Only three copies of this issue were printed - one for Vernon News - one for Townsite & one for R. Mathison. Ink was dauber on with a cloth pad

OKANAGAN MINING REVIEW

Vol. I, No. 11. OKANAGAN FALLS, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1893. $2.00 per Year.

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Assayer to the British Columbia Government of all Specimens sent from the Province to THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893.

THE CAMP FIRES

[illegible]ident of '58—Rock Creek Then and Now.

[illegible]NDARY CITY AND FLAT.

[illegible]ural Advantages For a Prosperous City.

[illegible] for THE MINING REVIEW.

(CONTINUED)

[illegible]arly as 1858 it [illegible] claimed there [illegible]uite a large population at the [illegible] of Rock Creek engaged in placer [illegible], and old-timers tell of how the [illegible] stampede in Cariboo [illegible] a stampede in camp [illegible] was [illegible]eans of almost completely de[illegible]ting it. The place was at once [illegible]ed and its population were on [illegible]ay to this new Eldorado, even [illegible]oon-keeper who had driven a [illegible]g trade among the miners, [illegible]g the bar as it stood with the [illegible]s on the shelves to follow the [illegible]. The only white man left was [illegible] Government recorder, John S. [illegible], who had to stick to his post, [illegible]ad the liquid and solid resources [illegible] whole town to enable him to [illegible] up his combat with dreary soli[illegible] Some time after this it is said [illegible]s found in a delirious condition [illegible] result of his enforced solitude, [illegible] grave up on the bank marks the [illegible]f this mournful incident connect[illegible]th the early settlement of Rock [illegible].

[illegible]w the place, with the exception of [illegible] whites already mentioned, is occu[illegible] by Chinese, though the Camerons, [illegible]h and Dougal, Donahue, Hilton, [illegible] some others consider this their [illegible] quarters when engaged in placer [illegible]ng on the creek. A number of [illegible]ese houses and cabins are lined [illegible]g the river bank. Some of them [illegible] fine looking gardens and there [illegible] two stores kept by Chinese. Of [illegible]e, one is owned by Thos. Elliott, of [illegible]view, and run by a Chinaman [illegible] Ah Bee. This place is a sort of resort for the Chinese of the whole district. Some of them have followed the example of their white brethren and taken brides from among the dusky Siwashes and are rearing a sprightly progeny, which would go to show that the fusion of Mongolian and Siwash is sanctioned by procreative laws. Of the old-time element among the Chinese, Ah Gee is the leading representative, as he has been mining on Rock Creek for about 30 years. He has lately sold his house and garden and it is said is contemplating a return to China.

Among the more recent attempts to carry on mining on a large scale at this place was that of the Laura Hydraulic Mining Co., which from 1888 to 1892 took out considerable gold from the gravel, but their expenses being too high they were forced to succumb and the property was sold by sheriff's sale in November 1892. The work done by this company consisted in the building of a mile and a half of flume and the erection of a saw mill at the mouth of the creek, the machinery for which was [illegible] in 1889. The total amount expended by them is said to have been about $80,000, and at the sheriff's sale the claim and appurtenances were bought by Messrs. Haddigan, McCuaig and the Camerons for about $800.

A walk around the old place, and over the wide beds of course gravel which have been washed over in search of gold, is productive of the keenest interest, for fancy will conjure up scenes enacted in the halcyon days when flushed with luck and youthful hope men patiently plied their task believing every minute that the next panful would reveal their hope's quest.

"Perhaps some friend of thirty years still lingers
here to raise
To weary hearts and tired eyes the beacon of
old days:
Perhaps—but, stay; 'tis gone! and yet once
more it lifts as though
To meet our tardy blundering steps, and seems
to move, and lo!
While by us in a rush of sound—the vanished
funeral pyre
Of hopes and tears that twenty years burnt in
the old camp fire."

Few though are left of those who in the old days followed the route to Cariboo, and left the gravels of this point for more patient miners in later years. Jolly Jack Thornton near the mouth of Boundary Creek is one, and associated with him at that time may be mentioned Okanagan Smith, Tom Currie and Messrs. Myers, Nicholson and Price, though some of these were connected with later operations.

BOUNDARY FLAT.

Leaving the mouth of Rock Creek the road follows the south bank of Kettle River, past the ranches of Inghram (late Thos. McMynn), Jno. McCallum, with Bubar across the river, and John McDonald where it crosses by a bridge, and from here follows the north bank. Between here and the mouth of Boundary Creek are some good ranches among which may be mentioned those of Mackay Inghram, Jno. H. East, Jackson, J. J. McBride, F. H. Black, Sullivan and W. H. Murray, which latter lies alongside of the townsite of Boundary City, formerly known as Eholt's ranch. All this tract between Rock Creek and Boundary Creek is known as "Boundary Flat." The soil is good and with the irrigation from the Kettle River, Inghram's Creek and other streams no difficulty is experienced in producing fine crops.

The eastern terminus of Boundary Flat is where Boundary Creek empties into the Kettle River from the north. Boundary Creek is a beautiful stream which drains a large section of mountain country. The matchless purity of its waters, as it tumbles in places over rocky cataracts covered with tufts of snowy foam from contact with numerous jagged rocks in the bed of the stream, or when confined between walls of rock narrowing it in to one-fourth its width it rushes foaming past to widen out again, always has a cooling and invigorating effect upon the traveler who traverses the numerous trails along its banks or leading up the mountain sides. Boundary Creek it is called because its confluence with the Kettle River occurs at a point almost on the International boundary line between the United States and Canada, and at this point too the Kettle River takes a marked bend to southward, entering for the first time American territory and giving to the Colville Reservation the benefits of this opportunity to obtain irrigation. The physical barrier which causes this detour of the river is a similar desire on the part of Boundary Mountain to go abroad for this too crosses the International boundary line, and any further progress east is to be made either by following the Kettle River through American territory, or climbing this lofty divide by the old Dewdney trail or some of the more recent trails cut by miners between the various camps that dot the mountain.

BOUNDARY CITY.

The large wide tract of perfectly level land at the mouth of Boundary Creek was formerly owned by Louis Eholt, and his was a ranch known all over the country. The beauty of its location on the bank of the Kettle River embracing a large flat with a background of beautifully terraced benches surmounted by higher and more distant mountains, and the abundant water supply furnished by the Kettle River and Boundary Creek, leaves nothing further to be desired. On it Mr. Eholt could grow in profusion anything in the way of grain, vegetables, roots, etc. The ranch was bought nearly a year ago by Mr. Palmerston, a gentleman from Spokane, for Capt. Adams of Montreal, who has had it laid out as a townsite and registered as such under the name of Boundary City, though it is possible that this may yet be changed owing to the fact that several others of the same name have already been registered and the confusion arising from the duplication of names of places makes it desirable that another be chosen.

The fact of a place having been picked out as a spot for a town naturally invites inquiry as to its claims to this distinction. Towns are supposed to be the result of certain natural causes, compelling a centralization of traffic. Among these are the existence of streams for water-supply, power, etc., the configuration of the country, the relative distance from other centres, the actual certainty or probability, as the case may be, of occupying an advantageous position in the railway systems of the country, and also numerous local causes such as the existence in the near vicinity of mines, quarries, coal beds, etc. In most of these particulars Boundary City shows up very favorably indeed, though it is quite possible that in some of them there are other places proposed that have also very good reason to indulge in the hope of becoming in time important centres. The natural course for the railway which will yet connect this important locality with Spokane and other American points will undoubtedly be that along the banks of the Kettle River, and must pass through this place on its way through Boundary Flat.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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CITY AND VICINITY.

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Courts of Revision and Appeal will be held at Osoyoos on Nov. 15th, and Rock Creek on Nov. 20th.

County Court will be held at Fairview, Osoyoos and Rock Creek on Nov. 15th, 17th and 20th respectively.

Dr. Ward, of Victoria, who arrived on Tuesday intends to spend two or three months hunting in this neighborhood. He is staying at Maloney's.

Messrs. Brumley and Wilkinson, of Fairview, were here on Monday, and expressed surprise at the size of the city and of the hotel accomodation.

The selection of Mr. Leonard Norris as successor to the late Moses Lumby as Government Agent at Vernon is received with much satisfaction here.

Major Chas. Conyngham Ellis, R.E., of Bengal, was in town on Monday. He and his brother, Capt. Ellis, of the same arm, are on a visit to their brother, Mr. Thos. Ellis, J.P., Penticton.

Dr. Bell-Irving and his brother H. O. Bell-Irving, of the late firm of Bell-Irving & Paterson, of Vancouver, arrived on Sunday for a few days' shooting and put up at Maloney's. They left on Friday having secured a fine specimen of a mountain ram and several bucks. "Greek" Sullivan was in charge of their pack train.

Mose Thompson returned on Thursday afternoon from Vernon, where he had gone to undergo a surgical operation. Dr. Osborne Morris did his work in a masterly manner and now Mose is "fit up good as new." He is loud in praise of the good folks of Vernon and Miss Hoff McIntosh of the Vernon Hotel, where he put up when sick, and of the "ministering angel" who attended at his bedside.

Mr. H. C. Newman, of the Penticton & Oro stage line, was here on Wednesday to see if the new road was ready. He was disappointed, however, to find that work had been suspended, and it had been left unfinished, as he considers this route better, especially in winter time, than the old one. Someone has blundered, and a whole season's work has been lost if the road is left in its present state.

Sir J. J. C. Abbott is dead.

The Silver Repeal Bill passed the Senate by a vote of 43 to 32.

Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, was assassinated on Oct. 28th by Eugene Patrick Predergast, a disappointed office seeker.

The Scarlet Tunic.

Worn by Canada's Northwest Mounted Police it is the Symbol of Law and Order From the Red River to the Rockies--A Semi-Military Organization Which Has Won the Admiration of the World.

By J. G. Creighton, in October Scribner's.

The Canadian Pacific Railway made such unexpected progress that in 1882 definite plans could be made for the permanent stations of the force, which was then raised to a strength of 500. Regina, the capital of the territories, was chosen as headquarters, and Fort Walsh and Wood Mountain were abandoned, though the latter, from its commanding situation, has since been re-established as a permanent outpost. Substantial barracks began to replace the original quarters that the troopers had built for themselves of cotton-wood pickets, roofed with poles and thatched with grass and clay. Comforts were provided in the shape of libraries, recreation rooms, and canteens for the supply of small luxuries and the beverage known from its authorized strength as "four per cent. beer," and the Police settled down to their new and ever-increasing duties as a permanent garrison. All seemed to be going well for three years, and then came "the psychological moment" in the history of the Northwest.

Had the warnings of the Police been heeded the rebellion of the half-breeds under Louis Riel would have been impossible. The actual outbreak found them ready, but though the strength at the northern posts had been increased to 200, all decisive action depended on orders from Ottawa, 2,000 miles away. At a day's notice Colonel Irvine, with 4 officers and 86 men, all the force available, left Regina, and marching 291 miles in seven days in the depth of a Northwest winter, passed right through the district held by the insurgents, outflanking them by his quickness and upsetting Riel's plans to seize Prince Albert, the key of the situation. Twenty-four hours were occupied in organizing the defences of Prince Albert, and before daybreak Colonel Irvine, hoping to quash the rising by a prompt and decided movement, was on the way to reinforce Fort Carlton. Unfortunately, that very day Major Crozier had sent out a party to secure provisions and ammunition at Duck Lake from falling into the insurgents' hands. Resistance was made, and he went out himself, with, all told, 99 Police and Prince Albert volunteers, and fell into a trap skilfully planned by the rebels whom he had no reason to think were in force. They were between 300 and 400 strong, however, and almost surrounded him. Crozier's men made a splendid stand, though fighting in deep snow which made their one field-gun almost useless, and with no better cover than their sleighs, while the enemy were concealed in thick bush. After losing 12 killed and 12 wounded they retired as steadily and coolly as they had fought bringing off their wounded and the gun, and got back to Fort Carlton just as Colonel Irvine arrived there. It was the only check the Police have ever experienced.

That they would have retrieved the situation by themselves no one who knows them has ever doubted. But they never had a free hand. General Middleton, the Imperial officer in command of the Canada militia, was on his way to Winnipeg to direct a campaign; they were already placed under his orders and "the ceremonies of the wars must be kept."

"What are the Police doing?" was the question on every lip for anxious weeks. Their enforced inaction, and the consequent loss of prestige that had so often enabled a handful of troopers to disperse hundreds of armed warriors, emboldened whole bands of Indians to join the insurgents and heartened them to a determined resistance that cost many brave lives to overcome. All that was soon known; but until the inner history of that sharp little campaign is written the injustice and misrepresentation will not be revealed which they were made to bear that others might make sure of reaping all the glory and reward. It is impossible even to outline here the events of 1885. The records and the graves on the prairie tell what the police did whenever and wherever they got their chance. Their indispensable and invaluable aid has been frankly acknowledged by commanders in whom selfishness did not mar personal bravery, and their soldier-comrades were the first to testify that they did their full share, and more, of marching, hard work, and fighting. But no man in the force wears the medal that decorates many a volunteer who never was within 300 miles of the front, and saw all his active service at the base of supplies or in the Home Guard of his own settlement. And why? Let red-tapedom answer for itself: "The Mounted Police were doing their ordinary duty." A prouder distinction it would be hard to invent.

The duty done so well was not confined to those who were with the three columns in the field. Those left behind had heavy work and responsibility. The firm front shown and the preparations for defence at all the posts undoubtedly checked a general rising of the Indians. At Macleod in particular, the tact and personal influence of the officer in command, Major Cotton aided by the same qualities in his former chief, Colonel Macleod, and backed up by the admirable conduct of the rank and file, kept the Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans from disregarding the loyal counsels of old Crowfoot and joining Riel. Had they done so, every Indian in the territories would have risen, their friends from across the border would have joined them, and there would have been massacre and rapine throughout the whole Northwest.

Immediately after the outbreak the strength of the Police was increased to 1,000, their present number. In 1886 Colonel Irvine resigned, and was succeeded by the present commandant, Colonel Lawrence Herchmer. And now it is time to say something of the composition and routine work of the force.

The Northwest Mounted Police, like the Royal Irish Constabulary, on which it was modelled, is, in the eye of the law, a purely civil body; its officers are magistrates, the men are constables. But so far as circumstances will allow, its organization, internal economy, and drill are those of a cavalry regiment, and when on active service in a military capacity, the officers have army rank. The Queen's Regulations do not apply to it, however, and discipline as strict as in the army, is enforced under a concise and comprehensive enactment which provides a maximum penalty of a year's imprisonment and a fine of one month's pay, leaving it to the discretion of the officers to make the punishment fit the crime. Even the same C. O.'s views naturally vary, and if this provison were made a little more definite so that the defaulter, whose military "crime" consists in buttons insufficiently burnished, or in miscalculation of the time available to see his sweetheart home before "last post" sounds, might meet a more uniform fate, a grievance would be removed.

The affairs of the force are managed by a distinct department of the Government at Ottawa, under the political supervision of one of the Cabinet Ministers, at present the President of the Privy Council. Mr. Frederick White, formerly Sir John Macdonald's Secretary, has for many years been the Controller of the department, its permanent civil head. The executive command is held by an officer styled the Commissioner, and ranking as lieutenant-colonel. The Assistant-Commissioner ranks with a major, and after three years' service with a lieutenant-colonel. Ten Superintendents, with captain's rank, command the divisions, with about thirty-five Inspectors as subalterns, who correspond to lieutenants. Paymaster's and quartermaster's duties are done by the officers of each division, and the Superintendent of the depot division acts as regimental adjutant; an inspector performing similar duty for each of the individual divisions. The medical staff consists of a Surgeon, five assistant-Surgeons and two Veterinary Surgeons, the small number of the latter being supplemented by veterinary staff-sergeants. The non-commissioned officers are, as in the army, sergeant-majors, staff-sergeants of various sorts, sergeants, and corporals, while the troopers are called constables.

The officers' pay is not large. The Commissioner receives $2,400; the Assistant-Commissioner, $1,600; the Superintendents and Surgeon, $1,400; the Inspector $1,000 a year, with, of course, free quarters, rations, light, fuel, and forage. But promotion is very slow, and these are the rates of twenty years ago when the force was small, the duties far less numerous and exacting, and the life far more attractive. The men, however, are well paid, and without the vexatious deductions which in the army reduce Tommy Atkins's pocket-money to a mere pittance. The non-commissioned officers get from a dollar to a dollar and a half a day; the constables fifty cents with an addition of five cents when employed as clerks or artificers. Both officers and men are provided with liberal pensions graded according to length of service, and attainable after ten years. Rations are of excellent quality and large quantity, and can be supplemented very cheaply with little luxuries from the canteen, which is now a feature of every division post. At most places, especially in the north, there is a fair supply of small game in the season. The Macleod and Calgary districts abound with find trout.

The rank and file are not surpassed by any picked corps in any service. A recruit must be between twenty-two and forty-five years old, of good character, able to read and write English or French, active, well-built, and of sound constitution. He is also supposed to be able to ride, and a man who knows something of horses is preferred, but these two requirements are broadly interpreted. The physique is very fine, the average of the whole thousand being five feet nine and a half inches in height and thirty-eight and a half inches round the chest. There has always been an unusual proportion of men of good family and education. Lots of the young Englishmen who come out to try their hand at farming in Manitoba, or ranching in Alberta, eventually drift into the Police, as do also many well-connected young Canadians. Farmers' sons from Ontario, clerks tired of city life and poor prospects, immigrants who have not found their El Dorado, waifs and strays [illegible] from everywhere and of every calling [illegible] be found in the ranks. The r[illegible] show many defaulters if no n[illegible] to any name but his own. [illegible] and still may be, at least [illegible] in the force; several of t[illegible] are entitled to more than the [illegible] mental number as a handle [illegible] and many are university [illegible] In these days of short [illegible] discharged soldiers are glad t[illegible] the Queen's shilling again, so [illegible] won in England's continual [illegible] at the other end of the world [illegible] usual, and not a few officers [illegible] borne Her Majesty's commission [illegible] as simple troopers. In the adv[illegible] infancy of the force these elements [illegible] even more numerous than nowadays, [illegible] an odd rencontre, has occurred between men who had last met at the mess-table [illegible] crack regiment, in a swell London [illegible] or an English country-house. The [illegible] enlistment is five years, but many of [illegible] men "take on" again, especially since [illegible] establishment of the pension system. Discharge may be obtained by purchase, but the small number allowed to avail themselves of this privilege, only three a month, and the long delay in getting a [illegible] often useless unless available [illegible] constitute a serious grievance and [illegible] suppressible cause of desertion. [illegible] and monotony, especially to those accused to work and discipline, proximity to the border, the inducements of high wages in civilian life, and dread of punishment for some offences—unpremediated perhaps and trivial enough in anyone but a trooper—frequently make deserters. But [illegible] are usually a good riddance to their comrades, whose good record is not spoiled by the inevitable black sheep.

After passing the doctor and taking the oath of allegiance, the recruit goes to head-quarters for training. In all life there is the[illegible] of a cavalry soldier in the world over. He undergoes in the riding-school that refined torture which teaches him a military seat, and incidentally learns much of the peculiarities of the western broncho. After a trial of Mounted Infantry drill, the force has returned to the regular cavalry system, in the simpler movements of which it is thoroughly exercised, and field-artillery drill has also to be learned. Rifle and revolver practice, mounted and dismounted, and instruction in police duties complete the professional training. There is plenty to do in the way of parades, stables, guard mounting, orderly duty, escorts, and "fatigues." He also learns to drive a transport waggon and buckboard—two vehicles constantly in use for public travel—so that merely as a soldier he has to master the work of all arms of the service, besides those of a police constable.

The uniform is very like that of the English dragoon, the full dress consisting of scarlet tunic braided with yellow, blue breeches with a broad yellow stripe on the side, riding-boots and spurs for [illegible] polished, and white helmet with [illegible] brass spike. In undress, with his [illegible] ting jacket, round forage-cap p[illegible] three hairs, and silver-mounted [illegible] swaggers down the street of some Northwestern town, there is no [illegible] cavalry regiment in Her Majesty's [illegible] that can show a smarter trooper. [illegible] officers and sergeants wear sw[illegible] rank and file are armed with W[illegible] carbines and Enfield revolvers, [illegible] ridges for which are carried [illegible] leather bandoleers and waist-b[illegible] Policeman's kit is of excellent qu[illegible] unusually varied in description, [illegible] many varieties of climate and du[illegible] sides uniform, a liberal supply of warm underclothing, the usual toilet necessaries, brushes and cleaning apparatus for himself and his horse, blankets and bedding on a liberal scale, and table necessaries, there are such items as fur cap, buckskin mitts, moose-hide moccasins, and long woolen stockings to wear with them, a waterproof sheet, a rug, and a red worsted tuque, the picturesque and piratical-looking winter head-dress of the French Canadian habitant. A long blue cavalry cloak and cape serve well enough at ordinary times, but for out-door duty in the bitter frost of the Northwest a coat of black Russian lambskin is the best substitute that has yet been found for the old-time buffalo coat, which is now as scarce and valuable as one of its original wearers. Duck clothing is provided for the not less trying summer heat, and stout pea-jackets for spring and autumn. On patrol and at the outposts the cowboy's comfortable felt hat is a frequent substitute for the stiff helmet and shadeless forage cap. Experienced officers advocate a "prairie suit" of neutral color, keeping the present uniform for parade use; and now that the red-coat has served its purpose so effectually it might well make way for the more suitable working dress.

ONE OF THE RIDERS.

The Depot Division and another of the ten into which the force is divided, about two hundred strong, are stationed at headquarters, three miles from Regina, and form a little prairie town of themselves on the banks of the Wascana. The English of this euphonious name, which hardly compensates for absence of water in summer and intense muddiness at all seasons, is Pile-of-Bones Creek, so called from the stacks of buffalo bones once upon a time stored there to be carried away by rail and converted into fertilizers, so that Eastern cattle in their turn might benefit by the elements of the rich prairie grasses. The barracks, a number of wooden buildings—many of them merely portable houses—grouped round a prairie-ground, do not make an imposing display of architecture. On one side the officers' quarters form a row of detached cottages; barrack-rooms, sergeants' quarters, orderly-room, guard-house, prison, canteen, recreation-rooms, stables, and store-houses complete the square, and the Union Jack flies from a flagstaff over all. Outside are the hospital, more storehouses, a fine riding-school, and a small cluster of married men's quarters, but wedlock is an institution not favored by the authorities. All round is the open prairie, reaching to the horizon in long undulations unbroken except by Government House near by, the distant roofs of Regina, and the straight line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the north. The aspect is peculiarly bare, even in summer when the tough clay soil, in which trees will not grow, yields its abundant harvest of wheat.

The other Divisional Posts, scattered as they are through such an extent of country, vary much in situation and local color, but all have the same family likeness. Times have changed much since the Police first came into the Great Lone Land. Towns and villages and farm-houses stand where only the tepees of passing Indians broke the horizon line. Wagon trails scar the plains with broad brown bands, but the creaking "bull train," drawn by long teams of oxen, wincing under the resounding crack of long whips plied by wild-looking drivers volleying strange oaths from under the canvas-tops of the "prairie schooners" that slowly dragged out mile after mile, is almost extinct. Only bleached skulls and the deep furrows worn by countless thousands following each other in single file, remain to tell of the buffalo; and the great "fall hunt," in which the half-breeds laid up store of robes for "the Company," is now a legend. The "Sun Dance" is no longer a mystic rite to test the would-be warrior's fortitude, but a means of extracting a little money from tourists, and the youthful Indian slaves at pothooks and hangers in the school at the Reserve. The glamour of the early days is gone. Yet the endless prairie is never far from the barrack-gate, and whether it be bright and sweet with its summer carpet of flowers, brown and bleak in spring and autumn, or blinding in brilliance of winter whiteness, its deep silence, broken neither by the cool breeze, sweet to man and horse after the scorching heat of a summer-day, nor by the deadly rush of the icy blizzard, strikes deep into the soul.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

SIGHTS IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Marvelously Delicate Instruments for Weighing Coin—Printing of Currency.

One of the first objects of interest upon entering the Bank of England building is the bullion office, where all the gold and silver that enters or leaves the bank passes through to be checked. On the right is the gold; on the left the silver. The prominent feature of the room is the "grand balance," or scales, constructed by the Messrs. Napier. This marvelous instrument is a ponderous and peculiary built weighing machine, standing nearly seven feet high and weighing about two tons. The whole is under a huge glass case, access being gained thereto by a sliding panel The scale is worked by hydraulic power, and is the most sensitive weighing machine in existence. On each side the scales are fitted with weights amounting to 400 ounces. The gold is made up in 400 ounce bars, and the difference of one-thousandth part of an ounce can be detected. By a manipulation of the machine, so tiny a thing as a postage stamp can be weighed, for on the same being placed upon the scale the index will jump a distance of no less than six inches. It is the only balance of its kind in the world, and cost about $10,000. The silver scale is not so finely balanced, and the two are respectively christened "The Lord Chief Justice" and the "Lord High Chancellor." In another room are several

MACHINES FOR WEIGHING

sovereigns and half sovereigns. Each machine consists of a complicated system of counter weights, and it is not unlike a sewing machine as to its lower half, the whole being completely enclosed in glass. A long feeder, like a tube cut in half down its length, and made of brass, is set at an angle of forty-five degrees, and is filled with a long roll of sovereigns. These turn as they slip down on the circular movable plate, slightly larger than a soverign. If the coin is of the right weight it slips down a metal tube into a till below. Should, however, it prove to be lighter than the standard the delicate machine turns to the left and condemns it to the guillotine. These machines weigh coins at the rate of twenty-six per minute, and a day's weighing at the bank amounts to about $500,000. Another interesting feature is to be found in the vaults containing the defunct paper circulation of the bank. Some idea can be gained of the quantity when we say that they are over 77,000,000 in number and that they fill 1400 boxes, which if placed side by side would reach two and a half miles. If the notes were placed in a pile they would reach a height of five and a half miles; or if joined end to end, would form a ribbon 12,455 miles long. Their superficial extent is little less than Hyde Park; their original value was over £1,750,000,000 and their weight exceeds ninety and a half tons. Amongst them is a note for £1,000,000, also the first bank note ever issued (one for £500), and another for £250 left at the bank for 111 years, whose accumulated interest raised its value to £60,000. The printing of

THE EXISTING PAPER CURRENCY

is an interesting process. The notes are struck off two at a time on hand-made paper, which, upon being cut, gives three rough edges and one smooth edge to each piece of paper—a distinguished feature of a bank of England note. The paper is manufactured at the bank's own mill, and the production of it is entrusted entirely to the members of one family. The ink used in printing the notes is made from the charred stem of the Rhenish vine, which is believed to produce the richest black of any ink in the world. Each strip of paper has to be strictly accounted for, the whole process being under effective supervision. The bank can boast of possessing the wealthiest room in the world, in the shape of a kind of vault surrounded from floor to ceiling by iron safes containing rows upon rows of gold coin in bags of $10,000 each and pile upon pile of bank notes. The amount of specie contained is not less than £80,000,000 sterling. Not the least interesting feature in connection with the bank is the fact that the whole system from beginning to end is under constant police espionage, in addition to military protection, and the electric arrangements are so complete that communication with all parts of the building can be affected at a moment's notice.

Thinking for His Master.

An old gentleman who was very absent-minded, often had to ring for his servant and say: "Thomas I am looking for something, and now I can't remember what it is."

And then Thomas would suggest, "Your purse, sir? or spectacles? or cheque-book?" and so on, until the old gentleman would say at last: "Of course, that's it. Thank you, Thomas."

One night the old gentleman had gone to his room and all were in bed when Thomas was startled by hearing his master's bedroom bell.

He rushed upstairs and threw open the door.

"Thomas," said the old gentleman, "I came up here for something and now I can't remember what it was."

"Wasn't it to go to bed, sir?"

"Of course," said the old gentleman; "so it was. Thank you, Thomas."

Brushing Clothes.

A man who always looks well with but a limited wardrobe says: The finest clothing in the world won't make a man look well if his collar or cuffs are soiled.

On the other hand, if the linen is clean and fresh, if the clothes are well brushed and if there is a flower in the button-hole one always looks presentable. But whisk brooms simply ruin clothes: you should have a good bristle brush, not too stiff. Then brush as often and as much as you like, and your clothes will look the better and wear the better for it. This is of especial interest to women because they have to look out for the stock of clean linen and to often apply the clothes brush.

AS BIG AS A WAR SHIP.

Magnificence of the German Emperor's Yacht Hohenzollern.

The Hohenzollern is a magnificent vessel, and looks more like a cruiser than a yacht. She is built of steel, painted white and propelled by twin screws, connected with a double set of engines. Her average speed is nineteen knots an hour, and, according to the London Queen, this can be increased to over twenty knots in the hour. The Hohenzollern has two wheels, one at the stern, the other near the bow, the latter worked by steam, the former by man power both being painted white and gold, with nickel spokes. The yacht is armed with eight quick-firing Krupp guns, and, with her graceful outlines, sits high in the water She has three masts and two funnels, painted yellow, the gilded imperial German crown on the prow, and the Hohenzollern coat of arms in black and silver, surrounded by a laurel wreath, on the stern. The deck is covered with linoleum, and over a large part there is an awning where, in fine weather, the emperor has luncheon and tea parties. In the fore part of the vessel is a bridge reserved for the emperor. It is approached by a mahogany stairway and has mahogany railings.

The emperor's apartments on the middle deck amidships are on the port side, those of the empress and her children on the starboard side. Wainscoting, doors, and staircases, as well as other fittings and furniture, are of very light-colored, almost white, maple wood; the ceilings white, picked out with gold; the rococo chimneys of nickel, and the walls covered with cretonne, varying in pattern in the various apartments. The lofty and spacious dining saloon on the middle deck is 25 feet broad by 75 feet long, and by an ingenious arrangement of portieres can be made of any size the emperor pleases. It is unpholstered in grey and white, and like the whole of the vessel, lighted by electricity and warmed by steam pipes. On the center table stands the queen's cup, won by the Meteor at the recent royal yacht squadron regatta at Cowes; and on another table the County Down cup, won by the Meteor at the royal Ulster regatta in 1892. Above this saloon is the promenade deck, with the smoking-room on one end and the emperor's bridge on the other. The smoking-room is very comfortable, furnished and lined with porcelain plaques, on which illustrations of German battles by sea and land are painted. On the upper deck is one of the emperor's working-rooms, furnished with a telephone. Hanging on the wall is the log book and on a shelf are some nautical books. Another workroom and a conference-room are on the middle deck, their walls being decorated with water-color sketches and photographs of the queen, the Empress of Germany and her children.

The saloon, intended for family gatherings, is decorated in blue and silver and fitted with furniture of maple and a fireplace of marble and nickel. The empress' bedroom contains a bedstead of nickel, with a counterpane of red silk and hangings of gray satin. Adjoining the emperor's rooms aft are the apartments and the messroom of the imperial suite, while the officers' messroom and cabins, fitted up with oak furniture, are situated forward. The kitchens on the deck below are splendidly fitted up. The Hohenzollern is 116 meters long, with 14 meters beam, her tonnage 2,400, displacement 4,200 tons and power 20,000.

BRICK MAKING.

An Industry That is Almost as Old as History.

The art of making bricks is almost as old as the history of civilization, the most ancient records bearing mention of the industry, showing it to be older than any other branch of pottery. It appears that the early inhabitants of Babylon, descendants of the sons of Noah, were the first clay-workers of whom we have authentic knowledge, for in 2247 B. C. (Genesis xi., 3-4) they used the clay or mud which was found on the plain of the land of Shinar and formed bricks therefrom, which were thoroughly burned and then used in the exterior construction of the walls and mounds of Babylon, the largest of these mounds, it is supposed, being the tower of Babel. The mortar or slime used as a binding material for the bricks was probably the semi-fluid bitumen found in the stoneless valleys of Euphrates and Tigris. The interior of the mounds was filled with unburnt or sun-dried bricks partly laid in clay and bonded, every five or six courses, with layers of reeds and partly laid in very tough lime mortar.

Many ancient Egyptian buildings and pyramids, made in a similar manner of sun-dried bricks or adobes, are still standing in a good state of preservation, the pyramid of Howara, ten leagues from Cairo, being a notable example. The manufacture of brick seems to have been an important industry with the Egyptians and the enslaved Israelites, for it is frequently mentioned in the Old Testament, in connection with their history, one of the principal occupations of the slaves being the making of sun-dried bricks, in which grass or straw and stubble were intimately mixed with the clay to bind the mass firmly together. The bricks made in Nineveh were usually sun-dried, measuring from six to sixteen inches thick, while the Babylonian bricks were more frequently burned in a kiln and were about thirteen inches square by three inches thick. In addition to these, there were triangular bricks for corners of walls, and wedge-shaped bricks for arches. They were also variously colored, mostly red, yellow or blue, though green, black and white bricks were not uncommon. Many, notably all those made during the reign of Nebuchadnezzar, had his name stamped thereon. Evidences of the permanency of color of these bricks and of the inscriptions on some are constantly being found in the ruins of Babylon. Many that have been gathered are coated with a thick enamel or glaze. The dry, warm atmosphere and the preserving climate of Egypt, Assyria and Babylon have probably been more conducive to keeping these sun-dried bricks in a state of preservation for over 3,000 years than the great perfection attained in the making of them, although the ancients devoted an abundance of time to their arts.

Sun-baked bricks of ancient date have been found in the mud wall of old towns of India and Java, while the Chinese have for ages made excellent bricks, usually of a slaty-blue color, to some of which they give a glazed surface, like porcelain. The great wall of China, built in 211 B. C., was constructed of burnt and unburnt bricks.—[Cassier's Magazine.

Among the degenerate Romans from A.D. 100 to A.D. 500 titles were graded with almost mathematical exactness, and men of different social rank insisted on being addressed as Illustres, Spectabiles, Clarissimi, Perfectissimi, Egregii, and so on, according to their position.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The first American counterfeiter, so far as known, was one William Buel, of Vermont.

The Aztaes filled quills with gold dust, sealed them and passed them from hand to hand as coin.

The tao, or knife coins, of China, made current B.C. 2453, were of iron, in the shape of daggers.

The Swiss postoffice conveys anything from a postal card to barrels of wine, scythes and bundles of old iron.

Chinese burglars wear not a scrap of clothing and artfully braid their pigtails full of fish hooks for obvious reasons.

There are at the present moment eleven pretenders to the various thrones of Europe trying to make good their claims.

The Honorable Artillery company of the City of London, which dates from the time of Henry VII., is the oldest volunteer corps in England.

Augustus was not the public benefactor he is represented. He was the most exacting tax collector the Roman world had up to his time ever seen.

Columbus did not foretell an eclipse of the moon to frighten the natives of Jamaica into rendering him assistance. There was no eclipse of the moon at that time.

The desideratum of printing photographs on marble has now been realized to such a degree as to insure a genuine artistic result, and this by a process both simple and economical.

A suit over the burglary of $11 in the court at Centerville, N.Y., has already cost the county and the several parties in the suit over a hundred times the amount of the original loss.

A church at Fostoria, Ohio, has decided to purchase 400 little wine glasses, that each communicant may receive the wine out of a glass no other person has used, in order to avoid microbes.

Alexander the Great did not weep for other worlds to conquer. There is reason to suspect that his army met with a serious reverse in India, a fact that induced him to retrace his steps.

The immense burning glasses with which Archimedes burned the ships of the besiegers of Syracuse at ten miles distance were never manufactured, and it is now known that they could not be.

A Montana man has just completed and applied for a patent on an automatic machine that bids fair to revolutionize the cutting of precious stones. This machine can do the work of at least twelve men.

The existence of the Colossus of Rhodes is considered by some historians as extremely doubtful. There is no evidence that the ancients were able to cast pieces of metal of such size as must have entered into its composition.

Some tribes of North American Indians punished matricides by hanging them by their hands to the limbs of a tree, at a height just sufficient to permit the wolves to reach them from the ground. They were left to be eaten alive.

A four tined silver fork bearing the name of the old steamboat S.B. Bayard, which went out of service twenty years ago, was found in the stomach of a forty-pound catfish hauled out of the Missouri at Louisiana, Mo., a few days ago. Where the fork has been for twenty years, and how long it has been serving as ballast in the catfish, are matters which have been submitted to the river folk for discussion.

It is not for the tickling of the palate but for drunkenness that the average western Indian seeks firewater, and the worst drink that would produce a wilder jag he would rather have than the finest Bourbon. About Tekoa, Wash., the sale of whiskey to Indians being forbidden, the red men buy and eagerly drink lemon extract and similar preparations, which, being largely composed of alcohol, have a much more vivid effect than whisky.

Several prominent sportsmen of Brazoria and Matagorda counties, Texas, are about to organize an association for the protection of alligators—an odd sort of game protection—which they believe will bring a good financial return. Hundreds of young alligators are shot every month of the warm season by people who are desirous to kill something and do not know or care for the value of alligator skins and teeth. There are now several alligator farms in Texas, which are regarded as good investments, for, besides devouring the carrion that makes the water injurious to stock, the alligators clear it of the gars that are so destructive to black bass and the fish the southerners call "trout."

The ticket agent and telegraph operator at one of the stations on the Adirondack Railway has an unquenchable horror of travel in any way save on foot. He fears that horses will bolt and that engines will jump the track, and the perils of navigation nothing would induce him to encounter. When business calls him to Saratoga—so far the limit of his journeyings since birth—he bids his family a solemn farewell, and rejoices greatly on a safe return. He is a well read, thoroughly sensible man, but try as he will he cannot overcome his dread of all forms of rapid transit.

An admirer of John Greenleaf Whittier has gone through his poems stanza by stanza in order to ascertain what flowers are mentioned by him. She found forty-nine, as follows: Azalea, aster, amaranth, asphodel, brier rose, buttercup, crocus, clethra flower, cardinal flower, daffodil, dogwood, elgantine, fern, gentian, goldenrod, harebell, heliotrope, honeysuckle, heatherbell, jasmine, locust, lily, life-everlasting, lotos blossom, lilac, Mayflower, mignonette, myrtle, magnolia blossom, nightshade, orange blossom, orchis, pansy, pink, passion flower, palm, primrose, poppy, rose, rexia, sumach, sweet clover, starmist, starflower, sunflower, snowball, tulip, violet, windflower.

Near the little village of San Jose, Peru, on the bleak and barren shores of Lake Titicaca—the most elevated body of water of any considerable size in the world—are three large pillars of stone. If they were not of unequal height they would resemble gate posts or piers upon which at some time in the far past great arches had been erected. To the different tribes of Peruvians they are known by words which signify "standing stones" and "tall stone gods." Upon the north side of each of these huge bowlders the rude features of a human face have been deeply carved, the other three sides of each being chiseled with designs of various shapes, kinds and sizes. These carved symbols are all supposed to have some reference to sun worship, which the ancient Peruvians are known to have practiced. Although the ancient inhabitants of that country were highly civilized, and probably had many mechanical appliances, it is believed that they were unequal to the task of placing these gigantic monoliths in their present position. The evidence rather points to their having originally been wandering or erratic bowlders deposited by some melting glacier.

A GLORIOUS FIGHT.

The Memorable Battle of Crysler's Farm.

YANKEES PUT TO FLIGHT.

An Interesting Description of the Important Event in Canadian History That Has Never Been Dwelt on at Length in the Public Press.

There are three spots in Canada where every true Canadian should take off his hat and thank Providence that brave men have lived and died for the rights and privileges, for the very soil that now are ours. At the Long Sault on the Ottawa in 1660, Adam Daulac, with sixteen other brave young French patriots, for five days, without food or water, held at bay seven hundred Iroquois, and thus was it determined that the northern half of North America should be European in its races and civilization. On the plains of Abraham, in the grey light of that memorable September morning,

WOLFE'S GLORIOUS DEATH

in the hour of victory, made Canada British. And fifty-four year's later, at Crysler's farm, when Wilkinson, with a large body of troops, had run the gauntlet of the Canadian and British forces that guarded the St. Lawrence, and had approached within eighty miles of Montreal; when Wade Hampton, advancing by the lake Champlain route, was pressing towards the same strategic point to make a united descent on that city; once and for all, against odds of five to one, it was decided that Canada should be Canadian.

It will be just eighty years next 12th of November since the quiet farm lands of John Crysler, of Williamsburg, in the county of Dundas, were

THE SCENE OF THE SAVING OF OUR NATION.

All that took part in that notable event are under "the daisies pied and violets blue":

Their swords are rust,
Their bones are dust,
Their souls are with the Lord, we trust.

But the 12th of November and Crysler's Farm should be familiar to every Canadian as long as the maple flourishes green and free.

To understand the battle of Crysler's Farm, it is well for us briefly to note some of the preceding events in the war. The year 1812 had been marked by a series of wonderful successes to British arms in Canada. Then came the gloom and depression of 1813. The capture of "Muddy Little York" was followed exactly a month later by the taking of Fort George; and two months after we were repulsed at Sackett's Harbor. The British squadrons had been swept from lake Erie, and Proctor's retreat and defeat had left the whole west largely at the mercy of the foe. The month of June had brought

SOME HOPE TO CANADIAN HEARTS

in the success at Stoney Creek, but it remained for November to drive away completely the dread of American possession.

In the elation that came from the successes of the year, and in the belief that the British fleet was completely hemmed in at the western extremity of lake Ontario by Chauncey's squadron, Armstrong, the American Secretary of War, planned a two-fold expedition. He had long desired to capture Kingston and Montreal and thereby to control the St. Lawrence. In pursuance of this plan Wade Hampton with 4,000 men was ordered to penetrate to Montreal by lake Champlain and divert attention to that point, while the chief command was given to Major-General James Wilkinson, who at once took charge of 10,000 men to go against Kingston and the St. Lawrence. This plan, as we shall see, afterwards worked out on lines very nearly the same as Montgomery's wretched failure of 1775.

GEN. WILKINSON'S CHARACTER.

Wilkinson was a man totally without character, and with a very unsavory record. Unlike Froth in "Measure for Measure," he had solidity enough for crime, but he was entirely too light for virtue. He had won his brevet through deceit and lost it through treason. A pensioner of Spain for years, he outwitted by his craftiness every effort of his Government to bring his treachery home to him. He surpassed Marlborough in baseness and his own compatriot, Benedict Arnold, in perfidy, and yet had not one of the virtues that cast a bedimming halo round the weaknesses and vices of both these heroes. He had led Aaron Burr into treason and had then betrayed him to the Government they had injured. In addition to his innate viciousness and meanness he had acquired the habit of drinking and for days he had to keep secluded from his army. The deceit of Iago, the bombast of Thraso and the thirst of Fallstaff all blended in him

IN IMMACULATE AND UNRIVALLED PERFECTION.

Had we not the most undoubted statements on these counts, one would easily imagine this reality to be merely a caricature.

To such a man then was committed the task to conquer Canada. The other leading spirits were Armstrong, the incapable secretary of war, and the aristocratic Wade Hampton, of princely estates and princely fortunes, who would not brook the authority of the plebeian and arrogant Wilkinson. Even without their mutual jealousies and prejudices, three more unlikely men to conduct to a prosperous issue a great enterprise could scarcely be found.

Wilkinson's troops massed at Sackett's Harbor, but, owing to his consummate ability in frittering away time and the consequent strengthening of the Kingston garrison, Prescott and Montreal became the objective points.

After frequent delays, on October 17th, 300 large boats, consisting of scows, batteaux, Durham boats, sail boats, not including two schooners, two brigs and 12 heavy gunboats, left Sackett's Harbor amid a storm of sleet and rain that cost them 15 boats and some lives. Wilkinson never troubled himself about time, and the evening of Guy Fawkes' day saw the expedition only at Morristown. At every available part of the river

HE HAD MET VALIANT RESISTANCE,

and the British gunboats were even then pressing close on his rear, annoying him at every movement.

Giving up the notion of running the guns of Fort Wellington at Prescott that night, Wilkinson debarked his troops three miles above Ogdensburg. They travelled by land past the fort and returned to the boats at the "Red Mill," the ruins of which still stand, walled in by the foam of the South Gallops, about four miles below Ogdensburg. The empty flotilla safely passed the guns of Fort Wellington, booming forth in the darkness across a river stretch nearly two miles wide, but Wilkinson had to be taken ashore dead drunk. On Sunday evening the 8th, they were dropping down the swift current that circles Point Iroquois, when a picquet of Canadian militia fired into them, the boats here literally covering the narrow swift-flowing stream. Two hundred militia came to the bank and

FIRED SO EFFECTIVELY ON THE FOE

that the rear guard landed on the Canadian side above the point, and marched in vain pursuit a mile below the village of Iroquois while the fleet rounded to and swung into the still waters of the long American bay opposite. After a council with his six generals, Wilkinson decided to send Gen. Brown with his brigade across below Iroquois village to join the force already there and to guard the further descent of the troops.

On the following Tuesday, Wilkinson has got two miles further on his way, for he dates a general order from Tuttle's bay, a little further down stream.

On Monday the British forces were close at hand. Lieut.-Col. Morrison of the 89th Regiment, had followed from Kingston as rapidly as the cumbersome gunboats would bring him. At Prescott he had secured lighter craft, and on Monday evening as he rounded Point Iroquois he could see

THE WHOLE AMERICAN ARMY ENCAMPED

down the river. Troops were debarked at Iroquois to pursue the enemy by land. Morrison had in his command only "a small force, not exceeding 800 rank and file," with which to meet 10,000 troops that had been receiving constant accessions since they had left Sackett's Harbor.

The morning of the 11th finds Wilkinson about ten miles further down the river, encamped near the farm of John Crysler. He had sent Gen. Brown forward the day before with 3,000 men to clear the way and to seize the military stores at Cornwall, and was awaiting tidings. In the bay formed between Cook's point and Weaver's point, that jut out here into the stream, he could see his gunboats; the flotilla were hidden by the eastern shore of Weaver's point, while in the wide bay above Cook's point lay the British gunboats that had anchored there the night before.

A GLANCE AT THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

To a sailor on one of those gunboats an animated scene would present itself about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Directly opposite, where the two grey streaks of road met, stood the commodious farm house of Capt. John Crysler, and as the eye followed the road stretching northward could be seen the compact little body of British troops, formed "en echelon," that is, in a series of steps. The nearest are the companies of the 49th, not far from the zigzag fence in front; a little to the rear the Canadian Fencibles stand marshalled by Lieut.-Col. Pearson; still further back from the fence are arrayed the regulars of the 89th and 49th, under Morrison himself; to the extreme left, on the edge of a black ash swamp, and in a tongue of second growth wood that reaches out thirstily towards the river are a few Indians and Voltigeurs, seeking the cover of the trees. To the east, a mile or so, are the weather stained tents of the Americans, that are to echo to the groans of famine and sickness beside the Salmon river before the winter is over. Between the wood and the river lie the troops of the Americans, upwards of 7,000 stretching across the largest of three brooks that separate the quarters of the two armies, with their gullies and ravines. On the edge of the bush to the north is a little hut, and the shot that rings from the rifle of an Indian hidden behind a quaint old bake-oven is the signal for the American forces to advance.

It is just about the same time that Morrison's little band remove their great coats, and as

THE RED TUNICS OF THE BRITISH VETERANS FLASH

on the eyes of the enemy they realize that they must cope now with no raw militiamen.

Swartout's brigade dashes into the little tongue of wood and tries vainly to turn the British left. There is not one change in that solid formation, and from it comes an answering storm of shot and shell. There is a gun opposite Capt Barnes that is causing some annoyance. He charges for it. Just then Covington on a white horse dashes down with his cavalry on Barnes and the left wing, is repulsed, and the gun is taken.

The fight now becomes general. The enemy concentrate to resist the British advance. But charge after charge cannot beat down those solid squares.

VOLLEY AFTER VOLLEY POUR INTO THE ENEMY,

scrambling along the muddy slants of the ravines. Two hours of persistent attack does not break them. The second American dragoons dash down the nine-mile road. Cavalry charges up the ravine to turn their left flank. The brave Covington lies mortally wounded. All their efforts are vain. As they press across the ravine the fire is so galling that they halt. They cannot get artillery through the mud and up those banks in the face of those volleys. The skirmishers from the woods on their right are keeping up an incessant fire. Shot and shell from the gunboats are thinning their rear ranks. By 5 o'clock the Americans give way at every point. Swartout's brigade, the first to enter the fight, is the first to leave, Cole's division follows, and

COVINGTON'S BREAKS UP IN THE WILDEST DISORDER.

The British press on to outflank Boyd's division and capture the cannon. The light infantry advance to cover the retreat, but Pearson's force drives them back.

Panic had now seized the whole American army and the flight was fast becoming a disorderly rout when 600 infantry under Capt. Upham, came on the field and gave confidence and safety to the flying troops. They took to their boats and hid their flight and their shame in the darkness of the November night.

The losses during the engagement were: British, 22 killed, 157 wounded and 12 missing; Americans, 102 killed and 237 wounded.

The day before Wilkinson had despatched Brown's brigade of 3,000 and a body of dragoons that had joined him that very morning, to seize the Government stores at Cornwall and clear the coast. On the morning of the battle news came that the Sault could be run without risk. They had been commanded to embark when it was announced to Wilkinson in bed, dozing off the latest spree, that the

BRITISH HAD FORMED

beyond the ravine. The order was given to charge, and the general dozed on in his tent, roused at times by the varying reports of the fight.

The rest of the story is soon told. The next day the main army joined Brown at Barnhardt's, near Cornwall, and before sunset Wilkinson heard for the first time of the defeat of Wade Hampton's 4,000 by the active and vigilant De Salaberry with 300 or 400 French-Canadians at Chateauguay. From Ogdensburg he had written Hampton, ordering a junction of their forces at St. Regis, opposite Cornwall. Hampton's letter further informed him that he had given up all thought of reaching Montreal through the Chateauguay valley.

At Cornwall the army retreated across the St. Lawrence, and, sailing up the Salmon river, went into winter quarters at French Mills, now Fort Covington. Here sickness and famine preyed upon them until February, when the broken remnants of the largest army the St. Lawrence has seen were recalled from the north.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE BATTLE.

The importance and affect of the conflict at Crysler's farm cannot be overestimated. By diverting the expedition from Montreal it completely frustrated every object that its leaders had set before them to accomplish.

"It was the battle of Montreal," writes the Rev. Arthur Jarvis of Napanee. For a mere handful of men to defeat the largest hostile army that has ever set foot on Canadian soil added prestige to British and Canadian arms, completely demoralized the Americans, covered the generals engaged with ignominy and discredit, and virtually finished the war. It came at a crisis point in our history, and gave confidence to the struggling nucleus of a nation so recently settled in Upper Canada. It was the most scientific and best fought battle in the whole war and forever put an end to American hopes of the conquest of Canada.

A MONUMENT TO THE DEAD.

Of the house of John Crysler that served as a home to the British officers on the eve of victory, as a hospital afterwards to the victorious and vanquished wounded, only the chimney stands, sole monument of the brave and noble dead that sleep near by. In childhood the writer gave a quarter out of his allowance of pocket money to help build a more substantial monument. The plan came to naught. In 1881, Dr. C. E. Hickey, member for Dundas, urged the Government to recognize the spot with a monument; and last session, the present member for Dundas, Mr. H. H. Ross, of Iroquois, revived the plan. And perhaps the present generation may see this labor of love and patriotism accomplished and

Honor come, a pilgrim gray
To bless the turf that wraps their clay.

—[Wayfarer, in the Empire.

Origin of the Peach.

Nothing is now more universally accepted than the fact that the peach is an improved variety of the almond. The almond has a thin shell around the stone, which splits open and shows the stone when mature. This outer skin has simply become fleshy in the peach, so that it is all that gives it its specific character. It seems now clear from investigation in history of ancient Babylon that in their gardens, nearly 4,000 years ago, the peach was cultivated then as it now is. It must have been many years before this that the peach was improved from the almond, and this fact goes to show the great antiquity of the fruit. Possibly gardening in some respects, at least so far as it relates to many of our cultivated fruits, was as far advanced 6,000 or 8,000 or perhaps 10,000 years back as it is to-day.

Phœnicians, many thousands of years ago, as is proved by the records, had in their gardens almonds, apricots, bananas, citrons, figs, grapes, olives, peaches, pomegranates, and even sugar cane was in extensive cultivation. Certainly this shows how far advanced these nations were in garden culture many years ago.

The Advance of Science.

Doctor Bragg and Dr. Sawbones are not now good friends; the coolness between them arose in this way. They met the other evening at a dinner party, when conversation turned upon the remarkable advance made during the last decade in medical science.

"To give an illustration," remarked Dr. Bragg, "a highly interesting case came under my observation last week. A patient, who had been given up by one of the old school, sent for me, and would you believe it?—with my new special treatment, I had him out and about in a few days."

"Quite so," said Dr. Sawbones, "that is quite correct, for I met him only yesterday going to be buried!"

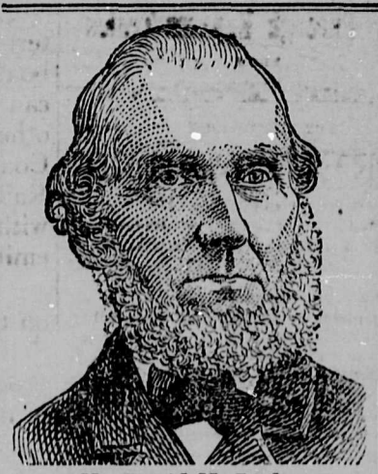
Patience.

"Didn't you tell me when I helped you years ago," said Downattheheel to Upinthe-air, "that you'd always remember it, and that you'd share your last crust with me?"

"I certainly did; and I will when I get to it."

The Fire Bells

Ring out an alarm and it is heeded. This is to notify you that base substitution is practised when the great sure-pop corn cure is asked for. Patnam's Painless Corn Extractor never fails to take corns off. It makes no sore spots and gives no pain. Be sure and get "Putnam's."



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of Edmeston, N. Y.

Colorless, Emaciated, Helpless

A Complete Cure by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is from Mr. D. M. Jordan, a retired farmer, and one of the most respected citizens of Otsego Co., N. Y.

"Fourteen years ago I had an attack of the gravel, and have since been troubled with

Liver and Kidneys

gradually growing worse. Three years ago I got down so low that **I could scarcely walk.** I looked more like a corpse than a living being. I had no appetite and for five weeks I ate **nothing but gruel.** I was badly emaciated and had no more color than **a marble statue.** Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I thought I would try it. Before I had finished the first bottle I noticed that I felt better, suffered less, the **inflammation of the bladder** had subsided, the color began to return to my face, and I **began to feel hungry.** After I had taken three bottles I could eat anything without hurting me. Why, I got so hungry that I had to eat 5 times a day. I have now fully recovered, thanks to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I feel well and am well. All who know me marvel to see me so well." D. M. JORDAN

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills. Assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

Building From the Top Downward.

A great building of twelve stories in course of construction in Chicago presents a sight that would dumfound an architect of the old school. The steel skeleton framework is finished up to the twelfth story, and the stonework is done from the foundation up to the first story. Then there is a skip of two stories, and the exterior walls of terra cotta, in imitation of stone, have been started at the third story and are being run up from that point. In other words, the exterior of the upper part of the building is being completed while the lower stories are mere skeletons of uprights and cross-pieces, but being of iron, they furnish a strong enough support for the operations of the builders. This method of construction is becoming very common in Chicago, and it is thus explained: According to contract, the building must be ready for occupancy by next May, and the contractors can not afford to waste any of the brief time allowed them. The walls of the first three stories are to be of stone, and as this portion of the work will not be completed for two months yet, the contractors started the terra cotta section of the walls where the stone will leave off and are travelling upward, leaving the stone work of the lower stories to follow. The terra cotta blocks are so made that they fit exactly around the big upright steel beams. At the same time steel rods, or anchors, as they are called, run through the wings of the beams, thereby anchoring the former to the latter. It is these anchors that hold the terra cotta wall in place and furnish the supports for the blocks to rest upon.

Nature Has Provided

A remedy for every ache and pain, and science through ceaseless activity and experiment is constantly wresting the secrets of her domain. A neat and wonderful discovery has recently been made by means of which tens of thousands will be freed from pain. Nerviline, or nerve pain cure, represents in very concentrated form the most potent pain relieving substitutes known to medical science, and strange to say, it is composed of substances solely vegetable in origin. Polson's Nerviline is the most prompt, certain, and pleasant pain remedy in the world. Sold in 10 and 25 cent bottles by druggists and all dealers in medicines.

Germany and Austria have about 150 cooking schools. A four years' course is necessary ere a diploma is granted. Most of the hotel chefs have diplomas from those schools.

A.P. 680.

WASTING

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OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA,

will restore a lost appetite, lost flesh, and check wasting diseases, especially in children, with wonderful rapidity. Coughs and colds are easily killed by a few doses of this remarkable remedy. PALATABLE AS MILK. *Be sure to get the genuine, put up in salmon-colored wrappers.*

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Agents everywhere.

AGENTS, HERE YOU ARE.—Samantha at the World's Fair, by Josiah Allen's Wife. Over 100 Illustrations. Nearly 600 pages. No Territory assigned. Send $1.00 for prospectus and push the canvass if you want to make money. WILLIAM BRIGGS, Temperance St., Toronto.

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ASK YOUR GROCER.

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The standard of female loveliness varies greatly in different countries and with individual tastes. Some prefer the plump and buxom type; some admire the slender and sylph-like, and some the tall and queenly maiden. But among all people of the Caucasian race, one point of beauty is always admired—a pure, clear and spotless complexion—whether the female be of the blonde, brunette or hazel-eyed type. This first great requisite of loveliness can be assured only by a pure state of the blood, active liver, good appetite and digestion, all of which are secured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is guaranteed to accomplish all that is claimed for it, or money refunded. If you would have a clear, lovely complexion, free from eruptions, moth patches, spots and blemishes, use the "Golden Medical Discovery."

Mrs. Bustle (to railroad ticket agent)—"Will you please tell me how soon the 9 o'clock train will start?" Agent (consulting his watch)—"In just ten minutes, ma'am." Mrs. B.—"Will you be so good as to tell me what time it is now?"

In 10 MINUTES THE MOST EXCRUCIATING PAIN has been allayed and CURED by use of ST. JACOBS OIL

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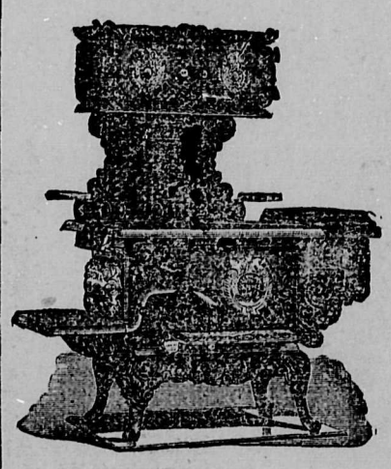
G. Gloger, Druggist, Watertown, Wis. This is the opinion of a man who keeps a drug store, sells all medicines, comes in direct contact with the patients and their families, and knows better than anyone else how remedies sell, and what true merit they have. He hears of all the failures and successes, and can therefore judge: "I know of no medicine for Coughs, Sore Throat, or Hoarseness that had done such effective work in my family as Boschee's German Syrup. Last winter a lady called at my store, who was suffering from a very severe cold. She could hardly talk, and I told her about German Syrup and that a few doses would give relief; but she had no confidence in patent medicines. I told her to take a bottle, and if the results were not satisfactory I would make no charge for it. A few days after she called and paid for it, saying that she would never be without it in future as a few doses had given her relief."

Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness,

"SOUVENIR"



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They are made to burn wood exclusively, or Coal and Wood, and in a Great Variety of Sizes, and are therefore adapted to the requirements of Large or Small Families, in any part of the Dominion.

Every Stove Warranted.

If you are in want of a Cook Stove or Base Burner,—don't buy until you have seen this Elegant Line. Sold by leading Stove Dealers everywhere.

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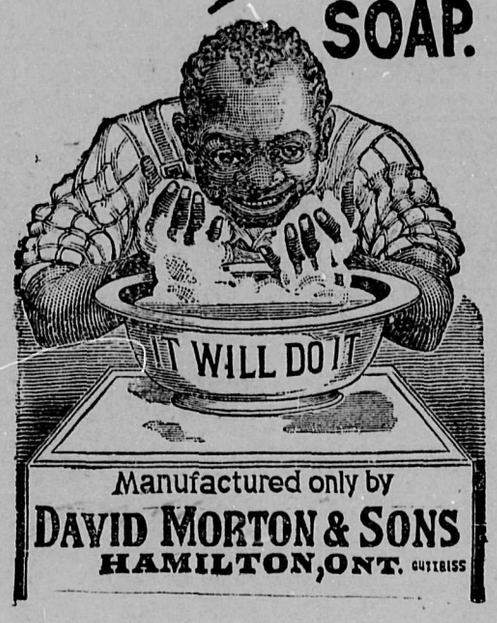

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THE

Okanagan Mining Review

Published weekly in the interests of the Southern Interior of British Columbia, in which are situated the following mining camps: Fairview, Boundary Creek, Rock Creek, Camp McKinney, Granite Creek and the Similkameen and Kettle River ranching districts

Subscription Price, $2.00 per annum, payable in advance, either yearly or half-yearly at the option of the subscriber.

Advertising Rates sent on application.

Address all communications

The Okanagan Mining Review
Okanagan Falls, B. C.

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be published.

OUR PROSPECTOR

On Foot From Hope to Lower End of Dog Lake.

(CONTINUED)

By the time a couple of miles of the damp trail had been covered the sun had emerged sufficiently over the eastern mountains to make his rays grateful and comforting. As the last three words are suggestive of cocoa and kindred comforts, I may state that I was by this time beginning to feel able to do justice to a more varied breakfast than I knew the contents of my pack could furnish. All I had was the deer meat and the heel of a loaf. Of salt I plenty, of water abundance. The cynical part of a man will say what more could you desire, and in a case like this, fact and common sense are at one with cynicism. Hunger is a good sauce and necessity can be made to look like a virtue; for where the caution of the ancients "appetitus ratione pareat" does not apply there is little to fear in the way of evil after effects.

After breakfast I washed a pan or two of dirt, for I had noticed while building the fire the great abundance of black sand in patches all along the bank of the river, but was not fortunate enough to get even a single color.

Within fifteen miles or so of Keremeos the valley begins to widen out and meadows and cultivated patches come into view. Siwashes and half-breeds might be seen here and there on the south side of the trail getting in their crops of beans and oats.

I learnt of no white settlers in this district, although the land seems tempting enough for anyone. The Ashnola River joins the Similkameen from the south about seven miles from Keremeos. The mountain sheep of the Ashnola attract the mighty Nimrods of all nations. I was overtaken within three miles of Daly's by two American prospectors on their way out after their season's work. After a pleasant chat for half a mile or so they rode on promising to see me at Daly's where they would order supper for three. Near the court house lives a hospitable Chinaman who provided me with several cups of tea which made me feel like recanting all the hard things I ever said about his countrymen. John cultivates a little fruit and vegetable garden by the side of the Keremeos Creek, but his fruit trees are not yet of bearing age. Crossing a rude wooden bridge that here spans the stream, Daly's farm-house and stopping-place comes in sight a mile distant. The road is fenced on each side and crossed here and there with shallow irrigation ditches. A half-breed hired man was at work in the corner of a field threshing oats after the manner of the Jewish patriarchs by driving horses round in a circle to tramp on the sheaves. He was not so considerate of his cattle, however, as the Jews were supposed to be for although not muzzled, the animals were bitted enough to prevent their hurting themselves to any marked degree. Their driver was evidently working by the day for he found plenty of time to stop, consult his watch and chain, give me the correct mean local time, remark that it was about time to quit, that he had to get up so early that it seemed like getting two suppers in the one night, and that he always brought his rifle to work with him in the hope of getting a shot at a stray deer.

My American friends had already sat down to supper when I reached Mrs. Daly's hospitable door. The enquiry if I could be provided with a square meal was answered rather hesitatingly in the affirmative. Not that my looks mightn't have suggested even cubical refreshment, but it was said in the self-deprecating manner of a landlady accustomed to welcoming hungry strangers. The table literally groaned with toothsome viands, prime bacon, fresh eggs, home-made bread, apple pie and delicious jam all vied with each other for recognition and attention and with three such appetites to satisfy as we provided, they had not long to go a-begging. My American friends had been working all summer on a copper claim on the Tulameen and were well satisfied with the prospects. They were now on their way home for the winter having cached about $500 worth of provisions and appliances to be ready for an early start next spring. After the discussion of much tobacco and many subjects including of course the usual enquiry into the nature and evidence of snake-bites with a practical illustration, in which we all joined, of how the best remedy can be applied we retired to the hay loft, above the stable for the night. Going to bed in the dark and getting up before daylight does not give much scope to describe the interior arrangements of one's sleeping apartments. Suffice it to say that after much cautious groping round a manger in the corner, the elder of my two companions and I succeeded in finding some steps let into the wall and leading to a trap door in the floor of the loft. Here on the hay we spread our blankets and slept more or less comfortably till about 4 a.m. when we descended to terra firma, where companion the younger had a fire lighted and breakfast in course of preparation. Some fresh eggs, secured the night before, bacon and sausage, with the usual concomitants of bread and butter and coffee, made a right royal foundation for the steep climb over the hill to Fairview.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

Why work has been stopped on the road between here and Camp McKinney at the rock bluffs along Vaseux Lake, and the men put to work on another portion of the road.

....

If this is a proper and business-like way of carrying on such undertakings?

....

If the Superintendent has not misconstrued his instructions?

....

If this manner of doing public work does not show that such work should be done by contract?

....

If, as is said, two weeks' work (?) would complete the rock work, why not complete it or leave a sufficient number of men at it to do so?

A BUSINESS CHANGE.

The firm of Henderson & Megraw has been dissolved. The former continues the business and the latter goes east to assume control of a journal there. In his valedictory to the readers of the Vernon News Mr. Ainsley Megraw, who was also interested in the MINING REVIEW, writes as follows concerning his recent trip through this section:—

"To the people of the Lower Country whose hospitality he enjoyed during a ride of some 200 miles in the saddle in visiting settlements and mining camps in order to know more accurately the wants of the district, he wishes to say that with the permission of the new editor he will complete the short write-up to let the public know what is being done in the more remote parts of the district, and also to assure them that in writing for another class of readers in old Ontario he may yet do good missionary work for this district by giving eastern people more accurate knowledge of this country and its wonderful resources. The ride over those mountain trails he will never forget, and the nights spent with the sturdy miners around their camp-fires will always remain one of his most pleasing recollections."

Ripa s Tabules: for torpid liver.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS HEREtofore carried on by Geo. G. Henderson and Ainsley Megraw, under the firm name of Henderson & Megraw, at the City of Vernon, as the publishers and proprietors of "THE VERNON NEWS AND OKANAGAN FARM AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL," and at Okanagan Falls as the publishers and proprietors of the "OKANAGAN MINING REVIEW," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. Henderson will assume the liabilities of the firm and will receive the outstanding debts due the said firm.

Dated at Vernon, November 1st, 1893.

GEO. G. HENDERSON
AINSLEY MEGRAW

Ranch For Sale

320 ACRES in the Okanagan Valley; suitfor fruit, grain or roots; abundance of water for irrigating; reasonable price and terms. Apply

W. W., care of THE REVIEW.

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Fine Fishing and Shooting.
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Good Table.

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J. E. W. MACFARLANE, Manager
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Nothing in business pays better; but there is very little of it, and it pays all the better on that account.

What we mean by good printing is such as befits your business; neither above nor below it; not mean in any way, nor extravagant; but business-like; proper; correct.

It costs no more than inferior work, and you are benefited by the favorable impression which the use of neat and cleanly printed office stationery makes on those with whom you deal.

The little extra attention required on our part to turn out a good class of work is compensated for by gaining and retaining your custom.

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Okanagan Falls
British Columbia

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Stage leaves Loomiston at 12 noon Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

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Or GEO. McL. BROWN,
Dist. Pass. Agent, C.P.R., Vancouver.

OKANAGAN FALLS

A New City possessed of a Wonderful Combination of Advantages.

It is the natural Distributing Point for the whole of the Lower Okanagan Valley and the famous Kettle River country.

SINCE the announcement was made that a new City bearing the name of OKANAGAN FALLS, had started into life there have been numerous enquiries bearing on the subject. It has for some time been a SINE QUA NON that a city of importance must spring up somewhere in the Okanagan country, which for several years past has been attracting the attention of capitalists, not only on this continent but in Great Britain as well. Its combination of resources so richly aggregated, comprising mining, grazing, fruit-growing, etc., must of necessity evolve a city in its midst, which will be one of the centres of the Province. This is just as certain as the fact that at the terminus of the C.P.R. on the Pacific coast there was bound to be a sea-port city of importance. The question of location is to be decided by the conditions most favorable to urban growth. These conditions, as will be shown in answer to some of the numerous received, are all comprised in the situation of Okanagan Falls.

One question asked is, "Where and what is Okanagan Falls?" In reply, it is the nucleus of a city, the prospects of which are not surpassed by any other on the Pacific coast; situated at the foot of Dog lake, in the famous Okanagan valley, B.C. Had the conditions for a prosperous and populous city been especially stipulated and ordered as the work of nature, they could not have combined more favorably to produce success. The first and most natural question to arise in the mind of any common-sense man is, "What is there to make a city at Okanagan Falls?" Unless such a question is fully and fairly answered, any person endeavoring to place in the market townsite property, backed up with glittering promises of a rich return, may fairly be regarded with suspicion and distrust. Readers are requested to carefully consider the reasons here advanced in support of the strong faith the promoters have in the future of Okanagan Falls.

In the first place, Okanagan Falls is likely to be the terminus, of the Canadian Pacific & Okanagan Steamboat line; it is in the line of the only possible pass which can be utilized by the C.P.R. south of the present line, or, in other words, via the Crow's Nest Pass route to the Pacific Coast; it is the proposed terminus of the Spokane & Northern Railway, and of the Okanagan & Osoyoos Railway, to connect with the Great Northern at the boundary. It will be pre-eminently a railway and mining centre.

It is the natural outlet for the greatest gold mining region on the continent, a country which also possesses immensely rich deposits of silver, lead, coal, platinum, iron, etc. For proof of this, see Dr. Dawson's reports and the annual reports of the Minister of Mines.

In the next place, it is being built by the side of a magnificent waterfall, capable of generating a horse-power of between 50,000 and 100,000 at a very low cost, sufficient to operate all the mining machinery, reduction works, tramways, sawmills and other industries in it or in the country surrounding it. Being easy of access and having unexcelled transportation facilities in prospect, Okanagan Falls will naturally attract all the industries referred to which the country will demand. The country also abounds in Coal and Wood.

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