural.

Smithkins—Odd, chap, Jenkins; always has been.

Biffkins—How do you make that out?

Smithkins—He was born one of triplets.

Better Still.

Bobby—My mamma has a different hat for every night in the week.

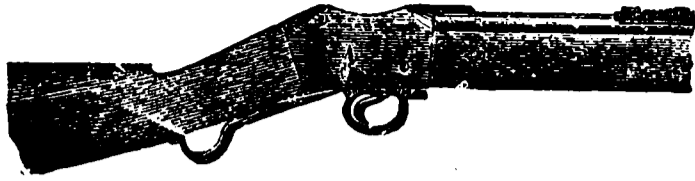
Willie—That's nothing. My papa has a different hat for every morning.

Fond Mother—If that young man comes to see you to-night you'll have to receive him in the dining-room. The parlor is being varnished. Dutiful Daughter—Is the dining-room prepared? Mother—Oh, yes. I had an armchair moved in.

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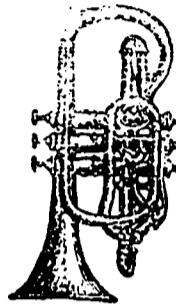
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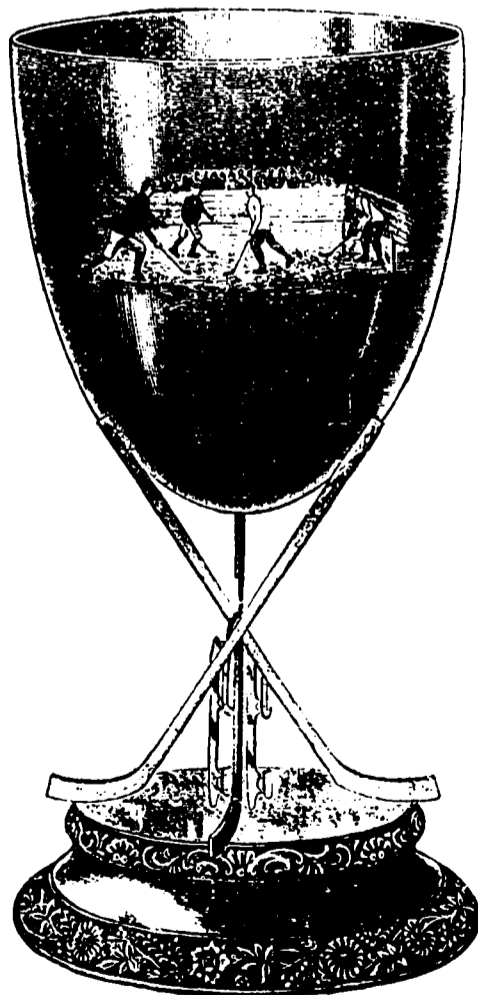
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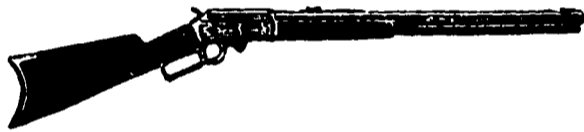
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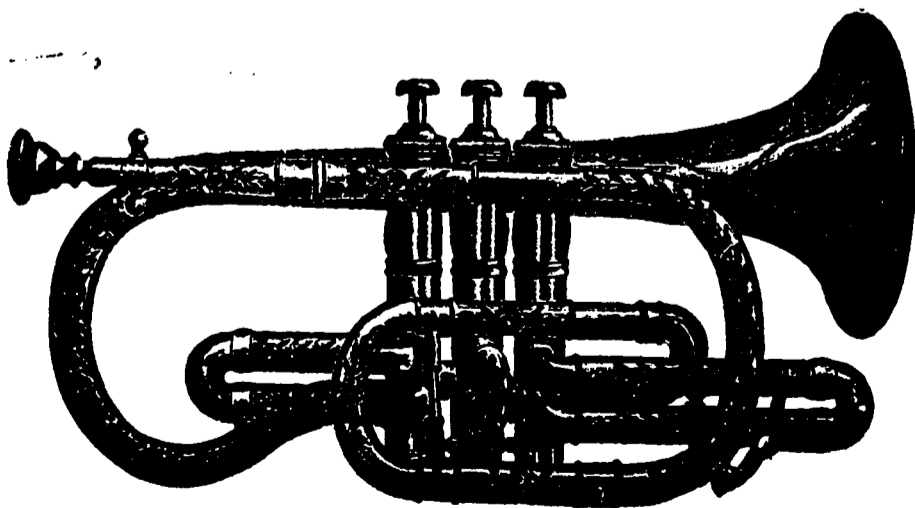
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