

# OUR GREAT NORTHWEST.

MR. H. E. CLARKE'S VIEWS OF THE COUNTRY.

Port Arthur to Calgary—Winnipeg—Future Settlement—Prohibition—Fur-trading in the Northwest—A Holiday Trip.

No Canadian tourist's guide is complete which does not offer as one of its greatest attractions a trip to Manitoba and our great Northwest territories.

No trip can be arranged that will more amply repay the tourist for the time spent in visiting a land of boundless possibilities.

It can have enjoyment, reinvigoration, comfort, beautiful scenery, everything that attracts the tourist, and it can be taken without that terrible mal de mer or which overshadows the pleasure of most travelers as they contemplate an ocean voyage.

A trip across the prairies is equal to a voyage over the sea, and it can be taken without that terrible mal de mer or which overshadows the pleasure of most travelers as they contemplate an ocean voyage.

The great "line land" is easy of access, and no longer lonely. The Canadian Pacific railroad puts it within the reach of all, and in making provision for the traveling public they have left nothing to be desired.

They have placed three steamers on the upper lakes, which are not surpassed in speed and safety as the line of railway from Port Arthur to Camrose, a distance of fourteen hundred miles, is solid and smooth as an English road.

Port Arthur, as it is to-day, makes an unfathomable impression upon visitors. There are so many hotels and taverns in the place that one is led to believe that the town was built to accommodate an army that had been camped near the place, and that the withdrawal of the army had left a number of hotels and taverns stranded on a desolate beach.

They give the streets a deserted appearance, for one instinctively feels that there ought to be more life and traffic, and there are so many houses of public entertainment. To a certain extent the withdrawal of an army campment is true; the C. P. R. had an army in the neighborhood, and while they were working there a very large volume of business must have been done, calling for much more house accommodation than is now required, and probably for more taverns than were good for the place.

The withdrawal of such an army of laborers and men, however, has not been a disaster, but a relief, and it is passing through a period of depression, but those who come to the place with great confidence in its future. From Port Arthur to Rat Portage all seems barren and desolate. One would suppose that the territory so long in dispute was not worth the bickering and bad passions let loose over its acquisition by Ontario. But the mineral possibilities are great, and report makes the pineries of Rat Portage very valuable.

On the streets of Port Arthur I was shown a piece of quartz taken from the rocks about one hundred miles west of the town. This quartz held a rich vein of gold, and was said to be the richest which certainly had the appearance of silver, it was not the pure metal itself. Gold there is in the neighborhood, and it can be no doubt that, and much of it to make the country most valuable, and some of the people of Port Arthur are confident that gold will be found in the rocky border that at present seems so valueless.

Fifteen years is a surprise to most travelers. When one sees it is unknown, to-day it is a city of more than twenty thousand inhabitants. Making every allowance for the wild boom of 1882, when it would have been as difficult to find ten sane men in the city as it was to find ten riotous men in the cities of the plain, its growth has been simply marvelous, and it stands to-day a wonderful monument of Anglo-Saxon energy.

The bursting of the inflated balloon that arose in 1882 covered the city for a time with a ragged debris that has not yet been all cleared away, but the city proper has been cleared, and solid business men look with confidence to a steady and assured growth.

Those who hold city lots out on the prairies have yet to be swept away, and the grounds they hold have to be turned into farms and gardens. When this is done the progress of the city will be unimpeded. Unfortunately many of these lots are held by loan companies, who, advancing money on them at the time of the boom, find themselves now unable to realize by foreclosure or in any other way anything like what was advanced, and being unwilling to make the sacrifice necessary to put them to their proper use as vegetable gardens or farms, the lots hang like an incubus round the neck of the city, retarding, and in some cases preventing, its natural growth.

into the country expecting to be made rich in less than three years. In Ontario or in any of the older provinces of the dominion men are satisfied if after a struggle of ten or fifteen years they can obtain a moderate competency. In the Northwest if riches do not come in a year or two the arm becomes nervous, and in too many cases the man becomes a sorehead and a grumbler.

The country will never be built up by such characters. Fortune is a goddess that must be won by energetic wooing. She will not scatter her favors on every passer by, and the soreheads who flocked to a supposed Eldorado, expecting to reap where they had not sown, must give way to more sensible men who are content to reap a rich reward for honest toil.

Political discontent is fomented largely by the class of persons referred to above, and it is much to be feared that professional agitators, in their eagerness to turn everything into a weapon with which to smite the government, take advantage of this discontent to make false representations as to the condition of the country, which are calculated to do an irreparable injury. The small end of the telescope they turn towards that which favors the progress of the country, and large end towards every petty grievance until it is magnified out of all proportion to its value.

As a party movement these tactics are only partially successful, for while Mr. Norquay's government is certainly losing its hold of the country, the regular opposition is gaining in strength. Not the dissatisfied ones they would be content to take a government formed from the opposition, and the favorable answer. Not by a single sight, the blank being filled with an adjective more forcible than polite.

There is ample room here for a party and a coming man, but these are slow in presenting themselves. In truth it will be no easy matter to displace Mr. Norquay, for in knowledge of the country, in mental grasp, in practical ability as well as in more statesmanlike qualities, he dwarfs his opponents as completely as they are dwarfed physically by his ponderous presence.

Much of Mr. Norquay's unpopularity is due to the teachings of the Manitoba Free Press, a paper of considerable ability and circulating freely over in conservative circles. The conservative party make a strange mistake in allowing the Manitoba Free Press to do the work of the opposition.

In Dominion politics Manitoba is strongly conservative. Our Toronto Globe is looked upon as the mouthpiece of the opposition, and it would be hard to find a paper anywhere that has made such a thoroughgoing propaganda for the opposition in Manitoba and all over the Northwest.

Raid gists, who hate John A. with a perfect hatred, and the Globe just as much as they do, are denouncing the great conservative chief, while gists and Tories alike are just pluming for the scalp of the Globe's correspondent named "Conant" who has been writing down the country as if he had been paid for that work by some American land company seeking to divert the stream of immigration into Minnesota or Dakota.

As this gentleman's last letter dealt with the C. P. R. dining room, and the paper had an opportunity, following hard after him, of testing his statements, and I have no hesitation in declaring them to be untrue, as far as the dining rooms are concerned—to be strangely mixed and glaringly untrue. Swift Current is a notorious place of dissipation and debauchery, but those who come to the place with great confidence in its future. From Port Arthur to Rat Portage all seems barren and desolate. One would suppose that the territory so long in dispute was not worth the bickering and bad passions let loose over its acquisition by Ontario. But the mineral possibilities are great, and report makes the pineries of Rat Portage very valuable.

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I was allowed to visit the cells of the prisoners awaiting their trial for participating in the rebellion that has just been suppressed. I was glad to find cells remarkably clean and free from any offensive odor. Some of the Indians are remarkably intelligent looking, and one or two of them, even in Toronto, would be called very handsome men. Big Bear has a nose very like John A.'s, and if he could borrow a curl his profile would pass very readily for that of the venerable leader, but a full view shows a broad face with a strong and muscular body, a foot not to be despised at any time.

The feeling in the Northwest does not seem to be as bitter against the Indians as it is against those who incited them to take up arms. They are looked upon as mistaken men who were altogether misled by the emissaries of Riel, and thought they were fighting against a constituted authority of the land.

Against Riel, however, the feeling is very bitter. An honest rebel returning again to his country, a rebellion ought not to escape the punishment he has so richly merited. And while the people are not vindictive, they feel that the rebels, most of all, should be punished. They were, however, allowed to escape a second time.

For the Indians who were misled there is considerable sympathy, and a belief is entertained that it would be good policy if, after they had been imprisoned for a short time, they were to be released and placed on their good behavior.

Calgary is probably the liveliest town in the Northwest. A small place, but with a large and growing population. The cowboys would make it lively at any time, but there is a real business done in the place and an amount of money changing hands that would astonish some of our Toronto people.

It is estimated that there are three million dollars' worth of stock in the cattle ranches in the immediate neighborhood of Calgary—one of the finest grazing countries in the world. And as this stock is supposed to double every three years, one can imagine what the wealth of the place will be in a few years. As it is, money is scattered about the town with a hand, and no man in it seems to be poor or complaining.

Our temperance friends will be surprised to learn that, although the sale of liquor is prohibited in the northwest territories, yet those who have a taste in that way find a means to procure it, and all they need is a little ingenuity. A log cabin that is made for the first time as soon as the train has crossed the boundary of Manitoba, and the prohibition is not in force, is a proof that to a certain extent prohibition does prohibit. There must have been a long and sore thirst to cause such a log cabin to be hoisted a tavern sign.

The scenery from Calgary on into the Rocky mountains is beautiful beyond description, and rises into a grandeur that is not surpassed by the Alps. I shall be much surprised if when the train is on the Pacific coast it does not become one of the most popular routes to be found for summer tourists, combining as it does the grand scenery with the healthiest atmosphere to be found on the face of the earth.

H. E. CLARKE, Toronto, Sept. 15, 1885.

(ADVERTISEMENT.) The climate of Florida. (To the Editor of the Witness.) Sir—In the Witness of August 5 I saw a letter from Mr. W. W. Oakes giving a description of Florida. I have since then been thinking of the place, and have spent both summer and winter here since, and I have not found the climate as Mr. Oakes represents it. I have had two slight attacks of fever, but did not have a physician in either case. With these exceptions I have enjoyed the climate, and have worked at the business very steadily. I set fence posts every six years, and they are sound now and apparently good for six years longer. We put sills under a building put up seventeen years ago, and the weather boards are as good as new. Mr. Oakes says wood will not live in three years. I speak of what I know by experience, and the fence posts were not set in pine, or, as he says, in cypress. I have never heard of a case of diphtheria, influenza, pneumonia, typhoid fever, or any other disease so common in the north. I met a man in Jacksonville who told me he came to the state twenty years before, evidently in the last stages of consumption. When I met him he was in good health, working every day. There is another working with us here who came fifteen years ago, and could not speak above his breath, and got better and is working all the time, and never has been sick since he came here. Does that look as though a man cannot live in Florida? And we have seen work all the time, too, in the sun or in the shade as our work requires. Most inveterate smokers here are from the north, in search of health, and for pulmonary diseases this climate is very beneficial. If the parties do not smoke too soon in the spring, when the chilly winds contract all the benefit received by spending the winter here. I have taken neither quinine nor blue mass, and have not lost ten days' work in the last three years on account of sickness. There is a man living in the same house with me who has his life insured, and he spends both summer and winter here, and I never heard anything about forfeiting his policy. The reason people do not succeed here is that they are deceived by real estate agents, and because they cannot get an orange tree to bear at three or four years old, and cannot raise other fruits and vegetables, as they do north, they get disgusted, leave the country and misrepresent it. It seems odd to plant potatoes, peas, beans and other vegetables in January, February and March, when the snow is on the ground in Canada, and plant grain in Ontario and Nevada; but these are the months we plant our seed, and I have picked green peas on Christmas, and dig and eaten many nice vegetables raised in Florida. Now, Mr. Editor, if you see fit to print this, do so, as I have only spoken of what I know by seven years' experience; and if northern people would come to spend the summer, as well as winter, I am a native of Queen's County, Nova Scotia.

JAMES G. FREEMAN, Fernandina, Florida, Aug. 23, 1885. Thomas Edwards, 20 Queen street, Parkdale, can furnish all particulars. Tickets at cheapest rates.

Mr. Henry Harding, of Toronto, writes: My little daughter, 7 years of age, has been a terrible sufferer this winter from rheumatism, being for weeks confined to her bed, with limbs drawn up, which could not be straightened, and suffering great pains in every joint of limbs, arms and shoulders. The best of physicians could not help her, and we were advised to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which we did, and the benefit was as soon apparent; after using two bottles the pain left, her limbs assumed their natural shape, and in two days she was as well as ever.

Through the courtesy of Captain Deane

# HAVE YOU?

Hot and dry skin? Sore throat? Stomach troubles? Vague feelings of uneasiness? Frothy or brick-dust fluids? Add stomach? Aching limbs? One-side headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Fluttering and distress of the heart? Albumen and bile casts in the water? Fiftieth rheumatic pains and neuralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night? Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

# YOU HAVE

## BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The above symptoms are not developed in any critical manner, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the system, the kidneys become inflamed, the nervous system, and finally the blood is poisoned. Bright's disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day ailment, and it is the only one that is the only specific for the universal.

# BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

The Canadian Reporting and Collecting Association.

HEAD OFFICE: 28 and 30 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

Dominion Mechanical and Milling News, 41 King St. West, Toronto, Feb. 24, 1885. Gentlemen—Accept my best thanks for the prompt remittance covering amount of bill rendered to you on the 10th inst. I can only add that I hold your association to be most worthy of the confidence and patronage of our business community at large. I am, Sir, very respectfully, A. J. WENBOURNE, Manager.

CHAS. CLUTHE'S Perfected Spiral TRISSES, AND Appliances for Deformities. Are shown at EXHIBITION. The finest and most improved of this and any other Country.

CHAS. CLUTHE, 118 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

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GUEST & MCNOLTY, Importers and dealers in all kinds of Anthracite and Bituminous Coals, Coke and Wood. Large quantities of coal, delivered at the lowest rates. Estimates given on application. 118 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.

ALLAN LINE, ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, Londonderry and Liverpool.

ONLY \$13, Steamer to or from Quebec.

Let cabin, \$30, \$70, \$80, according to position of stateroom. Intermediate (everything found) \$10. Round trip, including passage and food, \$100. Last train leaves for Liverpool at 10 a.m. For plans of vessels, tickets and every information, apply to the ALLAN LINE OFFICE, 124 QUEEN STREET EAST, YONGE ST. CORNER.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, A guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, St. Vitus' Dance, Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Prostration, and all diseases of the nervous system. Cures effected by the use of alcohol or tobacco. Wakeness, Mental Depression, softening of the brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death. Loss of Power in either sex, involuntary Emission of Semen, and all other diseases of the system. Each box contains one month's treatment, a box, six boxes for \$6, sent by mail on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX WEEKS CURE ANY CASE. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, I will be pleased to send the above on application to refund the money if the treatment does not cure the case. Order to J. B. NELSON, 124 QUEEN STREET EAST, TORONTO, ONT.

WIRE DOORMATS, SEE THEM BEFORE YOU BUY.

THE TORONTO WIRE MAT COMPANY, Office and Salesroom, 63 Colborne St.

BREDIN'S BALSAM, OF VIOLETS AND HONEY, Is the best remedy in the market for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A cure guaranteed. Prepared by H. G. BREDIN, 320 Spadina Avenue.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, Stylish, Durable and Cheap.

AT ROBERT ELDER'S, Cor. Soho and Phoebe streets.

PARK LIVERY, 173 and 175 McCull St.

Coups, Landais, Brien, etc. Fine horses and carriages, with careful drivers in liveries, always in attendance.

W. J. MUNSHAW, Telephone No. 732.

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(Successor to Bowers & Nicks)

Has removed to 145 King street west, "Revere House," and opened out a choice stock of Fall and Winter Suitings, Trowersings and Overcoats, etc., etc. Gentlemen requiring first-class garments will please call and examine.

A. C. BOWERS, at Sept. 1885.

HELLO! HELLO! HELLO!

Give me Telephone No. 863, 894 or 898.

C. J. SMITH, COAL & WOOD DEALER

Is that you C. J.?

Yes!

Send me up 5 Tons of your best PITTSSTON COAL and 2 cords of Beech and Maple Wood, CUT AND SPLIT at \$5.00 per cord, to-morrow sure.

All right.

Hold on!

Also I GORD CUT PINE.

Correct.

COAL FOR ELIAS ROGERS & CO. TORONTO.

BUTLER PITTSSTON COAL

Is universally acknowledged to be

THE VERY BEST.

For present delivery, Stove & Nut, \$5.50. Egg & Grate, \$5.25.

BEST WOOD, ALL KINDS, LOWEST PRICES.

HEAD OFFICE, 20 KING STREET WEST.

OFFICES: 413 Yonge Street.

Do. 769 Do.

Do. 634 Queen Street west.

Do. and YARD: Cor. Esplanade and Princess St.

Do. Bathurst St., nearly opp. Front St.

Do. Fuel Association, Esplanade St., near Berkeley Street.

ELIAS ROGERS & CO.

MINERS AND SHIPPERS. WHOLESALE AND RETAILERS.

P. BURNS

Makes a Great Reduction in Hard Coal, and will sell the Celebrated

SCRANTON COAL

FOR PRESENT DELIVERY AT

\$5.50 PERTON FOR STOVE AND CHESTNUT

\$5.25 " " " EGG AND GRATE

Screened and Delivered to any part of the city.

Remember this is the only Reliable Coal, Free from Damage by Fire.

All Coal guaranteed to weigh 2,000 pounds to the ton.

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YARDS AND OFFICES: Yonge street Wharf.

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QUALITY GUARANTEED.

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For a limited time only the price of Hard Coal will be reduced to \$5.50 for Stove Coal, and \$5.25 for Egg and Grate for cash and immediate delivery.

Also the Coal slightly damaged by the recent fire will be sold by all members of the Exchange at \$4.50 per ton.

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LEAR'S NOTED GAS FIXTURE EMPORIUM,

MAIN HALL UPSTAIRS, EXHIBITION GROUND, ALSO 15 and 17 RICHMOND ST. WEST.

BEST SELECTED STOCK IN THE DOMINION.

Prices Lower Than Ever. Come and See.

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