

THE NOR-WESTER.

WARNER & SON, Proprietors.

CALGARY, TUESDAY, OCT. 14, 1894.

AN EXECUTIVE WANTED.

We may again refer to this subject without incurring the displeasure of our readers. We attach a great deal more importance to it than we do to territorial representation at Ottawa; for it must not be forgotten that territorial representation means merely a delegate or a number of delegates from each district to the House of Commons who would be permitted to speak upon the affairs of the district he represented, but who would have no vote. This is the condition under which delegate representation is permitted in the territories of the United States, and it is not likely that if the scheme is permitted it will give more ample powers to a delegate than those possessed by delegates in the territories of the United States. The creation of an Executive Council to aid the Lieutenant-Governor of the northwest in managing the affairs of a very large territory, made up of semi-organized districts is a matter of the greatest necessity. The Northwest Council is now virtually a legislature. As an assembly it comprises better administrative talent than can be found in the Local Legislature of Manitoba. As it really is a legislature we think that it is only in accordance with our system that the Lieutenant-Governor should be furnished with a Cabinet, with advisers having seats in the Council. The territory is a vast one, and divided as it is into separate districts with different interests, it is only reasonable to suppose that there were each of the three districts, say, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, represented in the Cabinet. Northwest legislation would be greatly improved and more satisfaction given in every direction. The creation of an executive would not be a radical change, such as Mr. Oliver proposes. With a Cabinet there would be less responsibility resting on the Lieutenant-Governor measures for legislation would be prepared in a different way from that now practised, and in a word the real requirements of the country would be studied with that attention which is necessary to sound legislation.

The McLeod Gazette is apprehensive that Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney will interfere with territorial representation at Ottawa. We have not heard that Mr. Dewdney has expressed himself opposed to territorial representation, and we are inclined to believe that the Gazette, like the Bulletin, is merely surmising. While territorial representation at Ottawa may be productive of much good to the territories, we think it should be preceded by the creation of a Cabinet for Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney.

It is true there is a committee of the Northwest Council which renders a certain percentage of advisory assistance to His Honor, but the best evidence goes to show that their powers are not really executive. We do not agree with the Gazette and the Bulletin in their estimate that the appointed members are of no account. As a matter of fact they constitute the best talent of the Council—men like Col. McLeod, Col. Richardson, and Judge Roleau are possessed of more than ordinary ability—and their presence is quite a protection to the people of the northwest. Mr. Oliver, of the Bulletin, may not think so, but Mr. Oliver is far from being an able statesman. While we say nothing against the elective principle—for the council will eventually be wholly a popular body—in the meantime we think the appointed element a source of strength rather than of weakness, and the wisdom of Sir John's Government in having appointed members should at least commend itself to the Gazette if it does not to the Bulletin.

The quadrennial agony in the great Republic increases as the eventful day approaches. A good many of our eastern Canadian exchanges have come to the conclusion that Governor Cleveland, the Democratic candidate, is going to be elected. The wish is undoubtedly father to the thought. The attack on Mr. Blaine could have come from no other source than a Democratic one. The straightforward manner in which Mr. Blaine has met this slander cannot but commend itself to George W. Curtis and other anti-Blaine republicans, who, when the day of election comes, will be found casting their ballots for the republican

ticket. The bloody shirt is not buried yet. It will play an important part in such states as Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi and Maryland.

The Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald left for England, via New York, on the 6th. His mission is said to be of a semi-political character, but its nature is, of course, not stated. He will be absent about six weeks.

THE RANCHE COUNTRY.

The Crow's Nest Pass. (No. 4.)

From our Special Correspondent.

About sunrise on the morning of the day I started for the Crow's Nest Pass, the mountains presented a singularly beautiful appearance. Heavy bands of mist wreathed their sides, completely hiding the foothills and leaving the peaks exposed to view. As the sun rose higher the fog gradually disappeared and the mountains appeared in all their glory, like giants refreshed by their morning bath. About noon, on the 22nd of August, Captains Stewart and Boynton and Mr. McClelland arrived with a double team and three saddle horses, and I soon afterwards took my departure from the hospitable ranche of the brothers Garnett, and we all headed for the "Crow's Nest." We drove about four miles to the farm of Mr. Lee, an old settler in the northwest, who formerly lived for eight or nine years at the entrance to Pincher Creek, during which time he tells me his crop never suffered from frost, and he raised besides grain such tender plants as cucumbers, tomatoes, water-melons, etc. His present farm is beautifully situated close up to the foothills, with a very pretty lake in front, which he is endeavoring to stock with trout, the Indians having pretty well fished out the original denizens. Mr. Lee has a fine field of ten acres of wheat and eight of oats rapidly ripening, although it was not sown until the 20th of May, rather too late to ensure a safe harvest. Last year he raised 216 bushels of wheat and 119 of oats, and harvested it without being touched by frost, another item for Mr. Sheriff Sweetland, of Ottawa, frost society.

He is trying the experiment of raising fruit trees, and has some shoots of apple and plum, which have grown two feet this year. Next year he intends to spend \$150 in importing fruit trees of different kinds, and there seems to be no reason why the hardier kind of fruit trees should not thrive in any part of the northwest.

Mr. Lee, whose hospitality to travelers is well known in the west, owns a ranche of 25,000 acres, which extends 18 miles up the pass, and he has on it about 600 head of fine cattle. I stopped at his comfortable ranche all night, while the rest of the party went on about three miles further to the police camp, where Corporal Moore and two men were stationed to look out for horse thieves. On Saturday morning 23rd August I started from Lee on horse back to join the rest of the party, which was augmented by the arrival of two young Englishmen, Messrs. Brook and Alfrey, who were staying temporarily at the Garnett's, but who intend taking up a ranche for themselves. I may mention that I had not been astride a horse for about 20 years, and it was therefore something of an undertaking for me to attempt to ride about 15 miles up the Crow's Nest Pass, over a trail which, to say the least of it, was neither very smooth nor yet very level, and in descending some of the steep passes, I acknowledge now that it is all over to a slight shyness and as in voluntary clutching at the pommel of my saddle when nobody was looking. I was determined to persevere, however, and was amply rewarded for all my aches and pains by the magnificent scenery through which passed. For some miles we skirted the sides of the Turtle Mountain, riding through a natural park, with here and there groves of pine and fir and a clear limpid stream running through it. We soon got to the rear of the Turtle Mountain, the foothills of which are heavily timbered with pine, some of which grow nearly to the summit. Shortly after noon we reached Captain Stewart's cattle camp, where two of his men (one of whom turned out to be the son of an old friend of mine, James Anderson, Esq., the popular clerk of the senate at Ottawa) keep watch and ward over 500 or 600 head of cattle—all of which are enclosed by a barred gate not 15 feet wide, which stops the entrance of a gap, bounded on one side by high mountains and on the other by a rapid stream. The camp is very prettily situated near the Crow's Nest, from which the pass takes its name. A curiously shaped peak, very like a gigantic nest, but which now appears to be deserted by its noisy inhabitants, if it ever had any, for not a solitary "caw" was heard to disturb the peaceful serenity of the mountain solitude. On the way up one of our party shot a brace or two of grouse (very good eating, by the way) which with some fine trout from a neighboring stream formed a useful addition to the camp-pot, for we found that the men had run rather short of provisions, a band of Stoney Indians having made a raid on the camp in their absence and stolen nearly all the provisions. Some of these Indians are in nearly a starving condition, no rations having been issued to them for reasons best known to the Indian authorities, and the natural consequences are that they are destroying the game in season and out of season, and when that is gone they will then turn their attention to the cattle, and then nobody knows what the consequences will be. I would call the attention of the Indian authorities to the necessity of providing for these Indians in some way before any serious trouble arises.

After dinner I rode with Captain Stewart and the herders two or three miles further up the pass to a beautiful level plain where the men rounded up the cattle. I had the pleasure of coming to close quarters with

some 500 wild cattle, including 250 steers ready for the market. It is rather a ticklish thing for a "tenderfoot" to ride into a herd of these animals, some of whom seemed to take a very particular and rather inquisitive interest in my personal appearance, and I cannot say that I was much consoled by the assurance of one of the herders that they seldom attacked a man on horseback, only in rare instances. I could not help experiencing an unpleasant sensation that perhaps they might make an exception in my favor, especially if they thought I was a newspaper man trying to interview them. So that I cannot say that I was very sorry when Captain Stewart proposed to ride a little further on to inspect a fine Hereford bull, worth \$500, which had injured one of its legs in some way. We found the poor animal some distance from the herd (they always hide away from the others when sick or disabled) with a bad ulcerated leg and scarcely able to walk. The herders soon threw it by means of the lariat, and Captain Stewart with the skill of an experienced "vet," lanced the wound with his knife, from whence a large quantity of matter flowed, and washed and bound up the wound, so that I have no doubt a valuable animal was saved.

I returned to camp pretty thoroughly tired out by my unwonted exercise, and after a hearty supper and some good singing round the camp-fire, we all turned into our blankets. There was only room for one under the canvas, so the place of honor was given to me, as being the tenderest of the "tenderfeet," I suppose—although it would not have been the first time that I slept "in the open." I had a most luxurious bed of cedar boughs, and slept the sleep of the tired, if not of the just. The others disposed themselves as comfortably as they could on the lap of mother earth, and no doubt would have enjoyed "balmy sleep, nature's sweet restorer," as much as I did if a high wind had not arisen and blown up some showers of rain, which, however, fortunately did not last long. The morning broke fine and we were early astir, and after a refreshing dip in the ice cold water of the stream hard by, were ready for breakfast. Captain Stewart rode off with his men to visit the bull patient, which, however, after a long search he did not succeed in finding, and the rest of us made preparations to "break camp," three of our party going on about eight miles further to have some fishing at a large lake called Fish Lake, which I am told abounds in salmon trout of a large size, weighing from eight to twelve pounds. There is a curious cavern at one end of the lake large enough for a man to enter, from the bottom of which issues an ever-flowing stream of ice cold water.

The remainder of our party (three in number) left camp about noon, and rode down to the Police Camp where we were most hospitably entertained by Corporal Moore and Constable Murphy, the latter of whom is a capital cook. We all agreed that we never enjoyed a meal as we did that dinner of grouse and partridge, with appetites sharpened by the mountain air, so that we did not need the stimulating influence of Worcester sauce or any other kind of condiment. Making a fresh start we arrived safely at Captain Stewart's comfortable ranche in time for a late supper, and after a good night's rest to my weary bones I was all right next morning, with the exception of a slight stiffness and soreness in the legs. I remained a couple of days longer at the ranche resting and witnessing the operation of treating the many horses by veterinary surgeon Poett, which I have described in a previous letter, and on Wednesday the 27th inst., I finally took my departure from the residence of my kind host, Captain Stewart, and his very efficient foreman Mr. John Heron, formerly sergeant-major of Captain Stewart's Company of the Princess Louise Dragoons at Ottawa, whose good wife presides over the domestic economy of the establishment, and from whom I received every kindness and attention. I was driven over to McLeod behind a fine team of horses from the herd in time to catch Thursday's coach for Calgary, after having spent ten days very pleasantly and, I trust, profitably in the ranche country, during which time I received the utmost hospitality and civility from all with whom I came in contact.

I reached Calgary without any mishap after a most enjoyable trip of twenty days, during which I had only one day of bad weather. In my next and concluding letter I will give you my views on the lease system, introduction of sheep, etc. FITZ-COCHRANE, Barrister. Calgary, Oct. 14, '94.



PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, if after the fourth publication of this Notice in THE NOR-WESTER, no proceedings be taken against the erection of the Municipality hereinafter mentioned, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the northwest territories, intends erecting under the provisions of Ordinance No. 3 of 1884, in-tituled "An Ordinance respecting Municipalities," the following tract of land into a town by the name of the

"Town of Calgary,"

Namely:—All those parts of Section Nos. fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, Township 24, Range 1 West of the Fifth Initial Meridian, South of the Bow River in the northwest territories of Canada.

By Command,
A. E. FORGET,
Clerk of Council,
Council Chamber,
October 3rd, 1885.

MAIL NOTICE.

OUTWARD.

Close—
For the East at 1 30 P.M. every Monday and Thursday.
For the West at 9 15 a.m. every Monday Wednesday and Saturday.
For McLeod and intermediate offices at 6 a.m.
For Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan at 5 a.m. on Thursday 26th June and at the same time on every second Thursday thereafter.
Letters for Registration must be posted half an hour before the mail closes.

INWARD.

From the East 8 40 on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
From the West at 12 30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.
From Edmonton and intermediate offices at 5 p.m. on every alternate Monday from June 23rd and every alternate Monday thereafter.
From Fort McLeod and every intermediate office at 5 p.m. every Wednesday.
Signed)
W. BANNERMAN, Post-master.

TO THE ELECTORS OF CALGARY.

Gentlemen:—By request I am in the field, a candidate for the office of mayor. If favored with a majority of your suffrages I will exert my utmost endeavors to forward the interests of this place, and will regard the welfare of all Calgarians as my own. I therefore place myself in your hands, and remain, gentlemen,
Yours truly,
GEO. MURDOCH.
Calgary, Oct. 7, 1894.

ROYAL MAIL LINE PASSENGER AND EXPRESS

Calgary and Fort McLeod
Leaves McLeod Monday and Thursday at 6 a.m., arriving at Calgary Tuesday and Friday at 6 p.m.
Leaves Calgary Monday and Thursday at 6 a.m., arriving at Fort McLeod on Tuesday and Friday at 6 p.m.

For further particulars apply to—
KING & COMPANY Agents, Calgary.

Silver City and Columbia River Mail Route

THIS Mail Route was established previous to the C.P.R. being complete further west than Calgary, and has been the only Mail Line west of Calgary. All express packages left at the office of Messrs. C. O. King & Co., Calgary, or sent from out side points by Dominion Express, care of Geo. Winton, will be delivered promptly at moderate charges. Address all mail matter for points west of Calgary in care of Geo. Winton, CALGARY, ALTA.

ROYAL MAIL STAGE LINE.

From Calgary to Fort Saskatchewan (via Red Deer & Edmonton)

Stage leaves Calgary Thursday, June 26, at 10 o'clock a.m. and every alternate Thursday at the same hour until further notice. For passage and express rate apply to

LEESON & SCOTT, PROPRIETORS.

Mountain View Hotel, Calgary

J. H. RODWAY & CO.

Manufacturers and dealers in

STOVES

Tinware, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware

All kinds of

ROOFING AND JOBBING

Promptly attended to at lowest living rates
Sheep—Section 15, opposite the P. and E. East Bank of Elbow.

Orders left at Theo. Betsworth's Hardware Store will receive immediate attention.

McCallum McClelland ARCHITECTS

Builders AND

Contractors,

are experienced builders of concrete houses, and prepared to supply estimates for concrete buildings much lower figures than this same can be built of mbr. Estimates given for all descriptions of building. Plans prepared on short notice.

KING & COMPTON

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

General Merchants

Are now showing an assorted Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, &c.

DRESS GOODS

in French Merinos, Cashmeres, Velling, Silks and Satins, plain and brocaded, with all the latest styles in Trimmings. LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS, Trimmed or Plain, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, &c.

A complete assortment of Glass and Chinaware

Newest Designs in Tea and Dinner Sets, also a nice selection of Toilet Sets.

CLOCKS:

500 to Choose from.

Just Received CORK BEDS, Suitable for Camping Parties and a fine lot of Moose and Cariboo Skins from New Brunswick.

CLOTHING:

Gents' Suits in great variety. Hats in all the latest styles. A lot of Balobrganz Underclothing or Summer wear.

BOOTS & SHOES

This line is Complete in Ladies' and Gents' Goods.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY:

A Full Stock of all Shelf Goods, Builders' and Carpenters' Tools, &c., &c.

MINERS' OUTFITS:

Gold Pans, Picks, Quick-silver, and all requisites for Prospectors

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

Always of the finest and Freshest.

DRUGS, STATIONERY AND SPORTING MATERIALS.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

KING & COMPTON

EAST AND WEST OF ELBOW RIVER, CALGARY.



A large and well assorted stock of

Watches, Clocks

Jewellery and Specs will arrive in a few days. Call and examine. If you have a watch or clock other watchmakers have failed to make run we will take it and make give satisfaction or charge you nothing. All watches and clocks repaired warranted for one year at

McINTYRE & DAVIDSON

CALGARY

OPPOSITE P.O.

\$10,000

BANKRUPT

STOCK

The undersigned having purchased the above amount of Bankrupt Stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Clothing

Boots and Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, etc., and are now opening it out at

CALGARY

HOLT CITY And COLUMBIA RIVER

And will be cleared out at prices never before named in this vicinity, the stock having been bought at very low figures

A fine lot of Canned Goods, Tea, Sugars, and other Staple Groceries.

A. FERLAND & CO

\$10. REWARD!

For information which will lead to the recovery of the saddle stolen from a horse in the rear of Chipman's store, on the night of the 20th. Enquire at this office

C. D. Wilber, of Illinois, the above named Mining Review of Among other Taking our of and comparing the ritory with the o tain to notice of the coal north of the America. Large 15 feet in thickness miles north of I probable, however north, bordering shall find a corre cause of which is to the climatic growth. It will be inter English and Cana Review, to know vast region now Canadian Pacific cross the Provin bois, Alberta, an is an immense w rolling prairie, of cent rivers, havi husbandry and b by thousands of n ly prevailed the w of Nature. Into this unmea miles in length, e 500 in width, no the international with the facilities nental railway, n the government, b the more hardy latitudes—of Outa Europe, already a terms. "A colony of fa a Winnipeg, paper settled in Manito with their new un seat greetings to t to come and pos Manitoba, "witho is pleasant to a cousin, the Green the 75th to the 80 in the sunshine of even 40° below ze of ethereal midne Coal supplies for this new region w River lignites ab middle region ca Medicine Hat and which also affor li coals are inferior in past, having a hea moisture, and an open air. But no lowest order of ne cessities of a six in their use and distri tensive scale. Beyond Calgary, come the leading Territory, coal is superior to the lig ferred to. A field of anthr been found near Ca Canadian Pacific ran Winnipeg. It has line, on its outcropp intervals, pits or sh prove the regularity anthracite stratum, been mined, and al from this amount, made, to prove not also its identity, as In the Western is a universal fact quality or value inc Mountains as follow I have loose Compact or solid li ons; 4. Anthracite A correct outline coal limits of the Y torics must be vag ly on the south, Mexico and Ar. son definitely shaded signals—thus (3) But the coal are every succeeding p area is over 200 i Colorado. While from Greeley west to the coal fields of region, the width o 600 miles. Through Wyon Black Hills region, into Idaho, and inc great size and vala ton on the Union I thickness exceeding several miles north valley. "But, on t contrary to expect country nearly 600 including both Nevada if not quite destit if we find the grea spanned by the 40 national boundary. River coal system, considerable area. titude of coal, bsh tana and Manitoba North of this li lowed the route of way, with results further to the north Calgary, in the vic found large areas of 12 feet in thickness to the head water across again to the So varied are th areas, in their qu roundings, that b but sure propheci locate the future g dustries that are b