

THE NOR-WESTER.

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

\$3.00 PER ANNUM.

GEO. E. ELLIOTT, Editor.

WARNER & COMPANY,
PRINTERS & PUBLISHERS.

R. J. ELLIS-ARTHUR,
CUSTOMS BROKER.

Mining, Real Estate and Commission Agent.
Houses To Let.
OFFICE, ATLANTIC AVENUE, West of Station,
CALGARY, ALBERTA.

H. BLECKER,
BARRISTER ETC.,
CALGARY, ALBERTA.

JAMES A. LOUGHEED,
Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer

Notary Public, etc.
Office, Stephen Ave., West of P.O., Calgary, N.W.T.

LOUGHEED & FITZGERALD,
NOTARIES PUBLIC & CONVEYANCERS

Lands, Mining, &c. Estate and Commission Agents.
Agents for Sale of the Hudson's Bay Company's Lands.
Also for the United States Life Assurance Co., etc.
Office, Stephen Ave., opposite C.P.R. Depot,
CALGARY, ALBERTA.

PETERSON & PETERSON,
BARRISTER

SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS
Stephen Avenue, opp. P.O., Calgary, Alberta

C. W. PETERSON, B.A. A. M. PETERSON, B.A.

DR. NEVILLE J. LINDSAY,
Physician & Surgeon.

Office and residence, a little east of Capt. Boynton's
Music Hall, CALGARY, ALBA.

CULIN N. CAMPBELL,
BARRISTER, ETC.

REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Stephen Avenue, Calgary, Alberta.

W. WILSON,
DENTIST.

Next door to Rankin & Allan,
CALGARY, ALBA.

MISCELLANEOUS.
T. S. Burns, Auctioneer. W. T. Ramsay,
BURNS & RAMSAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
CALGARY, N.W.T.

All kinds of Sales Conducted
Office, Stephen Avenue, Next Post Office.

J. H. MILLAR,
House, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental Painter

Grainer, Glazier, Paper Hanger, etc.
Sign Writing and Glazing in all the Latest
Styles.

Shop, Stephen Avenue, 3 doors east of Post Office,
Calgary, Alberta.

F. M. CROSBY,
DEALER IN

LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, LIME, CEMENT, &c.
Yards, ATLANTIC AVENUE, Near Depot

S. J. BOGG & CO.,
DEALERS IN

Lumber Lath Shingles Doors Sash & Moulding
Lime and Building Paper.

Yards, Calgary and Silver City. Terms Cash.
Calgary Yard, Corner Stephen Ave. and Hamilton St.

WOODBINE DINING HALL,
ATLANTIC AVENUE,
Opposite P.O.

R. T. BROWN, PROP'R.
VIRGINIA CHOP HOUSE,

Opposite Telegraph Office and Station,
ATLANTIC AVENUE.

JOE J. CHANDLER, PROP'R.
Meats all hours, and a good square meal too. Table
not excelled in the city.

MCCOSKRIE & CO.,
Architects, Civil and Mining Engineers

Builders, Surveyors and Contractors.
STEPHEN AVENUE, CALGARY.

Special attention to Churches, Schools, Public Buildings,
Railways, Hydraulic, Gas, and Sanitary Works,
Generally.

JARRETT & CUSHING,
ARCHITECTS,

BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS
Office - Stephen Ave., Calgary.

CLARK & JOHNSTONE,
Plain and Ornamental Plasterers,

CONCRETE MAKERS, BRICKLAYERS, etc.
Estimates furnished. Lime always on hand.

Orders left at Barberman's Cigar Store, opposite
NOR-WESTER office, will be promptly attended to.

REILLY'S PORTABLE HOUSES,
Stylish and Comfortable.

Highly Suitable for Immigrant Settlers.
Address -
JAS. REILLY,
Winnipeg.

THE MONTANA ARTISTS,
Tonsorial Palace.

Having employed the services of Mr. Smith, a well
known artist, and my establishment being fitted with
the latest improvements, an assure entire satisfaction.
Also Hot and Cold Water Baths.
W. M. FOSTER, Prop'r.
Silver City and Salt City.

BRITISH AMERICAN RANCHE CO.

Limited.
Horse brand - C on left shoulder.
Vest - Inverted D on left hip.

Range - Bow River, N.W.T.
Address Calgary, N.W.T.
Well broken horses of all classes constantly on hand.
The undersigned will attend at the Calgary Horse
every Monday to meet parties desiring to purchase
horses. A number of good pack horses for sale.

W. D. KERFOOT, Manager.

CALGARY FURNITURE STORE.

Stephen Avenue, nearly opposite P.O.
Full Stock of Furniture, Camp Beds, Tents
Etc., etc., always on hand.

A. E. SHELTON & CO.

C. H. FINLAY & CO.,

Plain and Ornamental Plasterers,
And Bricklayers.

Estimates furnished on application.
Office next door to Nor-wester office.

JOHN B. RIVET,

BLACKSMITH,
Carriage-maker, Carpenter & Wheelwright
Best of Hardwood always on hand. Shop - opposite
the P.O. and east Bank of Elbow.

WHITMAN & BUCK,

Contractors and Builders,
Stephen Avenue, Calgary.

Estimates furnished on all kinds of work.

GEORGE MURDOCH,

Harness Manufacturer.
And Dealer in Saddlery, Pack Saddles, &c.
ATLANTIC AVENUE, CALGARY.

W. A. MCKEEL,

FEED STABLE,
Fort Calgary, - Alberta,

GRAIN AND HAY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
mq-67.

WANTED.

Immediately at the Bow River Mills - a good sawyer
to run Lath and Shingle Mill - must be a good feller.
Also one good Lime Burner. Apply at office, Stephen
avenue, between 2 and 6 p.m.

MORTIMER & CO.,

(Staff of Life)
Bakers & Confectioners

And Aerated Water Manufacturers
Wholesale and Retail.

Bakery and Manufactory on Elbow bank near
Baker & Co's Store

Branch shop and Lunch Counter,
Atlantic Ave., opp Freight Shed

Our bread speaks for itself and our stock of
fruits and confectionery are not
excelled in the market.

Try our Aeriated Waters

McCallum & McClelland

ARCHITECTS,

Builders

AND

Contractors,

We are experienced builders of concrete houses, and
are prepared to accept contracts for concrete buildings
at much lower figures than those that can be built of
lumber. Estimates given for all descriptions of build-
ings. Plans prepared on short notice.

THE "ROCKIES"

PAINT SHOP.

J. Douglass White & Co.

PAINTERS

Glaziers and Sign Writers.

SEPHEN AVE, CALGARY, ALBA.

Plain & Artistic Signs and Show Cards.

CHOICE FRESH BEEF,

CHOICE CORNED BEEF,

CHOICE CORNED TONGUES

CHOICE SUGAR-CURED HAMS

CHOICE BREAKFAST BACON

CHOICE PORK,

CHOICE LARD,

CHOICE SAUSAGES.

always on hand and fresh at the
Meat market of

A. C. SPARROW,

COR STEPHEN AVE & MCTAVISH ST.

FOR FINE JOB WORK.

Try the

"NOR-WESTER" OFFICE

Bow River Mills

CALGARY, PADMORE, SILVER CITY

Lumber!

LATH, SHINGLES,
DOORS, WINDOW SASH,

Tar & Brown Paper
Builders' Hardware,
Bricks, Lime, Stone,
Coal & Cord Wood

Contracts taken for all kinds of Buildings, Bridges, etc.

JAS. WALKER,

OFFICES -
Stephen Ave. east, Calgary.

THE CALGARY

Silver City and Columbia

River Mail Route

This Mail Route was established
previous to the C.P.R., being com-
plete further west than Calgary;
and has been the only mail line
west of Calgary.

All express packages left at the
office of Messrs. G. C. KING & Co.
Calgary, or sent from outside points
by Dominion Express, care of Geo.
Winton will be delivered promptly
at moderate charges. Address all
mail matter for points west of Cal-
gary in care of Geo. Winton, Cal-
gary, Alb.

Ink and Mucilage

A FULL STOCK.

WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS.

Latest patterns and best assortment in this city.

GENERAL STATIONERY

A full supply.

NEWS DEPOT

The latest papers, magazines and novels always
on hand.

Jas. C. Linton,

Nearly opposite Post office.

G. E. JACQUES

-PIONEER-

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER

And Dealers in

Gold and Silver Watches,
Clocks, Jewelry, &c.

Watches, Clocks, &c., FROM
EDMONTON.

Fort McLeod and surrounding country will
receive prompt attention.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY AT- TENDED TO.

Sign of the Mammoth Watch

CALGARY, ALBA.

THAT PEPPERMINT AGAIN.

Examination Resumed.
Thursday May 8, 1884.

The Court opened this morning at eleven
o'clock.

Sergeant Danno was recalled by the Court.
Mr. Bleeker objected.

Major Dowling said that the Court had a
perfect right to recall the witness. Mr. Bleeker
said the examination had closed and he asked
that his objection be noted. The Court
assented.

Major Dowling - How often have you
been to Mr. Beaupre's place of business at 14th
sidling?

Sergeant Danno - Six or seven times.

The Court - Whenever you were there
did you see anybody there?

Sergeant Danno - Yes, halfbreeds and
Indians.

Dr. Kennedy sworn - He produced a
certificate from himself.

The Court then produced a bottle of the
peppermint and asked if that was the bot-
tle.

He said he thought it was. Had examined
the bottle. Witness was satisfied that the
extract of peppermint contained 90 per cent
of alcohol, and that it was intoxicating.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Bleeker.

Was a medical practitioner. Had prac-
ticed six years. Had examined other extracts
before, could not say that he had examined
extract of peppermint or not. Had examined
them probably four or five times. Witness
had made a regular test of the bottle sub-
mitted and had sent it back to Major Dowling
with his report.

Mr. Bleeker said that the particular bottle
examined had not been identified.

The Court stated that if Mr. Bleeker was
not satisfied with the bottle he would have
another tested. Witness testified that the
test he used was that he weighed a certain
quantity of it. He weighed a dram. That
was the approximate way of getting at the
specific gravity of it. Witness had come to
the conclusion from the fact that there was
fifty per cent of alcohol in it. Witness was
positive of this. There was no danger of his
being mistaken.

He had based his report on the test and on
the specific gravity. The liquid contained
peppermint dissolved in alcohol. There
might be some other trifling impurities in it.
A point having arisen as to the identifi-
cation of the bottle examined by Dr. Ken-
nedy. Major Dowling said he would have
to adjourn the case. Mr. Bleeker would not
admit the bottle because it had not been
sworn positively to.

The Court was accordingly adjourned un-
til three o'clock.

The Court resumed business at three o'clock
in the afternoon.

Mr. Bleeker asked if an appeal would be
allowed.

The Court said that nothing was allowed
until it appeared in the Gazette. The Court
asked if Mr. Bleeker would accept one of the
samples now.

Mr. Bleeker said he would if they had
arrived at the same result.

Dr. Kennedy's cross-examination was con-
tinued. He said that if he made a mistake in
the first the second would aid him. If he
found the specific gravity much lighter than
water he would determine that it contained
alcohol. In any case he would distinguish
by the taste. Witness said he had made
other tests. He soaked a slip of litmus paper
in the liquid and immediately ignited it and
the paper burnt readily. That was a proof
that it contained over 80 per cent of alcohol. That
was proof given in the United States dispensary.
Witness could not say that that test
was conclusive. It was a recognized test of
alcohol. If the paper thus soaked burns slowly
it contained 70 per cent of alcohol, if it
contained 65 or so it would not burn at all.
The liquid burned with a pale bluish flame.
That proved that it contained upwards of
eighty per cent of alcohol. The extract was
similar to what he had seen before. Had not
used any of it in his house so far as he knew.
Did not know it was used in his house for
pastry. Had some essence in the stores.
Knew it was quite an article of commerce.
Did not know the defendant at Fort Walsh
nor anything about the occurrence some time
ago.

Dr. Neville J. Lindsay was called and
sworn. He saw that he had got a bottle of
the extract to analyze but he had left it in
office.

Mr. Bleeker said he would produce the
bottle and wished to go with the evidence.

Major Dowling said he ruled there and he
would adjourn the case until eleven o'clock
the next morning.

Friday morning.

Court resumed. Dr. Lindsay produced the
bottle the contents of which he had analyzed.
He said that all essences contained alcohol in
large quantities. The specimen produced
was a genuine article of
commerce made after the regular formula.
There was a large quantity of oil of pepper-
mint. There were 3 to 5 parts of alcohol to
one of peppermint in it. It required that to
make it a good essence.

It required a certain quantity of alcohol to
cut the oil. It required fifty doses of pepper-
mint to get one drop of alcohol. Witness
thought the oil in the peppermint in this
case was good. In his opinion it was too
good to be shipped up here as an intoxicant.

Witness understood that these essences
were in general use in the country but he had
never purchased any.

To the Court. The essence was certainly
intoxicating if it was drunk enough of.

By Mr. Bleeker. Painkiller is intoxicating
is the same way?

Witness said he did not know. Bay rum
was intoxicating. All tinctures and drugs
contained more or less alcohol.

Mr. Bleeker asked if the Court was pre- pared to take Beaupre's evidence.

The Court said no; it refused. Mr. B.
asked if the Court would listen to argument
in the matter.

He wished to put in as evidence that the
extract was in general use in the country.

The Court said if Mr. Bleeker would pre-
sent any statements or papers they would be
attached to the proceedings.

The Court then addressed the defend at as
follows:

In this case there was evidence offered.
There was a sworn information against you,
and there was evidence offered that you were
trading at 14th sidling and that you also
traded with Indians. There was the evidence
of Sergeant Danno that on 5 or 6 occasions
there were Indians in your store. Of course
if you had that extract there for improper
purpose, that is for the purpose of sale to the
white men, the gravity of the situation was
more than the simple fact that it furnished
an opportunity of being sold to the Indians.
The matter appears to me of such a serious
nature, that I do not wish to do you an in-
justice, and at the same time not in any way
to impair the administration of justice I have
decided to suspend my judgement until I
have an opportunity of submitting it to the
stipendiary magistrate. The Court will open
here on the 15th May or in all probability
seven days after that, and I now adjourn
the case until the next sitting of the Court.
If you want to put anything in you may do
so. You understand exactly now our situa-
tion. Here we have living at the Black foot
crossing two thousand Indians; and here is
this man trading, I do not go into the ques-
tion of whether he has been selling to the
Indians, I do not go into that. If I were
satisfied that this man had been selling this
extract I would serve him the same as I did
Ferland.

Mr. Bleeker said if he would be allowed to
go into the whole of the evidence he could
show that other houses were selling this ex-
tract.

Major Dowling - I will submit the whole
case to Col. McLeod.

The defendant was then informed that he
would have to appear again when his Attor-
ney should advise and the court then adjourned.

Northwest Legislation

The last issue of the Regina LEADER that
has come to hand contains the following.
We reproduce it because it will be found of
interest.

"Last evening the Act to amend the North
west Territories Act 1880, which had come
down from the Senate passed in the House
of Commons, with some new amendments not
considered in the Senate. The Act as it
came down from the Senate dealt entirely
with North-west registrars and registry dis-
tricts. Now it was expected that some of
the more popular issues in the North-west
would have been dealt with. It was well
known that two months ago a deputation
consisting of the Mayor of Regina and Mr. N. F.
Davin came down here asking for the action
of the Government to ameliorate their con-
dition. The planks of that delegation were
the restoration of the end of the divi-
sion to Regina, the creation of an appeal
from the decision of magistrates unlearned in
the law. The removal of doubts respecting
the power of municipal bodies formed under
Acts of the North-west council to impose and
collect taxes, construction of a railway north
of Regina and representation for the Terri-
tories. The delegation met Mr. Stephen who
with the result that Mr. Stephen undertook
to build the line north at some future day,
and in regard to all other matter, things were
worse than in statistics because the Depart-
ment of Justice had declared itself against
appeals and declared there was no doubt as to
the powers of councils to impose taxes. The
Mayor of Regina left after a few days and Mr.
Davin remained to see if he could accomplish
something.

The question about the powers of a council
to impose taxes is this; As Mr. Mills de-
clared on Thursday night it is well estab-
lished doctrine that only an elected body can
impose taxes in a free country. Now the
North-west council is partly a nominated
body, and its powers are strictly limited by
the wording of the Order in Council which
called it into being. Now by Order-in-Coun-
cil of 1883 there is authority given to enable
certain persons to form themselves in bodies
corporate but nothing is said about receiving
money for municipal purposes. It might
fairly be contended that the endowment of
power to call municipalities into existence
implies that without such endowment would
be futile. Still there was a doubt, and when
the Bill was leaving the Senate, Mr. Davin
prepared a clause removing the doubt which
the Premier adopted.

As to appeals, from all we gather from
persons connected with the North-west, they
were urgently needed. In looking over the
North-west Territories Gazette there some
two hundred magistrates. All the officers of
the Mounted Police, with hardly an excep-
tion, are magistrates. In every small village
the leading man is a magistrate. Most of
these magistrates are wholly ignorant of law
-with hardly an idea of difference- the dif-
ference on which the liberty of the subject
depends-between what is and what is not
evidence. Under these circumstances, cases
of oppression in some perhaps in all cases un-
intentional, occurred. The delegates found
much unwillingness to give appeals and the
reasons for refusing them sound plausible-
the narrowness of the country- danger of de-
feating the benefit of rapid justice and the like.
But Mr Davin kept at the matter and with
the result that on Thursday night Sir John
Macdonald embodied a clause giving an ap-
pel from magistrates unlearned in the law,
to one or other of the stipendiary magis-
trates.

FORTY ROD.

ALCOHOL ACROBATS

Major Dowling on the Track.

This was a case against the defendants
John McMannis and Geo. H. Hay, for
having liquor illegally in their possession,
Mr. Bleeker appeared for the defendants.

One witness was examined through an
interpreter who testified to having seen the
defendants or one of them with a sack con-
taining a bag of whiskey or at least he
judged, so from the smell, for he had not the
privilege of a taste. His smell appeared to
be very keen, for although he was twelve
feet away from the defendants he could smell
the liquor on him. After the examination of
one witness the case was adjourned until to-
day at 11 o'clock. The whole settlement
appeared to be in attendance with all their war-
paint and finery. The witness examined
appeared to have rather peculiar ideas upon
theological matters. He believed if he took
a false oath he would die and that would be
the end of his punishment, after that he
would go to the happy hunting grounds like
all other good red men. There seems to be
room for the labor of the missionaries in this
quarter.

Sportsman's Column.

THE PROTECTION OF SPORT. - The reintroduction
in Parliament by Mr. Anderson, of
his bill to suppress pigeon shooting in Eng-
land, and the remarks it brought forth from
some of those who support Mr. Anderson,
having given the impression that the attempt
to stop pigeon shooting is but the avast coun-
ter to suppress other branches of sport, a meet-
ing was called, and a very powerful
association has been formed with the object
which its name designates - "The National
Sports Protection and Defense Society." It
is well to have taken prompt action in the
matter. Not only in England, but in America
there is springing up a class, small it is true
but energetic in the determination to suppress
the pleasure of the field. The abolition of
angry, etc., is rank cant to enlist the public
sympathy, with the hope to enable this class
to carry into effect their designs. Not
possessing within themselves the element of
enjoying the pleasures of the field, dogs in the
manager, they would prevent others from partici-
pating in them.

so much the "Sittings."

The first issue of the Nor-wester, published
at Calgary has reached us. It contains
plenty of local matter, and the latest tele-
graphic news up to time of going to press. The
NOR-WESTER is a conservative paper but,
while "nailing its flag to the mast" will not
physic its wiser readers with eastern poli-
tics. It comes out a bright new paper and the
SITTINGS wishes it heaps of success.
Calgary must be some potatoes to support two
such excellent publications as the NOR-WESTER
and the HERALD.

Shorty Disgusted.

THE NOR-WESTER.

WARNER & COMPANY, Proprietors.

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1884.

THE DISTRICT OF ALBERTA.

The fact that this portion of the North-west is especially favored is one which must have some weight in influencing those who intend to immigrate from older lands. Here, therefore so long as an immigrant knew that he was coming to a country with a fertile soil he felt sure that he was all right. The other features of the country, such as climate, topography, water, timber, scenery and society were to him of little moment. He supposed that a rich soil was all that was necessary to ensure laughing crops and golden harvests. This like many other impressions of the present day is a fallacy. It has been discovered that a country may possess a rich soil, and yet its winter climate be unbearable, and its distance from the sea such as to make it commercially isolated from the outer world; that it may be an overdone country in more ways than one and that a bare living is at best all that ninety nine out of every one hundred persons can ever hope to realize. All experience goes to show that most persons who go to new countries seek not only to improve their condition, but to advance even a step further and this step is to make money. The North-west today is crowded with refined and well brought up people who have come to it to make money and then leave it. Hence the unsettled and uncertain condition of things in the eastern portion of it, where the winters are long and the climate very severe. These remarks in the main do not apply to this district. To the old Manitoba this region presents new and entirely different scenery. A street scene in Calgary for instance will not compare with one in Winnipeg or Brandon. There everything is like it would be in places a hundred years old. In Brandon you see the handsome phaeton of the latest style, or the delicately constructed democrat and as clean as you would see it before it left the maker's hands. You may also see the "dude" that lamentable result of an age which has lost its gender, and the dudine—the young lady of the period, who whenever she appears in a new place despotically draws the line of demarcation with her own hand. You do not see these here in the heart capital of the District. Instead you see the "cayuse" and the "Mexican saddle," the "cow boy and the lasoo," the "backboard" and more democratic than all the "Red River cart"; and you hear its discordant music not with pain now but with pleasure. You meet a real lord in homespun suit and a mountain hat and a major who is not particular whether you call him "mage" or major because he has been all over. You at once see that you are in a district that has not merely lost itself to recommend it. To the north of you stretches as fine a farming region as there is in the North-west. We say region because district or section is too limited in area to convey the idea adequately. To the south stretches the magnificent pasturage country of the ranches. To the east for a distance of fifty miles a country admirably suited for settlement. To the west is the great mineral and timber region bounded only by the highest peaks of the Rockies themselves. Then you have a winter climate that is tempered with the warm Chinooks. There is not here that terribly long and severe cold so characteristic of Manitoban winters, and so well known to the old resident of that province. The district of Alberta therefore, is varied in its resources, it is a farming country as well as a stock raising country, it is rich in mineral deposits, coal underlies it all over. Its streams contain the purest and clearest waters on the continent, abounding in trout, and furnishing a water power that would be hard to surpass. Is not this then a favored district and does it not offer better inducements to the settler and the new comer than any other portion of the North-west? We positively say that it does.

THOSE "CONDITIONS."

Mr. Browning, in his letter which we published last week further says:—"Past experience has shown that squatters generally choose those portions of the leases which are indispensable to the cattle men, such as hay, desirable rivers front and springs upon which cattle have to depend for water during the winter. Those unacquainted with the stock business and the country, would naturally suppose that there is abundance of hay to be had all over the country, but such is not the case. Hay worth cutting is only found in

small patches often at a considerable distance from the ranches, and has frequently to be drawn six or eight miles to stack. From what I have said it can easily be seen what the effect would be if squatters were allowed to settle upon the grazing lands wherever they wish. The fact is it would only take a year to drive every stockman out of the country. This I think you will admit is neither desirable in the interests of settlers nor the country at large. It is only natural that squatters in seeking land should select the very best spots—the very best ones which the leaseholder needs for his own purposes. There is nothing to show that the squatter in this respect is less particular than the bona fide settler would be. The squatter having no intention of settling permanently, naturally wants the pick hoping, of course, to realize the best figures when the bona fide man comes along. This is about the position and it is easily understood. A complaint has been made us that Mr. Browning does not put the case fairly in his letter. Of this we know nothing, but we are not inclined to disbelieve his statements. The complaint is that when bona fide settlers do go and ask permission they are generally sent "on the top of the hill," which we suppose is synonymous with being directed to the bad spots. If this is the case the permission is not worth much, yet on the other hand how can it reasonably be expected that stockmen must surrender from time to time the choicest locations on their leases, even to bona fide settlers. No one but an unreasonable person would expect this. Altogether we must regard Mr. Browning's letter as a fair exposition of the question. The question as to how far the stockmen themselves have complied with the law, is a distinct one, and we purpose dealing with it as such. To arrive at the truth is our object and we will do this if it takes all summer. It is needless to say that we have not a grain of sympathy for the speculative squatter.

What the North-west, especially Regina would have done without Mr. N. F. Davin there is no knowing. Nothing in the shape of a want from a town pump handle to a reservoir, seems to escape his eagle eye. What is the use of territorial representation when Mr. Davin has a newspaper in Regina, and a seat in the Ottawa library? Just listen to this from Mr. N. F. Davin to Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin. "As telegraphed you Sir John embodied two or three clauses I drew up in the Amendment Act—giving appeals from J. P.'s and removing doubts as to the powers of Municipal Councils to impose and collect taxes. When he had put them thro he looked up at eve and holding up two fingers, nodded good-humoredly as much as to say, 'I have given you two of the three—because I had prepared a third clause regarding representation which last he thought premature.' Mr. Davin has still very much to do. He must secure such legislation as will do away with the severe winter climate of Regina; he must also secure to us the Habeas Corpus Act that great tenet of British liberty, and further—Whiskey liber. When he accomplishes this then let the Lieutenant-Governor step down and out.

The sooner the notion that Regina is the North-west territory is set aside the better. Regina aspires to be the brains of the North-west territory just as Winnipeg endeavors to be the brains of Manitoba. Sir John A. Macdodald was right when he said that territorial representation is premature. It is true the Territory is nominally divided into districts, but there should be some organization of these districts. A certain autonomy before there is territorial representation in the Dominion Parliament should be asked for. We believe Sir John A. Macdodald has such a plan in view. The step from a nominal district to a province is too great, but the required probation will be found in organizing the nominal districts into real districts, and then from this stage they may readily pass into a Provincial status when there is a sufficient interest and population to justify it. The growth will then be healthy.

Manitoba is never out of trouble. This is not surprising in a country which commenced with a rebellion and which has been yearning for another one ever since responsible government was introduced. Manitoba is lacking in able and efficient politicians. Nearly all of the men there who have been identified with the Government are deficient in what is most essential to secure successful government. If the province has failed in anything it is in local self-government, and the

local politician blames the Dominion Government for this, but he does not explain how it is possible for local government to succeed when a majority of the men who come to the surface neither possess training nor the education for the position, to which they aspire? That fact will never dawn upon the local politicians themselves, but it is rather surprising that it has not occurred to the electors.

The Brandon Daily Sun has collapsed, presumably because the corporation cow has been milked dry. The Chesterfieldian editor will hereafter divide his time in scribbling for the weekly and "wolloping small boys" an art in which it is said he has had many years active experience in the back woods of Ontario.

Mr. Davin quotes Philosopher Mills as against the Minister of Justice in the matter of the power of the North-west council to incorporate municipal bodies which bodies have the power of imposing taxes. We do not wonder at the Minister of Justice summarily dismissing this question because the body that will impose the taxes is not the North-west council itself but the various municipal councils which will be elected by the people. We could see some force in the objection presented by the Regina delegation if the North-west council was the tax-imposing power, but it is not, its functions are merely legislative—it makes the ordinances by which municipal bodies are elected. However, there was nothing in the contention on the part of the delegation in respect of this particular matter, and so the Minister of Justice dismissed it.

Now that there is some prospect of immediate incorporation some townsmen are inquiring as to the expense that will be attached to the municipal duties which are to be conferred on our towns. Is it the expense which will be involved by incorporation to be small or large and what are the benefits which the town is to derive from a chartered existence? These are pertinent questions, and we presume that they have been looked into already, though quite a number of persons here talk as if incorporation should not be asked for until another year at least. The great necessity of fire protection is admitted on all sides, and this has been one of the chief reasons why incorporation is asked for. The choice of the right kind of material here for Mayor or Councillors we know is somewhat limited. In another year no doubt there will be a greater number to select from. As it is however, there is no danger of a lack of candidates. There will be more than a sufficiency no doubt when the time comes. If those who have a great deal at stake in the town do not take hold and see that proper men are elected, incorporation will be an injury not a benefit to the place. We are not disposed to be too slow in a matter of this kind, but we will not hesitate to raise our voice against high pressure and eminent incompetency if these should be selected as candidates for municipal honors. We are solicitous for the prosperity of Calgary even if we incur the displeasure of a score of aspiring candidates who may be seeking their own advancement instead of that of the city.

The Coming Journal.

The newspaper that fulfills the largest functions of journalism must be owned by the men who make it. The most threatening evil of current journalism is the hidden hand of the outside capitalist, laid upon it to shape its opinions and manipulate its views.

If this evil gains ground, as seems inevitable in an age when a rage for money getting has taken possession of the mass of intelligent minds and obscured higher aims, the remedy will be found in journals of opinion. The costly work of news gathering may be left to the papers which control large capital, while the public turns for aggressive and candid views on the events and issues of the time to small and cheaply-made sheets which are under no obligation to stockholders. In France there are scores of successful journals which make no effort of covering the field of the world's news. They are organs of opinion only. Each is the production of a group of original minds, and each represents the general ideas of a segment of French political life. There are indications that such a phase of journalism is approaching this country.—V. E. Smalley in Manhattan.

FOR FINE JOB WORK.

Try the—

"NOR-WESTER" OFFICE

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the late firm of WILKINSON & BROADBENT, bondholders at Calgary, have made an assignment of all the partnership assets and effects, in trust for all their creditors, either individually or as members of said firm, and all persons having claims against the said firm, are requested to send in their names, residences, and particulars of their claims, with vouchers as usual, to the undersigned at Calgary, Solicitors for the said Trustee, on or before the Fifth day of June, A. D. 1884.

And notice is hereby given that after the said date, the said Trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of said firm, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given, and that he will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons whose debts or claims he shall not have notice of.

JAS. S. GIBB & CO

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, Gaiter's Furnishings, Boots & Shoes, Coal Oil and Lamps, Glassware and Crockery.

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.

STEPHEN AVE., West of Royal Hotel Calgary Employment Office.

Penniston

—AND—

Jarvis,

REAL ESTATE

And Commission Agents

OFFICE—STEPHEN AVENUE,

Opposite Theatre Hall

P.O. Box 181.

H. C. Penniston. A. G. Jarvis

PIONEER STORE

Flour, Feed and Seed, WHOLESALE & RETAIL

S. PARRISH & CO., Stephen Avenue.

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

Special Inducements given to bakers and hotel keepers.

POTATOES A SPECIALTY.

Branch Store in Silver City where all the above can be had. Do not forget the Stamp!

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE THEATRE

Bath House & Barber Shop

First-Class in every Department. Hot and Cold Baths Constantly on Hand. Shaving, Shampooing and Hair Dressing executed in satisfactory manner.

A choice assortment of domestic and imported cigars always on hand; also a full assortment of Barber's Razors, combs, brushes, mugs, soap, oils, perfumery, etc., etc.

R. J. OGBURN, PROPRIETOR

STEPHEN AVENUE OPP. P.O.

NEW WATCHMAKER

C. W. DAVIDSON, of the firm of McIntyre & Davidson, Jeweller of Fort St. John, and Minnedosa, has opened out opposite Post Office, Calgary, with complete stock of watches, clocks and jewellery, Repairing of English, American and all kinds of Watches.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

McINTYRE & DAVIDSON, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MINNEBOSA

of-1 of AND CALGARY

G. BAKER, C. E. CONRAD, W. C. CONRAD, ST. LOUIS, MO., FORT BENTON, MT., FORT BENTON, ME.

I. G. BAKER & CO.,

Wholesale and retail Dealers in GENERAL MERCHANDISE! CALGARY, ALB.

We carry one of the largest Stocks in the North-west consisting of

Dry-Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Woolen Tweeds, Harness & Saddlery and Hardware.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER

According to the Latest and most Fashionable Styles. SPECIAL LINES.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CANNED GOODS AND BARBED WIRE, STOVES AND FURNACES.

We have the largest stock of Blankets in the N.W., and we offer special inducements to cash buyers.

Stores and Offices, Calgary East, near the Railway Bridge

BANNERMAN & CO.,

Booksellers, Stationers and Fancy Goods Dealers

Post Office, - - - Calgary, School Books, Blank Books, Family Bibles, Dictionaries, Drawing Papers, Tracing Cloth, etc., etc.

A Fine Stock of Fishing Tackle

To Arrive in Few Days.

Riding and Pack Saddles,

MEXICAN BITS, SPURS, ETC AT

COTTINGHAM'S

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, CALGARY.

The largest and finest stock of American Saddle ever brought to this country, consisting of—

Mexican Bits and Spurs, every style; Quirts, Whips, Lashes, Legging, Cartinas, Holsters, Bridles, Cinches, Stirrups, Chains, Curry Combs, Brushes, etc., etc.; Valises and Travelling Bags every style, Full line of Harness, single and double, Collars, Halters, Hobbles, Surcingles, etc., etc.

Manufacturer of Riding Saddles and Fine Harness a Specialty. All Work Warranted. Orders from a Distance Promptly Executed. Repairing Neatly Done.

JOHN COTTINGHAM,

Calgary, N. W. T.

THE NOR-WESTER,

A Twenty-Four Column Folio.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AFTER NOON, AT CALGARY, ALBERTA.

Devoted to the interests of the North-west generally, to those of Alberta particularly, and to the interests of Calgary especially.

A LIVE ORGAN OF THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

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

The NOR-WESTER intends to take a leading part in the affairs of Alberta, will be vigilant, outspoken and enterprising. Miners will find in the Nor-west a live journal, suitable to a frontier people, and one which will criticize as well as express praise as condemn as the case may require.

TERMS—\$3.00 PER ANNUM,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

SIX MONTHS—\$1.50

The Nor'-Wester Job Department

Is fitted up with the latest and choicest assortment of Job Type and Material.

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

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

WARNER & COMPANY,

PRINTERS & PUBLISHERS,

OFFICE—STEPHEN AVE. OPP. P.O.

MINERALOGY.

SOMETHING OF INTEREST.

To Amateur Prospectors.
PAPER NO. 3.
(SELECTED.)

In pursuing the subject of minerals there are various qualities presented for our study. We observe that stones or minerals have color; they have hardness in different degrees, from being soft and impossible to the nail to the extreme hardness of the diamond; they have weight; they have lustre from almost a total absence of the power of reflecting light to the brilliancy of a mirror. Some are as transparent as glass others are opaque. A few have taste. These are the most obvious characters and characters to which the mind would at once appeal in distinguishing species.

Other characters of equal importance are found in the internal structure of the minerals. On examining a piece of coarse granite, we find that each scale of mica may be split by the point of a knife into thinner leaves. Here is evidence of a peculiar structure, called cleavage, and wherever mica is found this peculiarity is constant. The field spar in the same rock, if examined with care, will be found to break in certain directions with a smooth or nearly smooth surface, showing a lustre approaching glass though somewhat pearly. It is true of feldspar also that this cleavage is a constant character for the species as regards direction and facility. In nearly all minerals this kind of structure more or less perfect in quality may be distinguished. In a broken bar of iron the irregularity of the grains proceeds from this cause. In granular marble, although the mass as a whole has no such structure, the several grains if attentively examined will be seen to present a distinct cleavage structure and consequent angular form. In finer varieties the grains may be so small that the characters cannot be observed; or again the texture of the mass may be so compact that not even grains can be distinguished.

This cleavage then, is a peculiarity of internal structure. It is intimately connected with another fact—that these same minerals often occur under the form of some regular solid with neat plane surfaces; and are furnished with symmetry and perfection, which art would fail to imitate. These forms are their natural forms, and every mineral has its own distinct system of form. The beauty of a cabinet of minerals arises to a great extent from the variety of forms and high finish of these gems of nature's workmanship. The mineral quartz sometimes occurs in crystals consisting of two pyramids united by a short six sided prism, and they have generally the transparency and almost brilliancy of the diamond whose name they bear in common language. The diamonds of central New York and many other localities are of this kind. In other cases a large surface of rock sparkles with a splendid grouping of the pyramidal glassy crystals. We might draw other illustrations from almost all mineral species. But this will suffice to show that in addition to the physical characters above mentioned, there are other dependent on structure, which affords distinction of species, apparent both in external form and internal cleavage. Still other characters are derived from subjecting species to the action of heat, or to acids and other reagents. One mineral when heated melts, another is infusible or only fuses on the edges, another evaporates. By such trials, and others hereafter to be described we study minerals in a different way, and ascertain their chemical character. This mode of investigation more minutely pursued leads to a knowledge of the constitution of minerals, a branch of study which belongs properly to analytical chemistry. The results are of the highest importance to mineralogists.

It is perceived therefore that the learner may (1) examine into the peculiarities of structure among minerals, (2) he may attend to the physical characters depending on light hardness and gravity, (3) he may acquaint himself with the effect of heat and chemical reagents—the chemical characters. These are three sources of distinctions giving mutual aid, and a knowledge of all is necessary to the mineralogist. To learn to distinguish minerals by their color, weight and lustre is so far very well, but the accomplishment is of a low degree of merit, and when most perfect make but a poor mineralogist. But when the science is viewed in the light of chemistry and crystallography it becomes a branch of knowledge perfect in itself, and surprisingly beautiful in its exhibitions of truth. We are no longer dealing with pebbles of pretty shapes and tints, but with objects modeled by a Divine hand, and every additional fact becomes to the mind a new revelation of His wisdom.

In the study of this science the learner will be introduced first to the structure of minerals. The subject is treated of under its usual name, crystallography.

GRAND LODGE OF ALBERTA.

F. & A. A. Masons.

Installation of Bow River Lodge

Bow River Lodge which has hitherto been working under a dispensation was regularly instituted 5th inst. The Grand Lodge of Manitoba having issued the necessary authority.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows—

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Bro. Geo. Murdoch | S. W. |
| " G. L. Newman | J. W. |
| " Jan. McNeil | Chaplain |
| " Carney | Treas. |
| Wor. Bro. C. N. Campbell | Secy. |
| " A. F. Martin | S. D. |
| " McKenzie | J. D. |
| " Turnbull | Stewards. |
| " Milne | |
| " Major Walker | D. of C. |
| " Mortimer | J. G. |

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Plan of the Proposed Edifice.

A representative of the NOR-WESTER in his search for light, came across Mr. McCookie the well known architect, and he was invited by Mr. McC. to take a seat in the latter's snug little office. Mr. McCookie produced a large plan and then he proceeded to give the NOR-WESTER the particulars. The nave is to be 44 feet by 24, there is to be an out porch 5x9 feet; the vestry 11 x 9 feet 6. There is to be an organ chamber and staircase from the same size as the vestry. The chapel is to be 25 x 17 feet 6. It will accommodate 200 persons. The nave and chancel ceilings are to be open up to the roof.

The boards are to be three jointed. The church is to be fitted up with seats with ornamental ends. There is a rose window in the east gable and a triplet line light. These too are filled with stained glass. The whole is surmounted with ornamental spire. Fourteen tenders were put in, and the contract has been awarded to H. E. Smith. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. A. McCookie & Co. When the church is completed it will be one of the finest in the North-west.

CALGARY.

THE METROPOLIS OF ALBERTA

Its Situation—Extent—Buildings—Population and Prospects.
This one year old town is situated near the confluence of the Bow and Elbow rivers in the district of Alberta, within sight of the great Canadian Alps whose wreaths of eternal snow glisten in the sunlight and afford the traveler a never failing source of wonderment and pleasure. The town site is beautifully laid out in a regular natural basin formed by the wide bend of the Bow and Elbow rivers, both of which here well deserve the name of Bow. The valley is here from a mile to a mile and a half wide.

To the east is the natural opening through which the Canadian Pacific enters the basin and to the west is a similar opening through which the train emerges on its westward course. With the exception of these two gaps the immediate view is obstructed by bold, magnificent and continuous bluffs, whose escarpment exposes various kinds of valuable stone which will yet be a source of wealth to the town. To one accustomed to the dead level of the eastern prairie, or even to the rolling prairie of the Assiniboine, the valley of the Bow affords a most agreeable variety, and the traveller who enters it for the first time cannot help uttering exclamations of admiration. It is no exaggeration to say that it is one of the finest town sites in North America. It has already earned the distinction and it is well deserving of it. But if the local scenery is varied and charming, the view to the west where rise those majestic cliffs which have been often termed the backbone of North America is grand in the extreme. The great cones show them here and there beyond the peaks of the foot hills, and pierce the sky with their snow clad sides and spires.

The Canadian Mettoborn and the Devil's Head, the latter a curiously shaped mountain of a dark hue rounded like a dome are plainly visible on any clear evening from Stephen Avenue, and when the telescope is brought upon their icy cones the eye is furnished with a treat of which no eastern city can boast. Calgary has already assumed the dimensions of a city. There are at least three hundred buildings of all kinds, in the place. Here are the headquarters of the Mounted Police, there being a force here of at least 150 men. The first town site was laid out on the east side of the Elbow, close to where that river joins the Bow, but the location of the railway depot about a mile further west changed the business centre of the place, and most of the east enders moved over in the night time to the west side, though the store of the Hudson's Bay Company that of Messrs. King & Co. are still on the east side of the river, and the well known firm of I. G. Baker & Co., traders, occupy ground at the east end though on the west side of the Elbow. These firms are the largest in the place and as many are supposed to do an immense business. They have selected ground on the west side and they intend to build. The barracks of the Mounted Police occupy a beautiful situation on a rising ground at the east end, but it is evident that the heart of the business life is entering around the depot.

There is already here a Methodist Church, a Presbyterian Church and a Roman Catholic and the English Church people are arranging for a handsome structure to be erected this summer. There are already several hotels which furnish accommodation to the weary traveller.

Capt. Boynton, an Englishman of means and who takes a great interest in the place is erecting on Stephen Avenue a theatre which is to cost several thousand dollars. The building is in a fair way of completion and it bids fair to become one of the successful institutions of the place.

A noticeable feature is the existence of bar rooms and saloons, and the total absence of the liquor traffic, and to meet an intemperate person is a rarity. Hop beer is the most intoxicating beverage. This is due to the prohibitory law in force and is producing a quiet and orderly population. It is perhaps the most cosmopolitan place of its size in the Dominion. There is a western freedom about it that is most agreeable since drunkenness is a feature which does not enter into the tea ensemble of every day life.

The soil near and around Calgary is a light sandy loam. A magnificent country stretches to the north and north-east along the Red Deer River, towards which are already flocking large numbers of settlers. When it is borne in mind that the great frozen belt which stretches from Lake Superior to the Saskatchewan exercises no influence on this region, that the winters are mild, with only an occasional cold day, that there is none of that terrible winter severity which renders Manitoba in winter synonymous with the

Arctic Circle, some appreciation will be felt for the climate at least. While the traveler passes the country near and around Medicine Hat he enters a more agreeable climate, and every fifty miles west from that point makes a very perceptible difference. The winters of this district are neither so long nor so severe as those of the Red and Assiniboine valleys. Spring commences from two to three weeks earlier, and the fall is two or three weeks later. The prevalence of westerly winds, Chinooks, ameliorates the climate and renders winter not only agreeable but positively acceptable.

An application for a town charter has already been made to the North-west Council and in a few weeks the town will have an incorporated existence, thus giving it additional status and importance.

The people of the town are already moving in the matter of bridging the Bow in order to secure the Edmonton trade. A new bridge has been erected across the Elbow, thus uniting the old town with the new, and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the North-west Land Company have contributed \$250.00 each towards the construction of another bridge across the Elbow to connect with the Fort McLeod trail. The population of Calgary is already about 1000, which is rapidly increasing. Two through trains from the far east are now running weekly. Calgary, though not the end of the C.P.R. is the terminus of the road. West of this point the road is in the hands of the contractors.

With the development of the mineral treasures Calgary promises to become the Denver of the Canadian North-west. Indeed it is already designated by that name.

The waters of the Bow and the Elbow abound in trout, the mountain and brook variety which afford excellent sport to the citizen and tourist. The waters are clear and beautiful the streams being mountain fed and clear as crystal.

The proprietors of the town are the North-west company the Government, the railway Company, Mr. Stewart and some others. Lots have been sold principally on building terms and a rebate allowed for building within a certain time. There are already about twenty stores in this place, three or four hardware stores, two stationer stores, and the Non-Wester Printing Office, and through the columns of the Non-Wester, which is published every Tuesday, will be furnished to thousands of eager eastern people the most valuable information concerning this most promising young city. The North-west Land Company have just completed a handsome office on the north side of Stephen Avenue which is to be occupied by the efficient and gentlemanlike agent, Mr. Ramsay. That Calgary is to become the capital of the proposed province of Alberta there can be no doubt. A great future is before it, and it has all the conditions of a sound and substantial commonwealth.

FROM OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

(Friendly.)

We have received the initial number of the Non-Wester, a new twenty four column folio weekly, published at Calgary by Warner and Co. The prospectus states that the Non-Wester will support the principles of the conservative party, but the publishers wisely promise not to weary its readers with "political dissertations from a party standpoint," or with "the sing-song twice told political tales which have been dinned into their ears from the cradle upwards." The existence of two weeklies in a town a few months old affords a striking comment upon the rapid growth of North-west communities. We trust that the progress of Calgary may afford ample warrant for such newspaper enterprise and that both its journals may render good service not only to their promising town and province, but to the whole of the North West.—Moose Jaw News.

Many Happy Returns.

The Non-Wester, a new journalistic venture at Calgary, has reached our sanctum. The sheet is edited by Mr. Elliott, late of the press of this city, and contains the vim usually committed to paper by the pen of this veteran journalist. The paper starts under fair auspices, and promises to be an able exponent of Conservative views in the far west. We wish the publication long life and every measure of happiness which is said to be occasioned by a full view of the rugged peaks of the Rockies at that far hub. There is plenty of room up there for poetic pens, and the battle for supremacy in that direction will now lie between the Non-Wester and the Regina Leader.—Brandon Mail.

(Unfriendly.)

The Non-Wester, a new candidate for public favor in Calgary, has been published. The proprietors, Warner & Co., were in the jobbing business in this city for some time. The editor is, we believe, Mr. Elliott, late of the Blade—at least we judge so from the tone of the articles in which we recognize the name of our ancient and valiant foe. He loses no time in proclaiming his political principles, the salutary containing the announcement that the Non-Wester will be a Conservative newspaper. This will be of vital interest to the people of Calgary and beyond, they have lots of time to discuss the relative merits of Grit and Tory. We expect to hear of our friend publishing a newspaper in the Great Slave Lake and Mackenzie River country, printed in the Indian language, with a prominent intimation that the paper is Conservative.—Thanks (?)

In Manitoba and other heathenish countries they put chimneys together brick after brick from the bottom upwards. In Calgary a "brick chimney" can be trotted around on a man's shoulder, and it is no uncommon thing to see the tinker trotting along with a chimney under each arm. These "flues" are made of galvanized tin or iron. The top is rectangular and painted red with white lines to represent the mortar. When the contrivance is placed on the top of a house it looks just like a real chimney which the good housewife has kept clean.

Cameron
Larkin
Wholesale & Retail
Lumber!
Lath,
Shingles,
Sash,
Doors,
MOULDINGS
BUILDING PAPER
Special Inducements to
Purchasers of Carload
Lots.
Cameron and Larkin,
BRANDON

THE GREAT ONE PRICE
CASH STORE!
Has now on hand the finest assortment of all kinds of goods ever offered for sale in the N.W. and will be sold cheap for Cash.
CALL & SEE FOR YOURSELVES
M. G. McLEAN,
Stephen Avenue,
SILVER CITY.
MEDICAL HALL,
TEETZEL & DUNCAN,
DRUGGISTS & STATIONERS
Main Street, east,
SILVER CITY
LANG & LOW,
Late McDougall & Co.,
Importers & General Merchants
Prospector's and Miner's Supplies,
SILVER CITY
FRANK C. LANG. **BERT. C. LOW.**
Silver City Hotel,
Andrew Oleson, Proprietor.
THIS hotel is elegantly furnished throughout, and every attention is given to its guests. Special attention paid to the comfort of ladies and their families.
HOLT CITY.
J. H. McNULTY,
GENERAL STORE,
Lowest Prices. Next to P.O.
LEADING HOTEL: HOLT CITY
QUEEN OF THE WEST
First-Class Accommodation.
GORMAN WEST, MANAGER

LOCAL LOGGRPHS.

NEWSY NUGGETS

Picked Up Around Town by Nor-Western Prospector for the Information of Nor-Western Readers.

There was a refreshing rain on Saturday which lasted pretty well into Sunday.

Messrs. Clark and Johnston will finish the plaster work on Medical Hall to-day.

Messrs. King and Co. are having their mammoth store painted.

Messrs. Steele and Snider left on Thursday for Fort McLeod on business. They went by the cayuse buck-board route.

The office part of Major Walker's building, on Stephen Avenue is nearly completed. Mr. Gouin is to occupy the dwelling part.

There was a land slip Sunday morning on the C. P. R. track, about 8 miles west of this point. It detained the west bound train four or five hours.

Mr. T. S. Burns has received his commission of J. P. It is from Lieut-Governor Dewdney and has greeting etc., to our tried and trusty Thomas S. May the parchment never wear out.

In our next issue the Mining Regulations will appear. Miners and prospectors should take the NOR-WESTER and read up the laws in which they are especially interested.

Mr. Loughedon't want any more of it. He was trying to boss a cayuse yesterday and didn't succeed. He was hurt a little, but we are pleased to say not seriously.

Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy leave this week for Fort McLeod. Every one here is sorry to lose the Doctor and his estimable lady. They have a host of friends here, and in their new sphere the NOR-WESTER wishes them many happy days.

Mr. Manning, Dominion Government Surveyor arrived on the last train from Ottawa, and has proceeded to High River to locate the Indian industrial school. It is understood that the building is to be erected immediately.

A NOR-WESTER item picked-up, stepped into Capt. Boynton's "Colliseum" this morning and found Whitman and Buck hard at it. Finley was also seen with his staff busy putting on the first coat of plaster, which is nearly completed. The building will probably be completed in ten days.

Among the arrivals by last train were J. J. McGuin and W. Lay of Renfrew. Mr. McGuin remains in Calgary for a few days and then visits the Rockies, returning to Calgary to start business being delighted with the surroundings.

The whole of the utensils and furniture of the Virginia chop house and restaurant were exposed for sale on Saturday last by Burns and Ramsay. There was a large attendance of purchasers from Silver City and Holt City. Mr. Burns officiated as auctioneer.

The NOR-WESTER office had a visit to-day from Mr. Leeson well and favorably known to old Brandonites. Mr. Leeson has the contract for running the mail between this point and Edmonton. On the first trip out, week before last he lost a stage horse in Blind Man's Creek. The creek was swollen to unusual proportions. A bridge is very much needed over this river.

The trains from the east now arrive on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8:55 a. m. and leave for the west at 9:40 on same days. Trains arrive from the west on Mondays and Thursdays at 1:55 p. m., and depart at 2:50 p. m. same days. Freight trains will run daily Sundays excepted. Number 95 arrives at 11:45 from the east and departs 2 p. m. for the west. No. 96 freight train going west arrives at 4:08 p. m. and leaves for the at 4:35 p. m. The sleeping car does not go any further than Calgary.

A young man named Aikin Le Gran who was riding down on McCliv's horse from Prince Albert, was severely injured. The horse ran away and plunged into Burbank's wire fence, and got entangled in the wires. The young man received a severe gash in the thigh which cut the muscles to a depth of three inches. His left leg was also cut. Dr. Lindsay was sent for and attended to the wounds. The young man has been taken to the hospital.

Some wag at the Woodbine jocosely hid Dick's hell the other evening, and it was 'ambosin' to see how good naturedly 'Dick' hunted after the "hash caller". The boys can't make 'Dick' get up a Nor-easter even if they take his share of the eggs. Dick has traveled too much on the frontier not to know how to take a joke.

TELEGRAPHIC

(SPECIAL TO THE NOR-WESTER)

And the Star whose Westward Way, Has fairly now begun, Is Waking them to Stay Every Mother's Son.

And the Rockies will resound with the fearful Crash Of Heavy thuds upon the Ground, In one Commercial Smash.

At Sixty Odd, you bet, Uncle Sam Won't See Him Want; But Daily Rations He Will Get for Union Saver Grant.

Elmahdi, that Cheeky Reb., 'Mid Saracenic sounds, Gets even on the 'Teb. and Raises "Chinese" to Fifty Thousand pounds.

WINNIPEG. THE RACING RED. WINNIPEG, May 13.—Navigation on the Red and Assiniboine Rivers has fairly opened.

PORT ARTHUR ONT. ONE THOUSAND STRONG. PORT ARTHUR, May 13.—The lake route is open. The steamer Algoma arrived to-day with one thousand passengers. Daily train service commenced between here and Winnipeg yesterday.

QUEBEC. STAND FROM UNDER. MONTREAL, May 13.—The following names of firms have failed. Messrs. W. B. Desmarais & Co., W. M. Dodd, Samuel Woods & Co. and Caspela Stinson & Co.

OTTAWA. SIR CHARLES TUPPER. OTTAWA, May 23.—Sir Charles Tupper will retain his position as High Commissioner. His successor as Minister of Railways has not yet been appointed.

UNITED STATES. NEW YORK, May 13.—Reported great crash in New York, Toronto and Boston commercial houses. It is said that the firm of Grant and Ward have failed, ruining General Grant.

INDIAN HEAD, May 13.—Pia pot and his band are in turbulent condition and threaten an uprising.

EGYPT. A COOL FIFTY THOUSAND. CAIRO, May 13.—El Mahdi wants \$50,000 ransom for General Gordon who is a prisoner.

ENGLAND. INDIGNANT, LONDON. LONDON, May 13.—A public meeting in London has censured the Gladstone Government for its policy in Egyptian affairs.

A volunteer infantry company has been suggested. The formation of an infantry corps here is an excellent idea, and we hope that some of those here who take an interest in such things will take hold and materialize the suggestion.

There are good reasons for the formation of such a company just reasons which need not be given here, but which all of us understand. We are sure the Minister of Militia will render every assistance.

Mr. George Winton, the well known carrier of the Calgary Silver City and Columbia River mail, arrived from the front this morning. He reports having had snow storms in the Columbia River country. The water in the Kicking Horse River was so deep that he had to swim his horse. Work on the tunnel has commenced.

The mail arrives here, once a week reminding one of the good old days when McDougall used to be the man of letters. The mail generally arrives at 5 p. m. The post office hours are 8 p. m., but on mail nights Mr. Bannerman, in order to give the public a chance to answer their letters by the return mail the next morning. The crowd that congregates around the p. o. waiting while the mail is being sorted is not always patient but invariably orderly. By and by, when the compressed air-route is established there will be less waiting and no doubt less sweating. The p. m. is a privileged character. He has a right to swear, and the right from time immemorial is never questioned except by the typical yahoo from Smith's corners, 9th line, 10th concession County Bruce.

SHEEP CREEK. GLEN'S FARM. A Picturesque Spot.

Nor-Western Representatives Pay B a Visit and Interview Mr. Glen at Home. The sky was not the "emerald blue" on Saturday afternoon as Mickle, well known all over as a "Western Twentier," drew up to the door of the Nor-Western office and enquired if we were ready.

It was a beautiful, not a cloudy, but a buckboard, not a buggy. This was the Nor-Western's first trip on in the country it was not taken without a due regard to the importance of correct observation, but as we did not go on mere specimens hunting the various relics of departed animal life which are plentifully scattered on the prairie were left undisturbed. Our road lay across the Elbow, crossing which we turned sharply to the right and pursued a southerly direction for a short distance on the Fort McLeod trail.

The Nor-Western was ready, and the clouds ominous looking overhead were ready too—that is to say, they were prepared for business and might enter into the water traffic at any moment. Mr. Glen, the owner of the place, the line they call a "gun" coat but what matter of fact Canada is called a Macintosh. He also secured, as a driver. We once expanded all we had on Charles Douglas' International wind splitter while making a trip to Dominion City, and that was enough. The incident may be worth stating.

China in the palm days of the Quadrilateral invested in a pony swift footed, frisky, putting little pony' think of the tender sex. She used to go like an express down an incline, and on account of the white ace which she bore, and the speed with which she made when she liked she got the name of being "the bald face wind splitter." She had a habit, occasionally indulged in, of suddenly punctuating a trip with an unnecessary period whenever she took the notion. A' out midway between Emerson and Dominion City while we were in a great hurry to file an appearance at the Agricultural Society because the usual secretary had suddenly died and we had to take a horse to close a paragraph of the road by inserting a tremendously large period. We knew there was no use to use the walk. That would be fatal to the pony. We recalled a few choice epithets of which we in our anxiety had heard much with success by Minnesota stage drivers. It was no go. We quoted a few passages of sacred text, but they fell as ineffectually on Baidy as they would upon an average Sunday afternoon congregation. We repeated "The Charge of the Light Brigade" but Baidy was unmoved. Having exhausted all the methods which are not usually used by human in general we began to feel in our pocket to see if we had any candy, but we had no candy. Baidy stood regardless. We finally got out and carried Baidy, threw our arms around Baidy's neck and kissed Baidy two or three times. Would you believe it, she then proceeded to gallop. We had a hard time to get aboard before Baidy was off like a swallow from a telegraph line, and she never stopped till she came to Martin's Hotel. Baidy was a coquette, a regular little flirt and that was one of her little tricks to get petted. But there was something else in the air which she perceived ahead of us on Saturday. A real matter of fact coach horse behind which you may feel as safe as if you were sitting in an open field. Old matter of fact took his time to everything, and did not grudge the time.

As this was the Nor-Western's first trip out in the country it was not undertaken without a due regard to the importance of correct observation, but as we did not go on mere specimens hunting the various relics of departed animal life which are plentifully scattered over the prairie, were left undisturbed. Our road lay across the Elbow, crossing which we turned sharply to the right and pursued a southerly direction for a short distance on the Fort McLeod trail. Then we descended and followed the bend of the Bow through a broad valley. On our right lay that friendly stream, on our left the "Teb." and hills rose with picturesque beauty their tops covered with the rich verdure of spring, while herds roamed the long drawn vale between. Mr. Larkin was delighted. There the soil is not of the richest character but it is not deep, and here and there it is covered with large boulders and a guard indicating that at one time and not remote either the soil is turned up revealing a dark sandy improve as we get along and when we arrive at Mr. Geddes we discover a great improvement in the quality of the soil. Mr. Geddes meets us with the courtesies of the gentleman for such he is, and we are invited to his parlor where we have a long and instructive conversation about the ranches, stock raising and the country generally. Mr. Geddes is a substantial farmer and stockman. He came to this country three years ago with upwards of two hundred head of stock and a large outfit. He came from Waterloo Ont., and first located on the Ghost River. Subsequently he moved to this vicinity. When we entered his house it struck us as being a home in all respects, besides the regular carpeting some splendid bear and goat skins were stretched upon the floor in regular Russian style. The parlor bristled with a large quantity of refinement and the unmistakable refinement of the well bred lady—a fact which was quite evident when Mr. Geddes introduced Mr. Larkin and myself to Mrs. Geddes. Innumerable were the questions we put to Mr. Geddes respecting the resources of the country and the wants of it. The questions and answers would fill a volume. Speaking of the ill luck of the Cochrane Ranch Mr. Geddes said that a great deal of it in fact the whole of the loss was due to a misconception of the country and to improper management. The cattle were disturbed too much by being driven back and forth too much. Had they been allowed to roam at their own will the disaster would not have happened. Indeed this seems to be the general impression in the neighborhood. Mr. Geddes has a considerable tract under cultivation. Wheat, barley and oats can be raised to perfection notwithstanding erroneous opinions to the contrary. Of course stock raising is next to an experiment so far. Mr. Geddes is going to introduce sheep, but he says protection against Indian dogs will be needed.

GLEICHEN. To the Editor of the Nor-Western.—Thinking that you would like to be informed of any progress in the great north-west I will write you a few lines in regard to Gleichchen which is situated fifty-four miles east of Calgary, and is the east division point of Calgary section, C.P.R. There is here built by the R. W. a roadside house for 12 locomotives, depot, coal shed, ice house, bank house, dwelling, and a large number of other buildings. There are employed here from thirty to forty men. Business is good here. We have one store and three boarding houses, all No. 1 in their class. The land in this neighbourhood is a black loam with one or two, and pronounced by competent judges as No. 1. The C.P.R. Land Department opened a large herd field and has sown the same this Spring with wheat, oats and peas, and the crops are now coming up and are in splendid condition. I consider it a very wise act of the Commissioner of the Land Department in opening up these lands for it is success, which they undoubtedly will be it will do more to settle this country than anything else could have done. On agricultural success depends the growth of the north-west. I predict for this country a glorious future. The land is good, the climate (if it is such as to be L'vontable at present) is changing for the better. With cultivation we will have more than wheat follows the Indian and Buffalo as they retreat to the west and north, and in a few years hence you will see thirty villages and prosperous farms, with many houses in groups of three and five, where to-day is nothing but good pasture land, the wealth of the north-west.

Respectfully yours, Gleichchen, May 2, 1884.

SEASON 1884.

A SPLENDID GREY HORSE, "YOUNG PERCHERON NORMAN,"

Suitable for getting a good calf for this country. Stands at S. H. May's farm, Elbow River, Terr. Concession 2, \$2.00 each service. Apply to KING & CO. Calgary.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE SUMMER CLIMATE OF ALBERTA.

To the Editor of the Nor-Western.—In your issue of April 29th I gave an account of the winter climate of Alberta, and purpose mentioning a few facts concerning the summer climate and its adaptability for farming. Very many erroneous ideas prevail as to the kind of weather we have up here in summer. You will hear some say the summer frosts are fatal to all vegetation—others will say that there is no rain here in the summer and consequently all is parched, and you will also hear that there is no really hot weather. All of these statements are more or less false. As to summer frosts—a question which is being constantly talked about in many quarters—they are not fatal to all vegetation, if any, as is simply proved by the success experienced by Mr. Glen, Volchok of Sheep Creek, and Mr. Livingston of the Elbow River about four miles from Calgary. These are the only old settlers who have farmed up here for any length of time, having been here nine eight and ten years respectively. If the summer frosts were so serious as many detractors of this magnificent country try to make them to be, it is evident that these old settlers would have suffered from them. Yet notwithstanding these summer frosts they have always been most successful. Year after year, without exception, Mr. John Glen has grown the largest and finest flavored potatoes to be seen anywhere in Canada, as well as the most productive crops of peas, corn, cabbage, oats, wheat and clover. The same success in a more or less degree has attended the efforts of Messrs. Livingstone and Volchok. It is evident that these facts are far better evidence than the wild, and in nearly every case inexperienced, assertions expressed by people who do not know what they are talking about or who circulate these statements for certain interested motives. I have heard some persons say that these three old settlers are exceptions, but why should they be exceptions? In the past and until last year they composed the agricultural community of this district, and besides, these men were not brought up to the avocation of a farmer consequently they only receive the same amount of success as would attend the efforts of any careful and industrious farmer who is not afraid of hard work to begin with, and secondly, as regards rainfall in this country in spring and summer; of course one year is not a criterion of the other, but speaking generally rain falls to a small extent during April and the first part of May, but June and first half of July is the rainy season if it can be so called; but it must be admitted that this country is essentially a dry one, and often there is not sufficient rain to satisfy a farmer.

As to the heat in summer, in many days in June, July and August the thermometer will often register 85 to 90 in the shade, and from 120 to 125 in the sun; but these are the most unfavorable advantages that can be met with in this country—no matter how hot the sun is, there is always more or less of a breeze, and the other advantage consists in the nights always being cool, so much so that one never has to dispense with all the blankets. In fact, speaking generally of our summer and early fall in this province, it may be said that it is incomparably superior to any other part of British North America and especially so in every sense of the word to Manitoba.

That universally dreaded insect the mosquito is unfortunately not conspicuous by its absence especially along the river, a zebra and sloughs as our newly arrived citizens of Calgary will find out to their cost, but they can keep their homes entirely free from these unwelcome visitors by burning a small quantity of Peruvian Camomile powder in a saucer or tin; this should be generally known as it is absolutely certain to be effective. As to the soil of this district, Calgary and north to the Red Deer River is known to be stony, but with some exceptions conspicuous amongst which is Sergeant Danne's valuable homestead quarter-section, about one mile north of the town on section 22. Here the soil is of splendid quality—a rich loam, especially suitable for root crops; and on the gallant Sergeant's farm there is not a stone to be found. This property would be a mine of wealth to a market gardener supplying Calgary. Beyond this limit the soil all around Calgary and as far south as McLeod, especially suitable for root crops; and of magnificent quality, a rich, dark loam with either gravel or clay subsoil, very prolific and easily worked.

As to pasturage it is unnecessary to say anything about it as it is so widely known as a sufficient range country, and no further word of praise is necessary. With all these numerous advantages in a country where one can also enjoy the countless benefits of perfect health owing to the extraordinary purity of the atmosphere and water, and where no epidemic is known, and in the midst of beautiful scenery surely should be the destination of thousands of British and Canadian emigrants instead of the bleak and terribly severe climate of Manitoba, and where the eye is wearied with a continuous and monotonous stretch of flat and treeless prairie.

Any British or Canadian farmer (or any one intending to farm and knowing something about it) who can command \$200 (\$1000) after paying his expenses to Calgary, could comfortably start farming on a homestead and pre-emption (320 acres). There is plenty of land for the money, and no one would regret having made the province of Alberta their future home.

EDWIN R. RODGERS. RODGERS & GRANT, HARDWARE MERCHANTS, Opposite P.O. CALGARY, N.W.T.

The largest and best selected stock west of Winnipeg. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. N. 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. Shops—Section 15, opposite the P.O. and East Bank of Elbow. Orders left at Thos. Botterill's Hardware store will receive immediate attention, mgl-gy.

A Young Girl. Desires a Situation in an Hotel or Store. Has had two year's experience and very good references. Silver City Holt City not objected to. Apply by letter only to A. B. C., office of this paper.

NOTICE. A Sitting of the Second Judicial District Court, Calgary Division will be held on the 19th day of June, A.D. 1884. Court will open at 11 o'clock a.m. on that day. T. DOWLING, Clerk of the Court.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the late firm of WILKINSON & LINDSAY, book-keepers at Calgary, have made an assignment of all the partnership estate and effects, and also of their individual estate and effects, in trust for all their creditors, either individually or as members of said firm, and all persons having claims against the said partnership, or either of the said individual members of the said firm, are requested to send in their names, residences, and particulars of claims, with vouchers attached, to the undersigned at Calgary, Solicitors for the said Trustee, on or before the Fifth Day of June, A.D. 1884. And notice is hereby given that after the said date, the said Trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of said firm, and the individual assets of the members of said firm, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given, and that he will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons whose claims he shall not have notice of.

H. BLEECKER, Solicitor for Trustee. Dated at Calgary, April 26th, 1884.

ROYAL MAIL LINE.

PASSENGER AND EXPRESS

BETWEEN

Calgary and Fort McLeod

Leaving Calgary on Thursday at 9 a.m., arriving at Fort McLeod on Wednesday at 4 p.m.

For further particulars apply to—

KING & COMPANY, Agents, Calgary.

WINDER & COMPANY, Agents, Fort McLeod.

Californian Fruit

JUST ARRIVED

Tomatoes, Bananas, Pine Apples, Grapes, Oranges, Lemons, Apples.

A full line of confectionery and Fancy biscuits always in stock.

Geo. L. Fraser, STEPHEN AVE., CALGARY, ALBA.

A. GRANT. RODGERS & GRANT, HARDWARE MERCHANTS, Opposite P.O. CALGARY, N.W.T.

The largest and best selected stock west of Winnipeg. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

J. N. 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. Shops—Section 15, opposite the P.O. and East Bank of Elbow. Orders left at Thos. Botterill's Hardware store will receive immediate attention, mgl-gy.

A Young Girl. Desires a Situation in an Hotel or Store. Has had two year's experience and very good references. Silver City Holt City not objected to. Apply by letter only to A. B. C., office of this paper.

NOTICE. A Sitting of the Second Judicial District Court, Calgary Division will be held on the 19th day of June, A.D. 1884. Court will open at 11 o'clock a.m. on that day. T. DOWLING, Clerk of the Court.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the late firm of WILKINSON & LINDSAY, book-keepers at Calgary, have made an assignment of all the partnership estate and effects, and also of their individual estate and effects, in trust for all their creditors, either individually or as members of said firm, and all persons having claims against the said partnership, or either of the said individual members of the said firm, are requested to send in their names, residences, and particulars of claims, with vouchers attached, to the undersigned at Calgary, Solicitors for the said Trustee, on or before the Fifth Day of June, A.D. 1884. And notice is hereby given that after the said date, the said Trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of said firm, and the individual assets of the members of said firm, among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have been given, and that he will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons whose claims he shall not have notice of.

H. BLEECKER, Solicitor for Trustee. Dated at Calgary, April 26th, 1884.

G. C. KING & CO. Calgary, Red Deer and Silver City. Alberta. We have removed our large stock of General Merchandise to our new premises Atlantic Avenue, and we are opening with our Spring Assortment, and we will sell at prices that defy competition.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including various notices and advertisements.