CAPTURE OF DETROIT

MANY AMERICANS FORGET THAT EVENT EVER HAPPENED.

Present Celebration of the Victory of Commodore Perry Serves To Remind Canadians of the Soldiers Who Received Prize Money After Taking the City of Detroit—Papers In Essex Society's Hands.

At this time, when there is a virulent epidemic of Perry-tonitis on the American side of the great lakes, it may come as an agreeable surprise to many Canadians to learn that hundreds of pounds currency were paid to officers and men of the Essex and Kent militia for the capture of Detroit, now the commercial metropolis of Michigan, after it fell into the hands of the British on Aug. 16, 1812, says Charles L. Barker in The Toronto Globe.

This intimation may come as a still greater surprise to our American cousins, who are holding centennial celebrations and boasting of Perry's victory on the lakes. The American histories give considerable prominence to the story of how Perry licked the British and sank their old tubs, but little or nothing is said of the capture of Fort Detroit in the same war, and few persons of the present day are aware of the fact that prize money was paid to the Canadian soldiers after Gen. Hull surrendered Fort Detroit to Gen. Sir Isaac Brock.

A complete set of papers was recently secured by Mr. Francis Cleary, clerk of the County, High and Surrogate Courts for Essex, and president of the Essex Historical Society. He was an intimate personal friend of the late John Davis, who served five consecutive years as Mayor of Windsor. Although Mr. Cleary and Mr. Davis were warm personal friends it was impossible to secure access to the valuable papers in possession of the ex-Mayor until after his demise a few months ago.

The rare old records came to the Davis family through Mrs. Davis, who was bequeathed the famous Moy farm, the estate of Hon. Angus Mackintosh, who erected Moy Hall about 1797 and lived there as the factor for the Hudson Bay Co. The old landmark was torn down only last fall to make room for a new subdivision between Windsor and Walkerville.

Among the Mackintosh papers were found the records of the prize pay list for the capture of Detroit. They have been carefully guarded all these years from the public, but Mr. Cleary was permitted to secure transcripts for the Essex Historical Society, this being the first time the contents of the records were revealed to outsiders.

The prize pay list for the 4th Company of the 2nd Regiment, Essex Militia, entitled to share in the capture of Fort Detroit on August 16, 1812, shows that Lieut. Jean B. Labadie received £24 currency. Sergt. Antoine Goyan got £6, and the following received £3 each: John G. Watson, John Rice, Jean B. Goyon, Andre Beneteau, Antoine Major, Basil Tourneau, Nicholas Janisse, Hypolite Janisse, Jean B. Beneteau, Jean B. Bonvouloir, Jacques Chamberlain, Charles Tourneau, Joseph Mayou, Louis Normandie, Charles Beneteau and Victor Tourneau.

It will be seen that the majority were French-Canadians who served under Gen. Brock. A total of £84 was distributed for this company. The Seventh Company of the same regiment was a little more fortunate and got £111 in Halifax currency. Capt. James Askin received £48, Ensign John B. Ouellette £24 and others from three to six pounds each.

The Fifth Company was still more fortunate, as a total of £171 was distributed to the officers and men. Capt. Alexis Maisonville received £48, Lieut. Parent and Ensign Charles Smith £24 each. There were twenty-five others who got £3 each.

Thomas Lewis, a relative of whom afterwards became Mayor of Detroit, received £9 as the first dividend of prize money.

Theresa McKee, daughter of Col John Askin, who married Col. Thos. McKee, was given £90 currency as the first dividend of prize money for the capture of Detroit.

The biggest "divvy" of all went to the staff officers of the 2nd Essex Regiment of Militia, who divided £1,200.

The Kent Militia also came in for a share in the prize money. The First Company received £48, of which £24 went to Capt. William Shaw. The Second Company was awarded £63, of which Capt. Thomas McCrane got £24. The Third Company split up £72, Capt. George Jacob getting £24. The Fourth Company cut a melon of £66, of which £24 went to Capt. Dolson.

Angus Mackintosh was for some years a resident of Detroit. On the death of his father, the Earl of Moy, in Inverness, Scotland, he became the Hon. Angus Mackintosh, Chief of the Mackintosh Clan. About 1787 Angus Mackintosh married a French girl named Archange St. Martin, who bore him a numerous family, some of the daughters marrying British officers.

The same Angus Mackintosh, who was given power of attorney for the distribution of the prize money for the capture of Detroit, belonged to the family that figured in Sir Walter Scotts "Tales of a Grandfather." It is a branch of the Clan Chatton, which includes the Macphersons and about a dozen other families. Their territory is in the Lochaber and Badenoch districts of Inverness-shire. Moy Hall, after which the one in Windsor was named, was the seat of the chiefs for over 500 years, and is a splendid mansion at the south end of Loch Moy.

Angus Mackintosh inherited the estates which belonged to the old Earldom of Moy, the earldom itself being forfeited in the rebellion against the House of Hanover.

Siberia is expected to be an important source of the world's food at no distant day.

INDIANS ARE HAPPY.

Cayugas Get a Million Dollars After Over a Century.

There are some very happy Cayuga Indians on the reserve in Brant County, Ontario, these days since news reached them that at last after a century they have secured from the State of New York the money due for the lands they sold in 1794. The sum totals over a million dollars.

The case recalls some very interesting events in connection with the war of 1776, and the divisions that were created in the sentiments and conduct of the Iroquois, and better known as the confederated tribes of Mohawks, Cayugas, Onondagas and Senecas. This alliance constituted a power in Indian warfare in America, no less renowned than England herself. No doubt their co-operation was anxiously sought by the contending forces of that day, who were entering upon a momentous conflict. Joe Brant, the young and educated warrior of the Mohawks, and Red Jacket, the noted orator of the Senecas, were the prominent figures of that day. Upon each, as leaders, rested the great responsibility of the united action of the Iroquois, if it was to be. Unfortunately, it was not to be. Brant stood out and counselled for united action in defence of Britain's cause; Red Jacket, influenced by jealous and selfish motives more than anything else, took the very opposite view. As an extreme opponent of anything pertaining to enlightenment and progress — living and dying as such — his influence easily swayed his tribe with those of the Cayuga, Onondaga and Oneida, who either remained neutral or espoused the cause of the rebellious colonists and aided them.

Brooked by no condition as this, Brant and the Mohawks as a whole, together with a few units of his sympathizers plunged into the midst of the conflict in defence of British arms and authority. At the conclusion of the war, Brant could not be reconciled or induced to remain on the Mohawk valley; followed by his loyal band of patriots they deserted their land and homes; trekked aimlessly into Ontario in search of a new place of abode. It was only a few years of roaming when the pleasant news reached Brant, that the King and his Government had been pleased to provide them with a new territory on the Grand River. In justice to the Mohawks and their renowned leader, their conduct in that war was not prompted by anything that might be construed as a bargain or concession —much less a treaty or pact to have been put in form in return for service rendered to the crown.

After the Mohawks had settled in the Counties of, now, Haldimand and Brant, in 1794, Joe Brant undertook shattered remnants of the disintegrated Iroquois Confederacy. His policy was to admit all and every of the four tribes remaining in the States to a common possession of the new territory, should they seek admission. Brant was encouraged in his efforts in this direction by the hearty support of the Imperial Government. The distribution of presents to Indians, which was then in vogue, found no distinction between the visiting bands and those of the resident Indians of Canada. In a few years, the Cayugas (with the exception of a few that are still in New York State) came in a body and settled, too, on the Grand River. So also did many of the Senecas and Onondagas. Most of the Oneidas, when they emigrated to Canada, settled on the Thames River in Middlesex.

Brant was able to rekindle the great Council Fire of the Iroquois at a huge festival and council of reunion of the Five Nations at the Indian village of Onondaga.

The effofts to secure payment for their lands has gone on since 1880.

Clergy Scheme a Success.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's idea of distributing Anglican clergy throughout the sparsely settled districts of western Canada, an idea that was put into operation about two years ago, has proven itself highly successful and a number of additions to the ranks are to be made as soon as the necessary arrangements can be concluded.

Canon Gardiner of Folkestone, Eng., who was in Canada recently, was sent to the Dominion by the Archbishop of Canterbury in order to make a report on the matter, and he says that this report will be very favorable.

About thirty of the English clergy sent out are now in the Northwest carrying out the archbishop's plan. Some of them are traveling in pairs. When a district has become sufficiently well populated a church is erected and a regular parish established.

The exceptionally large number of immigrants who have been coming to Canada this year, says Canon Gardiner, is what is causing the determination of the church in the old land to send out an additional contingent of clergy to cope with the rapidly growing need for such work in the western provinces here.

To Tunnel the Rockies.

The C. P. R. has announced that it would begin construction shortly of the longest tunnel in America. The tunnel will be built through Kicking Horse Pass, in the Rocky Mountains, will be 16 miles long and will cost $14,000,000. It will take seven years, it is estimated, to build. The bore through the mountains will be four miles longer than the Simplon tunnel through the Alps. The construction of this tunnel will eliminate many miles of dangerous snowsheds.

Medicine Hat's Natural Gas.

A well-known natural gas expert, who has been investigating the subject of Medicine Hat natural gas, states that the area of the gas belt covers over three hundred and thirty thousand million cubic feet and estimating the city's growth at the most optimistic figures and consequent increase in consumption, the gas supply will last over ninety years. This is for the Medicine Hat gas field, not for any new ones that may be discovered.

REVISING PRAYER BOOK.

Canadian Anglicans Think Drastic Changes Necessary.

Considerable comment has been stirred up in Anglican circles the world over by the demand of a prominent English bishop for a drastic revision of the Prayer Book, some parts of which he declares approach "dangerously near the nonsense." Canadian members of the Church of England have also voiced their sentiments very vigorously — mostly in favor of a change—and, indeed, such a work is at present in progress.

"Unless the Prayer Book Revision Committee of the Church of England in Canada decide upon more drastic revision than the mere alteration of words and phrases, another revision will be necessary in ten years' time."

This was the opinion expressed by an Ontario Anglican clergyman in a recent interview, in referring to the suggestion that the object of the committee's labors was to correct certain out-of-date language, and to make verbal changes in isolated expressions, and that their work was largely a matter of translation.

"Take, for instance, the Psalms," said he. "The present arrangement of getting through them once a month, irrespective of length or suitability, is very unsatisfactory. The use of what are known as the cursing Psalms by a Christian congregation cannot reasonably be defended. Morning and Evening Prayer also needs some rearrangement, so as to do away with useless repetition, such as the use of the Lord's Prayer twice or thrice in one service.

'It is also high time that the Athanasian Creed was made optional, if not placed at the end of the Prayer Book, with no rubric whatever concerning it. Some alterations are also needed in the Baptismal service. Many phrases in the prayers are scarcely suitable for the occasion. Besides being generally archaic, some parts of the service savor of the harsh spirit of the Middle Ages.

"No doubt the present Revision Committee will deal with the marriage service. The exhortation should be entirely rewritten, new prayers introduced, and some of those now in use omitted.

"The Burial Service needs drastic alteration. The lesson is much too long, and in parts unsuitable, while the spirit of some of the prayers is out of keeping with modern thought. The Lectionary, of course, needs drastic revision, as may of the lessons that are now read are quite unintelligible as well as unsuitable for public reading.

"But with all such changes the greatest need of the day is elasticity in the services, so that our ordinances may be the more readily adapted to meet the peculiar needs and varying conditions of the people. Room should be made for extemporary prayer, and the whole Prayer Book arranged so as to attract rather than repel the outsider."

Rev. Prof. W. T. Hallam stated that the Canadian committees which were working on the revision of the Book of Common Prayer were working with a view to providing additional services for missions and unorganized districts, to remove all obsolete and obscure expressions, and were governed by an understanding that nothing doctrinal should be touched.

The removal of the obsolete and obscure expressions, he pointed out, was in line with the suggestion at Canterbury. Some of the expressions complained of were not only archaic, but were the result of inaccurate translations. Opinion in the Canadian General Synod had, he remarked, been varied, some being of the opinion that only obsolete expressions should be changed, while other believed that there should be a thorough housecleaning. Though some had opposed revision the general feeling, he thought, was in favor of such a course.

Chaffing Parker.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., was delightfully chaffed by Punch in a recent issue. The vacant throne of Albania is the subject, and after reviewing the qualifications of several public men, Punch comes to Sir Gilbert and says:

"Another formidable candidate, indeed in some ways the most formidable, of all, is Sir Gilbert Parker. Interviewed last Saturday by a representative of The Prinzend Gazette, Sir Gilbert is reported to have said that he would cheerfully accept the responsibilities of founding a Gilbertian dynasty provided he could count on the loyal co-operation of his varied subjects. He pointed out as a curious presentiment of the position he was destined to fill that he wrote 'The Seats of the Mighty' no fewer than fifteen years ago. As for his other qualifications, he laid stress on his early travels in the South Sea Islands, and his addiction to golf, a game admirably suited to the climate and configuration of Albania. A photograph of Sir Gilbert Parker in the national costume, carrying a two-handed battle-axe in his teeth, is being extensively circulated in the Blue Albanian Highlands."

School For Hello Girls.

There has been completed in connection with the Fairmont exchange building of the B. C. Telephone Co. at Vancouver a handsome, fire-proof, brick and stone addition for the sole use of the school in which the company trains its switchboard operators. An elaborate course of instruction has been instituted, the ultimate object being to give Vancouver as excellent a service as possible. In this school new operators are not only given practical lessons on a working switchboard, but are also given a course in voice training under a competent teacher of elocution.

Bull Moose In City Garden.

To find a young bull moose trampling over his flower beds in his garden, in the busy section of St. John, N.B., was the experience of Captain John McMulkin the other day. Evidently the animal was driven in by bush fires.

THE YEAR OF RAILWAYS.

Canadian Lines Are Making Gigantic Efforts During 1913.

From all indications the year 1913 should go on the records as marking an era of tremendous activity in railway building in Canada. Two great transcontinental trunk lines are now under construction, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern, and promise to be completed from coast to coast within two years' time. Hundreds of millions of dollars are being expended by these two systems and by the Canadian Pacific, all of which lines are steadily increasing their actually operating mileage season by season, besides engaging in the construction of many branch lines to tap the resources of vast, undeveloped territories.

The extensions of the Canadian Pacific, for instance, when completed, will mean a second line across two-thirds of the southern section of British Columbia, providing a double track system from Calgary to Vancouver designed to meet the competition that will arise as a result of the Panama Canal opening.

In addition the Great Northern Railway is spending something like two million dollars in completing its Vancouver terminals, with the expectation of further developing the rich tributary territory which it serves. Tremendous progress in double-tracking, especially in British Columbia, may be looked for in 1913 in the case of these railways.

The Canadian Northern, meanwhile is prepared to continue the phenomenal building record that it has been making during the past two years on its line from Quebec to the Pacific. By the spring of 1914 it is expected that this road will be running trains from Quebec to the Pacific slopes, and linking up of Port Mann and Vancouver. A branch line of this railway will tap the seemingly inexhaustible deposits of the Brazeau coal fields in Alberta; while other branch lines in Saskatchewan and Manitoba will put dozens of new towns on the map and open up hundreds of thousands of acres of new lands of settlement.

Two lines are to circle Lake Winnipeg and Fort Churchill. The Hudson Bay route for the shipment of grain and produce from the Canadian west as well as from the northwestern United States to European markets will effect a saving of some 700 or 800 miles as compared with any other route. The completion of the Hudson Bay railway, now building, will be followed by the installation of a fast ocean freight service from Hudson Bay ports to European and other foreign ports.

In other words an enormous volume of world-wide commerce will be developed from Manitoba shipping points. It is also estimated that through the Hudson Bay route, even from the first year of its operation, a saving of at least $2,000,000 will be effected yearly, this estimate being based on an annual export over this route of but 20,000,000 bushels.

And this is but the beginning, for within five years' time, so it is stated, there are to be no less than seven lines of railway in operation to Hudson Bay. According to present plans, any and all other railways are to be allowed to connect with the Government line at any or all points that they may choose. This policy, it is believed, will greatly expand the possibilities of the new route in the matter of handling grain shipments from the west.

The Canadian prairies are already exporting something like 200,000,000 bushels of wheat each year, but the railways have not been able with their present facilities to handle the output. As the crop increases year by year, provision must be made lest the congestion of the past should become still more acute.

He Got a Rebate.

Scotchmen are noted for their love of "siller" and their extraordinary ability to cling to it longer than most people, but a really amusing example of this trait of the race came to light during the recent great Congress of the Presbyterians of Canada in Toronto.

Rev. J. M. Glassford, who had charge of the billeting and eating arrangements, is responsible for the accuracy of the yarn.

It seems that a canny Scotch Presbyterian from one of the country mission station was provided with a meal ticket good at a certain restaurant. The ticket called for a thirty cent meal. The "30 cents" was plain on the face of it.

But the thought of spending 30 cents for one meal was too much for that good churchman. It worried him to think of such wasteful extravagance. He had never allowed himself to fare so sumptuously before.

After much thought he went to the manager of the eating place. He asked if it was possible to get a twenty cent meal there. The boss said it was. The Scot ordered the twenty center. After he ate it he took the waiter's check and presented it to the cashier, along with the thirty cent ticket which had been given him. He asked for a rebate of ten cents. It was a new one on the cashier and she had a sense of humor. She gave him the dime.

Shipped Liquor as Meat.

To comply with the requirements of their religion, a number of the Jews in the Porcupine mining camp in New Ontario have been getting their meat shipped in from Toronto from one of the kosher butchers there.

These parcels of meat have been passing through the express office almost daily without arousing the suspicions of the provincial officers.

The other day one of the officers chanced to pick up a parcel and it did not feel right or weigh right. Inspection revealed the fact that the kosher meat consisted of several rubber hot water bottles filled with whiskey. Each of them held about a quart of the fluid, the bags being wrapped in a canvas cover which was securely sewn over them, the whole contrivance being parcelled exactly similar to the manner in which the meat had been taken in.

10,000 Sheep For Canada

Maple Creek, Dec. 27. — W. T. Smith, the alfalfa king, has purchased ten thous—and sheep for breeding purposes. They will enter Canada via Coutts, from Montana.

Three Dollars For Five Years' Work

Montreal, Dec. 26.—Sixty cents a year, or $3 for five years' work as a blacksmith—such is the remuneration accorded Geronimo Fatzari, the innocent man just liberated from St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, if the sum of money placed in his hands by the prison authorities on his departure is to be regarded in any way as a return for his work in one of the departments of he institution.

With a formal "get out" from his quondam custodians and with a guard detailed to escort him to the train, the man wended his way citywards late Christmas eve, only to find himself, once here, a friendless and well nigh penniless victim of society's laws.

Answers Emergency Call. .... Finds Own Daughter

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 26.—Dying from injuries received in an automobile accident, a 15 year old girl was brought unconscious to the city hospital on Christmas afternoon and placed on the operating table. Dr. Charles Wheeler, consulting surgeon, was called. As he approached the operating table he almost collapsed. The girl was his daughter Anna, who had started from home a few hours before on a tour of Christmas cheer among her friends. Steeling himself against his emotion, the father made an examination. He found that his daughter had received internal injuries that probably will result in her death.

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FERNIE LAND DISTRICT

District of South East Kootenay

Take Notice that May Blake, of Seattle, Washington, occupation stenographer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner of Lot 8726, G. 1, thence 7.52 chains south, thence 64.6 chains east, thence 3.46 chains north, thence 35.85 chains west, thence 4.06 chains north, thence west to point of commencement.

May Blake,
Name of Applicant.
I. Newton Dally, Agent.
Date, October 17th, 1913. N14

FERNIE LAND DISTRICT

District of South East Kootenay

Take Notice that Q. A. Myers, of Corbin, B.C., occupation guide and timberman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner of Lot 11951, thence North 14 chains, thence west about 26 chains to the East boundary of Lot 7136, thence South 14 chains, thence East to point of commencement and containing about 26 acres more or less.

Quincy A. Myers,
Name of Applicant.
Date, October 15th, 1913. N14

LIQUOR ACT, 1910.
(Section 49)

Notice is hereby given that on the 23rd day of December next, 1913, application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the transfer of the licence for the sale by retail in and upon the premises known as the Royal Hotel, situate at Lots 1, 2 and 3, Block 12, Hosmer, B.C., Map 772, British Columbia, from John Jarvis to Joseph Kuklo, of British Columbia.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1913.

J. F. Jarvis,
Holder of Licence.
Joseph Kuklo,
N21-4 Applicant for Transfer

To
..The Kootenay River Land Company, Spokane, Wash.

Take Notice that by order of His Honour Judge Thompson, dated the 22nd day of December, 1913, it was ordered that the Writ of Summons hereunder mentioned be served upon you, The Kootenay River Land Company, by publication in the Fernie Free Press newspaper, for a period of three (3) consecutive issues, and that such publication be held to be due service of the said Writ of Summons upon you the said Kootenay River Land Company, and that you, the said Kootenay River Land Company, do have eight (8) days from the date of the last publication of the said advertisement within which to enter appearance to the said Writ of Summons.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1913.

A. Macneil,
Solicitor for the Plaintiff hereunder mentioned.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia between:
Peter Backs
Plaintiff,
and
The Earl of Ranfurley and Dudley Alexander, The Kootenay River Land Company and the Baynes Lake Land Company, Limited.
Defendants.

Writ issued the 9th day of September, 1912, and amended the 9th day of December, 1913.

The Plaintiff's claim is for damages sustained by the Plaintiff in consequence of the defective irrigation system provided by the Defendants to Sub-divisions of land purchased by him from the Kootenay River Land Company of Spokane, State of Washington, which has transferred all its rights, title and interests in and to Lot 132, Group One (1), Kootenay District—of which the said subdivision of land purchased by the Plaintiff forms a part—to the Defendants.

D26-3

Boy Drank Intoxicants, Found Dead

Moose Jaw, Dec. 27.—An inquest was held here on the death of John O. Hall, 14 years old, —schoolboy, and son of awell-known local man. The lad was found dead in bed on Christmas afternoon. Evidence went to show that the boy had been indulging in mild intoxicants during the morning of his death, but the result of the postmortem examination was not made public.