

THE MERRY WESTERN WINTER.

GLORIOUS WEATHER IN THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

Sleighing all the go—Lots of fun for Every body—Social Enjoyments that Mark the Winter Season.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 2.—Stupid ideas of our glorious northwestern winter has been fostered by writers intent upon exalting the United States, the home of the blizzard and malaria, at our expense. Winter is the time when we crowd a year's fun into the sleighing season. During the winter, opportunity is given, and very generally taken advantage of, to cultivate the social qualities of human nature. The fraternal societies recognise this, and as a result, interest in the work of the Lodge is animated during the cold weather, and many gatherings are held that leave pleasant memories of the season on the minds of the members.

Already several social functions have been held this season. The Masonic craft seems to have cut loose from its conservative ideas and is giving a series of entertainments in which the ladies can participate and enjoy the hospitality of the brethren. The conversation on the twentieth anniversary of Ancient Landmark Lodge will be remembered as one of the social features of the season of 1892-3, and the members of this progressive institution gave a second entertainment when a number of beautiful stereopticon views were exhibited, including pictures of Queen Victoria at different periods, scenes during the jubilee celebration of Her Majesty's coronation, and also views of the scenic beauties and natural wonders of the Yellowstone park, with a descriptive talk of a visit to the latter by M. W. Bro. W. G. Bell, who spent some time there last summer on his return trip from attending the Knights Templars.

Prince Rupert chapter, Royal Arch Masonry, followed with a conversation.

The members of the Independent Order of Oddfellows have had several social gatherings and fraternal visitations, and more are on the tapis. And within the past two weeks courts of the Ancient Order of Foresters have opened their doors to receive a visit from members of a sister court.

The Sons of England have frequent gatherings.

These are only a few indications of the busy and pleasant season winter is in the great Northwest. Sleighing parties, dances, and merry meetings generally are the rule, and nothing could be more exhilarating and enjoyable than outdoor riding to the music of the sleigh bells in the bright frosty air, the glorious sunshine in heavens of the deepest blue contrasted with the pure white snow making up a picture of incomparable beauty.

For the Territories.

Winnipeg, Nov. 26.—Mayor Lucas, of Calgary, accompanied by Mrs. Lucas, left for the east last evening. He has been appointed by the Northwest Executive to assume the direction of the measures to be taken to induce and further immigration to the Territories. He will supervise the work of the delegates who will be sent to every district of Ontario and several places in the province of Quebec. It is expected that 72 delegates will be sent east on C.P.R. passes with the understanding that they devote a certain portion of their time to making known to eastern people the advantages of the west. Under the present proposed system each delegate who is furnished transportation, is expected to devote at least two weeks to earnest labor under the guidance and supervision of the central agency. Immigrants who decide to come west will be accompanied by an agent, who will travel with them to the district they propose to settle in, and render necessary assistance and information. The C.P.R. will run cheap excursions about the 1st of March. Mr. Cayley has inaugurated the scheme above outlined.

The Mossejau Times reports that very promising evidences of petroleum have been discovered southwest of that place. The black oil oozes out of the banks of a ravine and is carried away by the waters of a small creek. Father St. Germaine, O.M.I., reports that quicksilver in considerable quantity has been discovered in the same vicinity.

Representatives of the Free Homestead Company and the Canada Settlers Homestead Company, consisting of W. M. Macpherson, of the Dominion Steamship Company, D. McNicol, general passenger agent of the C.P.R., and Mr. A. F. Eden, of Winnipeg, have had an interview with Hon. Mr. Daly, Minister of Interior, in regard to next season's immigration.

GOOD ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMMIGRANTS.

Excellent Work at the Winnipeg Hall—Preparing for Settlers From the United States.

Winnipeg, Dec. 12.—When the excellent work at present under way in immigration hall is completed, it will be difficult for the most fastidious person to suggest any further improvements. A new flooring of cement is being laid in the basement and bath rooms, previous to which an excellent system of drainage pipes was laid throughout the whole lower portion. The flooring gradually slopes to outlets and may be washed whenever found necessary, the water being easily carried away through the pipes.

A large quantity of immigration literature is being sent to the States, and from the advice received many U.S. residents are eagerly looking forward to the Canadian Northwest as their future home. One Polish farmer in the Grand Forks district came across a pamphlet and on writing to the officers in this city he resolved to come up and inspect the country. He did so, with the result that 15 families will move into this country in the spring.

The western states are going to be well looked after in the next few months, and inducements offered to settlers to move north.

Belgian Colonists for the N.W.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, December 12.—Mr. Vervort, a Belgian gentleman who has taken a great interest in the Northwest, is on his way home after spending most of last summer in Manitoba and the Northwest. So impressed with the country is he that he proposes to return in the spring and settle a large number of his countrymen in this country on some of the best lands in the Northwest. M. Vervort will make his home in Canada. He believes that once the resources of the great Canadian West are made known in Belgium there will ensue an immense immigration of those thrifty people to our Northwest.

Apples for John Bull.

An authority notes that fresh Canadian apples to the value of \$1,225,000 were sent to Great Britain—an increase of \$825,000 last year.

This year, the amount of the increase over 1891 will be practically governed by the ability of the factories to turn out barrels in which to ship the fruit.

The export apple trade is becoming one of Canada's great industries. Last year our sales to all countries, of green and dried, were valued at \$1,438,000.

Until that blessing in disguise, the ReKinley bill, forced our people in a desperate hurry to look to Britain for a market, United States buyers used to come across and carry off our surplus and ship it to Great Britain as United States fruit; we received only second price and the United States got the credit of growing the apples. Now we send the crop direct to the consuming market, our own railways, ships and ports get the benefit of handling and shipping the stuff and we receive the full price instead of only what is left for us after the United States middlemen, railways, steamship lines and so forth, had squeezed all they could out of it. And besides that, the British consumers know at last that the finest apples in the market, which formerly came to them from the United States and were supposed to be United States fruit, are not United States fruit at all, but Canadian. The same with eggs, cheese, and all other products of the dairy and farm. The sooner we can free ourselves from the fetters in which we are bound to the United States middlemen, the sooner we shall have the benefits of first prices, saving middlemen's profits and all the earnings of transporting, handling and shipping, amounting in the aggregate to many millions of dollars which have hitherto gone into the pockets of the United States merchants, railroad shippers and others, building United States ports and industries at our expense.

Great Gold Find.

Truro, N.S., Nov. 18.—A discovery of gold has been made at Caribou mines, worked by the Truro Gold Mining Company, about thirty miles from here, which surpasses all previous discoveries in Nova Scotia, and is expected to turn out the biggest and richest gold mine ever opened in Canada. It is not a pocket or nugget mine, as the strike gradually increases in richness and thickness, and shows every indication of continuing to a great depth.

Bro. E. W. Thurston, of Lodge Kenilworth, New Glasgow, N.S., writes: "All those who take your valuable paper here are highly pleased with it, and always look forward to it with pleasure. BUT FOR IT WE DOWN HERE WOULD KNOW NOTHING OF THE ORDER AT LARGE. IT HAS GIVEN US INCREASED INTEREST IN THE S.O.E.B.S. situated as we are, right away from other lodges." That's just what the ANGLO-SAXON is trying its best to do, Bro. Thurston.

MOVING INTO CANADA.

CONTINUED EXODUS OF SETTLERS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Even the Advent of Wintry Weather Has not Stopped the Influx—Other Immigration News.

Rosenfeld, Nov. 28.—The stream of immigration from the States still continues, notwithstanding the unfavorable season of the year. Wm. Widder and wife and children, also a brother and a friend, farmers from near Park River, N.D., arrived here at noon on Thursday of last week by the Great Northern, expecting to get through to their destination near Deloraine the same day, but had to lay over here two days and left Saturday noon by the first regular train going west.

Rosenfeld now has a post office, a want long felt and now much appreciated. Mr. Acheson, postmaster, has been busy since the first of the month getting the postal business in running order.

The first car of Estevan coal arrived last week and was eagerly sought after. It seems to burn well. This coal was much needed, as wood is scarce and dear here.

Why They Come in Winter.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, December 8th.—Every day brings in its quota of immigrants. When enquiries are made as to why they selected such an unseasonable period of the year to cross the water the reply is received that the quarantine against cholera kept them back after they had started, and when it was lifted they had to continue to their new homes, as they had sold their property and could not again purchase anything suitable.

Some of the New Comers.

In consequence of a statement made in United States papers that the reported emigration of farmers from the State of Washington to British North America was not true, and but into circulation falsely by agents of the Dominion Government, we have procured the names and addresses in the State in question of said settlers in British territory together with some others who took up land in the Northwest about the same time, (Oct. last):

Across	From	To
Freeman Talbot (state senator, Dakota)	Washington	100
Thomas Secrest, Oakesdale, Washington	Washington	100
Tarleton P. Cox, Elberton, Washington	Washington	320
H. M. Watters, Elberton, Washington	Washington	100
George Bremen, Moscow, Idaho	Idaho	100
W. M. Terry, Uniontown, Washington	Washington	100
Nicol Welles, Burlington, Wisconsin	Wisconsin	400
W. G. Bragg, Pullman, Washington	Washington	400
D. H. Richardson, Pullman, Washington	Washington	400
F. D. Richardson, Pullman, Washington	Washington	400
D. H. Sassenberry, Pullman, Washington	Washington	400
L. M. Ringer, Pullman, Washington	Washington	400
C. F. Braden, Pago, Holt & Co., Nebraska	Nebraska	100
Robert Brown, Schuyler, Nebraska	Nebraska	100
Daniel McKee, Fairfield, Washington	Washington	100
W. K. Shields, Battle Creek, Michigan	Michigan	100
John McKee, Fairfield, Washington	Washington	100
John McGinley, Fairfield, Washington	Washington	100
John Smith, Rogers, Nebraska	Nebraska	100
L. P. Farr, Pullman, Washington	Washington	320
James C. Farr, Pullman, Washington	Washington	320
H. J. Webb, Pullman, Washington	Washington	320

The Movement from Michigan.

About 150 families moved from Michigan into Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, according to the Ottawa Citizen, during the past summer, as the result of the emigration campaign carried on in that state by Capt. A. F. Holmes and Mr. M. V. McInnes. Capt. Holmes says the indications are that the State of Michigan will send between five and six hundred families into our Northwest next year, as excellent reports have been made by those who have already taken up land on the Canadian prairies.

Among some of the causes to which the unenviable condition of United States farmers is due are heavy taxes and low prices for farm produce.

In many cases people settled on Michigan lands after the timber had been cut, paying eight to ten acres for the holdings. By the time they had their land stumped and cleared so there was room for anything to grow, they had gotten into debt for drainage and other improvements, while slender crops and low prices rendered it impossible for them to pay off their mortgages. A good deal of the land is sandy and returns poor harvests, while farming is twice as costly as in Manitoba and the British west generally. Prices, too, are away down.

"Talk about the advantages of the United States' markets," said Capt. Holmes, "there is no bonanza in it for the Michigan farmers at any rate. Good hay is selling in Huron County for \$5 a ton, oats will only bring 30 cents, barley from 45 to 55 cents, and other produce in proportion. When you consider the cost of farming in those districts you will see there is not much profit to the farmer at those prices; and small wonder they are eager to start afresh under the excellent conditions which our Northwest offers to the steady settler."

In the Shell River District.

Prince Albert, Nov. 25.—R. H. Mair immigration agent here and Mr. Montague, Dominion Government agent, spent some time in the Shell River district, being in charge of a large party of German delegates from different sections of the United States. The delegates were so well pleased with the appearance of the district that they have decided to become settlers in it, and today at the Dominion lands office seventeen homestead entries resulted from the inspection.

Catholic Immigration.

Winnipeg, Nov. 22.—This morning Mr. J. A. Tremblay, a representative of Le Canadian at Montreal, accompanied by J. E. de Gagee, have arrived from the east on their way west. They will be guests of Archbishop Tache for a few days. Their mission to this country is to purchase land for Roman Catholics from Quebec, in the vicinity of Red Deer. A few sections of land will be purchased and a number of families sent out. If they progress and do well, more land will be purchased and a larger number sent west.

Big Wheat Buying.

Montreal, Dec. 2.—The Ogilvie Milling company to-day received twelve barges containing 192,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat, being the last to come by water this season. The schooner "Glenora" will winter at Kingston with her cargo. The above makes a total of 1,354,000 bushels received by the Ogilvie from the present crop, being the largest portion of any one crop ever received by a single firm.

Higher Prices Than for U. S. Wheat.

The new crop of Manitoba hard winter wheat is beginning to attract attention in the English markets. We learn that a sample of No. 1 Manitoba Hard, "to arrive," was sold in London on Monday, at 30s. 6d., c.i.f., whilst United States red wheat only fetched 28s. 6d., showing a difference of 2s. per quarter in favor of the Manitoba product.—*Canadian Gazette*, London, Eng., Nov. 17.

A Woolen Mill for Brandon.

Brandon, Nov. 26.—A number of enterprising citizens are taking hold of the project of building a large woolen mill in the city. Convince the farmers that they can readily sell their wool, and sheep will soon receive the attention of many of them. In spite of the wretched markets in former times quite a number of flocks of sheep have been sold at remunerative prices to the local butchers. There is a constant stream of wheat money passing out of the country to pay for mutton raised in New Brunswick, and for tweeds made in Nova Scotia, which should be stopped, and there has been no better means suggested to remedy the state of affairs than the one to start a big woolen mill with capital behind it. The projectors of the mill intend applying for a charter for a joint stock company.

Englishmen and Kootenay.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 27.—R. Aitkin and T. Williams, the former a mining specialist and the latter one of the most prominent of English engineers, have been in the city several days. Aitkin was here last spring, while on the way from Peru to England. He visited the Kootenay country, gathering samples there, among them several samples from Thunder Hill, and also samples from Sooke iron mines. All these he took to England. The results of his tests were better than expected, the ores assaying a great deal more than when tested in Victoria. Williams is one of the original engineers of the Verner water system for the city of Liverpool and figured in other engineering schemes. Aitkin brought back plans and specifications for a 350-ton plant for the Thunder Hill Mining Co. Ore was sent to Condon to test in different machines with a view of obtaining the best found for gold smelting. The company already have a 50-ton plant at the mine, but expect to put in a larger one in next year.

The N. W. Coal Discoveries.

The importance of the new and almost daily announcements of coal discoveries in the Northwest can hardly be over estimated, says the Toronto Empire. "Coal up in those great regions represents not only a cheerful fireside, steam power and electric light, but possibilities of manufacture. One of the few obstacles to emigration is thus removed."

Here is one of the true stories of Northwest life. Sir Matthew Bogbee had a prisoner before him one morning. The latter was accused of nearly killing one of his "pals" on a ranch. "You are a scoundrel," said the Judge. "If I had the power I would send you to the penitentiary for life. But the law will not allow that. I will find you \$30." "All right, your Honor," replied the prisoner; "I have it right here in my hip pocket." "I will fine you \$30, and order you to be imprisoned for six months. Have you got that in your hip pocket?" asked the Judge, with quiet sarcasm.

TREASURES OF IVORY.

VALUABLE DISCOVERIES IN CANADA'S NORTHERN LAND.

What Lt. Governor Smith, of the Deposits of Ivory on the Arctic Shores—Interesting Information.

Asked by a Winnipeg reporter as to the destruction of whales in Hudson Bay, the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba said that all of the information (some of which was confidential) was in the hands of the department at Ottawa, and therefore he did not care to discuss it. His Honor said, however, that the subject was not a new one as he had drawn attention to the destruction of these valuable sea animals fifteen years ago in the House of Commons, and the Government expedition into the straits and bays reported on it, and again in the Senate attention was called to it by him.

It seemed for a time, when petroleum was found so plentifully, refined so effectually and supplied so cheaply for light, that the hard hunted cetacea would have a respite at last on the Newfoundland, Labrador, Greenland, Jan Mayen and Spitzbergen feeding grounds, and would probably have had it, but that fashion must have whalebone and the soft light of the sperm wax, and as oil becomes cheaper, so must the catch be more plentiful to make it pay. The whale boat, harpoon and coiled line which gave the whale two or three chances out of ten, had to give place to

THE HARPOON-GUN,

throwing its deadly darts from a safe distance, which gave him no chance either of escape or resistance. There are whaling captains still alive who have killed their prey off the Newfoundland and Labrador coasts, but whales have long since been driven from waters where once they were plentiful to the channels of our Canadian arctic archipelago, seeking refuge in waters where friendly ice floes give them a chance to elude their pursuers.

FOUR SPECIES.

"I am not aware," said the Governor, "that James' bay was ever frequented by whales, and the water is almost throughout exceedingly shallow, nor do I find in the voyages of the discoverer who gave his name to that bay, or any other who entered it from Hudson bay, any account of their having been seen there. Partly in Hudson bay and in Canadian arctic waters there had been four species, the bowhead, grey, finback and white whale, and these waters were rich also in other sea animal life—the walrus and four or five varieties of seals, the ringed, the harp, the bearded, and the hooded seals; and even the shores of these regions yielded support to a far larger number of animals than any one who had not studied the subject supposed."

"May I ask your honor," said the reporter, "when you commenced collecting the information which has associated your name with the Mackenzie basin and whether you have learned anything new regarding that northern region?"

"The accounts of men then living who had voyaged with Sir John Franklin, Dease and Simpson, Richardson and Back, deeply interested me, and I had the great advantage also of meeting the early missionaries and Hudson Bay officers and of hearing the tales which filtered from the Indians of the far North through the Loocheux, Chippewans and our own Crees, and these were generally of the Esquimaux, who were always hated and

DREADED BY THE INDIANS

of the interior. For many years, through this sometimes distorted medium, I have heard both by way of the Hudson Bay and the Mackenzie that the Esquimaux had seen, where spring rivulets had exposed the frozen earth of arctic shores, tusks which were many times larger than those of the walrus with which they were familiar. Reasoning from analogy, it seemed as likely that such deposits would be found on the arctic coast of America as on that of the eastern continent, so that I was prepared in part for the information which reached me lately from Count de Sainville, who has been for some years more or less in the Esquimaux country, that he had found on the shore of the Arctic sea, not far from one of the mouths of the Mackenzie

A MAMMOTH HEAD.

one tusk of which was wholly and the other partly complete. As he kindly sent me also a small photo taken by him with an Esquimaux Indian standing by the head, and the fact which he relates that the tusk is now at Fort Simpson, leaves little room to doubt that Count de Sainville has made a discovery the importance of which commercially, if the conditions are similar in these preglacial deposits as elsewhere, can only be estimated when further exploration determines their extent, and their situation as regards transportation. Meantime the count deserves great credit for his discovery, even from a scientific point of view, as aiding in showing that part of our arctic coast to have been no exception to the rule which once prevailed, when the myrtle, magnolia and tree ferns grew in Greenland; the nautilus sailed in the almost tepid sea of Spitzbergen, and the walnut, pear, lime and poplar grew on its now frozen shores."