

We would respectfully remind advertisers that hereafter when a contract is made with this paper it is a contract that cannot be dissolved by the mere whim of the advertiser. Several parties have done this in the past, and we have not insisted upon the strict rights of the publishers. Such leniency will not be repeated in the future. Advertisers will bear in mind that in future they will be required to fulfill the conditions of their agreement, and that amendments of contracts without liability can only be made by mutual consent between the contracting parties.

### THE NOR'-WESTER.

CALGARY, THURSDAY, April 2, 1885.

The advent of spring and warm weather coming on must bring prominently before the eyes of the surrounding ranchers the question of prairie fires. It has become evident that from those cases brought before the magistrates south of us, that the only means of stopping them is to force the law, and whether from carelessness or not make the offenders see that it will not be allowed. There is no doubt that numbers of people annually set fire to swamp lands to obtain new grass for hay, and in doing so forget the possibility of such fires getting beyond control or by sudden changes of the wind, burning the prairie in an entirely opposite direction to that intended, which often happens, burning large areas of pasture, causing devastation and destruction to their surrounding neighbours, stampeding cattle, and putting other people to great inconvenience and expense to recover their herds. A note of warning in time is better than all the after quibbles. So it is to be hoped more regard will be had for the law in future, as all such offenders will be promptly dealt with, and taught that carelessness or wilful design will not be allowed.

The present half-breed disturbances that are taking place on the Saskatchewan River in the vicinity of Carlton have assumed a serious aspect. According to the latest information blood has been shed and unfortunately the mounted police have suffered the loss of good men besides the wounding of a prominent citizen of Prince Albert. Very meagre information has been afforded the press as to what the actual difficulty arises from, and upon what basis these half-breeds are fighting, rumour says, because they demand the right of having scrip issued to them according to the same provisions as granted by the Government to the half-breeds of Manitoba; well and good, then it is a matter of the Government to decide. But why in the name of all goodness does not the Government settle the matter, and not allow the present disturbance to gain such serious headway. Valuable lives are being sacrificed for no other reason than through red tapeism, and onlookers are only too disgusted to see such vacillation. If these people have no claims for even consideration, then treat them as rebels at once, and by force make them plainly recognise that the people of Canada will not be bullied, instead of asking her sons to stand up as targets, unable to defend their individual lives because their officers dare not command them otherwise. Surely the progress of the world in its present era has taught many a lesson in this respect that might be copied and to advantage.

How long are the people of this country to have the present outrageous system of prohibition, mitigated by permits, forced upon them? How long is the simple assertion of a few big wigs and ex-officio members of the Council, that as a community we are not yet sufficiently advanced for the introduction of licenses, to be considered as disposing of the question? Advanced! How far and in what direction, we would like to know, are we to advance, before we are allowed to have any say in the matter. Are we to become more numerous or rather, better educated or more moral? Perhaps, however, we are to become in every respect more like ces messieurs, whose voice, whether at the Council board or in the private ear of Sir John is still

for permits. They themselves at any rate must have reached that happy state of perfection, in which liquor is allowable. At all events it is not very often that you will find them without it. And we have the additional satisfaction of knowing that this monstrous and oppressive system, under which we are compelled to live, is imposed on us by men, who, though living in our midst, are yet practically exempted from the working of it.

The fact is that as far as the two great objects, with a view to which prohibition was originally introduced into this country are concerned, it is as far advanced as ever it is likely to be for some time to come. It was once rightly thought necessary to keep liquor out altogether in order to prevent the Indians from getting even the smallest quantity of it. It has since transpired that prohibition so imposed was a great help to the construction of the C. P. R. But the second of these reasons can now no longer be advanced. As far as these Territories are concerned the C. P. R. is an accomplished fact. From Broadview to Fort Laggan it is to all intents and purposes finished and done with. As for the Indians, they are not now what they were in the palmy days of Fort Whoop Up and the Spitzee Cavalry, when a trader could come in with one barrel of bad whiskey and go out loaded with choice buffalo robes. No longer a nomad race, wandering over the plains, rich in furs and horses, they are instead the pauper wards of the Government, compelled to confine themselves to certain well defined sections of the country with a whole army of guides, philosophers and friends in the shape of agents, clerks, farm inspectors, and missionaries, specially detailed to look after their bodily and spiritual welfare and to temper as far as possible the winds of adversity to these shorn lambs of the prairies. Beyond this stage we are not aware that there is any immediate prospect of their advancing. At any rate any improvement in their condition, which the next generation or so may see, can easily be made without the aid of laws prohibiting liquor from their white neighbours. The imposition of a fine amounting to total confiscation combined with a good long term of imprisonment with hard labour, the presence of a few Mounted Police in posts placed conveniently near to the reserves, the impossibility of carrying on the traffic without attracting notice and the almost dead certainty of being given away by some of the Indians themselves, would be quite sufficient to deter the most daring whiskey trader from endeavoring to reap the scanty profits which would accrue to him by following his occupation on an Indian reserve at the present time. We have said that the liquor laws in force in these Territories are oppressive in spirit and what is still worse partial in operation. We have shown that the reasons, for which they were originally passed, no longer exist. We will say more. We say that their effects upon our rising communities are evil and pernicious in the extreme. We say that they render men of position and good reputation habitual breakers of the law. We say that the present deplorable antagonism to the Mounted Police among such men, who would otherwise be their friends and supporters, is solely due to the despotic and inquisitorial powers conferred upon the members of that corps by these enactments. We say that these laws take the liquor trade out of the hands of men of position and respectability and leave it in the possession of the lowest and most disreputable classes; and that the state of things, of which they are the cause, is the chief attraction of this most undesirable element of the population to our towns and settlements. Last, but not means least, we say that they are the direct cause of much of the drunkenness that exists in our midst. Every one of these statements is easily susceptible of proof, not one of them requires any, for men who have lived any time at all among us. They are only too deplorably

apparent. We are not arguing against the general principles of prohibition. Far from it. If the voice of the majority of the civilised inhabitants of this country declares in favor of prohibition by all means let us have it. But as free citizens of the empire we have a right to demand that that voice shall not be heard and that outsiders shall no longer have the power to force upon us laws enacted for the benefit of savages and half-breeds.

### STOCK ITEMS.

As we approach the spring calving time the old question of the breeding power of twins and especially freemartins, comes up. Will it pay to raise twin calves for the dairy or had they better be fattened and killed? That question needs a conditional answer. We think all the proof goes to show that twin bulls or twin heifer calves breed as regularly as any single born calves but when a bull and a heifer are twinned together the probabilities all run the other way, and it is only in exceptional cases that the bull will breed while the heifer is still more doubtful. Unless they are from an extraordinary good cow where every risk must be taken, we would not hesitate a moment to send both calves to the butcher and we consider it an absolute sin if not a crime to sell such calves without calling the purchaser's attention to the facts of the birth. Some breeders raise the fine point that if the heifer calf is born first it will breed, but our notion is that just enough of these freemartins breed to make an excuse for shoving them off on innocent purchasers. If you sell one be sure and tell the purchaser all about it, and then if he chooses to take the risk all well and good.—American Dairyman.

Sam Wolcott brought in 300 head of fat muttons this week. They would dress forty-five pounds, and brought \$2 to \$2 25. Texas Live Stock Journal.

American and Canadian are liable to think that their countries are about the only important ones that contribute to the meat supplies of Great Britain. They should remember that cattle can be got in London from Holland within a day, and from Spain within four days.—Drovers' Journal.

Mr. Biggs, who has been riding the ranges for two weeks past, says he found quite a number of dead Texas cattle—more than all the native and states cattle combined—but still there were not enough carcasses to create any alarm, and he considers stock generally doing very well.—Stockgrower's Journal.

Mr. C. D. Jenks came down from Running Water last week and gave a favorable report of the condition of stock. He says that notwithstanding the severity of the weather stock are doing well, in fact, gave it as his opinion that they are looking even better than a year ago. The winds which have prevailed in the Running Water country have favored the cattle in feeding.—N. W. Live Stock Journal.

There is a remarkably good demand just now for thirty young stock and feeding cattle. Buyers in the Chicago market are paying \$4 to \$4 75 for them, while a great many so-called fat cattle are being crowded upon the market at the same range of rates. Those who have fat cattle to turn off seem blue and discouraged, while those who have plenty of corn and pasture seem anxious enough to secure good growing cattle. One class is complaining loudly of the low prices, but the buyers of young cattle are evidently not wanting in faith as to the future of prices.—Drovers' Journal.

According to the Canadian Breeder, Canadian cattle in Liverpool are quoted as follows: Prime steers, 14 cents per lb., fair to choice, 12c; poor to medium, 12c; inferior and bulls, 9c to 11c. At Toronto for the week ending Feb. 22, the supply of cattle was in excess of the demand. Sellers would make no concessions, and business was in consequence rather slow. Some dealers, unable to get their figure, shipped to Buffalo and Montreal. Common grades were in the majority, and sold at 3c per lb. Among the sales made were 20 head, 1,000 lbs., at \$30; carload, 1,100 lbs., at \$44; 2 steers, 1,070 lbs each, at \$28; and two of the same at \$64 50.

Reports from Billings up to the middle of the week were to the effect that snow in that vicinity was very light, and, as the warm weather experienced in and around Miles after Wednesday undoubtedly reached up and down the Yellowstone valley, the ranges were certainly cleared. Stock of all kinds was also reported doing well, and indeed, all along the Northern Pacific road the news is favorable. Where there was heavy snow it was blown into drifts, leaving plenty of feed in sight. All the cattle that have drifted in on the Yellowstone are looking fat and sleek, and the only thin ones to be seen are the late yearlings.—Stockgrower's Journal.

A man in eastern Arkansas was arrested on a charge of marrying a girl who was engaged to some one else. 'Your honor,' said a lawyer, when the bridegroom had been arranged, 'this man has not violated the law, and I therefore demand his release.' 'Wasn't the gal engaged to John Jackson?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Then Bill Simons must be held.' 'Under what law, your honor?' 'Under the law of removal' merged property. Take him to jail, Mr. Constable.

**STEPHEN AVE**  
Attention!  
Orders by mail from Edmonton  
FISHING TACKLE.  
GO TO THOMAS FOR YOUR  
TOILET SOAP.  
GO TO THOMAS FOR YOUR  
SPONGES, BRUSHES, AND  
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.  
GO TO THOMAS FOR YOUR  
SROLLS  
New Drug Store

**S. J. HOGG & CO**  
In thanking their numerous customers for their liberal patronage during the past year, they beg to intimate to the public generally that on and after this date their business will be conducted purely on the CASH SYSTEM, and that all outstanding accounts not paid on or before the 1st day of April, next, will be placed in Court for collection without further notice.  
Calgary, March 2nd, '85.

**Canadian Pacific**  
RAILWAY.  
WESTERN DIVISION.  
Winter Time Table.  
On and after Dec. 7th, 1884, trains will move as follows:—  
Going West.  
a.m. Leave Winnipeg 11:05  
p.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 4:00  
a.m. Leave Brandon 5:00  
p.m. Arrive Broadview 12:30  
a.m. Leave Regina 5:25  
p.m. Arrive Moose Jaw 8:00  
a.m. Leave Swift Current 8:40  
p.m. Arrive Maple Creek 12:15  
a.m. Leave Medicine Hat 2:15  
p.m. Arrive Calgary 3:50  
a.m. Leave Lagan 8:45  
p.m. Arrive Brandon 1:10  
Trains between Winnipeg and Brandon daily, except Sundays. Three trains a week between Winnipeg and Moose Jaw, leaving Winnipeg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; returning, leave Moose Jaw Saturdays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Once a week between Winnipeg and Lagan leaving Winnipeg Tuesday; returning, leave Lagan on Friday. Train between Calgary and Lagan subject to cancellation at any time without notice.  
Going East.  
a.m. Leave Winnipeg 7:30  
p.m. Arrive Portage la Prairie 10:05  
a.m. Leave Brandon 11:00  
p.m. Arrive Broadview 3:30  
a.m. Leave Regina 5:25  
p.m. Arrive Moose Jaw 8:00  
a.m. Leave Swift Current 8:40  
p.m. Arrive Maple Creek 12:15  
a.m. Leave Medicine Hat 2:15  
p.m. Arrive Calgary 3:50  
a.m. Leave Lagan 8:45  
p.m. Arrive Brandon 1:10  
Trains for Port Arthur leave Winnipeg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning leaves Port Arthur Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.  
Going North.  
a.m. Leave Winnipeg 8:05  
p.m. Arrive Emerson 14:15  
a.m. Leave Winnipeg 8:45  
p.m. Arrive Morris 7:00  
a.m. Leave Winnipeg 10:30  
p.m. Arrive Greta 5:05  
a.m. Leave Winnipeg 11:40  
p.m. Arrive Greta 4:00  
5 p.m. Arrive Manitowish 8:30  
\*Daily except Saturdays.  
\*Daily except Mondays.  
Trains run daily between Winnipeg and Greta.  
Trains leave for Manitowish Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only, returning leaves Manitowish Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.  
Trains leave Winnipeg for Stonewall Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:50 a.m., and Stonewall at 10:55 a.m. Return same days, leaving Stonewall at 1:30 p.m., and Stonewall at 2 p.m., arriving at Winnipeg 3 p.m.  
Trains leave Winnipeg for West Selkirk Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m., arriving at West Selkirk at 6:00 p.m., and returning leaves West Selkirk Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:00 a.m., arriving at Winnipeg 8:50 a.m.  
\*Trains east of Brandon will run by Central Standard Time. Trains west of Brandon by Mountain Standard Time. Central Standard Time is one hour faster than Mountain Standard Time.  
John M. Egan, Robt. Kerr,  
Superintendent, Gen'l. Pass. Agt.

## FOR SALE!

### HARDWARE & GROCERY BUSINESS

Having decided to close up our business in Calgary we offer our Stock AT A BARGAIN.  
For Complete Inventory see Handbills and Posters.

## Chipman Bros. & Co.

### JOHN COTTINGHAM

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

## -SADDLES-

BRIDLES, WHIPS, MEXICAN BITS, SPURS, ETC.  
RIDING SADDLES A SPECIALTY.

STEPHEN AVE., CALGARY, N.W.T.

## Great Inducements

## CHEAP LOTS

THE  
**Canada North-West Land Co's**  
Are now prepared to sell Lots for residences on  
McIntyre Avenue or on Smith Avenue, south of C. P. R. track.  
FOR THE SMALL SUM OF  
**\$50.00 EACH!**  
Providing the parties who purchase will erect buildings to the value of at least \$800, within 6 months after purchase.

TERMS--ONE-HALF CASH; BALANCE IN ONE YEAR.  
\*These prices subject to change at pleasure of the Co. For further particulars apply to

**W. T. RAMSAY,**  
Agent for Town Site Trustee.  
Calgary, Nov. 4

## BANNERMAN & CO.

Booksellers, Stationers and Fancy Goods Dealers.  
POST OFFICE, CALGARY.  
School Books, Blank Books, Family Bibles, Dictionaries, Drawing Papers, Tracing Cloth, &c., &c.

A FINE STOCK OF  
**FISHING TACKLE**  
TO ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS.

## Nor'-Wester Job Printing Depart'

We are about to add some of the latest styles of Type to this Department, and it will be our aim to turn out nothing but the best work. Give us a call for anything you may require in Job Work. We mention below a few of the most prominent lines which we can turn out at short notice:—

### POSTERS,

### DODGERS,

### NOTICES,

### BILLHEADS,

### LETTER HEADS,

### NOTE HEADS

### MEMORANDUMS

### STATEMENTS,

### ENVELOPES,

### SHOW CARDS,

### BUSINESS CARDS,

### VISITING CARDS

### CIRCULARS,

### INVITATIONS,

### PROGRAMMES.

### NOR'-WESTERS

McLeod.  
The Indian who attempted to suicide last week was not White Coat Iron Shirt.  
Eggs are being sold for 50 cents. This is the lowest they have yet been. This brings that commodity down proper level. In all markets there is a difference of a few cents between a pound of eggs and a pound of butter, and 50 cents.  
There are indications at present that three parties will run daires in Lead this summer.  
Spring work is being prosecuted apace. The crops will probably be better before they can get a plough in the further east.  
E. A. Parker had a narrow escape from drowning the other day. He was on the river and his horse reared and fell on him. He caught hold of the horse's tail, and was near by drooping.  
J. G. Brown, who came to town today, nearly lost a horse by drowning Kootenai River. He crossed on the 12th, and was leading his horse out of a long lariat, when the animal slipped in fourteen feet of water. A was thrown around the horse's neck with the assistance of the police and he was dragged out. Still another went for bridges.  
There was considerable excitement Wednesday when Dr. Kennedy's came dashing across the river with an buggy. The horse ran up by the old store master's store, and was there stopped by a policeman. It appears that Dr. K. got out of the buggy to adjust some of the harness, and as the horse is rather tame, Mrs. Kennedy also got out, thinking frightened the horse, and he away and came across the river as a Fortunately no damage was done.  
For some time past it has been that various articles of clothing were from I. G. Baker & Co.'s store, and a lady a stricter watch was kept on East evening, the police arrested an boy, on whom were found some of clothes. He was taken to the guard His practice has been to steal coats, trousers, and sell them about town for nothing. It is fortunate that the local has been caught.

Fort Benton.  
River Press--  
We learn that Dr. Bokford, of Balknap, met with quite a serious case a few days ago. He was crossing a sc which was frozen over, when his horse stumbled, falling on him and fracturing the ankle. The fracture was set by a surgeon from Assinibois, and the doctor is doing as well as can be expected.  
Some time during the first of Jan. Nathan Bell, of this place started for H and after reaching that place wrote to wife, who is visiting friends in Iowa, he was going to Butte City and since time nothing has been heard of him though his wife has made enquiries concerning him in nearly every town in territory. When last seen he was in H. considerably under the 'influence', and mysterious disappearance has caused anxiety among his friends.—Sun.

Montana.  
The Chinaman, Arthur, who shot Lloyd a few weeks ago had his preliminary examination yesterday in the probate court. The evidence obtained was sufficient to show that the shooting was accidental and he discharged, but arrested again for carrying concealed weapons for which offense he fined fifty dollars and costs.

Port Moody.  
Trains from this date henceforth will run Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and depart on the intermediate days. The C. P. R. train of Wednesday was slow, the track now being about cleared and slides.  
The British steamer Euphrates, with a crew for Port Moody, was reported to be from Francisco several days ago, and therefore, may be expected to arrive within a few days.  
Lee King, a heathen lunatic, was brought down from Lytton on Monday's train and Tuesday taken by Constable Sharpe Deputy Payne to the Asylum, New Westminster.  
The Minister of Dominion Railways again reiterated his declaration that