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THE NOR'-WESTER.

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Devoted to the interests of Alberta and the
North-West generally.

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For the West at 5:30 p.m. every Thurs-
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at 8 p.m. on Thursday.
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at 8 p.m. on every 2nd Tuesday.
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diate offices at 5 p.m. every Thurs-
day.
(Signed) F. E. HARRISON,
Acting Postmaster.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The following lands, west of the Fourth
and Fifth Principal Meridian, are open for
settlement, entries to be made at the Land
Office, Calgary—

Range.	Townships.
1	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 25, 26.
2	9, 10, 17, 18, 21, 24, 25, 26.
3	9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 26.
4	9, 10, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26.
5	9, 10, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26.
6	9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26.
7	9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26.
8	9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 26.
9	9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26.
10	9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26.
11	9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.
12	9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26.
13	9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26.
14	9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26.
15	9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26.
16	9, 13, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.
17	9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26.
18	12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26.
19	13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 24, 25, 26.
20	9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, 26.
21	13, 20, 23.
22	10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 25.
23	8, 11, 16, 17.
24	11, 12, 16, 17.
25	11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24.
26	11, 2, 13, 23, 24.
27	13, 20, 23.
28	10, 19, 20, 25, 27.
29	20, 27.

West of the Fifth Meridian:
Range. Townships.
1 37, 38.
2 27, 28.
3 27, 28.
4 24, 27, 28.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

The British again Victorious.

GEN. STEWART SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

The march of Gen. Stewart and his little
army from Abu Klia wells to their present
position has been no easy task. Almost
every foot of the way appears to have been
sharply contested by the resolute Arabs.
There was a constant succession of encoun-
ters from the action of the 17th till the Nile
was reached. The British troops steadily
gaining fresh victories over the impetuous but
easily demoralized rebels. On the morning of
January 19, two days after the fight at Abu
Klia, the enemy appeared in force in front of
the advancing British army, and a sharp
battle was fought. This occurred three
miles from the Nile, near Shebaca Wells.
The British were compelled to sustain a heavy
fire for some time.

Early in the engagement Gen. Stewart re-
ceived a wound and Sir Charles Wilson as-
sumed command. Works were hastily con-
structed under a lead rain which continued
to pour upon them from the enemy. The
wounded men and a baggage train were left
under guard behind quickly built earthworks,
while the rest of the force advanced in the
face of the firing to a ridge some distance in
front. Here a large force of rebels had es-
tablished themselves in a strong position, and
as soon as the British line came near a fierce
charge, led by several Emirs, was made
against it. The British troops arranged in the
form of a square, steadily advanced to meet
the wild onset of the loudly cheering enemy
who were rushing down upon them. At the
same time the rifles of the British were
doing bloody execution. The charge was
checked and not an Arab came within thirty
yards of the British square. The rebels did
not long stand before the murderous fire, but
were repulsed with heavy loss.

Five Emirs and 250 men were left dead
upon the field, and large numbers were
wounded. About the English losses few de-
tails have been received. It is known, how-
ever, that Cameron, special correspondent of
the London Standard, and Herbert, special
correspondent of the Morning Post, were
killed. Stewart's wound, while not fatal, is
so serious that he will be disabled for the re-
mainder of the present campaign. Walsley
considers the deprivation of his service as a
national loss. He characterizes Stewart as
the ablest soldier and most dashing com-
mander he ever knew, and recommends him to
the Queen's most favorable consideration.

Full details of Stewart's advance show that
he employed what was left of Sunday, the
17th, and a large part of Sunday in establish-
ing a strong post at Abu Klia. There those
who had been seriously wounded in the battle
were left with an incident garrison. On the
afternoon of the 18th Stewart began movement
toward Metemneh. After passing She-
baca's wells, the British force moved to the
right. This was in accordance with the in-
structions given by Walsley, who had ordered
that, in case Metemneh were found to be
occupied by the enemy Stewart should make
an effort to establish himself at a point on the
Nile between Metemneh and Khartoum. At
7 o'clock on the morning of the 19th when
the British line was only barely a league
from the river, the enemy appeared in force
some distance in front. A halt was made for
breakfast in a strong zereba. The enemy
presently opened fire while the troops were
strongly holding their works. The fire was the
heaviest that the British had yet been sub-
jected to. It was at this point that Stewart
was wounded. The Arabs fought with less
determination on the 19th than they did
at Abu Klia; their defeat and heavy
losses had dampened their ardor. Gen.
Wilson reports that nothing could exceed the
coolness manifested by the British troops
when exposed to the fire of the rebel sharp-
shooters on the morning of the 19th. The
same qualities were again manifested in the
afternoon of the same day, when they met
the wild charge of the Arab spearmen. Sir
Charles speaks in high praise of Col. Bawa,
who commanded the square on that day.
On January 21st a reconnaissance of Metemneh
was made. The place was found to be in a
state of defence. The works, which were in a
fairly good condition, were furnished with
loopholes. Wilson reports that he could
have carried Metemneh, but thought it not
worth losing the lives of the men its capture
might have involved. The following day a
reconnaissance was made down the river to
Shedy with three steamers, which returned
the same day to Gubat. Wilson deplors the
losses the English suffered in crossing from
Khartoum to Gubat, but in other respects he
regards the result of the operations as of the
highest degree successful. Walsley's re-
ports that two officers were killed and three
wounded during the passage from Abu Klia
to the river. Four teams from Khartoum
under Nuri Pasha arrived at Gubat
last Wednesday. It was by these that the
latest news from Gordon was brought.
During the reconnaissance of Metemneh Major
Lundel and assisted Stewart's force. Me-
temneh appears to be occupied by two
thousand men. Half these are regular in-
fantry. The town is provided with
three Krupp guns, but has very little am-
munition, and shells fired from these guns
will not explode. At Shedy, on the other
side of the river, and a short distance north
of Metemneh, there is a small Krupp gun
and the town is garrisoned by a small force.

Wilson started for Khartoum last Saturday

with a detachment of the Sussex regiment.
The latest despatches show that Lord St.
Victor was not killed as at first reported
in the battle of the 19th. He died from a
wound received on the 17th at Abu Klia.
Only two British officers were killed in the
Zereba fight. The other dead were non-
commissioned officers and privates. The
point where the battle of the 19th occurred
is in the desert, about four miles south from
Metemneh. Wilson Stewart related that
point he found the enemy were hovering
about his little army on all sides, and skir-
ring it often within uncomfortably short
range. The rebels had stationed themselves
in his vicinity to await his arrival and give
him the battle. When they began to sur-
round and press in upon him, he ordered
the men to dismount and form a zereba.
During its construction the rebel riflemen
maintained a hot fire on the British, killing
twelve and wounding forty. Among the
first to fall were Cameron and Herbert, spe-
cial correspondents of the London Stan-
dard, and Herbert, special correspondent of
the Morning Post. General Stewart was shot in the
thigh. When he was struck, the work of
making the zereba was about completed,
and the army had been put in motion to
form a hollow square. The square advanced
two miles under steady marching. At this
point the enemy began to move upon the
square in two large columns, directed
against the British right flank, which stood
unmanned during the rebel charge. The
English delivered a terrific fire aimed right
at the enemy's middle, mowing down the
men in such heaps that the rebel actual
obstacle and interfered seriously with the
success of the onslaught. Its center line
was brought to a standstill by the force
of the British front line. The general
movement threw the unoccupied
parts of the line around the corners of the
square, and the rebels so displaced were
simply cut to pieces. From this on the
warfare was as disastrous to the rebels as it
was irregular on their side. When the
enemy's line was broken the Arabs seemed
to break up into bands, each of which
waged war on its own account. A large de-
tachment, mostly on horseback, went back
to attack the zereba. This was garrisoned
by a body of English soldiers made up of
little detachments left behind by each corps.
Lord Balfour was in command. He sus-
tained the attack for two hours, when the
enemy was compelled to retreat. During
the general attack upon the square only six
men were killed and twenty-three wounded
on the English side. During this fight the
artillery did awful execution. During the
advance of the main body from the zereba
the garrison left behind kept up a heavy
fire, and efforts were made to erect a small
redoubt fifty yards to the right of the zere-
ba. While this redoubt was being erected
one man was killed and three wounded.
Lord Cochrane with forty men from the Life
Guards and Scots Greys held the redoubt
and maintained a heavy fire throughout the
battle doing much to keep the constant
rush of the enemy. The bodies of the re-
bels during the whole day were estimated at
two thousand killed and wounded.

The prisoners state that the enemy came
from Khartoum and that the force which
attacked the British at Abu Klia was the
advanced guard. On the 25th the British
encamped at Abu Klia, ten miles south of
Metemneh. The enemy were springing on the
use of ammunition while defending Metem-
neh, and only kept up a desultory fire.
The rebel forces throughout all the engagements
have been well handled, and it is stated
that two European men are among them. A
female prisoner states that the British fire
decimated the enemy, who were determined
to remain inside Metemneh. Five of Gen.
Gordon's steamers captured on the 22nd.
The troops and guns were landed, and the
guns were turned upon Metemneh without
producing any apparent effect upon the
rebels. It is reported that the British fire
is sending more troops and guns to Metemneh
On the 22nd, General Wilson, with four of
Gordon's steamers, a number of black troops,
and six companies of mounted infantry, and six
guns bombarded Shedy for two hours, and
almost completely destroyed the town, but
the occupants appeared to be unwilling to
surrender. The steamers afterwards re-
turned to Gubat, where a number of forts
are being erected. It is stated that the
Mahdi has a force of six thousand around
Khartoum. The population of Khartoum
is estimated at 14,000. The inhabitants of
Metemneh apparently remain in hiding, as
the scouts are able to see only a few per-
sons in the town. The British loss, in-
cluding the loss at Abu Klia, was 104
killed and 216 wounded. The enemy's loss
was three thousand killed and wounded.
Herbert, special correspondent of the Lon-
don Post, was formerly secretary to Lord
Dufferin when the latter was governor-
general of Canada. Herbert and Tamal,
battles at Tel-el-Kelbi, El-Tal, and Tamal,
and was severely wounded at the last named.
The Queen has sent a despatch thanking
Stewart and his troops for their bravery,
condoling with them for their losses, and
promoting Stewart to the rank of Major
general. There is intense anxiety as to the
report of Gen. Stewart's wound. It was
reported this afternoon that he had been
killed, and the War Office had the informa-
tion sent. The report was later found to be
false. The report was that Stewart's
Queen's despatch to Stewart. Whitehall
street is impossible to reach in the vicinity
of the H. S. Guards. Large numbers are
congregated there listening to every scrap
of information that can be obtained from
the Sudan. The astonishing mortality
among the correspondents accompanying

Stewart is one of the chief features of in- terest in to-day's news.

Of five corre-
spondents who started from Gubul to the
Nile three have been killed and two wound-
ed. Col. Barleigh, correspondent of the
Daily Telegraph, who was wounded on the
19th, is doing well. In the light of the 19th
many of the British troops were in an al-
most fainting condition from lack of water.
Colonel Wilson ordered small detachments
of cavalry men to obtain a supply of water
three miles distant by cutting their way
through the enemy. This dangerous move-
ment was accomplished with trifling loss of
life, and enough obtained to revive the
troops, and enable them to continue the
fight. The News correspondent says that
Stewart, hoping to surprise the enemy, led
Abu Klia well on Saturday afternoon and
marched through the entire night, sighting
the river at daybreak. The rebels were
gathered on the banks within an hour's
march. The British were learning to make
an attack but were anxious to save the men
after their long march without food. The
rebels advanced and opened fire on our front
right and left, and until long past midday
continued to assail us with a perfect storm
of bullets. In spite of the continuous fire
comparatively few British were wounded.
Stewart was wounded early in the action.
Having strengthened its position and re-
pulsed all attacks the square advanced over
the slopes under a withering fire. Three
times the rebel, horse and foot, attempted
to make a charge, but were mowed down.
They splendidly sustained our fire. At last
the square reached the river bank, and fer-
ried one of the villages. The route lay
through a dense jungle and groves of mi-
mosa, where the confusion and uproar of the
native drovers delayed progress and put the
enemy on the alert. The rebels, concealed
in the long grass, kept up a galling fire.
The British were gradually worn out, being
exposed as targets and unable to strike
back. Stewart's wound delayed the counter
attack of the square until two o'clock in the
afternoon. The rebel riflemen possessed the
heights, while their horsemen closed the
roads in our rear. As the square moved
slowly from the zereba all felt that their fate
depended upon its steadiness. When the
square stopped the men lay down and de-
livered volley after volley with superb
steadiness. At last the critical moment
came. The rebel spearmen advanced to hit
themselves against the little square. The
British never wavered a moment. They
cheered lustily, and delivered a fire so
deadly that the Arabs dropped in a line,
while recoiled and retired in confusion. An-
other dense mass of rebels from the south
was stopped by shells from the guns. At
this juncture the enemy's reliable re-
serve of horsemen, standard bearers and
fantical followers rushed against the square
but was again repulsed, and their retreat
was final. It is stated that Mahdi sent 120-
00 picked troops to annihilate the British,
but there is no more fear now as the British
have the Nile at their back. Another
British column is on the march, and Gor-
don's steamers are securing supplies and
material. The British square numbered
twelve hundred. The enemy was estimated
at nearly twelve thousand. When the
square returned to the zereba the day after
the fight, the garrison went for joy.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The copper output of Lake Superior in 1884
amounts to 43,420 tons, or 5,937 tons more than
last year.

A discovery of gold has recently been made
near Collingwood. The owner has refused a
large sum for his find.

The festivities in connection with the third
annual winter carnival at Montreal commencing
January 26 under the most favorable auspices,
the weather being all that could be desired
and the city crowded with visitors. Every-
thing passed off with the greatest success.
His excellency and Lady Lascelles, who will
be the guests of the city during the carnival
arrived in the city at a late hour.

The graduates of the Toronto University
met last night to discuss the proposed union
of university federations. The result of some
of the main endorsed but it was decided
to suggest to Convocation that the University
of Toronto shall remain intact and be a first
charge upon the movement. University
College to be the second.

Mr. Dews, post office inspector, who was in
Chicago in connection with the arrest of A.
B. Campbell, the Canadian mail robber, has
returned to this city. He said he had got
such information from St. Paul as may yet im-
plicate others in respect to the robbery.

It is rumored that the police have captured
a woman in the act of entering the Royal
Exchange building with a quantity of dynamite
concealed on her person. Her name is said
to be three men, probably associates of the
woman, were arrested at the same time.

Rev. Stephen Gladstone, rector of Hawward,
and son of the Prime Minister, was re-
cently married to Miss Mary Wilson, daughter
of Dr. Wilson, a rich and retired physician.

The report of the Interior Department has
been presented to Parliament. The home-
stead entries in 1884 were 22,390 against
970,719 during the preceding year. The
pre-emption were 264,066 acres against 659-
150; sales 212,172 acres against 212,168.

The following despatch was received from
Lord Walsley, dated Korti, Feb. 1st: Gen.
Larke has advanced his troops within seven
miles from Khartoum, but will be unable to con-
tinue them in readiness for an attack on
that place until the 3rd, owing to the trouble

of navigating the river. The enemy holds a strong position at Beitli.

Le Temps adds that England will withdraw
her troops from the Sudan as soon as possible.

The land grants for Northwest railways,
for which legislation will be asked, will in-
clude the Southwestern and Northwestern,
Galt's road and the Qu'Appelle and Long
Lake railway.

The net earnings of the Canadian Pacific
Railway for the months of September, October
and November, 1884, amount to \$305,651
the monthly net totals being September
\$24,375; October, \$317,166; November,
\$245,312.

The amount of wheat in sight on sea and
land Jan. 15, 1885, was 63,829,983 bushels
against 63,366,972 bushels last week, an in-
crease of 463,016 bushels. The amount of
corn in sight on sea and land at the same
time was 2,034,117 bushels, against 7,274,497
bushels, an increase of 839,630 bushels.

The consideration for which the Pacific
Railway Company undertakes to continue
the road from Port Moody to Coal Harbor
and English Bay is a grant of land by the
local government in the vicinity, comprising
about 8,000 acres. If the road had not origi-
nally stopped short at Port Moody, these
lands along with others would have been
previously granted to the company by the
Dominion Government. The extension of
the road is completed, and workshops and
other works are to be provided in time for
the opening of the through traffic in the
early part of the summer of 1885. This
agreement, made in November last, is now
before the Legislature of British Columbia
for ratification.

The address in reply to the speech from
the throne was carried in the Commons last
night. Excellent speeches were made by
Mr. Trenchard, of Beauce, and Mr.
Foussier, of Cumberland, who moved
and seconded it. The Premier made a
splendid speech, ridding Blake. He said
no legislation regarding the Canadian Pacific
railway is contemplated. Sir Richard Car-
tright made a bitter attack on the Premier.

Cameron, the Standard correspondent, was
shot in the back while kneeling behind a
camel. He was buried on the field by com-
rades. After Stewart's wound he was
carried to the field hospital by a party of
officers and men, who were moved to tears
by the sight of his sufferings and the fortitude
with which he endured them.

The crew of the bark Wellington, from
Havre for New York, mutinied on Corwall,
killed the captain and severely wounded the
mate. The captain and mate in defending
themselves wounded three of the crew, and
the mutineers, being short of hands, and the
sea being rough, signal a passing steamer.
They were towed into Plymouth, where the
mutineers were arrested. The bark was
commanded by Capt. Armstrong, and his
body was found on board when the bark
reached Plymouth. The name of the vessel
had been erased from the stern. The ship
left Havre for New York January 20. Capt.
Armstrong, according to the statement of the
crew, had been drinking several days before
they left port, and when they got out to sea
he increased his intonations until he brought
on an attack of delirium tremens. This culmi-
nated on the 25th inst., when the vessel was
four hundred miles west of the Scilly
Islands, in a spirit of ferocity which im-
pelled its victim to imagine that certain
members of the crew to be in mutiny. On
that day he had the boatswain, carpenter
and steward put in irons for four hours for
some imaginary offence. Next day he as-
saulted the carpenter, and placing a revolver
at his throat, fired. Owing to Capt. Arm-
strong's unsteadiness, the bullet missed the
mark and wounded a seaman. The captain,
evidently maddened by failure, swore he would
shoot every man aboard, and began to flourish
a revolver. The crew closed upon him to
disarm him. He struggled desperately, and
was thrown down with such violence that
his skull was fractured against the deck, and
he died four hours afterward. Three of the
crew, shot by Armstrong are dying.

DANCE AT PINE CREEK.

An Enjoyable Evening.
Mr. Owen's dance came off at his resi-
dence at Pine Creek last Friday evening
and proved a decided success. A number
of ladies and gentlemen left town to attend,
and all agree in extolling the host, who
spared no expense to please his guests.
Considerable fun was experienced on the
drive out. Owing to a dangerous hole at
the crossing of Fish Creek several upsets
occurred, but fortunately without damage,
which added if anything to the merriment.
One gentleman who Wood-
wooding got so embarrassed in the presence
of so much beauty that he mistook a pail of
milk for a chair; he now mourns the loss of
his Sunday's best. Very little time was
spent on the drive home, judging by Mr.
Cummings' performance, who did the dis-
tance in the short time of one hour and
forty minutes, a big feat for a four year
old colt. Mr. Dan McNeil's many friends
thought he had gone off on a prospecting
trip, judging by his erratic course.

Cochrane Ranch Coal.

The new coal mine at Cochrane Ranch,
opened by Messrs. Drummond and Claffey,
is answering their expectations. They ex-
pect to ship a car load of coal here Satur-
day week. This will be good news to our
townsfolk, as it is the same seam that is
being worked at Fish Creek and will cost
less.

ABB & CO
CALGARY, N