CALGARY, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1885.

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Assortment of gary and at TCHMAKER ALTA.

ALE. CHINERY h, Flannels and

W. SCRIBBLER feed, 42" Carder, indles), two wide one Hand Loom, llies, Belting and g the raw wool in-apacity about 80

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T EGAL NOTICE. MR. FITZGERALD COCHRANE. Barrister etc. of Nova Scotia (1856) and of Manitoba 1883) and late of Prince Albert, N.W.T., may be consulted professionally for the present at his office; Stepher. avenue. Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia for taking affidavits in the north west and commissioner for taking affidavits to be used a Manitoba. NOTARY PUBLIC, etc., etc.

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Thoma. Boyes. MAIL NOTICE.

OUTWARD. CLOSE-For the East at 8 P.M. every Friday.

For the West at 3:20 p,m every Thurs-Fort McLeod and intermediate offices at 8 p.m. on Thursday. For Edmoston and Fort Saskatchewan at 8 p.m. on every 2nd Thursday. Letters for Registration must be poster

half an hour before the mail closes. INWARD. From the East 4:40 P.M. on Thursdays.

From the West at 6.30 p.m. on Satur-From Kamoutan and Fort Saskatchewan at 5 p.m. every 2nd Tuesday. From Fort McLeo | and every intermediate offices at 5 p.m. every Thurs-

Acting Postmaster.

(Signed) F. E. HARRISON.

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

Range. Townships. 9, 10, 11, 12 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 24, 25, 26, 9, 10, 17, 18, 21, 24, 25, 26, 9, 10, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26 9, 10, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26 9, 10, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26 9, 10, 14, 15 w4, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 9, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25 9, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 26 9, 10, 14, 15, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 23, 25, 26, 9, 10, 14, 15 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23 24, 25, 26, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22 23, 24, 25, 26,

9, I0, 14 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 9, 10, 15, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 25, 9, 10. 12, 15. 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, the point of deliv ry. 9. 13. 18. 19. 20, 21, 22 21, w123, w124, w125.

9. 11, 12. 13. 14, 15 16, 18, 19, 20, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 9. 10, e4 1. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 24, 25, 26. All that part of lying north of Little Bow River. 9, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18 19, e124, 25, 26, 7, w 12. 13. 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 25. 10 11 12, 13, 16, 17, 25, 8, 11, 16, 17. 11, 12, 16, 17,

11, 12, 13, 17 18, 19, 23, 24, 11, 2, 13, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 36, 37, 13 20 23 25. 26, 27, 40. n 10, 20 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 20, 27, 28,

West of the Fifth Meridian Townships. 37, 38. 21, 27, 28. 24, 27, 28.

that the cutting of timber on the public land without authority from the Minister of the Interior, or the Local Crown Tunber Agent of Dominion Lands for the District, is forbidden by law, and all timber so cut without anthority is liable to seizure and to be dealt with as the Minister of the Interior may

not having timber on ir, may, on application to the Local Agent of Deminion Lands, purchase a wood lot not exceeding twenty acres in extent, at five dollars per acre Any person other than a homestead settler desiring | ermission to cut timber, must make polication therefor to the Minister of the

Each settler on a homestead quarter section

Interior, who will deal with such application according to law. Persons who have already cut timber without authority, must pay the dues thereon to the Crown Timber Agent at his office, on before the 1st of May, 1835; otherwise the said timber will be confiscated under the oro visions of the Domision Lands Act.

(Signed), A. M. BURGESS. Deputy of the Minister of the Interio



TENDERS.

CEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mount of Polic Pro isions and Light Supplies," and addressed to the Honou rable the Presi dent of t'e Privy Council, Ottawa, wil b received up to noon on

Thursday, 14th May. Printed forms of tenders, containing full information as to the art cles and quantities Oshorne, Winnipeg, at any of the Mounted

Police posts in t e North West, or at the off e of the undersigned. to tender will be received unless made on such printed forms. The lowest or any tender not necessarily

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian Bank Cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent, of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to comple e the service contracted for If the

tonder be not accepted the cheque will be re-No payment will be made to newspaper inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained,

FRED. WHITE, Ottawa, 23rd March, 1885.



NOTICE. CIEALED TENDERS, addressed to the un dersigned, an i endoised 'Tender for

affice up to non of Monday, 25th May, 1885

For the delivery of Indian Supplies during the pl-ments, Tools, &c., duty paid, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories Forms of tender con siving tul particulars relative to the Supplies begaine I, day s of d livery, &c., may be had by applying to th

unders goed, or to the Commissioner of I dias offinis at Regina, or to the Inlian Chice. Parties may ten fer for each descrip in a oods for for a voortion of each description

(goods) separately or for all the goods called r in the Schedules, Eich Teuder mast be accompanied by an' accept d chaque in favor of the Superm and ent General of Indian Aff is on a Canad an Bank for at leas five per cent, of the amount of the tend re for Mani oba, and ten per cent of the amount of the tod rs for the North-West terriore, which will be fo fened the party tenderi g declines to enter into a contract when call d moon to do so, or if ails to complete the work contracted for. If

Se tender be not accepted the cheque will be Tenderers are required to make up in the Money columns in the Schedule the total money value of the go ds they off r to supply. or their tend -r will not be enteringed. Each tender must, in additio to the signa-

ture of the tenderer; be a gued by two sure ties acceptable to the Department, for the proper beiformance of the contract. only partial by rail, contractor, must make roper arrang ments for supplies to be forw ried at o c from raiway s allons to heir d sination in the Government Warehouse at

The lowest or any tender not necessarily L. VANKOUGHNET, Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, 19 h Marca, 1835.

CHIPMAN BROS. & CO. ITAVE commenced their closing-out sale Kvervthing will be sold off at cost, and

STAPLE GOODS At 20 to 30 per cent below cost,

The Chemical Formation of Ccal.

Tie following a ticle as pears in Chicago Mining Review, written by Prof. P. J. Stanton, Wyomi ig : -

All cost and fiss it fuel 1s con-eded ientists to be of vegetable origin, derived from the luxu iant ferns o d foliage of the carboniferous age when they inhaled A LL persons, including Lessees of grazing bome acid and exhaled oxygen gas, so that I not, are hereby required to take notice the very air would be death to man finher the very air would be death to man (who had not then came on this earthly stage) bat life to the floroof that period of a million years ago :- The Pinites succifer or ambe tree of those ancient forests, like the pine the present era, exuded its gum which be came fossilized, and was deposited with the present tree in the drifted fo estal decem posed mass of our coal deposits. From the dry and arid state of the earth change of period came; hydrogen, the inflammable salt of the earlier colorie was materialized The oxygen inhaled from the conferm lepi doiendroes, the calamites, and other flora displaced the carbonic acid. New chemical equivalents took the place of the old. The monoxide of hydrogen (water) was formed by the union of the two gasses. The generation of intense moisture ensued, terrents swept the ancient forests, the gigantic sigillaria were leveled with the ground and the prostration of all foliage followed, then is submergence beneath the mud of the cretacean terrents. The oxygen from the flora, nitrogen from the decompositions of vegetables, and a small amount of carbon formed the air we now breathe. Then came the upheavings of the great Alpine zone which encircles our globe; the generation of new gases and new chemical compounds sulphurous fames affected the whole face of nature; the temperature of the earth's surface was far above its present standard sulpkur, combined with mineral or oxide fron waters, inflitrated and saturated the structural strata of the fallen flora, not only perculating into the interstices between the foliations of the strata and following the cleavage planes, but also intercalating the cellular tissue and s.turating the woody required, may be had on application at Fort | fibre and solid structure of the fallen forest masses. In the scientific world there is an entire alsence of all well authenticated

knowledge cencerning the conditions which the coal process of formation under went, Philosophers have agreed upon the generic and eneralizing term of 'decomposition but nothing further. They have told about the possible generation of ulmic and carbonic acids and the possible carbonization by the latter. Authorities agree that the formation of all the varities of coal from the brown lignite of the upper tertiary to the authracite of the upper and lower carboninothing of what, that process is, or by what drop on the fire plug, but the diversion agency. It has ever been veiled in mystery and no one has attendted to solve the problem save only with a vague and indefinite

generalization. Dano says . 'As yet very little is known | told her be lovedof its actual constituents.' The bituntinous coals of Pennsylvania are characterized by the same peculiarities as those of Wyoming and Colorado. We find our coal erroneously classed as lignites by some of the best professors and experts of the United States. I dian Supplies," will be received at this lying side by side with ne contic stones of the Jarassic, mixed with the pyritous deposits of the upper and lower cretaceous strata. Dr. Kane says : 'The wood has undergone a kind of decomposition. fi cal year ending 30th June, 1886, consisting does not attempt to attribute it to any of Flour, Baco, Greeries, Ammunition, agency, but the internal heat of the earth Prof. Silimon says, in speaking of the de composition of wood when buriet in the ground and excluded from the oxygen of the air: The oxygen which it contains gradually combines with the carbon to form carbonic acid, and substances are obtained in which the proportion of carbon and hydrogen. greater than the or ginal fibre. Peat, lig.

nite and bituminous coal are products of this decomposition. Exactly, but the carbonic acid gas has been evolved, as is proved by the absence of any carbonates and the positive presence of sulphurets in the coal. The learned professer avoids saying that coal is forme! by

the agency of carbonic acid. Dr. Buckland says . 'The flora of these strata (the leaves, peat, vegetable or woo ly tissues) underwent a course of chemical changes, and new combinations of the regetable elements converted them to the

mineral condition of eoal' Not a word does this distinguished scientist tender to the world in common with all his scientific brethren, of the particular chemical agency which led to coal

Stockharlt says : 'They were puried under immense beds of cav and sand, and were there decom osed, by a process similar to that of putrefaction, while the sand hardene, into sandstone and the clay into

state clay or shale,' Not one world of any chemical change, except from putrefaction. I dispute this theory of decay on putrefaction. There no possible a good decay or putrefaction, but there is, at least to my view, the most direct evidence of combustion, which is the opposite of decay and putrefaction; though ome chemists denominate decay as eremacaness or slow burning.

phenomena of communicate change, which, without influence, would with great cautien.'

RIEL RISES TO REMARK.

I'm a lantern-jawed half-breed with hair was com on the mountain but howl o the heath From texas to Greenland, it is my belief, There's no such bold pirate as I am.

I'm a big fisted, lop-sided son of the plain, my breath is the blizzard, my spict o is Lake bottled bluedightning's the blood in I'm a son of a cyclone from Siam.

Six hundred swart sons of the Saskatch-Each armed to the teeth, I've a mortgage The brave of bruisers—the very bon ton;

Not a foot of the whole gang is tender. Mr. Middleton's mintons we're waiting

And the Winnips warriors will wail their And wish they'd not come on this bender So get there, ye gory galoots from the Carve the quivering lung from each re coated breast : We started the fight, and if each does hi

-Minneapolis Tribune.

We will none of as die nor surrender

Tired of Sashaying Around. logether they strolled by moonlight -he and she. They talked of poetry, pigs' feet and pictures. They communed with the stars, and felt that heaven was drawing nearer to earth day by day. Her hand was on his arm, nestling there in fullest. confidence. His earriage was erect, his step firm and bouyant. Happy man! Blissful

He told her of his day dreams in a voice that to her was melted gold. With a sweep Daskepre,' of faucy he tore away the curtains of reserve and showed her castles of brightest splendor -. u t.e air. Tuen he talked of Shakespeare,

high rents and the price of pork, Her heart gave a fintter, for she felt that the turning point of her destiny was near. Fixing his piercing eye full upon her, he told her of the batties with the heartless, cruel world. She wondered why he didn't por and be done with it. Then he dropped into postry again, and wandered, oh, so far away from the thought that thrilled her sou

She gnashed her teeth, and began to hum Home, Sweet Home.' Again he made her heart go bounding high in hope, as he remarked with a sign, that carpets were coming down fearfully in price, for he toiled daily in a mart wherein they were sold. With a tremor like the flutter ferous period, is the result of the same pro- of an eagle s wing, she softly pressed his cess, differing only in degree, but they say arm, and had a great mind to faint and

might distract him, and she with seld. He wandered to religion, paneakes and sophis,r., when she dropped his arm like : col | potatoe. But only for an instant. He

She turned pale and clutched his arm. Hot c kes with plenty of syrup. She felt that her time was drawing near

Down Went her head. The millenium was But not just then.

and her head began to seek his shoulder.

He spoke of the monastic orders and the peaceful serenity of a hermit's life. She marched on alone, with both hands But that sort of an existence would

With a bound she had gripped him again with both hands, and yearned for more What he wanted was a fireside of his own. Oh, ecstacy ! The dear man,

o for him, he said.

With a nice little wife-and he looked into her face with tenderness. almost shreked with the delirium of joy. And now let's go right home and tell the old folks, and figure up how we can go to house-keeping. I'm tired of this sashaving around. I want to settle

down and begin on a crazy quilt." She was born in Chicago, and business was bred in her bone, -Chicago Ledger.

The Toronto N ws says -Another strong ally has come over to the banner of the stage. Henry Ward Be-cher, the finest pulpit orator of the day, the man of giant intellect, the leader of men, has at last, after years of silence on the subj ct of the theatre, finally arraye himself as one of its friends. The value of this rienship we need not dwell ujon. Its birth is a triumph act only for the theatre, but for the best elements of the

trade and financial failures show that the The Marquis of Salisbury, in a speech at Wrexnam, Wales, Sunday evening, said :-Ourhold upon India has been rude'y shaken in the past five years. Unless we emphatically reassert our position against Russia the Indian empire will crumble away."

The Standard says Englishmen need no fear that a war with R sain will involve them in a war with the other powers. If Russia defeate i England, the awful moment-Dr Frowne says : 'Some of the carious | would arrive for Ge many. We may conchemical fidently a sume that Bismarck is not averse delay in the negotiations if we were satisfied activity, where a decomposing substance to war between England and Russia because that behind all the dilatory pleas advanced seem to involve others in destructive he wants Russia weakened. For well-known there may any fixed and sterling purpose; reasons he will be a quiet spectator. The but we have no assurance that they are not have remained in a permanent and quiescent sympathy, possibly the indirect assistance a welcome screen to cover conscious feeblestate, and the actions attending thereto are of Italy to England is assured. Wise, bold ness. The Standard asks whether it is yet very obscure and require to be discussed | action will secure both Turkey and Persia. | possible that England cannot count upon The Czar must ponder upon these things the Ameer as a willing ally

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Regarding the Probable War Between Russia and England. A number of eighty-ton guns are being

sent to Hong Kong and other English ata-

tions in China. The government estimate requires that 35,000 men shall be added to the . pre-env

force of the English army.

The Times says the only thing clear is the necessity of hurrying preparations for war, and of active diplomacy to secure allies

Kamaroff's influence with his government is explained by the statement that he is a

Mr. Melgund we'll pulverize into mince natural son of the Czar Nicholas. Sweden has determined to remoin neutral n the event of war between England and

Russia, and will prevent England establish ing a coal station at Gottland. The Post rogards Gladstone's statements as eminently unsatisfactory. Russia, it

says, requires no assurances that she may

keep Penjdeh, which she has already seized. The Standard says the government will be unopposed to the vote of credit. The nation will ignore the person who asks the credit, but will think of the emergency

making it necessary. -An official (Russian) account of the Pendjdeh battle, printed in the Kavkas, begins 'In accordance with orders proviously given the Russian detachment, marched to

The Berlin National Zertung reminds Zatkoff that compliance with the demand that Russia's neighbors should close the Baltic might really be a warlike participation against England. Germany and Denmark must reserve their neutrality.

A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs Russia has declared that Glaistone's statement to the house of commons in asking for a vote of credit has compromised negotiations between England and Russia and imperilled their success.

Gladstone said in the commons: 'The government is engaged in correspondence of extreme gravity with Rus in, a partial statement of which could not be given without the greatest risk of creating _misappre-

the Penjdeh incident without throwing the Ameer into the arms of Russia. The responsibility of giving Russia the full benefit of accomplished facts on the frontier would be heavy indeed. The News says the general effect of the

government's answer is reassuring, but even

if war be averted for a season we should

still require to know the terms of settlement

The Times says it is impossible to iguate

before we could be quite sure war would not be better now then later. The Czar has sent numerous crosses of St. George to Gen. Komaroff for distribution among his bravest soldiers, and has asked for the names of the officers who distinguish. ed themselves at Penjdeh. The whole Russian press is clamoring for the seizure of

Herat by Russia. The Daily Telegraph says : 'If Gladstone shall be obliged to break off negotiations with Russia the country will uphold his "Al right! Take the! I'm your's!" she policy as that of a statesman, whose character is of itself a guarantee that every h a orable resource of reason and good will had been exhausted before the sword was

It would be a grave mustake to cede Penj-

deh to Russia, as it would enable Russia to

cut Herat off from Badakohao, thus pro-

venting communication between Afghan

Turkestan, and Cabul, and would allow Rus sia to secretly push forward a descent upon Cabul by the Bamian pass, as well as to carry on operations by the Murghab river, The Russian Courier says Russia cannot go to war at present. The political atmosphere of Europe is not favorable for a campaign against England. The heavy national debt, stagnation of commerce, and numerous

time is opportune to begin a war against A leading Russian recently stated in Paris that Russia would not occupy Penjdeh except with the firm resolution of advancing toward Herat - not with a riew of invading India, but of continuing her railway from the Caspian Sea to Herat, and thence to the Persian Gulf. This would give her immense advantages,

The Standard says : We could tolerate

duapore, Calgary