

VOL. I.

THE NOR-WESTER.

(A Twenty-Four Column Folio) Devoted to the Interests of Alberta and the North-West generally.

\$3 PER ANNUM. GEO. B. ELLIOTT, Editor.

WARNER & SON, PRINTERS PUBLISHERS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

PINCHER CREEK INDIAN SUPPLY FARM.

TENDERS WANTED.

JOHN J. MCGEE, Clerk, Privy Council.

NOTICE.

AT A POINT ADJACENT TO THE INDIAN RESERVES, SNAKE PLAINS, \$1500.00.

AT A POINT ADJACENT TO ON-LAKE RESERVES, FORT PITT \$1500.00.

TENDERS WANTED.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE INDIAN OFFICES.

E. DEWDNEY, INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

W. F. KING, Inspector of Survey.

North-West Mounted Police.

SEALED TENDERS marked "Tenders for Hay and Straw," and addressed to the Hon. the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of JUNE, next for furnishing Hay and Straw to be delivered at the Mounted Police Barracks, at the following places:

Table with 4 columns: Location, Quantity, and other details for sealed tenders.

THE RANCHO COUNTRY.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Immigrant Shed, Medicine Hat, North West Territory," will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 30th day of September next, inclusively, for the erection of above immigrant shed.

AYMENT OF FINES OR PENALTIES UNDER CRIMINAL LAWS OF CANADA IN NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA, 29th Day of June, 1884.

ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE, HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL HAS BEEN PLEASED TO ORDER AND IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT THE ORDER IN COUNCIL DATED 6TH JULY, 1877, requiring all Justices of the Peace and other persons in the North-west territories and District of Keewatin, who have collected or may collect any fines or penalties under the Criminal Laws of Canada, in respect of which no provision to the contrary exists, to pay the amounts to either the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-west Territories or Keewatin, or North-west Territories, or to the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that in place thereof, all Justices of the Peace and other persons in the North-west Territories who have collected or may collect any fines or penalties, under the Criminal Laws of Canada, in respect of which no provision to the contrary exists, be required to pay, every quarter, the amounts so collected to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories, and similarly that all Justices of the Peace and other persons in the District of Keewatin so collecting fines or penalties shall pay the same every quarter to the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba in his capacity as Lieutenant-Governor of Keewatin, and that where possible, the parties collecting any money as aforesaid shall deposit the same to the credit of the Receiver General of Canada in some chartered bank to be named by the Lieutenant Governor for the purpose, forwarding the deposit receipts to the Lieutenant Governor in the place of the money, and where such a course is practicable, they shall forward a Post Office Order for the amount in favor of the said Lieutenant Governor, and any moneys so received by the said Lieutenant Governor shall be paid to the Receiver General of Canada.

Graving Dock.

British Columbia.

SEALED Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Graving Dock, B.C.," will be received at this office until Saturday, the 20th September 1884, inclusively, for the erection and completion of the partly finished.

Graving Dock at Esquimalt Harbor, British Columbia.

NOTICE.

MORTIMER & CO., BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS.

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W. F. KING, Inspector of Survey.

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W. F. KING, Inspector of Survey.

whilst on the other hand the extent of country is so vast, and the nature of the soil so varied (some being suitable only for grazing purposes whilst others are adapted for farming) that there need not and ought not to be any conflict of interests between the two classes. One thing is certain, that valuable and important as undoubtedly the cattle raising industry is to this country, yet, when it comes to a question between them, it will be the duty of the Government to prefer bona fide settlers to cattle and horses. The latter form an important element in the prosperity of this part of the northwest, but it is the settlers who build up a new country, and they must be protected and encouraged in every possible way by the Government, or else they will be driven away and the country will remain an unsettled wilderness.

I may here mention that in conversation with several large landowners they stated that they had no objection to settlers coming on their leases, provided they did not take up the best land, and I should think it would be to their advantage to encourage settlers, who would make a better market for their stock.

There is one point to which I would wish to draw the attention of the Government, and that is the necessity for seeing that the leases are held strictly to the conditions of their leases, as regards the number of cattle to the acre they are required to place upon their Ranches within a given time, and also the fact which is well known, that there are many leases outstanding upon which the lessees have never put a "roof," and what is more never intend to, and yet if any intending settler goes to the Dominion Land Office in Calgary to make his entry, he is met with the stereotyped answer, "that land is not open for entry; it is under lease." A large section of country south of Calgary, on which are such old settlers as Messrs. Glenn, Livingstone, etc., is thus nominally under lease and withdrawn from entry, but the lessee has never complied with any of the conditions of the lease, and is a man entirely unknown in the country. These leases should be cancelled at once and the land thrown open for entry, or the result will be that many desirable settlers will be driven out of the country.

I will not touch in this letter upon the question of free ranching, and the payment of a tax per capita upon the cattle, which has many advocates in this country, and which I am told has been very successful in the countries where it is in vogue, but I will draw these letters to a close, and shall consider myself amply repaid for any trouble I have taken in collecting the information which I have given to your readers, if a practical and satisfactory solution can be arrived at, of the important question of the relative rights of squatters and leaseholders in this country.

FITZ-COCHRANE, Barrister.

Calgary, Oct. 14, '84.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

PROHIBITION V. LICENSE.

To the Editor of THE NOR-WESTER.

Sir,—In your issue of last week Mr. W. J. Compton makes several mistakes in his letter which I desire in a friendly spirit to correct.

He refers to a "controversy which is a public property as his apology for using my name." I desire Mr. Compton to know that I have no public controversy with him, nor with the public in general. My letter in the Herald was a reply to a letter which some one wrote, containing certain incorrect references to my church and a sermon which I recently preached.

Mr. C. is in further error when he argues that I have had little experience in temperance work—which he is pleased to call "an Indian and radical change." I have had twenty years of experience in temperance and religious work. My experience has taught me that the liquor traffic is the greatest enemy with which the home, the school, the church and our holy religion has to contend; and everyone who knows anything of current events in other nations knows that the one great struggle of this age is to get rid of the evils which the liquor traffic causes.

Mr. Compton has "respect for a total abstinence, but has greater respect for the liberty of the subject." It is on this principle that we argue for prohibition. Let men be licensed to push the liquor traffic in this district and the result will be drunkenness which is the greatest slavery the subject can have.

I am in favor of prohibition because I know that the introduction of license will lead young people astray. Older people who, in the past, have been addicted to drunkenness and have come here to escape the temptation will become easy victims to the traffic. Merchants will learn to their own loss that money which is due them for groceries and dry goods will be paid to the tavern-keeper for intoxicating drinks; wives will discover with horror that their husbands and sons are becoming drunkards, for the liquor traffic everywhere fosters vice for profit and education to wickedness for gain. These facts will doubtless "astonish" Mr. C., for one of the sad things connected with the traffic is that it so blunts the moral sensibilities of those engaged therein that they are only amused at the sorrow caused by their own business.

Mr. C. says "that if this district is included in the prohibitory law for one will clear out." I sincerely wish he had a deeper interest in the progress of Calgary than that of selling whiskey. I have written this in a friendly spirit and do not desire controversy with anyone as such thing rarely serves any purpose.

J. DYER, Oct. 13th, 1884.

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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 noriety.

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 an involuntary 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 I 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 lariats, 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, intitled "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.
Fort 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 at 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
BETWEEN
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 6 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

Sheps—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 other. 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 Balobrgang 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.,

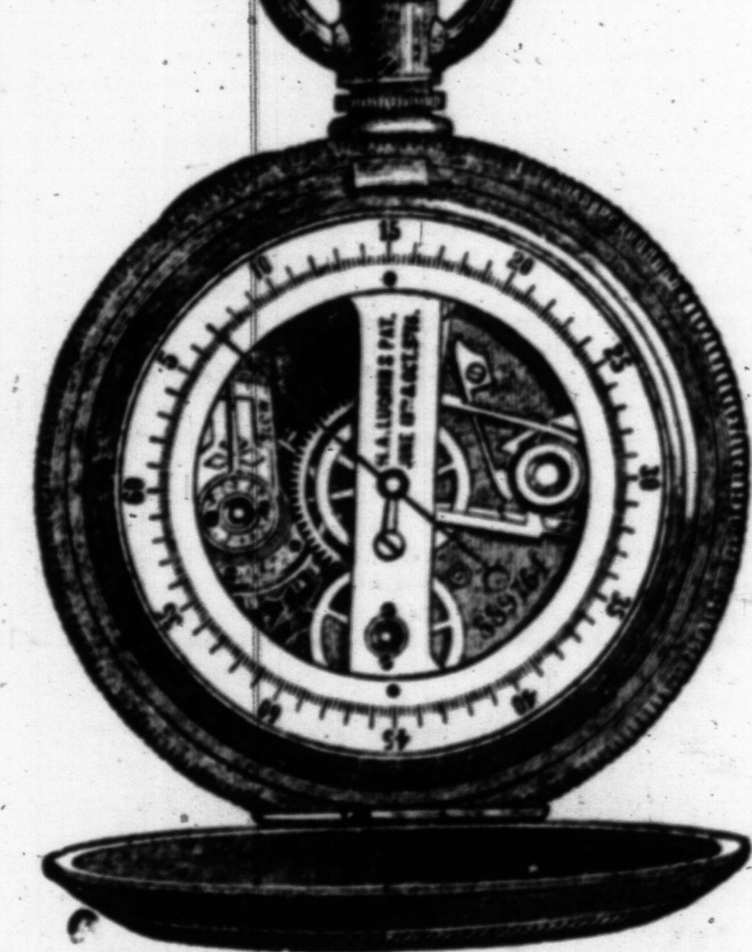
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Gold Pans, Picks, Quick-silver, and all requisites for Prospectors

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
Always of the finest and Freshest.

DRUGS, STATIONERY AND SPORTING MATERIALS.

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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 and comparing the territory with the one to notice of the coal north of the America. Large 15 feet in thickness miles north of probable, however north, bordering shall find a corroe cause of which is to the climatic growth.

It will be interesting and Canada Review, to know vast region now Canadian Pacific crosses the Province, Alberta, and is an immense rolling prairie, of cent rivers, having husbandry and by thousands of miles prevailed the w of Nature.

Into this unmeas miles in length, 500 in width, not the international with the facilities nental railway, no the government, the more hardy latitudes—of Ontario, already a terms.

"A colony of far a Winnipeg, paper settled in Manitoba with their new seat greetings to us to come and pass Manitoba, "without is pleasant to an cousin, the Green the 75th to the 50th in the sunshine of even 40° below zero of ethereal mildness.

Coal supplies for this new region will River lignites are middle region can Medicine Hat and which also afford coals are inferior in past, having a ben moisture, and an open air. But not lowest order of necessities of a six into their use and distributive scale.

Beyond Calgary, come the leading Territory, coal is superior to the light ferred to.

A field of anthracite been found near Canadian Pacific near Winnipeg. It has line, on its outcrops 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 into Mountains as follow

I have loose Compact or solid itous; 4. Anthracite

A correct outline coal limits of the Y teries must be vagnly on the south, Mexico and Arizona definitely shaded signals—thus (3)

But the coal are every succeeding p area is over 200 i Colorado. While from Greely waste to the coal fields of region, the width o 600 miles.

Through Wyon Black Hills region, into Idaho, and inc great size and valur 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 destitu

We find the gres spanned by the 40 national boundary. River coal system, considerable area, stute of coal, beth 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 waters across again to the

So varied are th areas, in their q roundings, that the but sure prophecio locate the future g duetries that are b

KING COAL.

C. D. Wilber, Esq., L.L.D., State Geologist of Illinois, has an interesting paper on the above named subject in the Chicago Mining Review of the 25th September. Among other things Dr. Wilber says:— Taking our course north from Mexico, and comparing each political division or territory with the one south of it, we are certain to notice the great preponderance of coal north of the 30th parallel, in British America. Large deposits of coal from 10 to 15 feet in thickness are found 400 and 500 miles north of Montana and Idaho. It is probable, however, that in the extreme north, bordering on the Arctic Ocean, we shall find a corresponding limit of coal, the cause of which is referable, as before stated, to the climatic conditions of vegetable growth.

It will be interesting especially to the English and Canadian readers of the Mining Review, to know the sources of coal for the vast region now intersected by the new Canadian Pacific Railway. This area comprises the Provinces of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, and British Columbia. Here is an immense wilderness of both flat and rolling prairie, of grassy plains and magnificent rivers, having a soil both capable of husbandry and herding, as is proven to-day by thousands of new farms where so recently prevailed the wild and hopeless monotony of Nature.

Into this unmeasured domain nearly 2,000 miles in length, east and west, by at least 500 in width, north of the 49th parallel—the international boundary—are coming, with the facilities of this new trans-continental railway, now being constructed by the government, hundreds of thousands of the more hardy populations of northern latitudes—of Ontario, Quebec and Northern Europe, already accustomed to long winter terms.

"A colony of families from Iceland," says a Winnipeg paper of recent date, "have settled in Manitoba, and are so delighted with their new summer-land that they have sent greetings to their friends, with advice to come and possess the fertile acres of Manitoba, 'without money or price.'" It is pleasant to anticipate them and their cousins, the Greenlanders, removing from the 75th to the 50th parallel, and rejoicing in the sunshine of a warmer climate, where even 40° below zero is to them a foretaste of ethereal midday.

Coal supplies for the eastern portion of this new region will come from the Souris River lignites already referred to. The middle region can be supplied from the Medicine Hat and Belly River coal districts which also afford lignites. The last named coals are inferior in quality, i.e., not compact, having a heavy per cent. of ash and moisture, and easily disintegrating in the open air. But notwithstanding they are the lowest order of cretaceous coals, yet the necessities of a six months' winter will compel their use and distribution by rail on an extensive scale.

Beyond Calgary, which is destined to become the leading city of the Northwest Territory, coal is found of a quality far superior to the lignite of the plains just referred to. A field of anthracite coal has recently been found near Cascade Mountain on the Canadian Pacific railway 900 miles west of Winnipeg. It has been traced in a direct line, on its outcrops for several miles, and at intervals, pits or shafts have been dug to prove the regularity and persistence of this anthracite stratum. About 300 tons have been mined and shipped to the East, and from this amount, sufficient tests have been made, to prove not only its great value, but also its identity, as a true anthracite coal.

In the Western States and Territories it is a universal fact that the grade of coals in quality or value increase towards the Rocky Mountains as follows:

- 1. We have loose or spongy lignites; 2. Compact or solid lignites; 3. Semi-bituminous; 4. Anthracite.

A correct outline map of the productive coal limits of the Western States and Territories must be vague and uncertain especially on the south. Western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona should have areas indefinitely shaded with frequent doubt-signals—thus (7) But the coal area rapidly enlarges with every succeeding parallel going north. This area is over 200 miles wide in Southern Colorado. While in Northern Colorado from Greeley westward, across North Park to the coal fields of Utah in Great Salt Lake region, the width of the coal area is nearly 400 miles.

Through Wyoming, beginning in the Black Hills region, the coal area extends into Idaho, and includes several deposits of great size and value, notably one near Evanson on the Union Pacific railway, having a thickness exceeding 40 feet; easily traceable several miles northward in the Bear River valley. "But, on the other hand, it is quite contrary to expectation, yet a fact, that the country nearly 900 miles west of Ogden, including both Nevada and California, is almost, if not quite destitute of coal.

We find the greatest width of coal area is spanned by the 49th parallel, or the international boundary, reaching from the Souris River coal system to the Pacific coast, with considerable areas intervening that are destitute of coal, both in Northern Idaho, Montana and Manitoba.

North of this line we have already followed the route of the Canadian Pacific railway, with results as above stated. Still farther to the northwest, 200 miles north of Calgary, in the vicinity of Edmonton, are found large areas of excellent coal, exceeding 12 feet in thickness, extending thence west to the head waters of the Athabasca, and across again to the Pacific coast.

No variety are the above described coal areas, in their quality, quantity and surroundings, that the man who reads the mute language prophecies of nature can readily locate the future great centres of those industries that are based upon coal and iron.

NOR-WESTERS.

McLeod.

Mr. D. J. Campbell, Secretary of the S. W. Stock Association, has received a letter from the Lieut.-Governor, relative to mangle in Indian horses, etc. He thinks that, as the only way in which mangle can be cured is to keep the horses afflicted in a stable until all traces of the disease have disappeared, the only way to treat Indian horses would be to build an infirmary, and have a large stock of drugs on hand. He says he cannot recommend the shooting of the Indian ponies, even if the Indians were compensated, as such compensation might run up to large figures, and if the Indians should not be satisfied trouble might ensue. Although he is quite willing to prevail on the Indians to keep their horses on their reserves, he says that, of course the Indians will drive any cattle other than their own off their property. He thinks the Indians are frequently blamed for things, of which they are innocent, and cites instances of mangle in several herds in this country, which he thinks could not have been communicated by Indian horses. He says, even if the Indian horses were killed, mangle would still exist in these herds, and if the rule of killing effected Indian horses is to apply to the Indians, the same rule would apply to all, white men and red alike. He concludes by saying: "Our officials, however, will do all they can to keep the Indian horses on the reserve, when of course it is expected that other owners will keep their horses and cattle on their own land in their turn."

Most of the grain in the vicinity of Macleod has been safely stacked, and there is an abundance of it. We understand that a portion of the crop on Pincher Creek was not saved, but that part of it can be fed green and will make excellent fodder. In almost all the cases where grain failed to ripen this year, it was put in too late.

The lakes all over the prairies are now swarming with ducks and geese. There is little chance of getting any, however, unless three or four go together, and a good dog, or light canvas boat, is indispensable.

Geo. Baker and Vice brought the band of stolen horses into Macleod on Wednesday afternoon, and turned them over to their owners.

Battleford.

The excavation for the cellar of the Hudson's Bay Company's new store, on the height of land between the rivers, is completed and ready for the mason work.

A team was taken to Swift Current on Monday to meet Mr. Oliver, who is expected to reach there about the end of the week.

Prince Albert.

Business is a little dull in town just now the farmers being all busy at the harvest.

Sportsmen begin to have a lurking suspicion that prairie chicken are not nearly so plentiful as they might be.

ALBERTA'S BILL OF RIGHTS:

Memorandum of Complaints. A Civil Judiciary Asked For—Also the Right of Habeas Corpus, etc.

The following memorandum has been forwarded to the Honorable Sir Hector Langevin, C.B. K.C.M.G. —

The undersigned beg to state that the several matters hereafter mentioned are deemed by the people of the northwest and especially the district of Alberta, as deserving of the attention of the Government and ask that you represent these matters to the Government, of which you are a member.

1st. That there are not a sufficient number of magistrates in the northwest territories, as the circuits are now too large, and as a consequence courts are not held frequently enough. This evil is increased as under the Northwest Territories Act we are informed that the Judges hold that all cases whether contested or not must be heard in open court and decided by the Judge.

2nd. That the people here are now of the opinion that all civil power as magistrates be taken from Mounted Police officers in well settled centres, and that resident judges be appointed at the principal centres in the northwest territories.

3rd. That the police officers as a rule have been arbitrary in their decisions, and in many cases great injustice has been done. We send you affidavits in one case. In case a wrong is done by them the sufferers have no redress but by action in a court, and this is often as illusory as the magistrates do not give any bonds nor is property qualification demanded.

4th. That we are informed that it has been held that the Stipendiary Magistrates have no power to grant a writ of Habeas Corpus so that at least in this district we are deprived of one of the safeguards of British liberty.

5th. That in liquor cases the giving of one half the fine to informants has had a bad effect, and a man being condemned on the oath of an informant alone has led to many cases of great injustice, and perjury has frequently been committed in this connection. This evil is seen among the policemen who have been known to obtain in one day two hundred dollars as an informer, one half the fine against two persons, although both defendants denied the allegations of the informer, and the defendants were both respectable men.

6th. That the police have used their right to enter houses in search of liquor in a most unwarranted manner, and we ask that before such be done that a sworn informant at least be laid before a police officer can enter a private house.

7th. That horse stealing is very prevalent here, and that scarcely any effort is made

to hunt out the guilty parties, as the thieves go south by the McLeod trail, and the police are unable to overtake them before they reach the United States. A telegraph line to Fort McLeod would in a great measure prevent horse stealing from here, greatly aid the police in this respect.

8th. The settlers about here are unable to improve their claims as they cannot be sure that they will obtain entries for the homesteads, as township 23 and 24, range 1, west of the fifth Principal Meridian, are not thrown open, and as they are the townships principally settled or squatted on about Calgary, the whole neighborhood is kept back and the country about here cannot advance unless these townships are thrown open for settlement.

9th. That a Court of Appeal we think ought to be established within the northwest territories, and the extension powers given to the Stipendiary Magistrate as Courts of final resort, and that an appeal be given from the Magistrate to a Court of Appeal in these territories in all cases of contract where the amount exceeds \$200, and in torts where it exceeds \$100.

10th. We think the goal and court house ought in the interests of justice to be erected at Calgary. The premises now used as a prison are entirely unfit for the purpose, and there is absolutely no place to imprison penal offenders, and we are informed that the northwest Council have refused to pass an Ordinance to arrest a person on a spy who is about to abscond as there is no goal in which to imprison him. For the past year the place used as a prison has been nearly all the time over crowded, as Calgary being in the center of the District of Alberta and near the mountain district where the railway and mining work is going on there is a necessity for such prison accommodation. There is no court house or building suitable in Calgary.

11th. We ask that settlers be allowed to cut the hay on the lands they have squatted upon or on unoccupied hay lands without payment of one dollar per ton, as if not cut by them it is wasted and the cutting improves the quality of the hay. The payment though small is a burden on many a poor settler, and produces but small revenue to the Government.

We ask that the quantity of wood cut under permit fee be increased, as now nearly enough to build a good barn is allowed, and a settler without considerable means is unable to buy.

12th. We ask that the northwest territories be represented in Parliament before prisons be erected in manner similar to that in force in the territories of the United States. Signed by the Special Committee.



PROCLAMATION

CANADA. NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES. Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of Faith, Etc., Etc. E. DEWDNEY, Lieutenant-Governor.

[SEAL.]

To all to whom these presents may come, or whom the same may concern—

GREETING

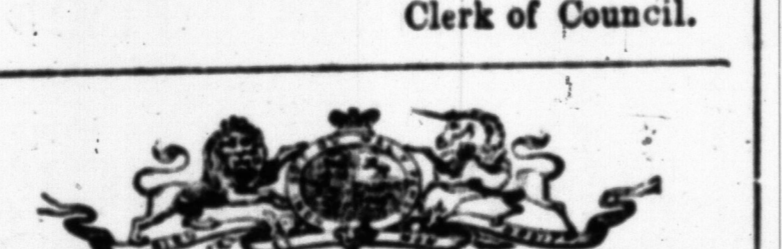
Whereas by Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General, Thursday, the sixth day of November next, has been set apart as a Day of General Thanksgiving;

And whereas it is our duty to acknowledge publicly to the Giver of all good our thankfulness for the bountiful harvest and other blessings and mercies He has vouchsafed to the North-West Territories during the present year;

Now know ye that we have thought fit to appoint Thursday, the sixth day of November next a Day of Public Thanksgiving to Almighty God, in the North-West Territories, and we do invite all pastors with their people and the inhabitants generally to observe the said day as such.

In Testimony Whereof we have caused the Seal of the North-West Territories to be hereunto affixed. Witness, His Honor Edgar Dewdney, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, at Government House, Regina, this twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and in the forty-eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By Command, A. E. FORGET, Clerk of Council.



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on 8th November, 1884, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, once per week each cash way, between

MARIETON AND REGINA

from the 1st January next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable two-horse vehicle, via Longlaketon, Craven and Rose Plain.

The Mails to leave Regina every Friday at 7 a.m., and arrive at Marieton at 4 p.m. Leave Marieton every Saturday at 8 a.m. and arrive at Regina at 5 p.m.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at Marieton, Longlaketon, Craven, Rose Plain and Regina, or at the office of the subscriber.

W. W. McLEOD, P. O. Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office. Winnipeg, 15th Sept., 1884.

BOW RIVER MILLS.

Calgary, Padmore, Silver City.

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, DOORS, WINDOW SASH.

Tar and Brown Paper. Builders' Hardware. Brick, Lime, Stone. Coal and Cord Wood. Contracts taken for all kinds of Buildings, Bridges, &c.

JAMES WALKER, OFFICES—Stephen Avenue East, CALGARY.

J.S. GIBB & CO CALGARY, N.W.T., DEALERS IN

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

We have constantly in stock and are receiving a full assortment of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS, BISCUITS & CONFECTIONERY, Also a full line of Dry Goods, Clothing, Gent's Furnishings, Boots & Shoes, Coal Oil and Lamps, Glassware and Crochery.

We would call the attention of the public to the fact that we are prepared to sell at the lowest prices, and would invite an inspection of our stock. All orders will receive prompt attention. Don't forget our store—

STEPHEN AVENUE WEST OF ROYAL HOTEL.

PIONEER STORE! FLOUR, FEED AND SEED, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

S. PARRISH & CO., STEPHEN AVENUE.

Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Cracked Wheat, Oats, Flax Seed, Barley, Chop, Bran.

SEED WHEAT. Special Inducements given to Bakers and Hotelkeepers.

POTATOES A SPECIALTY. Branch Store in Silver City where all the above can be had. Do not forget the Stand.

CALGARY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE!

PENNISTON AND JARVIS, REAL ESTATE AND COMMISSION AGENTS,

OFFICE: STEPHEN AVENUE. OPP. THEATRE HALL. P.O. BOX 177. PENNISTON. A. G. JARVIS.

THE "ROCKIES" PAINT SHOP.

J. Douglass White & Co. PAINTERS

Glaziers and Sign Writers, STEPHEN AVE CALGARY, ALB.

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THE WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

M. G. McLean

To be Cleared Out at

BOTTOM PRICES!

Come Early Secure Bargains

LOOK OUT FOR SIGN OF RED FLAG

CHIPMAN'S OLD STAND, Near Royal Hotel.

J. G. McLEAN,

FOR ASSIGNEE.

EDWIN R. ROGERS A. GRANT

ROGERS & GRANT,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS

Opposite P.O. CALGARY, N.W.T.

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A TWENTY-FOUR COLUMN FOLIO,

PUBLISHED EVERY

TUESDAY AFTERNOON,

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A LIVE ORGAN OF THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT,

CONTAINING

Well Written Editorials, Spicy Locals, Latest Mining News, and the News of the World Generally.

TERMS, \$3 PER ANNUM

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SIX MONTHS, \$1 50.

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JOB DEPARTMENT

IS FITTED UP WITH THE CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OF JOB TYPE AND MATERIAL.

Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Note Heads, Posters, Dodgers, Programmes.

All kinds of Job Work executed in every style, the latest and most fashionable variety, and all work neatly and promptly executed.

WARNER & SON, PRINTERS & PUBLISHERS, OFFICE: STEPHEN AVENUE.

OPY, pants NERY, &c. OS Satins, plain trimmings. plain, Feathers, China ware ice selection of ng Parties and New Brunswick. latest styles. A wear. DES Goods. LERY: and Carpenters' S: or Prospectors SIONS CALGARY. 0,000 UPT STOCK purchased the above Stock, consisting of lothing Groceries, kery, etc., and ing it out at CITY BIA RIVER ent at prices never be vicinity, the stock t at very low figure nned Goods, Tea other Staple eries. ND & CO REWARD! will lead to the re- stolen from a tent in store, on the night of this office

