

BATOCHÉ.

Graphic Description of Its Capture—Carried at the Point of the Bayonet—A Brilliant Charge.

Each battery had two nine pounders and "A" Battery, in addition, a Gatling gun, which was taken into action by Captain Howard, United States army, and Lieutenant Rivers. As the column approached Batoché's I was riding along with the artillery. Captain Freer, A. D. C., galloped up, and asked to have the guns sent forward at once. The order was promptly obeyed, and we went forward with the guns at a gallop. After proceeding a short distance we found Boulton's men, with the General and his staff, halted about five hundred yards from a large house, said to belong to one Caron, from which we saw some men running.

No. 8 gun of "A" battery was immediately prepared for action, and fired on the house, successfully shelling it. We then advanced, a Gatling gun being ordered to proceed with the mounted scouts. At this juncture some persons were seen to emerge from a house next to a church, and the Gatling was turned on to the building. After firing a few rounds a man in the garb of a priest appeared at the door of the house which was being attacked.

BEARING A WHITE HANDKERCHIEF.

The General and his staff advanced and asked the priest to come forward. After a short time, during which the door was shut, the priest, accompanied by three others and five Sisters of the Faith and Compassion of Jesus, advanced and explained that they had gathered here from all parts of the country to obtain the rebels' protection from the Indians, who were committing depredations and threatening the whites in all directions. While this conference was proceeding, Boulton's scouts, on the right, engaged a score or so of Indians, who retired to shelter in a ravine. The priests explained to the General the lay of the land, and we proceeded at once to the height of land on the left of the parsonage, from whence we could see the village of Batoché. The guns of "A" Battery had meanwhile been busy shelling the houses on both sides of the river, a number of rebels being seen retreating from them as soon as the firing commenced. From the position we now occupied, it was seen that opposite the village proper a large camp of tents and Indian tepees, some of them grandly painted, was established, and some shells were thrown from our guns into its midst. When about to limber up the guns a couple of shots were fired from the brush down the slope, and a strong fusillade began on both sides of us. The Gatling was immediately brought into action on the place vacated by the Battery guns, and a couple of hundred shots were poured into the brush in almost as many seconds. The rebels did not seem to relish

THE WARMNESS OF OUR ATTACK,

for many of them were seen in the distance breaking cover, and taking to the bush on the banks of the river.

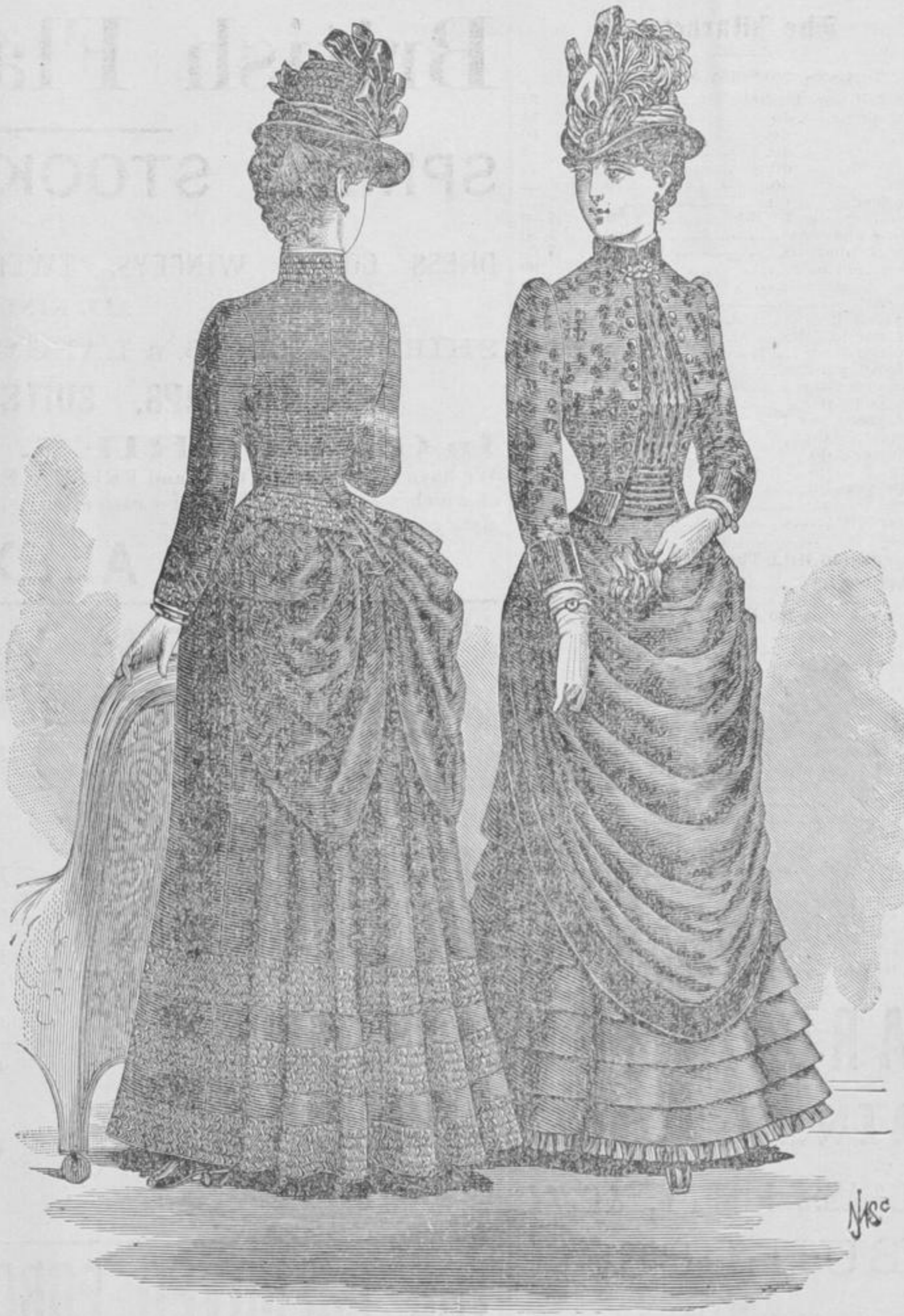
This all occurred on our extreme left, on the height of land overlooking the steep wooded river banks, and as the rebels were seen advancing along the banks it was feared an attempt would be made to attack our flank. The garrison detachment of "A" Battery was immediately extended on the brink of the hill, from the advance line towards the rear. The Gatling gun was also turned to check the rebel advance and many shots were dropped to the rear. While the Gatling was engaged in this work, Driver Carpenter, of "A" Battery, was shot in the legs. On reaching a point directly opposite our flank, the rebels took shelter in the heavy brush, and opened a heavy fire, out of reach of the Gatling, which was returned to its former position. The Battery guns then advanced to shell the village. "A" and "B" companies of the Royal Grenadiers, who formed the advance guard, extended, and advanced through the bluffs until the guns were reached, when they halted in line with the guns. The 90th, which formed the support, also extended, while the Midland Battalion and the Winnipeg Field Battery acted as a reserve force.

Soon after the Gatling had retired, heavy firing was heard in the centre, and the Gatling was at once sent there. The Grenadiers at this time were maintaining a heavy attack from the rebels, who were in the brush on the slope of the hill, and who made strenuous and desperate efforts to turn our flank. The Gatling and the nine-pounders were immediately brought up in support of the Grenadiers, and

THE REBELS BROKE FROM COVER

and made a dash for liberty. While this fight was in progress, Captain Mason, of the Grenadiers, while at the head of his company, was wounded in the hip, and had to be carried to the rear. After the artillery fire had ceased, the sharpshooters continued the action, and kept up a fire with skirmishers all the afternoon. About noon the rebels fired the under brush along the whole front, but the skirmishers were not interrupted to any extent, as the fire burned out. Great inconvenience was, however, given by some of the rebel marksmen, who maintained a regular fusillade from across the river. The guns of "A" Battery were ordered to silence this rebel fire, and shelled the house in which the enemy were concealed. This house was about two hundred yards from the position occupied by the guns, and three shots in succession were successfully planted through the roof.

About one o'clock the garrison division of "A" Battery, with a detachment of French's scouts, made an effort to clear the short coulee from the river, running parallel to the large coulee at our front. There were a number of rifle pits here, which were filled with rebels, and after



LADIES' STREET COSTUME.

FIG. 1.—This costume, made of bison cloth in a blue gray and trimmed with "Kursheedt's Standard" silver-spangled braid, is exceedingly stylish and thoroughly practical. The "Idonea" basque is united with the "Chrystenah" skirt to form the costume, which is appropriate for calling, church or street wear. The basque is curved over the hips and the plaits at the back make it a trifle longer than the front. Braid is arranged on the front of this, and on the wide box-plait in the middle of the front of the skirt. The short drapery, which is only at the back of the skirt, is bouffant and stylish, and can be easily arranged. The hat is of alternate rows of silver braid and straw, matching the dress in color, and is trimmed with a full bow of green velvet ribbon, the numerous loops being set high against the crown. All woolen and silk materials and some cotton fabrics can be made in this way, and the garniture should all ways harmonize with the goods. The basque and skirt are illustrated separately elsewhere, and the quantity of material required is stated in connection with each. Price of basque pattern, twenty-five cents each size. Skirt pattern, thirty cents.

FIG. 2.—This gives the front view of the

"Lorraine" costume made in ecru camel's-hair cloth, with the polonaise or overdress in figured goods of the same quality showing a pattern in dark brown on the ecru ground. Dark brown velvet is used as a garniture on the front drapery, and the collar, cuffs and lower edge of the jacket fronts are also of this velvet. The "Eton" jacket fronts open over a plaited vest and belt of surah in the ecru shade, and the effect of this is jaunty and generally becoming when finished as illustrated. The full front drapery is not long enough to conceal the skirt in front, but the back drapery covers almost the entire skirt, as the back pieces are cut the length of the garment and laid in plaits underneath. The English walking hat is a dark brown straw faced with velvet to match, and trimmed with ecru and brown velvet and ostrich tips which are massed high in front. Tan-colored kids are worn with this costume, which can be suitably made in silk or woolen goods, and while a combination of an attractive material may be used throughout. The quantity of material required for a medium size is given in connection with the double illustration. Price of pattern, thirty cents each size.

firing away for an hour, the men had to abandon the task and return. Gunner Phillips was left wounded behind, and the Battery had to make a second rush to bring him out of the coulee. Dr. Codd, of the Winnipeg Battery, assisted the ambulance bearers, and went down the coulee with them. Captain French, commander of the scouts, performed

A MOST HEROIC ACT

at this time. Cook, one of his men, had also been left behind wounded, and the captain returned at once to the coulee, and raising Cook upon his shoulders, succeeded in bringing him out amid a brisk fire from the rebel sharpshooters. The Midland Battalion subsequently made another effort to clear the coulee, but like the previous ones, it was unsuccessful. After this the firing slackened, and not a shot was fired for half an hour at a time.

CHARGE OF THE GRENADIERS

About one o'clock the Tenth Royal Grenadiers, under Col. Straubenzie, extended in front of the camp, the Midland Battalion extended on the extreme left, along the edge of the cliff, and the troops advanced with loud cheers, which were the first notification that the left camp had that any advance other than the usual daily advance of the skirmishers was to occur. The Grenadiers made a magnificent advance across the open above the church in a "B" line toward Batoché. The rebels were driven out of the large pits on the top of the ridge without a check in our advance. Here the fire of the rebels fell off a trifle, and the men halted some minutes. Meantime the Midland Battalion had wheeled round the edge of the plateau, where "A" Battery guns had bombarded Batoché on Friday, and were in line with them on the left, making a complete line from the river. "Come on, Grenadiers," said Col. Straubenzie, "I am proud to command you; keep steady, and we shall clear them out," and with loud cheers, which were replied to by the force in camp and the Midland regiment below, the men made a dash down towards the rebels, who had retreated into the bush, firing as they went through.

HOW BRAVE OFFICERS FELL.

Captain French, the commander of the scouts, was killed by the rebels firing from one of the houses of Batoché. His last words were—"Boys, I did my duty; remember I loved you." Captain Fitch, of the Grenadiers, died while charging down the slope at the head of his company, and Captain Brown, of Bolton's Horse, was directing his men to take cover when he was shot.

NEWS GOSSIP.

Millions of Cigars—English Recruits—The Use of Stimulants—Some of Bismarck's Presents—&c., &c.

Florida manufactured last year 60,293,732 cigars, an increase of 15,500,000 over the number made there in 1883. There are 157 factories in the State.

Disease itself may be a blessing, for it appears that in Philadelphia "interesting cases" hire themselves out to clinical lecturers at from 25 cents to \$2, according to the "instructiveness of his malady."

Invalids who depend upon cod-liver oil to sustain their vital forces should be careful to get a pure article. Cotton seed oil is now doing for the cod-liver product what it long since accomplished in the matter of olive oil.

A Spaniard named Phillips, butcher at Poplar Creek Agency, M. T., recently lost one of his children by death, and to commemorate the event cut off his left forefinger, and sacrificed a fine mare and a three-year-old steer on the grave of the little child.

Several thousand houses, ranging in size from eight to twenty rooms, and provided with every modern convenience, are to be built in Philadelphia, besides a number of French flats, several large and costly churches, and half a dozen or more public institutions.

In the London Grocer, M. Nikatinski states that the weight of the ash is a very fair test of the quality of the tea. Good Shanghai teas gave 5.16 per cent., green "brick" tea 6.87, and Orenberg teas, which were known to have been adulterated with rose leaves, yielded from 7.87 to 10.42 per cent. of ash.

The London Medical Press says that the fact has at length been made abundantly clear that trichiniasis is contracted mainly by those who consume pork derived from the more carnivorous wild swine which abound in forests. Persons whose pork diet is derived from animals carefully fed on large dairy farms do not suffer from the infection.

According to the annual report for 1884 of the Inspector-General of Recruiting in England, there were medically examined 64,853 recruits, of whom 27,807 (or 42.9 per cent.) were rejected. Of 35,653 who joined the regular service, 12,896 volunteered from the militia. The proportion of men invalidated during their first year of service was only 4.7 per cent.

The population of the State of Nevada has dwindled down to 12,000 in consequence of the collapse of the mining interest, and there are scarcely enough inhabitants left to maintain a State Government. The saltpetre beds, however, may induce a fresh immigration, and add to the population. The deposits are very favorably situated for working, being in the vicinity of a rich farming country, with an abundant supply of wood and water close at hand.

Ababakor, Maharajah of Johore and sovereign of the peninsula of Malacca, was received at a private audience by Leo XIII. the other day with all the honors due to his rank. In the course of the course of the conversation, which lasted some time, the Pope thanked the Maharajah for the protection that he had given to the missionaries and to the Catholics among his subjects. After the audience the Maharajah presented his brother, Prince Khleid, and the members of his suite.

Dr. A. L. Loomis is credited by the *Canada Lancet* with saying: "A man can take two or three glasses of stimulants daily and may continue the habit for, perhaps, 25 years without harm, but when that man reaches that period of life when the vital powers are on the decline, he suddenly finds himself old before his time, for he has all these years been laying the foundation for endarteritis. I believe that 50 per cent. of all diseases arise from the use of stimulants."

The *Detroit Lancet* describes the four plans for reducing obesity: The eating of nothing containing starch, sugar, or fat called the Banting system; the eating of fat, but not sugar or starch, called the German Banting; the wearing of wool and sleeping in flannel blankets, instead of sheets, or the Munich system; not eating or drinking at the same time, or, rather, the allowing a couple of hours to intervene between eating and drinking, the Schweninger system.

Mr. Maskelyne, a well-known English investigator of spiritualism, says: "After my twenty years' experience in investigating spiritualism I have never seen anything take place which I could not reproduce and account for, except the gyrations of a table on two occasions. On one of these, without the presence of a medium, by myself and a few friends, we produced movements on the table—a heavy one—which we could not accomplish afterward by exerting all the muscular force at our command."

A colony of infidels was founded five years ago in Barton county, Missouri. A correspondent of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, who spent a day and a half in the new town called Liberal, says that the experiment is a failure; that the town, instead of keeping pace with other towns of the same age, has fallen far behind them, and instead of being the happy, prosperous community it promised to be, is shrivelled, contracted, torn in two by dissensions, and in a condition where only prompt action in behalf of its friends toward a complete reorganization will save it from disintegration.

At a recent meeting of the Boston Society for Medical Observation, Dr. Folsom cited the vital statistics of Massachusetts for forty years, as showing a decrease in the number of deaths from consumption in that State. Only about one-sixth of the total death rate is now caused by the disease. The Doctor thought physicians were too much inclined to give unfavorable prognostics in such cases, and he

advised keeping patients quietly in one place, rather than shifting them about in search of a more favorable climate.

In the *Clinical Record* Dr. Hilland relates that one of his lady patients once called on a "psychometric healer," who greatly impressed her by his prescience in telling her that she suffered from occasional headache and pain in the side due to the fact that her liver was bound back to her diaphragm. The lady thought that only a man of diabolical insight could have discovered her symptoms without an examination and she hastened nervously to her physician. There she was informed that almost every woman patient a doctor had is a sufferer from headache and side-ache, and that she would be in a bad way indeed if her liver were not anchored in the manner stated by the charlatan.

In a report upon the overcrowding of Dublin, Dr. Cameron points out certain of the disastrous results of the desertion of the city by wealthy families who prefer to live abroad or in England. Their empty houses are, for the most part, turned into tenements for the poorest class of the population, huddled together with an appalling disregard of health or cleanliness. No less than 32,202 families live in 7,284 houses containing 48,116 rooms. In addition to being overcrowded, the people of Dublin are scandalously robbed in the matter of rent, for 175 houses, which, as freeholds, are valued at £8,677, are sub-let to poor tenants at rates which produce an income of £8,311. One house which is valued at £8 is occupied by eight families, who pay £32 a year in rent.

Among the presents received by Prince Bismarck on his recent birthday, were 200 flasks of Schloss Johannisberg Cabinet (white seal) of the vintages 1846, 1862 and 1868, estimated to be worth at least £3 per flask. There were also 150 flasks of Rudesheimer Berg of the same years, and 100 of the finest growth of Grafenberg in existence (which last Lord Beaconsfield declared was really the best of Rhine wines), and a small quantity of Marco Brunner Cabinet of 1859; and a few odd bottles of Steinberger Cabinet of 1811 (the comet year), Rudesheimer Berg of 1822 and 1738 and Marco Brunner of 1783. These last two, however must have long since lost their delicacy of flavor and their strength, and can only be regarded as curiosities.

The War Correspondent.

He is a genus by himself, the war correspondent. He flocks off alone, as it were, for the reason that there is no other bird of his peculiar feather to flock with him. He would like to display himself and his descriptive powers every day, but in these times, when wars are conducted mainly by cabinets in cushioned chairs instead of by warriors in the field, he has few opportunities to harrow the souls of his reading constituency. Therefore he may be expected always to make the most of the few opportunities that do flit about his life.

At the firing of the first picket gun he sharpens his stock of blood-red pencils and, marshalling his array of sanguinary adjectives, forms himself in a hollow square about both armies so that he may not miss catching on his blood-spattered page any horrible incident of the tragic engagement.

Now that the war correspondent is in readiness let the generals give the command and the battle proceed—every man to his own task; the soldier to his fighting, the correspondent to his writing.

The next morning the correspondent's readers will be horrified to learn that the engagement lasted seven hours, and was the most desperate encounter of modern times. Hand to hand the brave warriors fought, bled, and died. Every inch of ground was contested and reconquered. Columns of patriots swept across the plain, the living closing their yawning gaps left in the ranks by their fallen comrades. Lurid flames belched from the awful throats of the angry cannon, and wreaths of sulphurous smoke hovered about the glorified dead and dying. The rattle of the musketry, the clashing of cold relentless steel, and the groans of the dying heroes blended in one awful din of horrible war. The parched earth drank its full of red life-blood and sent the residue rushing down the ravines like angry mountain torrents.

When the smoke of battle has cleared away the commanding officer writes his official report naming the two privates and one corporal who were killed in the engagement and saying that the six men who were wounded will soon be able to rejoin their companions, adding, as if to give credence to the correspondent's graphic picture: "I have no means of ascertaining the enemy's losses, but they must have been very heavy."

A Long Railway.

The proposed railway from London to Bombay will, it is estimated, extend over a distance of nearly seven thousand miles, and this distance, it is calculated, can be traversed in nine days, or on an average of thirty-five miles an hour. The route contemplated is through Paris, Madrid, Gibraltar, Tangiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Cairo, Bassorah, Kelat, to Kurrachee and Bombay. Use will be made of the existing railways in France and Spain, and steam transit will be established from the Bay of Gibraltar to Ceuta, in Morocco, from which latter point will begin the international railway, the works of which will have to be constructed in Morocco. This line will then form a junction with the system of railways under the administration of the French railway company in Algeria and Tunisia. Thence the route will continue through Tripoli and form a junction with the Egyptian railway system. From Egypt, the route to India would be continued to the Euphrates, and then along the coast of the Persian Gulf to Kurrachee; thence to Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.