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# THE COLONIST.

A Monthly Magazine Devoted to the Interests of Manitoba and the Territories.

VOL. 7. NO. 2.

WINNIPEG, JULY, 1892.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

REGINA will send a car of Assiniboia flour to St. John's, Newfoundland, for the fire sufferers.

THE C. P. R. photographic car has been travelling in the Mountain and Pacific divisions taking a new series of views.

JULIUS SIMENS is on his way to Indiana where he will work among the Mennonites in the interests of immigration to Manitoba.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made with the C. P. R. to run trains every twenty minutes to the grounds during the Winnipeg exhibition week.

H. U. Beck, representing John Martin & Co., military tailors and outfitters, of Montreal, was in Winnipeg in the early part of this month.

A PARTY of Seattle school teachers, 18 in number, passed through Winnipeg in the latter part of June. They were taking a vacation pleasure trip and were travelling in a private car.

A MONTREAL despatch of June 28th said that the first steamer of the new Montreal West India line had arrived at that port with a cargo of fruit from Jamaica.

THE Ontario Government have decided to set up a factory for the manufacture of binding twine in Central prison, the prisoners to furnish the labor required. This will greatly reduce the cost of twine to the farmers.

MINNESOTA was visited by fire early in this month with disastrous results. The Brunswick Hotel and most of its contents; a livery stable and a storehouse were burned to the ground. The loss reached nearly two thousand dollars.

E. MEY, a prominent citizen of Leipzig, Germany, has been touring in Canada this month. While in Manitoba he purchased 1,000 acres of land near Niverville, on which he intends to carry on farming operations. His son will manage the farm for him. He was delighted with Manitoba.

MR HENRY SWAN, of Swan Bros., Toronto, is taking an extended trip through Manitoba and the Territories. In a letter to a friend in Toronto he says of the country: "Letters and books can give no adequate idea of the country; it must be seen in order to become fairly impressed with its greatness." Mr. Swan goes through to the Pacific coast.

A PARTY of seventeen delegates from the state of Nebraska arrived at Winnipeg on July

7th, under the leadership of H. H. Smith. These men have come to inspect the various districts of Western Canada, with a view of picking out a suitable location for the people whom they represent. They will visit the Edmonton, Prince Albert and Lake Dauphin districts.

A NUMBER of Chinamen arrived in Winnipeg recently from Gretna, from which point they had been attempting to get into the United States. They claim to have certificates of residence in the States and have only been home to China on a visit. The American officials will not recognize their certificates, as they think they were not issued to these men.

STARTING off to a summer resort, or for a week's fishing, or upon a tramp with a gun, or to visit your relations in the country, there is one companion that you will not regret taking with you—a copy of the July *Cosmopolitan*. It contains a wide range of subjects for summer reading—twenty-two articles, mostly illustrated. Stop at your newdealers and carry away a copy of this splendidly illustrated monthly.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway has issued notice to grain shippers asking them to take immediate delivery of grain in elevators, on account of bad English markets. Shipments of grain from Montreal have fallen off, and exporters are keeping their grain in elevators. The weather has been unfavorable for its keep lately, and the railway companies are afraid it will spoil.

MANITOBA had the proud distinction of winning the banner which the United Societies of Christian Endeavor awarded at the convention held in New York this month for greatest proportionate increase in membership of any province, state, colony or principality, during the past year. It is the custom of the society to award such a banner at the yearly international convention. This is the first time that it has been awarded outside of the United States.

JOHN McQUEER, one of the British farmers delegates to Canada, whose report to the Dominion Government was withheld from publication, states that although he has condemned the maritime provinces as a field for British emigration, he will urge upon his countrymen the advantages of Manitoba as an agricultural country. He thinks that Great Britain is the natural market for Manitoba, while the United States is the natural market for the maritime provinces.

DURING the month of June the C. P. R. land department disposed of 48,500 acres of land in Manitoba and the Territories, for which they received \$185,000. For the corresponding period of last year 8,000 acres were sold, which brought the company \$34,000. Since the immigration season opened over 30,000 acres have been sold at an average of \$3 an acre to American immigrants alone. The majority of these people went to the Saskatchewan Valley and Battle River districts, and some to southwestern Assiniboia.

ON and after July 1st, the limits of size for packets of patterns or samples of merchandise addressed to all countries in the Postal Union will be as follows: 12 inches in length, 8 inches in width, 4 inches in depth. For packets made up in the form of a roll the limits will be 12 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter. The maximum weight allowed for pattern or sample packets will be 12 ozs. in the case of those sent to the undermentioned countries: Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Congo Free State, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Holland, Honduras (Republic of), Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxemburg, Mexico, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, Serbia, Siam, Spain, Switzerland, Tunis, United States and Venezuela. In the case of all other foreign countries the limit of weight will be 8 ozs.

THE month of August next is expected to bring important if not wonderful and sensational developments in the study of our mysterious heavenly little kinswoman. August 5 next, Mars will arrive at a point directly opposite this earth, which it reaches but once in 15 years, when the distance between the two planets will be reduced from 141,000,000 to 35,000,000 miles. Upon that night a thousand telescopes will be levelled at the planet, which will repose in refulgent beauty in the southern skies, and a thousand eyes will seek to pierce the veil of distance that conceals the knowledge for which science thirsts. Wonderful results are expected by reason of the marvellous improvements that have been made in astronomical instruments within 15 years and since the last most favorable observation was made. With the powerful lenses and the photographic appliances of to-day, it will be as if the far away visitor, tempted by curiosity, had drawn nearer to the earth than ever. Although Mars will be 35,000,000 miles away, the powerful Lick telescope will magnify her to a size as if viewed at a distance of but 17,500 miles.

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AND THE TERRITORIES.

Seventh Year of Publication.

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WINNIPEG, JULY, 1892.

## IMPROVING OUR COUNTRY TOWNS.

In these days of progress and improvement very little is left undone which is at all calculated to elevate the physical or intellectual conditions of men. Scattered throughout every civilized country there are organizations and institutions having objects in view which cover almost the entire range of human effort in the direction of improvement. These may not be so many or so highly developed in the western as in the eastern parts of North America, but if they are not, it is only because the necessity for them is not so keenly felt when the population is more scattered.

There is one institution, however, which is now well-established in the eastern parts of the United States, for which we think there is almost a crying need in the prairie parts of Western Canada. We refer to the town improvement societies which are accomplishing so much good in the direction of beautifying towns and villages. If the communities of Manitoba and the Territories, especially those which are situated on the flat prairies, where there is nothing to be seen within the bounds of the horizon but flat uninteresting prairie with occasional farm buildings, had an energetic society of this kind working in their midst, how much sooner they would lose that uninviting appearance so characteristic of most of them at present.

We have an idea that if the people of these towns, both men and maidens, would get together and form an energetic improvement society much good would result. They could at first spend some time in getting a comprehensive grasp of the needs of their village or town, whatever it might be, discussing ways and means and different plans of action, and by the time they were in shape to begin actual work, they would have the interest and sympathy of the entire community. We do not want to be understood as advocating that any of the actual work involved in these improvements be done by the members themselves, or at their expense, at least not any more than was done about their own properties, that would be too much to ask, but merely that they use their influence, individually and as a body, towards inducing the authorities to do it. It might even be within the range of possibilities if the right way was taken, to get all the people of the town, whether members of the society or not, to contribute something toward

a general fund to help on the work, they would only need to see that the work was in the interests of the community as a whole. If only in the matter of tree-planting, the expenditure would amply repay the community in a few years for its outlay. How much more inviting would a town appear to a traveller or homeseeker, which had its thoroughfares and public and private properties lined with healthy shade trees, than one without any such adornment.

We hope that what we have said on this subject will at least commend it to the careful consideration of the people in the country places of Manitoba.

## MANITOBA'S FUEL SUPPLY.

The Manitoba Government is to be commended for the wise legislation by which it has secured for the people of Winnipeg and the province generally a plentiful supply of cheap fuel. It will be remembered that last year the Government made an agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to construct a branch line to the coal fields of the Souris district in southern Assiniboia. At the same time an understanding was come to with the Dominion Coal Company whereby they would mine and market the coal. As soon as these matters were arranged immediate steps were taken to put the scheme in operation. The C. P. R. with its characteristic zeal at once commenced to build the railway. The work has been carried on as rapidly as possible until the road was completed, and during the first week of this month the first car-load of the new fuel was brought into Winnipeg.

One effect of the opening of these mines will be the immediate cheapening of fuel. Coal that has heretofore been sold at \$7 a ton on track at Winnipeg will in competition with this be only worth \$4. The coal is said to be of good quality the best that is to be found within a paying distance of this market. The province now has this question of fuel supply practically settled, manufactures will no longer be hampered by the want of it and householders will owe a debt of gratitude to those who have been instrumental in getting such a material reduction in cost of this necessary article.

## TWO WAYS TO DO IT.

What a contrast there is between the method pursued by the Dominion Government in carrying on its immigration work and that of the Manitoba Government. Take, for instance, the season of 1892, which is admitted to be the best in Canada's history. The Dominion Government made no particular effort to take advantage of the advertisement afforded by the wonderful crop of 1891. The same old sing-song routine was kept up, foreign agents became if anything more listless and all the golden opportunities were let slip. No one seems to have any very distinct idea of what the Government was trying to do, there was an uncertainty about the matter which was not calculated to make their efforts of any very great benefit to the country. Late in the season the charge of this work was transferred from one department of the Government

to another, and following on that move came the announcement that the agency system was to be abolished. We do not pretend to say that these were not good moves, the latter had at least the recommendation that it would effect a great saving to the country, but we do think that it is about time the Ottawa Government came to some decision as to how much it is going to help in the work of peopling the vacant farm lands of Canada. Instead of being the leader in the work it is overshadowed by the Provincial Governments and private corporations.

How differently the Manitoba Government is treating this matter. No sooner did the men who composed it get into power than they recognized the necessity of having an efficient Immigration department. No time was lost in getting things into shape and with Premier Greenway as Minister of Agriculture and Immigration an improvement was at once made. The work done during the past season has been especially fruitful as the crowds of settlers coming into the country testify.

The results of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's work is also an example of what can be done by the systematic carrying out of a definite plan.

There is some reason to believe that no further cause for complaint against the work of the Dominion Government will exist as the prominence which has been given to this question of population by the Canadian press and Canadian people since the taking of the census, has awakened it to the real necessity of doing something. Let us hope that henceforth the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the Hudson's Bay Company, the C. P. R., and all Canadian railways and land holding corporations will be found working hand in hand for the peopling and development of this glorious Dominion.

## OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Manitobans generally, and Winnipeggers in particular, have had their attention particularly attracted towards their public educational institutions during the past few weeks, the midsummer examinations and closing exercises being the attraction.

Few people who are not directly connected with this branch of the public service understand the extent to which the public school system of Manitoba has been developed within the past few years. As a system it has now very nearly reached perfection, and will be still nearer it when the bill of the provincial legislature doing away with separate schools for Protestant and Catholic children have been made law. Manitobans seem to be unanimously resolved that they will have the very best school system that brains can invent, or money buy.

It seems now to be a popular fad with Canadians to bestow on the cities of the Dominion distinctive titles. We have Toronto, "The Queen City"; New Westminster, "The Royal City"; Brandon, "The Wheat City"; and numbers of others. Winnipeg although already given the title, "The Prairie City," should be called "The School City." It has already earned more than a local fame

for the number and excellence of its schools; the central school is one of the finest buildings of the kind in Canada.

During the year just passed, one of the largest and best equipped of the city's school buildings was burned. This necessitated the transferring of a number of scholars to others, and the fitting up of temporary quarters for the rest. This building is being replaced by a much larger and finer structure. The most important event of the year was the opening this spring of the new Normal School, a very handsome and well appointed building.

One of our news items of this month relates to the Manitoba School Exhibit at the Dominion Teachers' Association meeting in Montreal. This exhibit was particularly admired by the teachers in attendance.

Late in the month of June the united schools gave a grand concert in the city. The children were in training for this for some time previous, and when the night for the concert came, were in almost perfect practice. The affair was attended by a very large number of people, and was pronounced one of the best concerts ever given in the city. There were over five hundred children singing in the choruses.

When the time for the promotion examinations came, the scholars were in a better state of preparation than ever had been the case before, and the results were very satisfactory to scholars, teachers and parents. It is expected that 1892-93 will be a banner year in the history of Manitoba's public schools.

### THE EXHIBITION.

This is the month set for the holding of the great Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 25 to 29. Last year the first in which an exhibition of this kind was ever held, the last days of September and the first of October were chosen. Experience showed, however, that these were not suitable, partly on account of the uncertainty of the weather at that season and partly because the farmers are just then busy with their fall work and as these are the people whom it is most desired to interest their convenience had to be considered. It was therefore thought wise to hold the Exhibition in July. This is only an experiment, however, and if it does not prove a success another change will have to be made.

The directors of the Exhibition Association have been able to work to better advantage this year. They gained a lot of experience during the time they were arranging the details of last year's show which they have turned to good account. The work was commenced early; an energetic secretary and manager was appointed; and a thorough system of advertising adopted. The result has been greatly increased chances for a successful show.

The grounds will be opened on Saturday and Monday, July 23 and 25, for the reception of exhibits, which are expected to be all in place by Monday night. Tuesday will be judges day and Wednesday will be the day of formal opening. President MacDonald will make the opening address. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday will be the people's days. An excellent programme has been arranged, which will

cover these and will include many events of importance.

It is expected that many eastern people will be in the city at the time, among them not a few home-seekers. These will be able to gather from the exhibition a fairly good idea of what Manitoba and the Territories are capable of producing and what the merits of the respective districts are. This exhibition will in itself thus be an education for everybody.

It is almost certain that every district in Manitoba and the Territories will be well represented at this show. The inhabitants of these recognize too well the great advantages in the way of advertising to be gained from exhibiting to miss the opportunity. There will be no excuse for such if they do not exhibit. The railway companies have all agreed to carry exhibits free both ways so that there is only a very small amount of trouble or expense to the exhibitor.

And now nothing remains but to await with patience the eventful week, and to pray for fine weather. That is the main thing needful to insure success.

### A YEAR OF ELECTIONS.

In the English speaking world this is to be a year of elections. The great contest for seats in the British House of Commons; the United States presidential elections; and in our own little province the Legislative elections, are all to be decided in 1892. In Britain a House of Commons having a membership of about 670 has to be chosen, in fact is already chosen as at the time of writing the returns were nearly all in. This election had probably the most momentous issues at stake of all, and in a way effects the future of the whole world. Mr. Gladstone, "the Grand Old Man" at the head of the Irish Home Rule party is making a final struggle for Irish freedom. Representing as he does the most enlightened principles in politics, it is little wonder that this great warrior has won to such a large extent the sympathy of Britain. If he gets in with a working majority a radical change will at once be made in the methods of governing the isles of Britain. What these changes will be it is too soon yet to predict but Ireland will be given Home Rule that is certain. He has had to fight against some powerful forces. The Conservative party is at present enjoying a certain measure of popularity in Britain and not without reason. Their government during the six year term just expired, has been marked by much wise legislation and careful attention to both home and foreign matters. Their defeat, if they suffer one, will be due more to a desire which the electors have to give Home Rule and Mr. Gladstone a chance than to any great antipathy which they have for the Conservatives or their methods.

In the United States we see a totally different state of affairs. Here we find that the questions which are to be decided by the elections are not so much of an interior as an exterior nature. Protection or Free Trade? Shall they maintain a great wall about themselves and shut out the rest of the world from participating in any of the benefits arising from the existence of the United States, or shall they throw open their markets to all

nations and buy and sell freely with every man. That is the principle involved in the settlement of this tariff question, although we do say that either of the contending parties are committed to the carrying out of such. Questions relating to the currency of the United States will also be made to do duty as vote catchers, but they will, of course, be subservient to the great issue.

In Manitoba, another entirely different matter depends upon the result of the election. With us it is whether or not is the Government carrying out the wishes of the people in its school legislation. Their bill to abolish the system of giving Government assistance to two different sets of schools was such an unusual thing in the way of legislation as effected so seriously the interests of the inhabitants of our province that this has been made the principal issue at stake. The facts in connection with the agitation for the restoration of the old system are too well known to bear a repetition. A case involving the constitutionality of such legislation is now before the Privy Council in England, their decision may forever close the argument. That the Government will be supported by a majority of the people at the coming election there is very little doubt.

### Editorial Notes.

The death of Premier Robson, of British Columbia, deprived that province of one of its ablest statesmen.

SINCE we last addressed our readers the two greatest preliminary events in the United States presidential contest have come off. The party nomination convention of the Republicans was held at Minneapolis, and turned out to be a most brilliant affair, that of the Democrats was held at Chicago, and was not so brilliant. The Republicans, the party now in power, have managed the ship of state with singular ability and success, but in a manner which has antagonized to the United States some of the most influential of foreign nations. Their convention resulted in the nomination of Benjamin Harrison to be the party's candidate for the Presidency. The Democrats are to follow out the analogy, the party out of power. They represent the most advanced thought of the American people in many respects. At their convention held in Chicago, they choose Ex-President Grover Cleveland to be their candidate for the Presidency. He is certainly the strongest man in their ranks. The two parties are ranging up on a number of important questions effecting the future of the United States, but probably the most important of these, and the one that will be made the issue at the coming elections is: Protection or Free Trade? The Republicans are committed to a policy of protection, the Democrats to one of free trade.

The hides of Galloway and polled cattle are being used to make robes in place of the now nearly extinct buffalo.

The Prince Edward Island lobster catch is reported to be a failure, less than half the catch of last year having been taken.

## Prissie's Venture.

(Continued from last month).

After watching for awhile the crowd out to do their Saturday night shopping, Prissie returned to her room and in a short time was in a sound sleep.

The next evening the church bells reminded her that she ought to go to church if she wanted to begin a night in her new life. She looked out of her window and from every point saw people streaming, coming and going in all directions, and remembering she had heard it remarked that Winnipeg's population was a church-going one, and that every Sunday evening the majority was to be found in one or other of the many places of worship, she started off and soon found herself in one, and settled in a seat in the gallery where she could see everything. What struck her most was the comparative youth of the congregation, very few old people, more middle aged people and a great many young men.

Prissie thought of the church in the little country town at home where pew after pew was occupied by grey haired heads of families, their joints stiffened and their faces wrinkled by the hard road they had hewed for themselves through the forests of Ontario, and whose fire-side circles had in many cases been broken to help form the pioneers of the Prairie Province, and said to herself "There is, there must be a glorious future in store for this new country with its wealth of young ardent lives filled with hope and golden dreams of the future." Service began and Prissie listened while the pastor prayed for "the stranger within our gates," and besought that "the many souls deprived of the safeguards of home might be strengthened in the right way," and she realised that there were battles to be fought and hard places to go through, no matter where one's lot was cast.

The next day Prissie said to herself that the first thing to be done was to secure a boarding-house, so getting a few addresses from the morning paper, as soon as breakfast was over she sallied forth. Oh, the weary work she had. One place was too big and noisy, another too small, here she could get board but no room, and there a room but must get her meals outside. The distinguishing feature of another place was six small children and a strong smell of onions, and it was not overly clean to boot, at the next place every room was arranged with mathematical precision and at the door a mathematically arranged landlady (all angles), requested her in an acidulated voice to "wipe her feet on the mat" and wanted so much money for her room that Prissie felt it was beyond her purse. All morning she tramped around, and after dinner began again. It seemed to her that all the places she did not like were ready to have her, and all the places she cared to go to had been filled by some one before her or she was told that gentlemen boarders were preferred. The latter was the case so often that at last she asked one old lady who had quite taken her fancy, and who had replied in that way, "Why do you prefer gentlemen to occupy your rooms? Do you think because I am a girl that I am more likely to run off with your spoons, to ruin your furniture, to corrupt your servants

or to disgrace your house in any way than if I was a young man? I have always been under the impression that the reverse was the case." The old lady looked quietly at her for a moment, and replied with a smile: "My dear, the only girl boarder I ever had was always around the house, and would even hunt me up in the kitchen if she got tired of her own company; had a gentleman friend who came to see her at least three nights a week, when they monopolised the parlor, and she was always musing around in her bedroom washing handkerchiefs, lace, etc. that she would forget to send to the laundry with the rest of her washing, and then borrowing my flat irons to do them up, so I came to the conclusion I would rent my two rooms to gentlemen only." Prissie wished with all her heart she could stay, as it was to her the most homelike place she had come to, so she began to explain that she hoped after awhile to be too busy to gossip, that she would endeavour not to offend in the matter of washing, and as for the lover, here she smiled and said: "I will be perfectly satisfied that my stay with you will not soon be cut short if you will agree to take me until you see symptoms, of something of the sort." The old lady smiled and wavered. Prissie told where she came from and what she wanted to do, with such earnestness that at last it melted her heart and arrangements were made and Prissie went back to the hotel tired, but victorious. Next evening saw her installed in her little box of a room, not much space to spare but everything neat and clean, and even pretty with snowy curtains at the window. The next morning she arose, went down to breakfast and was introduced to her fellow boarder Mr. Currie by name, and then about nine o'clock after having again scanned the advertising columns of the morning paper, started out to seek her fortune. The first place of business she went to was a dry goods store, where a clerk for the glove counter was wanted. The first question "Have you had any experience?" debarred her from that place. The next was a stationery store, where the wages were so small and the proprietor so pompous, that Prissie thought to herself that he would soon be asking his employees for money for letting them have the honor of working for him, instead of paying them for their services. Then she found herself in a large office full of clerks, she felt a great desire to become one of such a busy and apparently flourishing establishment, but her inability to write shorthand was the barrier this time. The last address she had on her list took her to a smart office on the first flat of a large building on Main street. She went in the door and at once started back in amazement. The office was full, sitting, standing, propping themselves up against the wall there, all sorts and sizes of girls, pretty and plain, ladylike and vulgar, well dressed and shabby, and seated at his desk, leaning back in his chair, talking to a red checked girl with a quid of gum in her mouth, sat the manager, very suave, rather handsome, a trifle amused, and from time to time casting a glance around the room with the air of an eastern Prince in his harem. Prissie counted the girls, made them ten and could see another coming and deciding there was not much chance for her, stopped out and went home to lunch,

tired in body and mind. There is no need to tell of the days following of which this was a sample. When every day she went out and every night returned no nearer, apparently, to the desired end. Weeks passed and one day she came back in the afternoon and sat down in her room and began to wonder if after all she had made a mistake, and if she had better go home and acknowledge that her venture had failed. Home—she said the word over softly to herself and it conjured up happy carefree days, dear familiar faces, her father's grave, why she could hear the meadow lark whistling and the bees humming around their hives in the old garden, could smell the clover fields and see the trees in her favorite nook bending their tops to the caresses of the wind. How she wished she was there. It was a little cove sheltered by giant beeches, one particular tree grew out so far and so low over the water that many a time she had clambered out with the book and sat there sending leaves floating on the current, or silently watching the minnows darting in and out. There grew brown rushes and great white spotless water lilies, whose golden hearts glowed and gleamed in the summer sun, and sadly she wondered how often the flowers would bud and grow into beauty and fall, how many summer days that sunny brook would dimple and splash over its pebbly bed, how many times the birds would build their nests, rear their broods and fly southward before she might be there again, and came to herself with a start to realize that the tears were chasing one another down her cheeks, that her head ached and her heart felt heavy, that in short she was homo-sick. Then she cried and felt better after the manner of womankind, bathed her face and sat down to scold herself. She thought: "Now Prissie Strong, what is the matter with you? You expected difficulties, you have had your expectations realized. You did not hope to find a situation waiting for you around the first corner you turned and you have not yet turned the corner to it, you have a nice boarding house, you like the place, you have made a few friends, you mean to succeed and what are you crying about?" and setting her lips firmly as was her habit, she went down to tea. Mr. Currie was at the table. He looked at her as she came in and noted with a sympathetic eye the tired face, the slightly reddened eyelids and the fixed lips. He was a quiet young man but a keen observer, and although he had not spoken very many words to her he felt interested in the result of her quest for employment, which the landlady had told him of. He saw that this evening she was a little discouraged, and wondered if he could help her any. At last he said with a sigh: "I have to go back to the office to-night. We are very busy. I think the old man will have to get a copyist." A light leaped into Prissie's face as she asked quietly: "Where is your office?" He told her, and you may be sure the next morning found her in the manager's room waiting to speak with him. In a few words she stated her business. He was a little abrupt old man, who looked at her with his sharp grey eyes and then said: "Hump, so I want a copyist, do I. Well supposing I do, what makes you think you'll suit? All girls' brains are made for, so far as I can see, is to think about

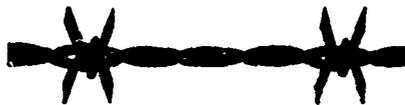
"beaus and bonnets." Prissie turned scarlet with indignation, drew herself up and said: "Sir, your ideas of woman's capabilities belong to the last century. You would find if you kept up with the times that woman is fast coming to the front in every line of business and every profession that is open to her. Your ignorance is deplorable and your rudeness is insulting." And she walked out leaving the old man very much astonished to chuckle and say: "By Jove! caught a Tartar that time. Like her pluck though. Hero Currie run after that young woman and got her address." "I know it sir, she boards in the same house as I do," said Currie coming forward. The old man had a little conversation with him about Prissie, the overplus of work, &c, and the consequence was that afternoon Prissie received a note offering her the position at a salary of \$25 a month. She was inclined at first to refuse it but reflection showed her that would not be wise and that although the remuneration was not large it would pay her board and it was at any rate a beginning. So next morning she started to work. At first her back ached and her hand cramped with the unfamiliar work, but she stuck bravely to it, never allowed anything to interfere with her duties and kept her mind on her task in office hours, and after a few months was rewarded by the knowledge that her work was more than satisfactory, and that her cheque would now be made out for \$30, each month. Prissie, however, was not quite contented. She felt that the possibilities of advance in her present position were limited, so when the long winter evenings came, they found her with note book and pencil up in her little room poring over "Pitman's shorthand." Exercise by exercise, page by page, she mastered the queer little characters and their significance, dreamed of them by night and studied them every spare moment when awake, until her landlady began to scold her for working so hard, and to tell her she was getting thin, as indeed she was. Then when she had mastered the rudiments, she took a course of lessons from a good teacher, and by spring had so far succeeded that practice was all that was required to make her a rapid writer. Then she hired a typewriter and completely shattered her landlady's nerves, click, click, clicking at it till all hours of the night. This was easier to learn and in a month or two Prissie began to look out for a situation in which she could make use of her newly acquired knowledge. After a time she succeeded in getting one at a very much increased salary with good prospects for advancement. She is now fairly, started and there is no need to follow her any further, so we will leave her. The following letter written by her after she had been in the country about three years, is the result of her experience:

DEAR MOLLY.—I have your letter asking me to advise you as to your prospects of success in case you came out to Manitoba. I feel very diffident about doing so, as I know very little of your present circumstances or your capabilities, and on the latter particularly will depend your success or failure. I can only tell you my own experience is that if any one makes up his or her mind to come to this province expecting to make a great deal more money for a great

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deal less work, and who does not realize that there may be difficulties to overcome, had much better remain where he is if he is making any sort of a living. Big as this land is, boundless as are its prairies and rich as is its soil, there is no room in it for the shiftless and the idle. The kind of a man that succeeds here is the kind that only wants a chance given him to succeed anywhere, for it is a fact that a man who makes a failure of his life in one place, unless he gives attention to and seeks to remedy the cause of failure will be quite as liable not to succeed in another. Our streets are not paved with gold nor does the soil give of its plenty without toil, but to anyone who is willing to let his hand do with all his might whatever it may find to do, who is prepared sometimes to be discouraged and try again, who is industrious and has an independent spirit, and who feels that he has in him greater capabilities than his present life calls for, we say come. With these tendencies he is not poor if he lands in Winnipeg with very few dollars in his pocket. You will think I am reading you quite a lecture, but we see so many people coming here from the old country and from the other Provinces who are very easily discouraged and who do us a great deal of harm, because in attempting to justify their failure they disparage the country, and we naturally feel a little sore at being made the scapegoat.

As far as I am personally concerned I shall be delighted to have you here and will do all I can for you in a business way. I will confine this letter to business only, and you may expect a gossipy letter from me next week. Let me know as soon as you decide what you will do.

Yours faithfully,  
PRISSIE STRONG.

—BURTON.

The Fraser Valley Fruit Cannery Co., of Chilliwack, have decided to put up pickles this year, and also go more into vegetable canning. Notwithstanding the comparatively poor fruit season last year, the cannery did a large business, and it is expected this year that the turn out will be at least doubled.

At Chilliwack the prospects of the fruit this season are fairly promising. The cherries and plums, where exposed, will be a partial failure, but a heavy yield of apples and pears is expected.

## Manitoba Settlers

When arriving in Winnipeg are invited to visit the extensive establishment of

**J. H. ASHDOWN**  
Hardware Merchant,

And inspect his large stock and prices.

Farmers, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Carriage Makers, Painters, Builders, Contractors, Lumbermen, Sawmill Men, etc., etc., will find all the goods in this line requisite for their requirements. Guns, Rifles, Powder, Shot, etc.

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MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

## For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It disturbs at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums and reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

—THE—

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money to Loan at Moderate Rates. Active Agents wanted at points not occupied.

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C. O. PALMER, Jr., Cashier.

## A GREAT DOLLAR'S WORTH.

The Winnipeg Weekly Tribune, 12 to 16 pages each issue, the largest Weekly published in the Canadian Northwest is mailed to any address in Canada or the United States for \$1 a year. A magnificent portrait of either the late Sir. John Macdonald or the Hon. Wilfred Laurier is given to every subscriber.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING COMPANY,  
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## Manitoba.

### A Manitoba Home.

"A visit to Lieut. Bryan's fine property two miles south of Souris," says the *Plaineater* of that town, "will do much to show what can be done in a few years in the way of building up an attractive home and surrounding it with comforts on the Manitoba prairie. The lieutenant's property comprises a half section finely situated on an elevation which gives a grand view of the whole country round and of the town of Souris to the north. The land is excellent for farming and part of it raises a plentiful supply of hay. One hundred and twenty acres are under cultivation and in the centre of the property a circular plantation of considerable extent has been laid out. This is enclosed with a fence of wire and cedar posts and a large number of trees have been set out which are thriving well. The varieties included are maple, ash, spruce and American white willow. This spring Mr. Bryan has made an experiment with the common native hawthorn, having planted a hedgerow on two sides of the lawn. The house and other buildings which include workshop, granary, stables and farm house, are situated in a second enclosure in the center of the plantation and all are the picture of neatness and order, the Lieutenant's early training on ship board asserting itself here. The lawn and gardens are tastefully laid out, the sod being carefully mown and rolled. A fine circular drive in front of the house adds much to the effect, while a flag staff in the forefront smacks of the quarter deck. The residence itself is a tidily built story and half cottage with piazza on three sides enclosed with glass, making an extremely pleasant recreation resort at all times. Lieutenant Bryan's beautiful home has shown what can be realized in the way of home comforts at a very moderate cost."

### Manitoba in Ireland.

The Manitoba Government through its office in Liverpool, made an exhibit at the annual show of the North-East Agricultural Association of Ireland, which was held in Belfast during the month of June. Of this exhibit, *Irish Farming World*, in its "Special Report," says:—

"A prominent stand occupied by the Manitoba Government, and in charge of Mr. A. J. McMillan, of Liverpool, is one of the most attractive in the showyard. The agricultural products displayed on this stand bear strong testimony to the fertility of the soil of this part of Western Canada. There are numerous samples of wheat, oats, and barley, both threshed and in the straw. The samples in the straw appear to have been obtained from farmers in all parts of the province, and are not, as is too often the case with exhibits of a similar nature, merely a few small selected samples. The oats for instance come from points as far apart as Kildonan, Oak Lake, Solsgrith and White-water. There are some specimens of Manitoba wheat straw 5 feet in length and with very

good heads. The straw is wonderfully white and strong, and could only be grown in a fine climate and in good soil. The threshed samples perhaps strike the visitors even more favorably than the others, because here we see the quality to perfection. The Red Fyfe wheat is very fine. It is claimed by Manitobians to be the best in the world, and it is much to be regretted that more of it does not find its way to this country. Mr. McMillan says that a good deal is coming over this year, and that each succeeding year, is likely to see more. The production is now about 25,000,000 bushels annually, and the acreage under crop has doubled during the last four years. Some fax shown is equal to that grown in the North of Ireland. A sample of Manitoba flour appears to be of excellent quality, and much whiter than most of our home products.

The specimens of grasses are very good, both cultivated and wild. The latter are very full and strong, one or two bunches shown being about nine feet in length. There is a first rate specimen of Alfalfa clover grown from a second crop cut on the 23rd of September. A number of photographs give a good idea of life in the far west. The whole exhibit is highly creditable to Manitoba, and should have the effect of turning thither some of the stream of emigration which is constantly flowing from Ireland. The Manitoba Government exhibited at Dublin last winter, and if they follow up this policy the results will no doubt be apparent. Indeed it is said the emigration from Ireland to Manitoba is higher this year than for some time past. Those who are struggling for a living at home should go where they can get good land free, or buy it for less than the rent paid at home. Copies of the Manitoba Official Handbook (a book well worth perusal) and full explanations can be obtained from the Manitoba Government, 33 James street, Liverpool."

### Manitoba First.

The following telegram which was received at the office of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, from the Government Agent, at Liverpool, Mr. McMillan, contained good news for Manitoba:—

LIVERPOOL, June 30.

PREMIER GREENWAY, Winnipeg.

Manitoba Red Fyfe Wheat awarded championship, gold medal, at the International Exhibition, London.

(Signed)

McMILLAN.

The exhibit which carried off this prize was 3½ bushels of Red Fyfe wheat, which Agent Smith, of the Winnipeg department, shipped, along with a collection of Manitoba products, in May last.

### Notes.

A load of new hay was offered on the market at Winnipeg on June 17th.

One hundred and twenty-two immigrants arrived at Winnipeg on July 7th from the east.

One of the features of this month's exhibition at Winnipeg will be the exhibits of public school work.

The C.P.R. company have made some extensive improvements in their shops at Winnipeg, which greatly increase their facilities for handling work.

Rev. Dr. Thompson, who has been a missionary to China for ten years, spent a Sunday in Winnipeg last month. He was on his way east.

Professor Robertson, of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, gave an address in the town hall at Minnedosa on Thursday June 23rd.

It is expected that the entries at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition this year will be nearly double the number made last year.

A new townsite has been located on an extension of the Canadian Pacific, some 22 miles south of Virden. It is to be called Pipestone.

The first annual meeting of the Manitoba branch of the British Medical Association was held on the evening of June 30th in the Manitoba Hotel.

According to the new regulations put in force by the Dominion Government, Thomas Bennett, the immigration agent at Winnipeg, has been superannuated.

Work is to be commenced at once by the Northern Pacific on the construction of a new bridge at Portage la Prairie, to replace the one which was carried away last spring by the ice.

A pamphlet, containing the list of vacant homestead and cancelled lands in the province of Manitoba has just been issued, and can be had from any of the Government immigration agents.

Arrivals at West Selkirk from Fisher's River report the burning of Capt. Robinson's saw mill at that point on Sunday, June 26th. The loss will be heavy as there is a considerable quantity of logs uncut.

The Ogilvie Milling Co. closed the contract, in the early part of July, for repainting all their Winnipeg buildings, which will be the same color as at present. They are also making contracts for the repainting of twenty elevators in the country.

A. W. Aikins, of Toronto and Cooksville, Ont., was in Winnipeg in the early part of this month. Mr. Aikins is one of the greatest fruit growers in America, and as a member of the firm of Aikins & Flanagan, carries on a large business exporting Canadian cattle to the old country.

The Winnipeg Board of Trade has decided to accept an offer which was made to it by Mr. Bawlf, to furnish board rooms in a new building which he proposes to erect on Princess St. The rooms will be located in the front of the building on the ground floor. It is expected that the building will be completed by the middle of September next.

Professor Shaw, of the Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario, has consented to act as judge of the dairy breeds of cattle at the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition. It is expected that while in this country he will visit the various parts of Manitoba with a view to looking into its resources from an agricultural standpoint.

Arrangements are now completed for holding a G.A.R. camp fire at Winnipeg during exhibition week. Eight veterans will come in

from the country and together with those who are living in the city will make merry in old campaign style with pork, beans and hardtack. Counsel Taylor will deliver an address on the occasion of the meeting.

The tenth annual session of the Manitoba and North-west Baptist convention was opened in Winnipeg on Tuesday, July 5th. The president in his opening address referred to the fact, that ten years ago, when the convention was first organized, there were but four or five churches with three or four pastors in charge, whereas now there are over forty churches with between thirty and forty pastors and students in charge and a membership of 18,003.

The seventeenth annual convention of the Manitoba Teachers' Association will be held in Winnipeg on Thursday and Friday the 28th and 29th inst. The dates chosen are in the exhibition week, and that in itself will guarantee a large attendance of teachers. The programme will include papers on the following subjects: "The Educational Progress of the year," D. J. Goggin, M. A.; "Science for Junior classes," E. A. Garrett, B. A.; "Intermediate Schools," C. E. Bastin, B. A.; "Inspection," Inspector Best; "The Lights and Shadows of a Teachers' Life," Miss L. M. Jones; "School Decoration and Tree Planting," J. H. McCarthy; "How to Train to Self-Government," a Symposium. There will also be discussions of the following topics: Teachers' salaries, licensing of untrained teachers, (embryo doctors and ministers), the present set of readers, the methods of electing teachers' representatives on the advisory board, and university equivalents.

### The London Congress.

The congress of boards of trade in London has rejected a motion in favor of preferential trade between the colonies and the United Kingdom. This is perhaps what might have been expected in view of the strong free trade influences in the congress. There is one point which we wish to refer to. The cable report says:

"Sir Thomas Henry Taner, late secretary of the board of trade, assailed the position of Sir Charles Tupper on the subject of preferential trade. He contended that colonial trade was infinitesimal compared with the trade that would be lost to England by the adoption of Sir Charles Tupper's suggestion. "Should Great Britain," asked Sir Thomas, "forego fifty millions of American trade in order to secure a problematical eleven millions from Canada? Conceive of England's position if the United States should conclude to offer free trade on condition of being accorded the same terms as Canada, and England would be compelled by a prior obligation to Canada to reject that offer."

The extract above is simply the cable report, and it may be inaccurate, but if Sir Thomas took the position as described therein, it appears to us that he made the very strongest point in favor of differential duties. He strove to depict the terribly awkward position in which the United Kingdom would be placed if the United States would come and offer free trade on condition of being admitted to the British trade compact. The answer to our mind is a very simple one, why, admit the United States, of course! Probably the best argument in favor of an imperial trade compact is the one

that it would force other countries to offer favorable trade treaties to Great Britain and the colonies. If free trade predominated in the world there would be very little which could be said in favor of a British trade compact the world over. But such is not the case. The United Kingdom is the only free trade country of importance in the world. If a trade compact of the British Empire upon a liberal basis would be the means of forcing other countries to seek admittance into that compact, it would be an unanswerable argument in favor of such a compact, from the standpoint of expediency. Instead of being an argument against a trade union of the different divisions of the British Empire, as Sir Thomas Henry Taner puts it, it is the most forcible argument that could possibly be used in favor of such a policy. If a trade union of Great Britain and its colonies would lead other nations to seek an entrance into that union, we cannot adopt such a policy too soon, as the obvious result would be the breaking down of the high tariff policies of the protectionist countries of the world, thus leading in time to universal free trade.—*Commercial.*

### The Twine Situation.

Indications promise lively competition in the twine trade next season, says the *Chicago Implementation and Farm Journal*. The National Cordage company will have every opportunity to demonstrate its fighting capacity, and it is to be expected that war will be waged. Even now the American Cordage company, of Xenia, Ohio, one of the National subsidiary companies, has begun a war in prices on hammocks and hemp twine. It is thought that the fight waged by the American Cordage company, which is in the nature of selling hammocks and hemp twine at public auctions, is meant to drive Travers Bros. out of the business. No one believes that the trust will undertake to wage a general twine price war this season. That it will be compelled to fight next season or buy up many new factories now seems certain.

The fact that John Good, the Brooklyn manufacturer of twine making machinery, has seen fit to disregard his agreement with the trust and is now operating his big machine shops, gives color to the belief that cordage and twine machinery is in great demand. The Hoover & Gamble company, successors to Hoover & Gamble, of Miami, Ohio, have gone out of the reaper business and will manufacture twine and cordage machinery exclusively. That company now has orders that will keep its force running night and day until January 1, 1893, and other contracts in sight. The Whitfield mills, of Newbury, Mass, have gone into new hands and will make twine and cordage. The Field Cordage company, of Xenia, Ohio, will build a factory and be in the twine manufacturing business not later than October next. John Wisner, of Miamisburg, Ohio, is organizing a company to build a new twine plant in that city. It will be ready to operate by September or October. A new twine manufacturing plant will be built at Brookings, Minn., and Flatonia, Tex., is to have a cotton rope factory. Several other new mills are proposed in the west, but at this writing facts concerning such enterprises cannot be given.

### The Young Men's Emigration Advice Society.

Under the above name there exists a society with headquarters at Manchester, England, which is doing good work in the emigration field. It was founded by Mr. Hewett, the secretary of the Manchester branch of the Y. M. C. A. The following comment, which we clip from *The Young Men's Magazine*, the organ of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Y. M. C. A., will give an idea of the society's aims and methods of working:

"Mr. Newett, the indefatigable secretary of the Manchester Y. M. C. A. established the Young Men's Emigration Advice Society, as a branch of the Y. M. C. A. work, in 1892. This society was formed, not with the intention of inducing any young men to emigrate, but of giving necessary advice to those determined to go ahead, of keeping, if possible, the wrong kind of men from going, and of giving as far as possible information about outfit, passage, locality, introductions, &c., to suitable applicants. Since that date about 10,000 young men have received advice on the subject, and about 1,500 have gone out, with the consent of their friends, to Canada, the United States, and the Australasian Colonies. The great majority of these young emigrants have gone to Canada, many of whom, after getting the necessary experience, are now working their own land. It is also very satisfactory to note that many who now go are brothers or friends of those who, being thus settled, write for them to join them.

Mr. Newett always has these young men (who come from all parts of the country) at a meeting in the Manchester Y. M. C. A. the day before they sail, to be introduced to each other, and get their letters of introduction. He always tells them about the rough farm life, and the necessity of working for board, lodgings, and wages for farmers for one or more years, to get the necessary experience before taking up their own land. He also gives them hints for the voyage and rail journey, as he has often been across himself, urges them to decided Christian living, and at the close of each meeting commits them to God's care in prayer."

### The Watch Dog of the Bad Lands.

There are many queer rock formations in the Bad Lands of the Little Missouri, in the extreme western part of North Dakota, says the *Northwestern Magazine*, of St. Paul. One of these formations is called the Watch Dog of the Bad Lands and stands on a high hill slope a little east of Medora and in plain view from passing trains on the Northern Pacific Railroad. From one point of view its resemblance to the head and neck of a dog is striking. The Bad Lands abound in stumps and fragments of petrified trees and in fossil fishes and shells. They offer a very attractive field for the explorations of scientists and would make an admirable resort for camping parties of students and professors who want to carry on their studies and researches in the field. Medora, the only town in the region, is about twenty-six hours distant from St. Paul.

### A Mortifying Mistake.

I studied my tables over and over, and backward and forward, too; but I couldn't remember six times nine, and I didn't know what to do, 'Till sister told me to play with my doll and not to bother my head. "If you call her 'Fifty-four' for a while, you'll learn it by heart," she said.

So I took my favorite, Mary Ann, (though I thought 'twas a dreadful shame to give such a perfectly lovely child such a perfectly horrid name), and I called her my dear little "Fifty-four" a hundred times till I knew the answer of a x times nine as well as the answer of two times two.

Next day Elizabeth Wigglesworth, who always acts so proud, said, "Six times nine is fifty two," and I nearly laughed aloud! But I wished I hadn't when teacher said, "Now, Dorothy, tell it you can." For I thought of my doll—and—sakes alive!—I answered—"Mary Ann!"

—ANN M. PRATT, 11 St. Nicholas.

### Literary Notes.

The June numbers of *Grip* were ahead of any in point of illustration and reading matter that that periodical has ever published.

The *Mirror*, Winnipeg's society weekly, came out in a new form with its issue of July 9th. It is now divided into twelve pages.

The *Virten Advance* has entered upon its eighth year. It reports more new subscribers during the past three months than in any like period since it started.

The contents page of the July *Cosmopolitan* contains the names of twenty-two contributors, and the range of subjects discussed will suit a multitude of tastes. A midsummer number. The price of the magazine is 25 cents.

In *The Young Men's Magazine*, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, of May 15th, there appeared an excellent series of letters written by a young English emigrant descriptive of his journey to Western Canada and of his first experiences on a Canadian farm. The writer was Robert Lamont, now of Regina district.

With its number of June 15th the *London Graphic* gives a parliamentary map of Britain, showing the members returned for county divisions and boroughs—their politics and the majority of votes obtained by each. A companion map is to be issued after the general election showing the changes effected.

Among the many notices of congratulation which *THE COLONIST* received on the occasion of its entrance on the seventh year of its existence, was an especially pleasant one from *The Canadian Manufacturer* of Toronto, for which we tender our thanks. From the number which contains this notice we learn that *The Manufacturer* has just begun its 22nd half-year of existence. We take this opportunity of wishing it continued success.

*THE COLONIST* has been favored with a copy of the second number of *The Canadian Printer and Publisher*, the new organ of the printers and publishers of the Dominion. This publication will occupy a hitherto neglected field in Canadian journalism. It starts under most favorable conditions and if given the support which such a periodical should be given will no doubt prove an unqualified success. It is issued monthly by the J. B. McLeod Co., Ltd., of Toronto.

New York City has added another to its already long list of periodical publications. The name of this latest addition is *The Humanitarian*. Its aim as set forth in its manifesto is "to discuss all subjects appertaining to the well-being of humanity." Mrs. Victoria Woodhull Martin is its editor and Miss Lulu Maud Woodhull its associate editor. From the contents and general arrangement of this number we should judge that these ladies are fully able for the task which they have set themselves.

The broadly Canadian character of the magazine, *Canada*, appears in the current number. Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba are represented by the contributors. The subjects are varied and interesting, especially to Canadians. We should be pleased to see this intensely patriotic monthly introduced and welcomed from Atlantic to Pacific. Subscription, \$1.00. The publisher will send *Canada* to new subscribers three months for 18 cents in stamps. Address, Matthew R. Knight, Benton, New Brunswick.

The July number of the *Dominion Illustrated Monthly* opens with a thrillingly interesting story by Jessie A. Freeland, called "The Renunciation of Graham Corysteen," dealing with a tragic and most uncommon phase of Canadian life. Mr. Frank Yeigh's excellent paper on "A Century of Legislation," is concluded, and forms in all a valuable addition to our legislative history; the article is well illustrated. The most amusing article in the number is a story, "Fooling and Fishing about Mogantic," by E. W. Sandys; it is very appropriate at the present season. We note with pleasure the re-appearance of the familiar hand of "Pastor Felix;" his article, "Old Acadian School Days," is written in his happiest vein. Miss Maud Ogilvy, of Montreal, who has recently come to the front with several popular works of fiction, contributes a charming little sketch, entitled, "A Feminine Camping Party," from which we give an extract in another part of this issue of *THE COLONIST*, a paper well worth the attention of all who are fond of open-air life. "The Dominion Educational Association Convention" and "Yachting on Lake Ontario," are two well-written and richly illustrated articles; the writers are masters of their subjects and fully cover the ground. A charming poem by Miss A. M. MacLeod, and a short instalment of "Scraps and Snaps," from Mr. Crofton's pen, closes the number. The frontispiece this month is a view of Lake St. Joseph, while the supplement is an excellent portrait of the late Sir Alex. Campbell, Ontario's Lieutenant-Governor. The Sabiston Litho. & Pub. Co., Montreal and Toronto, are the publishers, and at the low price asked—\$1 50 yearly—the magazine should have a very large support from the Canadian public.

### Hudson's Bay Company.

A general meeting of the Hudson's Bay Co. was held in London, England, on July 14, when the following report of the governor and committee was laid before the shareholders:—

"The governor and committee have now to submit to the proprietors the annual accounts,

which show a profit of £26,402 13s 7d to which must be added £23,800 13s 7d brought forward last year, making a total of \$50,263 7s 2d. Out of this sum they recommend a dividend of 6s 6d per share, which will absorb £32,500, leaving the sum of £17,763 7s 2d to be carried forward.

"It is to be regretted that in consequence of the dull state of trade both at home and abroad the fur sales held in January and March brought lower average prices than those of last year. A heavy fall in the price of beaver and musquash, and in some of the finer descriptions of furs usually bought for the Russian market, more than counterbalanced an advance in the prices of marten and mink, and seriously affected the results of the fur trade business.

"During the past year it has been decided to close several of the companies posts which were not showing good results, and where the outlook seemed unsatisfactory. On the other hand, new salesshops have been opened at Fort William, the principal Canadian point of shipment from the Northwest on Lake Superior; at Lethbridge, where the Alberta coal mines are situated, and at Nelson, in British Columbia, the centre of the important Kootenay mining district.

"Acting under the instructions of the board the new commissioner, Mr. Chipman is effecting very considerable reductions in the expenses of management, rendered possible now that improved means of communication bring many of the company's posts more under the control of the central authority at Winnipeg. It is estimated that, by changes already decided upon a reduction of £10,000 in annual working expenses will be accomplished.

"The board have given their careful attention to the question of dividing the accounts of the fur trade from those of the salesshops, and they have been able to make arrangements for separating these two branches of the company's business.

"With regard to future prospects, the accounts from many of the company's trading posts report fur-bearing animals as being more plentiful than for some years past, and there is a material increase in the volume of business at the sale shops.

"The land account now submitted shows the cash receipts and disbursements for the year ending 31st March, 1892. The receipts amount to £37,034 2s 9d as compared with £35,217 13s for the year ending 31st March, 1891, while the controllable charges set out in the present account are lower than those of the previous year. The sales during the past year have been as follows: Farm lands, 17,599 acres for \$104,501, averaging \$5 94 per acre; town lots—119 lots for \$55,025; total, \$159,526.

LONDON, July 14.—A meeting of the Hudson's Bay company took place to-day. The Hon. Sir Donald Smith presided and a large number of shareholders were present. The meeting heartily welcomed the efforts made by Mr. Chipman, the commissioner at Winnipeg, to reduce the expenses and bring the company into line of modern times. The report was adopted unanimously. The old board of directors were all elected with the exception of Sir Thomas Elridge, whose seat will be left unfilled for the present.

Dear are said to be exceptionally numerous this year in some parts of British Columbia.

**Mining at Anthracite and Canmore.**

The development of the Canmore mine under the H. W. McNeill Co., Limited, is progressing as rapidly as men and money can accomplish it. To facilitate operations the engines from Anthracite have been put in place at Canmore and will be replaced at Anthracite by larger engines now on the way from Chicago, which will enable Anthracite to begin mining on a larger scale on the 1st August. The new slopes that have been driven at Canmore, with all the additional machinery, will enable the McNeill Co. to bring to the surface sufficient tonnage to meet the requirements of the Canadian Pacific Co. for locomotive fuel for their line from Winnipeg to the coast. The merits of the coal as a locomotive fuel has been established beyond question, the tests as against the coal previously used giving full double mileage per ton in favor of Canmore. This fuel has also been established as good coking coal, and the McNeill Co. purpose putting in coke ovens at an early date. This will prove a great boon to the smelters at Golden and Revelstoke. There are indications of a very large mining business in prospect both at Anthracite and Canmore. We understand that the McNeill Co. are giving out a contract at once for a large number of residences at Anthracite to meet the requirements of their mining staff.—*Calgary Herald.*

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1st At Montreal, Canada, 1889.  
At Antwerp, Belgium, 1886.  
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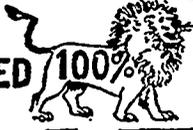
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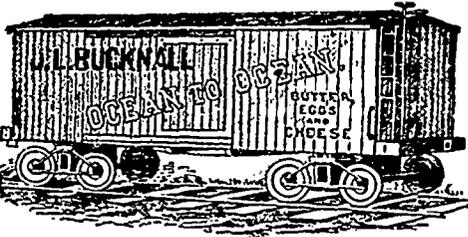
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## Alberta.

### The Edmonton Disturbance.

The month just passed will be long remembered by the people of the town of Edmonton by reason of the disturbances which arose over the attempted removal of the Dominion Land offices from the old town on the north bank of the Saskatchewan to the new town on the south bank. This affair has demonstrated the fact that even the usually quiet and staid Canadian can be aroused to a pitch when even the authority of the Queen's Government cannot prevent him from asserting his rights. The removal of the land office was ordered by the authorities of the Dominion Government, who gave as their reason that they wished to facilitate the making of entries for lands situated on the south side of the river. The point of this reason could not be seen by the good people of the older town, so when the agent attempted to load his effects on a wagon preparatory to taking them away the citizens surrounded his office and put a stop to the proceedings. For some time after the first outbreak the telegraph operators were busy flashing messages backward and forward between the concerned Department at Ottawa and the troubled town. Explanations and promises had no effect, however, on the angry townsmen they were determined not to let those office effects go. Indignation meetings were held, the old home guard of '85 was resuscitated by the mayor to do duty in the interests of the town in case the Government should order the forcible removal of the office effects, and altogether they had an exciting time of it.

Finally after a few days suspense, a compromise was effected whereby the agent was allowed to take such of the books as were absolutely necessary to do business on the other side and depart. There the matter stands at the time of writing. The Edmontonites are making history fast.

### Wanted—A Market.

Gordon Cummings, well known in Western Canada as being connected with the Quorn ranche, one of the largest horse breeding institutions in the Territories, and R. W. Ffolkes, an expert horse dealer, paid a visit to MacLeod in the early part of this month. They are working up a scheme whereby a permanent market may be opened for Northwest horses. They want the horse breeders of Alberta to organize and form an Association, the main object of which would be the promotion of this horse shipping business.

Mr. Ffolkes was requested to come out here by Mr. Gordon Cummings and others in England to see if our Northwest horses were suitable for the English market, and to discover the best way of putting them on that market. At present there seems to be no market in Canada for these, consequently a foreign market will have to be found for those now being raised. At present the Northwest is dependent on a catch trade, that is upon people

coming in and wanting teams, &c., Mr. Ffolkes thinks that the most satisfactory way to handle the business would be to have an establishment in Eastern Canada to which the animals could be sent preliminary to their being put on the market. The animals could be handled cheaper and better in such a place than they could in the Northwest. Then it would be necessary to have a similar establishment in the old country, where they could be given a couple of weeks' care if they needed it before being sold.

It is believed that the only way to establish this trade is for Alberta horse breeders to form themselves into an association for the purpose of starting it. Such an association could get better arrangements with steamship and insurance companies, and thus effect a large saving in expenses.

The main idea, however, in forming an association is that it should be the means of making shipments on a large scale. Mr. Ffolkes points out that in shipping a few, say 50, at one time, one could not reasonably expect people to come from Paris, Berlin, Brussels, or even London and other horse centres to examine them. If there were enough, and if able to guarantee them for their different purposes, they would not hesitate to come from these places to see them.

### The C. P. R. Land Sale.

The following report of the C. P. R. land sale in the Edmonton district was given by the *Bulletin*.

"The C. P. R. land sale was well attended, but not so largely as was expected, there being only a comparatively small number of eastern buyers. Of the eastern men, however, a number had been here for some time, and had looked over the ground so that buying was done more carefully than at the former sale. At that sale, land in the immediate vicinity of the railway station went at the highest figures, and indeed the high average reached at that time was made by a very few sections near the station. On Tuesday the highest figure of \$4.65 was reached by the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 13-55-24, in the Sturgeon settlement, the purchaser being D. L. Latimer. Lands at a distance from the station averaged slightly higher all around, on Tuesday, than at the sale in May. Nearly 8,000 acres were sold at prices ranging from \$3.05 to \$4.65, the average being \$3.60. At the May sale the average was \$4. The sale was in MacLeod's hall. It opened at 1.30 p.m., and was continued until about 5 o'clock. Bidding was lively, but there was no desire shown on the part of the buyers to run up prices beyond a reasonable figure. Several parcels of land were offered to which settlers laid claim, on the grounds of having improvements or other title. In some cases the lands were withdrawn, and in others were offered subject to the settlers claim. That is, if the squatter showed his right to the place the buyer would be refunded his money. Everything passed off very quietly and satisfactorily. The lands remaining unsold will not be again offered at auction, but will be valued according to quality and location and sold at a fixed price.

### Immigration Matters.

*Calgary Herald*: For the six months ending July 7, 1892, there came to or passed through Calgary 2,166 immigrants or settlers. This is a remarkably good showing as compared with former years and affords ground for believing that Alberta is entering upon an era of progress and development in connection with the settlement of its farm lands. Largely to the efforts of the Canadian Pacific railway, considerably to the work of Government agents, and somewhat to the advertising done by the Calgary town council, is due the large influx of new settlers into Alberta this season.

### Notes.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen are organizing a branch at Edmonton.

Reports from Edmonton says that petroleum has been discovered in that district.

The plans for the new lands, timber and registry offices to be erected at Edmonton are now open to inspection in that town.

G. Korman, representing *Der Nordwestern*, Winnipeg's German newspaper, is visiting the German settlements in Edmonton district in company with Rev. W. C. Tahmieder, of Eidenwald, Assiniboia.

In the Edmonton district sheep shearing is generally over. The wool crop is reported to be good, but owing to the fact that there is no buyer there the wool is left on the farmers' hands. It is estimated that there is four or five thousand pounds of wool for sale in the district.

Ludwig Diesbrock representing Spiro & Co., agents at Hamburg for the Allan line of steamships, is travelling in Western Canada. He visited the German settlements at Stony Plain, Rabbit Hill and Beaver Hills in the Edmonton district, and found the people all prosperous and happy. He took a list of the homesteads entered for by the Germans in the Edmonton district and found that there are 160 entries. He predicts a great influx of Germans to the district next year.

"Crops of all kinds are looking well—could not look better," says the Edmonton *Bulletin*. "There has been no break or set back whatever in the season of growth, which although rather later than usual, was still considerably ahead of any other part of Canada. The seed was good and well put in, and there is every possible assurance of the most bountiful crop the district has ever seen. The great heat of the past five days following the late heavy rains is bringing on growth at a most rapid rate."

Much sympathy is being expressed in different quarters of the Northwest for the people of the town of MacLeod, in their disappointment at finding that the railway which they have waited so patiently for and on which all their hopes of prosperity were built, has chosen a townsite some few miles distant from their location. This involves quite a loss to the residents, as a great many of them have invested nearly all they possess in the present town.

# Saskatchewan.

## Crops in Prince Albert District.

The prospects for an abundant harvest have never looked brighter in this district than they are at present. The frequent rains, the warmth and the sunshine have again clothed this wonderful country in her magnificent summer garb. The crops are well advanced and from present appearances the farmers of this district will reap another glorious and magnificent harvest. —*Times*.

## The Cattle Outlook.

Cattlemen say their stock was never in better shape than they are to-day. Some lost a little at the break-up of the winter, but have pulled up since, and nearly all the range cattle are already in fair condition for beef. Every year there is a marked improvement in the style of cattle raised here, the old-time "scrubs" having been mostly killed off; this year's heavy importation of thoroughbred bulls must soon make even a greater change for the better.

Wheat is not grown to any greater extent than is required to meet the local demand, the distance from railways and markets leaving nothing in it for the grower; but the country being equally well adapted for the growing of horses and cattle—products that can walk to market—farmers have turned their attention to raising them; and their determination from the first having been to raise the best, their enterprise is being rewarded by the price their stock commands. The quantity and excellence of the stock in the district strike every visitor with surprise, for somehow people get carried away with the idea that all that a farmer needs to make him rich and happy is to have a railway at his door, and that there can be nothing of value in a country that lies off the line of railway. There never was a greater mistake. The men who go into a country without railways are of course rustlers and adapt themselves to their surroundings, and go into the kinds of business that suit the present condition of the country they settle in; hence the attention that has been paid to stock here. The Saskatchewan and Battle River Valleys having been proved to be well suited for cattle raising are rapidly filling up with first-class herds, and when railway constructors come along with their men they will find to their hand abundance of beef of a quality equal to any ever purchased, in what it pleases some to call "the ranching country." There will be no need of importing beef, whatever else they may have to bring in. —*Battleford Herald*.

## Notes.

Applegarth Bros. have established a cheese factory at Battleford.

A monster cinnamon bear was killed near Battleford in the early part of this month.

Six barges of coal from Edmonton were delivered at the Battleford Industrial school, lately.

It is said that large numbers of antelope are being slaughtered on the plains south-east of Battleford.

Improvements have been made in the Battleford ferry apparatus, enabling it to run in any kind of weather.

Contracts for supplying beef to the Mounted Police and Industrial School, at Battleford, were awarded in June.

The young men of Prince Albert are organizing athletic association with a view of opening a first-class gymnasium.

The *Battleford Herald*, of July 1st, gives *THE COLONIST* a pleasant editorial comment, for which we return our thanks.

The Saskatchewan and Battle rivers have reached high water mark. The former is in some places overflowing its banks.

The dates for the annual exhibition of the Battle River Agricultural Society have been fixed on Friday and Saturday, October 6th and 7th.

Every train to Prince Albert for the past month has brought in a large number of settlers and their effects from both North and South Dakota.

A leasehold ranch covering four sections of land has been opened about 45 miles north-east of Battleford. It is the first under this system in the north.

*Prince Albert Times*: "For the past few evenings, and for the first time in our experience, the whippoor-will's song has been heard in this locality.

The printing office of the Industrial school, at Battleford, has begun the publication of a semi-monthly paper, *The Guide*. It gives promise of being an interesting addition to the publications of Saskatchewan.

The town council, agricultural society, immigration committee, board of trade, business men and farmers, of Prince Albert district, have forwarded messages to different members of the government, requesting them to assist the Manitoba & Northwestern railway in completing their line to Prince Albert this year.

*Battleford Herald*: "At the meeting of the agricultural society Mr. Cluikskill presented a circular announcing that it was proposed to establish a dairyman's association for the Territories. It is intended to hold a meeting for organization in Regina in July, when Prof. Robertson, dairy commissioner, and others will address it.

The *Saskatchewan*, of Prince Albert, announced in its issue of the 29th ult. that its publication would cease with that number. *The Times* and *Saskatchewan* have amalgamated, and the new journal will be called the *Saskatchewan Times*, non-partisan in politics, with Dr. Jardine of the *Saskatchewan* as editor, and Mr. Maveety, of the *Times*, as publisher. The *Saskatchewan* gives as a reason for suspension that the field is not wide enough for two papers.

## The Nebraska Delegates.

The party of farm delegates who came to the Northwest from the States, under the guidance

of H. H. Smith, write as follows of their experience so far:

We have just reached Edmonton, and have been more than pleased with the appearance of the country in many places. At Indian Head all crops looked well, but are considered a little late owing to the late spring. We cannot soon forget the kind and friendly treatment which we received at the hands of Mr. McKay, of the experimental farm, Mr. Boyd and others of that town. From Moose Jaw to Calgary we were not fascinated, although there was much land to be seen from the rail that is better land even for farming than much that we left behind us in Nebraska. The immense stretches of first class ranching country which we passed through in that section surprised us all. But for mixed farming we feel sure that this valley of the Saskatchewan is to be the paradise of the farmers in the near future. We are driving out to-day to make closer investigation. We cannot close this short notice to our friends and the public without stating how grateful we all feel at having had the good fortune to fall into the hands of Mr. H. H. Smith, the agent in charge of our party. He is unremitting in his attention to our comfort and interest, and knows the country well. Instead of exaggerating the character of the country we feel that "the half has not been told." We will send you a short report of our conclusions when we get through with our inspection.

We are yours, etc.,  
(Signed)

REV. WM. NICHOLL, Milleboro, Neb.  
JAS. GADSDEN, Schuyler, Neb.  
ERNEST MITCHELL-INNES, Schuyler, Neb.  
W. G. MITCHELL-INNES, Schuyler, Neb.  
THOS. SWAN, Brunswick.  
A. G. BAGLEY, Coleridge.  
JAMES KEGGAN, South Dakota.  
C. E. BEVINGTON, Creighton, N.b.  
JACOB CALDER, Imperia, Holt Co.  
ROBT. BROWNING, Ewing, Holt Co.  
ALEX. GREABLE, Orchard, Antelope Co.  
W. H. CORMACK, Jessup.  
J. W. REEDER, Bloofield, Knox Co., Neb.  
REV. JAMES SENES, Rodgers P. O., Neb.  
REV. H. P. MOORE, Leigh, Neb.

## Manitoba School Work.

In speaking of the Dominion teachers' meeting in Montreal the *Fitness* says: "The Manitoba exhibit—that of the city of Winnipeg especially—excites much interest among educationists, some of whom hardly expected to see such results. The map of one pupil of 12 years, as a specimen of frechand drawing, is surprisingly good, and the maps of still younger pupils have also many excellent points. The design of this map-drawing is not so much to secure artistic work, however, as to awaken in the pupils a desire for knowledge of the subject and to promote research. These are primary objects of the teacher. Composition is also a study in the earlier classes. Children of 7 years write—after having been told about trees—some sentence about a favorite tree, or other object; and in this way they early acquire readiness of style. Mr. A. S. Rose, principal in the Central school, Winnipeg, explained the methods of the prairie city, which evidently are full of ideas."

## Assiniboia.

### Stock in Qu'Appelle District.

"On Friday last," says the Qu'Appelle *Progress*, "Mr. J. H. Fraser arrived from Ontario with a carload of two-year-old Clydesdale mares and a French stallion, which he purchased for the ranch to be started by Messrs. Chapman & Fraser. There were nineteen mares, including several prize winning and registered animals. With but one exception, they are all sired by "Freedom," a celebrated Clydesdale, the property of Little Bros., Sandhill, imported by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., which is claimed to be one of the best stock horses in Canada. The stallion brought up by Mr. Fraser is a chestnut, and a fine looking animal."

### Notes.

The crop outlook in Qu'Appelle district is very promising.

The Moosomin *Journal* is now owned by a joint stock company, with W. Burbank as manager.

The Western Milling Company of Regina is now shipping flour across the mountains into British Columbia.

The farmers of Balgonie, Indian Head and Sintaluta are agitating for increased elevator accommodation.

A herd of 216 Polled Angus cattle, said to be the finest herd of cattle in Canada, passed through Medicine Hat recently. They belong to the C. A. C. & C. Co.

The Qu'Appelle Turf Club have decided to hold their seventh annual meeting on the 29th of July, when purses to the value of \$700 will be competed for.

The directors of the Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society have arranged to hold the annual exhibition of the society on August 4th. Effort will be put forth by the secretary and directors to make this the best fair ever held here.

The cattle branding in Medicine Hat district shows an unusually large increase. The Medicine Hat Rancho Company are now ranging about 1,000 head; J. Hargrave, 500, while other bunches are showing a satisfactory increase. Cattle are increasing in flesh rapidly.

A by-law to raise an additional \$15,000 for civic improvements was to be put to the vote of the ratepayer of Regina on July 15th. It is intended to distribute the \$15,000 as follows: Completion of sewers, \$5,500; grading streets, \$2,500; fire purposes, \$2,000; outstanding accounts, \$4,700.

A meeting of the Assiniboia Agricultural Society was held in Regina on Tuesday, July 5th. It was resolved that the society should get up an exhibit for the Winnipeg Exhibition. A notice was sent to farmers requesting all of them who had No. 1 grain in wheat, oats, barley, peas, flax, rye, etc., to send samples to the members of the committee appointed to prepare the exhibit.

Rev. Father Blais, of Prince Albert, passed

through Regina this month on his way north, accompanied by a select party of farmers from Three Rivers County, Que. This is the second round trip in the interests of colonization made by Father Blais since early spring, his first party consisting of a full carload of sturdy-looking habitants from Montreal district. The last party is made up of delegates appointed by a committee of farmers, and their coming west is directly due to the efforts of Bishop La Fleche since his return from the recent excursion through the Northwest and British Columbia.

### Bulletin No. 11.

Census Bulletin No. 11, lately issued, is the first of a series which will be issued, dealing with nationalities of the people of Canada. It also gives the number of French speaking Canadians in each province of the Dominion.

For the census of 1891 the birth places of the people, the birthplaces of the fathers and mothers, were taken. The "origins" as taken in the census of 1881 are omitted in the census of 1891. It was thought that the division into native Canadians and Canadians not native, was more suitable to our present status than the former division according to the races from which the people originally sprung.

The number of Canada's population born within the Dominion, according to the census of 1891, was 4,155,014, and according to the census of 1881 it was 3,685,545, showing an increase of 469,469. The population dealt with in this bulletin shows an increase of 506,632 in the ten years. The remainder which is 57,163 constitute the foreign born as given in the census of 1891. Of this increase of 506,632, 92.6 per cent. is credited to the increase in the number born within Canada, and 7.4 to the number of persons whose birth-places were outside of Canada.

The component parts of the population of the Dominion are shown in the following table, giving the number of each nationality according to birth-places in every 10,000 inhabitants:

Canada.	1891.	1881.
Native born in every 10,000 .....	8,650	8,580
Born in England .....	1460	230
" " Scotland .....	250	270
" " Ireland .....	310	430
" " Newfoundland .....	20	10
" " Other British Possessions .....	10	6
" " European Countries .....	110	91
" " United States .....	170	151
" " Other Countries .....	40	42

### A Good Report.

Thomas Stone, Mgr. of the Canadian Agricultural Company's farms, reports sheep shearing in full swing at Swift Current, where 19,000 sheep are being shorn. The fleece will be somewhat lighter than last year. Shearing commenced on June 23. Twenty shearers are at work, among them seven Australians, who are doing an average of 100 sheep a day each, one of them having run up to 136 on one day—a record that Canadian shearers cannot touch. The company's lamb crop this year will number 8,000. The cattle round up in Cypress Hills where most of the company's stock are grazing, is nearly through and is turning out very satisfactory, the calf branding being the

best the company has ever had. The crops are looking well throughout the company's farms. There has been an abundance of rain, especially east of Dunmore.

### A Growing Industry.

Conspicuous among the flourishing industries of Winnipeg is Boyce's Carriage Works. Since our last mention of this institution another enlargement has been made in its facilities. A new workshop has been built on Ross street, near Princess, in which the manufacturing and repairing will hereafter be carried on and the James street buildings will be used entirely for show purposes. It has been fitted up with a view to making it the best show room in the city. Those of our readers who visit the Winnipeg Exhibition should not fail to take a look over Mr. Boyce's establishment.

Circus man (hunting for a stray elephant)—Have you seen a strange animal around here? Irishman—Begorra oi have that; there was an injun-rubber bull around here pullin' carrots wid his tail.

## Northern Pacific Railroad

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—TO—

## St. Paul and Minneapolis,

—AND—

All Points in the UNITED STATES & CANADA

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**TORONTO, MONTREAL,**

and all points in EASTERN CANADA, via St. Paul and Chicago.

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and berths secured to and from Great Britain and Europe. All first-class steamship lines represented.

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General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul

**In Barthazoor-Land.**

An elephant sat in a tree-top high  
And warbled a song of glee,  
While an eagle browsed in a pasture nigh  
By the side of a humblebee;

A serpent stood on a moss-grown rock,  
Discussing the tariff law,  
And a tiger tried to pick the lock  
Of a ship canal he saw.

A big, green parrot was planting stones  
To raise rock-candy crops  
And a turtle piped in shrill tones  
Above the palm-tree tops;

A sacred cow and a lioness bold  
Were playing a game of chess,  
While an old she-wolf was catching cold  
And sneezed till she tore her dress;

A ladsourous zebra gayly flew  
From flower to tender bud,  
And an antelope with eyes of blue  
Was making pies of mud;

But a big baboon came up just then  
With a greasy, gruesome gun,  
And said the clock was striking ten,  
And that spoiled all the fun.

—Detroit Tribune.

**Condition of Crops.**

Crop bulletin No 31, of the Manitoba department of agriculture and immigration has been issued. It is summarized from the returns received from the regular correspondents of the department under date of July 1. The subjoined statement gives comparisons with 1891 of a number of items dealt with in the report:—

	1891.	1892.
Rainfall recorded in June ... 5.57 inches	2.48 inches.	
Average cash price of improved land.....	\$10.85	\$11.25
Average cash price of unimproved land .....	6.90	8.20
Percentage of land occupied..	62.7	64.1
Percentage of land fit for cultivation..	74.8	70.2
Number of farmers in the province.....	18,937	20,517
Average acreage put under crop by each.....	78.5	73.5

The bulletin says the first part of June was cool and the growth was not as rapid as could be desired, but the latter part was more favorable. In some parts of the province rain is badly needed, but in other districts there has been abundance. There has been nothing like a general down-pour of rain throughout the province during the month, and there is no doubt that such would materially aid the growing crops. The rainfall during the month of June this year was very slight compared with that of 1891. The following is a record of the total rainfall, in inches, at some of the principal stations in the province for the month of June: Pembina 3.10, Evansdale 3.32, Gretna 1.81, Oak Bank 1.74, Morden 1.26, Greenwood 1.29, Hillview 1.98, Oak River 2.11, Hartney 1.65, DeClare 2.24, Clarkleigh 2.75, Arden Station 2.11, Shoal Lake 2.65, Pilot Mound 4.15, Treherne 3.35, Clandeboye 1.91, Winnipeg 1.47, Carman 2.85, Cartwright 3.18, Fairburn 3.48, Rapid City 1.41, Norquay 4.92, Belmont 2.82. The average rainfall in the province at twenty-three stations, during June, was 2.48 inches.

**WHEAT.**

The bulletin says;—“This crop promises to be of the best. The cold weather during part of June has thrown it from a week to ten days behind last year, but it is now doing well. Where poor seed was used it is not as good as it ought to be, the growth being thin. When we say poor seed we mean seed that was threshed from the stacks this spring or late last

fall and became heated in the bins, but where good seed was sown it is fully up to the average. In some places there was a good deal of wind which has caused it to be thin in places. As we stated in our bulletin last month, where the seed was drilled in it is looking much better than where it has been sown broadcast, but in all cases it is reported to have a good color and making rapid advancement.”

**OATS.**

Correspondents are more concurrent in opinion as to this crop than is the case with regard to wheat, and their report show that it will be quite as good as previous years. Of course there are places from which poor and thin fields are reported, but in general it is thick on the ground, healthy and of a good color, but would seem to be about ten days late. The area this year exceeds other years by about thirty thousand acres. In some places they were sown on stubble without proper cultivation and do not look so well as where they are properly cultivated.

**BARLEY.**

“As will be seen from our bulletin of last month the acreage under this crop is considerably ahead of last year, and when our bulletin was issued there remained a good deal yet to be sown. All correspondents agree that the prospects for a good crop are of the brightest, and several correspondents say it promises to be the best they have seen since they came to the province, but that the two rowed barley looks best.”

**OTHER CROPS.**

Peas and flax—All reports in regard to peas and flax show that they are doing well. There will probably be a good crop.

Potatoes and roots—Are this year very late. Early potatoes were damaged by the June frosts slightly and the turnip fly and grub have done the crop much damage. They are now doing well, however, and promise a good crop.

Hay—Reports from all parts of the province are very favorable and show that the crop will be abundant and of excellent quality.

**STOCK AND DAIRYING.**

Live stock—Is in excellent condition on account of the abundance of good grasses. The stock looks better than it ever did.

Dairying—This industry is not receiving the attention it deserves, but is steadily growing. In 1891 there were 75,965 milch cows and this year the number has increased to 79,586.

Stallions—The province is well supplied and almost every township has one or more stallions owned in it. The total number is 706.

Brood mares—Are rapidly increasing. This year shows 31,441, being an increase of 1,690 over last year.

**GENERAL FARMING.**

A statement gives the number of farmers in the province, together with the average quantity of land put under cultivation by each. The number of farmers is shown to be 29,517, being an increase over that of last year by 1,580. The average under crop by each is shown to be the same as last year. It is pleasant, says the bulletin, to know that each year shows an increase in the number of farmers in the province and consequently each year we are becoming more prosperous. As so many new settlers have arrived in the province this year, it is expected that next year we will be

able to show a great increase in the number of farmers over this year.

A table shows the average prices of lands improved and unimproved, through the province as well as the percentage of the whole area fit for cultivation and taken up by settlers. In the various district lands are nearly the same value, the highest being \$12.60 in the southwestern, and the lowest \$10.45 in the north central. The highest individual price is reported from the north central district, being \$30 for improved and \$20 for unimproved land. The average for the province is \$11.24, showing an increase over last year when it was reported at \$10.85. In unimproved lands also there is an increase in value, the rates for 1891 and the present year being \$6.96 and \$7.28 respectively. A percentage equal to 66 per cent. of the whole area is shown to be taken up by settlers. This is an increase of 3.3 per cent. over last year when it was given at 62.7 per cent. The area fit for cultivation is given at 75 per cent. of the whole.

**Vast Mineral Resources.**

The World's Fair at Chicago will be the first exhibition that has ever done justice to the minerals of Ontario. Canada had been allotted 10,000 feet altogether for minerals, of which Ontario should have at least 4,000 feet, while 5,000 feet will be used if it can be obtained. These minerals come from all sections of the province. From the immediate country northeast of Toronto comes lead, copper, iron, gold, marble, graphite, mica, asbestos and phosphate of lime. Then from Western Ontario comes gypsum, petroleum, marl, salt, terra cotta clay and various kinds of building stone. Around Sudbury and on the north shore of Lake Huron are found rich deposits of nickel, copper and iron, while near Port Arthur are silver, marble, lead, copper, gold, and iron; in fact these are found all over the northern portion of the province.

A fact not generally known, even in the province itself, but which this exhibit will fully show the world, is that in various parts of Ontario, such as Renfrew, Cornwall, Frontenac and some of the northern districts, the finest marbles and granites, grey, black, white and brown, to be obtained anywhere in the world are found.

Hon. A. S. Hardy, Commissioner of Crown Lands, is determined to have the mineral resources of this province properly advertised to the world, and looks to the coming fair as Ontario's opportunity. By his direction every effort is being made to assist the Ontario Commissioner for the fair to secure a collection worthy of the province, and which it is naturally well able to produce.—Port Arthur Herald.

The third large party of settlers and excursionists from the maritime provinces and Ontario reached Winnipeg on the afternoon of July 1st. The party consisted of 337 persons all told. A number of these remained in the city with the intention of going over the branch lines later. The others left the same day for Alberta and Assiniboia. The last cheap excursion leaves the east on the 18th, arriving in time for the Industrial Exhibition.

## N. W. Ontario.

### Rat Portage and Vicinity.

Early in June the writer as a representative of THE COLONIST had occasion to go to Rat Portage on trip which was intended to be purely business but out of which I made up my mind to take as much pleasure as possible. The journey there was uneventful, the only thing about it worth noticing being its tediousness. The train arrives at Rat Portage about midnight; too early to admit of any sleep being obtained before its arrival, and too late to allow of a comfortable night's rest after.

Rat Portage, to begin in the conventional way, is situated some 133 miles east of Winnipeg on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway at the point where the line touches the wonderfully beautiful Lake of the Woods. About three miles west of it is the village of Keewatin also on the shore of this lake and midway between the two is Norman which is really a part of Rat Portage. The town has a population of about 1300 and is noted for several things, unlike the majority of the towns of Western Canada, which are only noted for one thing—wheat. Among these several things those most particularly worthy of notice are its lumbering and mining industries, its superior advantages as a summer resort; and its being the nearest point of importance in the old province of Ontario to the new province of Manitoba. The private opinion of most people who visit the town, is that it should really be a part of Manitoba and such nature undoubtedly intended it to be, but man ruled otherwise so Ontario it is.

To continue this sketch in a logical manner, we should now look at the lumbering industry, as it was on this that Rat Portage first based its claim to consideration as a point of importance. The mills are about evenly distributed between the points mentioned; Rat Portage, Norman and Keewatin. At the Portage itself are the mills of the Western Lumber Company and of Messrs. Ross, Hall and Brown; at Norman, the Minnesota and Ontario Lumber Company, Cameron & Kennedy, and the Safety Bay or Bulmer Company now being operated by Messrs. Cameron & Kennedy; and at Keewatin, the Keewatin Lumber Company and Messrs. Dick & Banuing. The cuts of each of these mills will run this year from nine to thirteen or thirteen and a half million feet.

The mining industry of Rat Portage district is not in such a perfect state of development as the lumbering industry and has heretofore been somewhat neglected or more properly speaking unfortunate. The history of this industry is merely a repetition of the old story of wildcat speculation followed by years of depression. It is happily now on a firm footing and with the right men in the lead is bound to advance and become a substantial reality. The new reduction works which have only recently been started to work are now in regular operation, and under the management of Mr. Brent will undoubtedly show satisfactory results. Under another heading in this issue we have some important news relating to the mining industry of Rat Portage.

My first impression of the town itself was a very pleasant one. The morning after my

arrival was bright and sunny; from an elevation on the north side of the town I got a very pretty view of the whole situation; I could see the many fine buildings which adorn its main street and in front of all the lake with its beautiful islands. Rat Portage is fast becoming one of the best known pleasure resorts in Canada and it is already one of the most delightful. The lake affords excellent boating, bathing and fishing; the islands make excellent camping grounds while the scenery is most interesting and restful. There are several pretty sights in the neighborhood, among them being the falls of Winnipeg River.

It is from Rat Portage that the passenger boats starts on the run to Fort Francis. The trip out to that place is one of the finest that Canada affords in point of scenery.

Norman is a small place and is not much frequented by travelling people, it being so near the Portage that visitors generally stop in the larger place and run back and forward on the ferry. It has some attractions, however, and should not be overlooked in a visit to the district. It is at Norman that the electric light works which supply Rat Portage with light are situated.

Keewatin is a most interesting place. It is noted for its lumbering and for the fact that at it is established the famous flouring mill of the Lake of the Woods Milling company. This mill is a huge stone structure fitted up with the most improved milling machinery and run by water power. Alongside of it stands an elevator which holds something like 500,000 bushels of wheat. The mill has a capacity of 2,000 barrels per day. The most interesting thing about this mill to a western observer is the fact that it is run by water power, of which there is an unlimited amount to be had here. Mr. Hastings is the resident member of the company. Their western headquarters are at Winnipeg under the management of Mr. McGaw, who is also a member of the firm.

Keewatin as we have shown in another paragraph has a liberal share of the lumbering establishments of this district. The mills situated here are run by water power and are able to make some very large cuts in a season. Keewatin is incorporated as a village and is well organized in a municipal sense.

I have now given THE COLONIST'S readers a fair idea of the characteristics of this district. Its claims to recognition is based on very substantial grounds and if persistently placed before capitalists, homeseekers and the public generally will no doubt gain for the district a liberal increase in population and the necessary amount of money to thoroughly develop its latent resources.

### A Lake of the Woods Mine.

Since the reported discovery of nickel in the Lake of the Woods district, many strangers have visited the locality to learn if the mineral existed in quantity and would be rich enough to work. An examination of the outcrop in Frenchman Bay, S.W. of Keewatin, has shown up a body of ore more than 200 feet in width, which occurs on an escarpment that borders on this Bay. The trend of this massive vein, or lode, is N.E. S.W., and has been traced across the narrows of Black Sturgeon lake, a distance of twelve miles. It follows

the line of contact of the granitoid gneiss with Europan in which formation it occurs. The outcrop varies on the trend of the lode from 20 to 60 feet in width except at the above mentioned place, at Frenchman Bay, where some developing has been done. A cross cut has been made about 30 feet in length and a shaft started. Assays made from this property give a good result for surface ore of nickel and cobalt; it is also found that some of the intercalated stratas, which form the gauge, or ore body, are rich in gold and silver. The ore is close grained pyhotite iron, nearly solid mineral. Should this mammoth body of ore increase in richness as depth is attained it will rank as the greatest mine in Canada, and will prove a bonanza to the whole district.

### Notes.

Elections for Reeve and Councillors in the Municipality of Shuniah took place of Saturday July 9th.

The \$20,000 debentures issued recently by McKellar ward of the municipality of Neebing, have been sold to a Montreal party, by Ray, Street & Co., at the fair rate of 96.

A vote was taken in the municipality of Shuniah, on Saturday, July 9th, to empower the council of the municipality to transfer the lands incorporated in the town of Port Arthur by act of the legislature at its late session.

It is said that a contract has been signed between a party of Minnesota capitalists and the Port Arthur & Duluth Railway Company, which provides for the mining of 100,000 tons of ore per annum for ten years from the mines in Minnesota near Gunflint Lake.

The Ontario Government have issued a small book descriptive of the Rainy Lake district which will doubtless be of great service in making known the resources and principal features of that part of the Province of Ontario. The book is well illustrated.

Port Arthur Herald: "One of the oldest pioneers at the head of the lake died last week in the person of Mr. Charles Fregeau. He was about 68 years of age, and was born in the parish of Cap St Ignace, province of Quebec. He came to Ontonagon, the pioneer mining camp of Lake Superior in '54. In Superior's early days he ran a stage between St. Paul and the head of the lake, over the old military road, and afterwards carried the mail between Superior and Ashland. He was wheelsman and the sole survivor of the ill fated passenger steamer Sunbeam, which went down off Ontonagon in a terrible gale about the year 1867 or 1868, and after drifting about on a gang plank for 36 hours finally drifted ashore and was picked almost dead from exposure by a party of explorers who happened to pass along in a sail boat and saw him on the shore. He leaves a widow and twelve children.

AN eastern despatch of June 30th contained information that 14 delegates from the maritime provinces were starting on a tour which was intended to take in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia. They are to report as to the possibilities of the west as a field for immigration.

The tenth annual convention of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor opened in New York on July 6th. Delegates representing a total interdenominational membership of 1,700,000 were present to take part in the meetings. This was one of the most notable gatherings of the year in any country.

# NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

## TIME CARD.

Taking effect on Sunday, April 3rd, 1892. (Central or 90th Meridian Time.)

North Bound			South Bound		
Brand.	St. Paul	Miles from	STATIONS.	St. Paul	Brand.
Ex. Tues.	Ex. Tues.	Winnipeg.		Ex. Tues.	Ex. Tues.
Th. & Sat.	Th. & Sat.	Winnipeg.		Th. & Sat.	Th. & Sat.
8:20p	4:25p	0	Winnipeg	11:10a	1:10p
9:10p	4:35p	3.0	Portage Junction	11:19a	1:20p
1:57p	3:55p	9.3	St. Norbert	11:33a	1:30p
1:45p	3:45p	15.3	Cartier	11:47a	1:40p
1:28p	3:28p	23.5	St. Agathe	12:01p	1:50p
1:20p	3:17p	27.4	Union Point	12:14p	2:00p
1:03p	3:05p	32.5	Silver Plains	12:28p	2:10p
12:50p	2:48p	40.4	Morris	12:42p	2:20p
	2:33p	46.8	St. Jean	1:00p	2:30p
	2:18p	56.0	Letellier	1:18p	2:40p
	1:50p	65.0	Emerson	1:36p	2:50p
	1:31p	68.1	Pembina	2:00p	3:00p
	9:45a	168	Grand Forks	5:50p	8:00p
	6:35a	223	Winnipeg Junction	9:50p	12:00p
	8:35p	470	Minneapolis	6:30a	8:40p
	8:00p	481	St. Paul	7:05a	9:10p
	9:00p	833	Chicago	9:35a	

### MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound		
Freight	Passenger	Miles from	STATIONS.	Passenger	Freight
Mon. & Wed.	Tues. & Thurs.	Morris.		Mon. & Wed.	Tues. & Thurs.
Wed. & Fri.	Thurs. & Sat.	Morris.		Thurs. & Sat.	Fri. & Sun.
12:20p	2:20p	0	Winnipeg	1:10p	3:00a
7:00p	12:40p	0	Morris	2:55p	3:45a
0:10p	12:15p	0	Low Farm	3:18p	0:30a
5:14p	11:45a	10 0	Myrtle	3:43p	10:10a
4:49p	11:37a	21 2	Roland	3:53p	10:30a
4:00p	11:18a	33 0	Rosebank	4:05p	11:15a
3:30p	11:03a	33 5	Miami	4:23p	11:50a
2:45p	10:40a	39 0	Deerwood	4:43p	12:30p
2:20p	10:23a	49 0	Altamont	5:01p	1:05p
1:40p	10:03a	54 1	Somersct	5:21p	1:45p
1:13p	9:53a	62 1	Swan Lake	5:37p	2:17p
12:43p	9:37a	63 4	Indian Springs	5:52p	2:48p
12:19p	9:26a	74 0	Marquette	6:03p	3:12p
11:40a	9:10a	79 4	Greenway	6:20p	3:45p
11:16a	8:53a	85 1	Balder	6:35p	4:18p
10:29a	8:30a	92 3	Belmont	7:00p	5:07p
9:52a	8:12a	102 0	Hilton	7:30p	5:45p
9:16a	7:57a	109 7	Ashdown	7:53p	6:25p
9:02a	7:47a	120 0	Wawanesa	8:00p	6:38p
8:16a	7:24a	129 5	Routhwaite	8:23p	7:27p
7:38a	7:04a	137 2	Martinville	8:48p	8:05p
7:00a	6:45a	145 1	Brandon	9:10p	8:45p

West-bound Passenger Trains stop at Echout for coal

### PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.		W. End.	
Ex. Sun.	Winnipeg	daily except Sunday.	daily except Sunday.
Mon. & Wed.	Thurs. & Sat.		
11:33a	0	Winnipeg	4:35p
11:15a	3.0	Portage Junction	4:41p
10:49a	11.8	St. Charles	5:13p
10:41a	14.7	Headingley	5:20p
10:17a	21.0	White Plains	5:45p
9:29a	35.2	Eustace	6:33p
9:00a	42.1	Oakville	6:50p
8:25a	55 6	Portage la Prairie	7:40p

Passengers will be carried on all regular freight trains. Pullman Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars on St. Paul and Minneapolis Express daily.

Connection at Winnipeg Junction with two Vestibuled through trains daily for all points in Montana, Washington, British Columbia, Oregon and California; also close connection at Chicago with eastern lines.

CHAS. S. FEE, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul. H. J. SWINFORD, General Agt., Winnipeg. H. J. BRICH, Ticket Agent, 463 Main St., Winnipeg.

# CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

## THROUGH TIME TABLE—EAST AND WEST.

Read Down		STATIONS.		Read Up.				
Atl. Ex.	Pac. Ex.			Atl. Ex.	Pac. Ex.			
A 3:00 Lv		Victoria		A 19:30 Am				
18:30		Vancouver		14:25				
18:10		Westminster		14:22				
10:22		North Bend		8:19				
4:13		Kamloops		23:00				
16:30		Donald		12:35				
22:25		Half Hot Springs		6:45				
2:20		Calgary		2:30				
9:30		Medicine Hat		18:15				
10:19		Dunmore		17:56				
23:30		Regina		5:23				
7:53 (Local)		Virten (Local)		21:27				
10:05 Ar	7:00	Brandon	23:15	19:30 Ar				
11:15 Lv		Portage la Prairie	20:45	20:05 Lv				
16:13	11:45	Winnipeg		14:20 Ar				
A 11:30 am	Lv	Winnipeg	Ar	A 13:50 pm				
14:05		Regina		11:20 am				
8:00		Fargo		3:35				
3:20		Duluth		8:00				
6:15 am		Minneapolis		5:50				
6:55	Ar	St. Paul	Lv	7:15				
F 17:45	De	Winnipeg	E	10:10 Ar				
18:40		Seckirk East		9:21				
G 23:35		Portage	E	5:00				
12:30		Port William		15:10				
G 13:15 Ar		Port Arthur	D	14:30 Lv				
3:30 pm		Port Arthur	D	3:15 pm				
8:40		Schreiber	C	9:20 am				
H 7:00 pm	Lv	North Bay	Ar	C 8:35 am				
4:20 am		Toronto	B	11:00 pm				
B 9:04		Hamilton		6:55				
11:20 am		Niagara Falls		4:35				
11:35 noon		London		5:00				
12:05 pm		St. Thomas		4:35				
B 2:55 pm	Ar	Detroit	Lv	B 12:05 pm				
H 6:30 pm	Lv	North Bay	Ar	C 9:45 am				
3:00 am	Ar	Carlton Jct.	Lv	1:20 pm				
B 10:30 am	Lv	Prescott	Ar	B 1:50 pm				
4:10 am		Ottawa		12:20 am				
8:00 am		Montreal		8:40 pm				
2:30 pm		Quebec		1:30				
7:00 am		New York N.Y.C.		7:30				
8:50 pm		Boston, B. AND M.	Lv	9:00 am				
1:10 pm		St. John		4:10 pm				
10:30 pm	Ar	Halifax	Lv	6:50 am				
J 10:30	5:30	12:20	Lv	Winnipeg	Ar	13:50	17:00	21:30
11:45	15:40			Morden		13:40	25	
17:15	17:40			Pilot Mound		11:15	11:00	
23:00	21:00			Ar	Detourville	Lv	8:00	0:00
J 7:00		Lv	Winnipeg	Ar	J 16:15			
11:15		Ar	Emerson	Lv	12:15			
J 18:00		Lv	Winnipeg	Ar	K 9:55			
19:30		Ar	West Seckirk	Lv	8:25			
K 10:35		Lv	Winnipeg	J 16:00				
13:55			Carman	14:25				
17:40			Holland	8:50				
19:25			Glenboro	J 7:45				
20:50			Methven	6:00				
K 13:00		Lv	Winnipeg	J 17:15 A				
13:50			Stony Mountain	16:20				
14:15		Ar	Stoneau	K 16:00 Lv				
J 9:40		Lv	Brandon	Ar	21:25			
12:55		Ar	Souris	Ar	19:25			
15:20			Napinka		16:00			
16:05			Melita		15:00			
Tues. & Sat.				Mon & Thurs.				
7:00		Lv	Regina	Ar	21:00			
16:15			Saskatoon		12:15			
19:00			Duck Lake		9:00			
21:00		Ar	Prince Albert	Lv	7:00			
Mon. & Thurs.				Wed & Friday				
8:00			Calgary		19:00			
19:00			Edmonton		8:00			

J		K		J		K	
10:30	5:30	12:20	Lv	Winnipeg	Ar	13:50	17:00
11:45	15:40			Morden		13:40	25
17:15	17:40			Pilot Mound		11:15	11:00
23:00	21:00			Ar	Detourville	Lv	8:00
J 7:00		Lv	Winnipeg	Ar	J 16:15		
11:15		Ar	Emerson	Lv	12:15		
J 18:00		Lv	Winnipeg	Ar	K 9:55		
19:30		Ar	West Seckirk	Lv	8:25		
K 10:35		Lv	Winnipeg	J 16:00			
13:55			Carman	14:25			
17:40			Holland	8:50			
19:25			Glenboro	J 7:45			
20:50			Methven	6:00			
K 13:00		Lv	Winnipeg	J 17:15 A			
13:50			Stony Mountain	16:20			
14:15		Ar	Stoneau	K 16:00 Lv			
J 9:40		Lv	Brandon	Ar	21:25		
12:55		Ar	Souris	Ar	19:25		
15:20			Napinka		16:00		
16:05			Melita		15:00		
Tues. & Sat.				Mon & Thurs.			
7:00		Lv	Regina	Ar	21:00		
16:15			Saskatoon		12:15		
19:00			Duck Lake		9:00		
21:00		Ar	Prince Albert	Lv	7:00		
Mon. & Thurs.				Wed & Friday			
8:00			Calgary		19:00		
19:00			Edmonton		8:00		

REFERENCES: A, daily, except Sunday. B, daily, except Monday. C, daily, except Tuesday. D, daily, except Wednesday. E, daily, except Thursday. F, daily, except Friday. G, daily, except Saturday. H, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. K, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. L, Tuesdays and Fridays. Trains east of Brandon run on central standard time, between Brandon and Donald on mountain standard time, and west of Donald on Pacific standard time.

CONNECTIONS: Victoria—Steamers for Puget Sound, Alaska, San Francisco and Southern California ports. Vancouver—With steamers for Puget Sound, Victoria and with C.P.R. steamships for China and Japan. Revelstoke—With steamers of C.P.R. Nav. Co. for Fort-on, Little Dalles, Spokane Falls, etc. Dunmore—With A. H. & C. Co. for Lethbridge, etc. Portage la Prairie—With M. & N. W. Railway. Winnipeg—With branch lines diverging. Port William—With C.P.R. steamers during season of navigation. Elegant Dining and Sleeping Cars on all through trains. Through tickets at lowest rates on sale at principal stations. W. M. McLEOD, City Passenger Agent. WM. WHITE, Gen'l Supt., ROBT. IERB, Gen'l Pass. Agt., WINNIPEG.

# Manitoba and Northwestern R'y Co.

## Time Card.

Taking Effect Monday, April 6th, 1891.

Regular passenger trains run as follows:

WESTBOUND. Leave Winnipeg at 11:00. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Portage la Prairie, Rapid City, Yorkton and intermediate stations.

NOTE—A mixed train for Russell makes close connection at Binscarth on Tuesday and Thursday.

EASTBOUND. Leave Yorkton Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5:05.

NOTE—A mixed train leaves Russell at 7 on Wednesday and Friday and makes connection at Binscarth with train for Winnipeg.

Leave Rapid City on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10:10

Regular eastbound passenger trains make a close connection at Portage la Prairie with Canadian Pacific west-bound trains, and at Winnipeg with the eastbound trains of that Company.

Miles from		STATIONS.		Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays.	
Tuesdays & Saturdays	from Winnipeg			Arrive.	Leave.
Leave	00	Winnipeg		17:20	
12:50 Ar	56	Portage la Prairie		15:30	16:20 Ar
13:00 Lv	56	Portage la Prairie		15:30	16:20 Ar
14:45	91	Gladstone		13:55	
15:50	117	Neepawa		12:25	
16:45	135	Minnedosa		11:45	
17:45 Ar	150	Rapid City		10:10	
18:21	171	Shoal Lake		9:57	
19:45	194	Little		8:55	
20:25	211	Binscarth		7:55	
21:32	236	C. Langenburg		6:43	
23:15	279	Yorkton		5:05	
Arrive.				Leave.	

1 Meals. Trains stop at stations between Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg only when signalled, or when there are passengers to alight. W. R. BAKER, Gen. Super't. A. McDONALD, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent.

# Alberta Ry. & Coal Co. and Great Falls & Canada Ry. Co.

## CONDENSED JOINT TIME TABLE

In Effect March 20th, 1892.

Going South.		STATION.		Going North	
Mixed No. 5	Daily, except Sunday.	Mixed No. 6		Mixed No. 3	Mixed No. 1
7:30a	Ar	Great Falls	De	5:02p	
6:45		Vaughan		5:40	
6:00		Steel		6:15	
4:15		Collins		7:45	
2:30		Pondera		9:30	
1:00		Conrad		10:45	
12:05p		Shelby Junc.		12:05a	
10:50		Recky Springs		12:55	
10:00		Kevin		1:45	
9:10	De	Sveet Grass	Ar	2:35	
		(Internat'l bound.)			
8:10	Ar	Conrad	De	3:20	
7:20	De	Milk River	Ar	4:10	

# British Columbia

## A Kootenay Special.

THE COMMERCIAL, Winnipeg's mercantile weekly, has issued a special illustrated supplement devoted to the Kootenay district of British Columbia, its resources and possibilities. This volume gives a complete description of the Kootenay from all points of view, an excellent full page map, and a number of high class engravings of scenery throughout the district. No one should be ignorant of the geography, physical features or resources of Kootenay while copies of this supplement are to be had.

## Irrigation in British Columbia.

The dry belt of British Columbia covers a considerable portion of the interior, extending from the Cascades or Coast Range of mountains to the Gold Range. Some small sections of this area, as the Spallumcheen Valley, have rainfall sufficient to make them fruitful, but much the larger portion must depend on irrigation. So far, what has been done in this direction, has been accomplished by individual effort. Taking Kamloops for illustration, which is nearly in the centre of the dry belt, the available sources of water supply, which could be utilized without great expense, have already been brought into requisition, and one farmer on the North Thompson, Mr. Willis, runs a pump or pulsometer, using a small engine, to irrigate his lands. The water supply in both the North and South Thompson, is ample, and especially so with the South Thompson, which is fed by the Shuswap lakes, and this again by Adams lake and more distant sources. Both of these rivers could be made to irrigate all available lands along their valleys, as well as those of the main Thompson down to Lytton.—Kamloops Sentinel.

## A Scenic Wonderland.

NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ALASKA  
VISITED BY THE STEAMER  
"ISLANDER."

The initial trip of the steamer Islander, the pick of the C.P.N. fleet, as an Alaskan excursion boat, has been completed, says the *Victoria Colonist*. One and all of the passengers expressed the same opinion of the trip—"it was perfect." The ladies of the party say "it was perfectly lovely."

A different route than that usually taken by Alaska excursionists is opened up by the Islander, a route superior in scenic attractions, as it includes a passage through the wonderland of British Columbia, with which Victorians have become in a manner familiar through the previous excursions of the C.P.N. boats when the last of the northern salmon was to be brought down.

Wonderful Gardner's Inlet, "the river of death," the glaciers, and the thousand and one minor attractions, left an impression on the minds of the visitors that time itself cannot

efface, while the curious Indian villages, the salmon canneries, the lumber camps, and the seals—a school of 200 or more of which were passed—came in for their due share of attention.

The Islander made frequent stops to allow the passengers to explore the country by means of a naphtha launch, whose value was amply proven during the cruise. No calls were made between Juneau and Vancouver, the Islander touching at the Terminal City on the downward voyage.

The following extracts from an address presented to Captain Irving by the passengers on the completion of the trip speaks for the excellence of the boat's service and of the scenery:

"We are tempted to enter into a description of the grand and beautiful panorama that you have daily unrolled before our eyes, but how can we do justice to the snow-clad mountains—the glaciers—the land-locked straits—the wooded hills—the myriad islands? How tell the beauties of Gardner's Inlet—with its scores of waterfalls pouring down the rock-ribbed hills?"

"No, we will not try, but only say that the trip is one that surpassed our expectations, and we cordially commend it and the Islander to all tourists who are looking for a new experience."

Most of the passengers on this trip belonged to the State of New York.

## Lumbering in British Columbia.

"The Hill brothers came down from the head of Stocan Lake on June 16th to Nelson, by way of Nakusp and Columbia River," says the *Vancouver News-Advertiser*. "It is their intention to start a saw mill at Wilson Creek, four miles above Eldorado City; the machinery will come from Toronto, and the mill, when erected, will have a capacity of from 20 to 30 thousand feet a day. The price of lumber at present is \$100 per thousand feet. The Hill brothers intend to sell good lumber (which, as their timber limit contains some of the finest lumber in the province, they will be able to do) at a fair price. In order to find out for themselves which was the best way by which to bring in their machinery the Hills went from Eldorado to Kaslo; from the head of the lake to Nakusp; the Kaslo trail, they say, is impracticable, having yet 3 or 4 feet of snow in parts and being a good 29 miles from the mines to Kaslo City; the Nakusp trail on the other hand, can be gone over in from 5 to 7 hours; it is by this route, consequently, that the machinery will travel."

## Navigation of the Yukon.

Mr. J. J. Healy, of Alaska, is in Portland, says the *Oregonian*. He represents a company which is having a steamboat built on the Sound for navigating the Yukon River. It is expected that there will be a line of steamers from the Sound or San Francisco to the mouth of the Yukon next season, and this boat will connect with it and open up the navigation of the great Yukon. The men who organized the first company for navigating the Columbia became wealthy through their enterprise, and it is probable that large fortunes will be made on the Yukon. There will be no commission to revise freight rates up there, and the company

will get the long haul on everything, and there will be a chance to make some profits on the business. The vast territory through which the Yukon runs contains rich mining sections, and the opening of navigation on the upper reaches of that river will enable those to be developed and produce great wealth. The Yukon is 2000 miles long, and for three-fourths of this distance is navigable for steamers, even through the Rocky Mountains, which it traverses by a narrow, deep channel, without falls or obstructions. It receives many large tributaries, and is itself the largest American river flowing into the Pacific. The scenery in the pass through the Rockies is very grand, rivaling that of the Columbia, and the river is also said to furnish salmon almost, if not equally, as good as those of the Columbia.

## The Latest Seizure.

The seizure of the Coquitlam by the United States Revenue Steamer Corwin, for violation of the United States revenue laws, caused a ripple of surprise to run through the coast cities of British Columbia.

"The Coquitlam was seized by Captain Hooper, of the Corwin, at Port Etches, Prince William Sound, on the 22nd of June, for having blank manifests on board, showing neither cargo nor passengers, and for entering and towing vessels out of the ports of Alaska and delivering stores and receiving seal skins from the British sealing fleet within the jurisdiction of the United States without entry or permit.

"Her operations were observed by Lieut. J. H. Quinnan, of the Corwin, who disguised in citizen's clothing, had been sent to Port Etches for the purpose of watching the movements of the schooners and steamer.

"The Coquitlam is a single screw propeller of 160 tons burden, carrying twelve men and five passengers, and had on board nearly 6,000 sealskins, valued at \$70,000, besides all the stores for the fleet. She is owned by the Union Steamship Company, of Vancouver, and was chartered by the British Columbia Sealers' Association, of Victoria."

The seizure of this vessel leaves the British sealing fleet in northern waters without any supplies. Capt. J. G. Cox, president of the Sealers' Association, looks on the seizure as simply a move for the purpose of cutting the sealing fleet off from its source of supply—starving them home.

## Notes.

Golden wants a poultry farm.

The coast cities are having a small-pox scare.

Messrs Ward & Dickey, of San Francisco, will open an assay office in Nelson.

Silver trout are being caught in large strings in the waters of Okanagan district.

The motormen and conductors on the Vancouver Electric Street Railway have been uniformed.

A petition praying for the establishment of a post office at Larkin has been forwarded to Ottawa.

It is understood that the C.P.R. intend building a telephone line between Vernon and Osoyoos.

Furs to the value of \$25,000 were shipped from Victoria by J. Boscowitz & Sons on a recent Tuesday.

Surveyors are at work locating a line of railway from the forks of the Kaslo River to the town of that name.

A road is to be built this summer between Nicola and Granite creek, in the Simalkameen district at a cost of \$4,000.

The farming section of Cariboo district had been favored with plentiful rain and the crops gave promise of a bountiful harvest.

A Victoria photographer has been sent to the Behring Sea by the Imperial Government to take views of the various seal rookeries.

The orchards throughout the Okanagan country give promise of large crops this year. No insect pests of any kind have as yet made their appearance among the trees.

The warm weather in the vicinity of Golden, has freed the mountains of snow, and there is now nothing in the way of the prospectors getting around in the mountains.

The government steamer Quadra which was seriously damaged a short time ago by running on a rock has been placed in the docks at Esquimalt for repairs. It is estimated that the damage will amount to \$10,000.

There is more activity in placer mining in British Columbia this season than for many years and the result should be a considerable increase in the production of gold. Some of the most important hydraulic enterprises will not, however, be sufficiently far advanced to yield returns this season.

The construction of a canal connecting Okanagan and Dog Lakes appears to be more probable than has hitherto been supposed. The scheme has the strong approval of the C. P. R. The canal would add thirteen miles of navigable water and render the mines at Fairview and the coal beds at White Lake, especially, easy of access.

Westminster Columbian: "There arrived in the city yesterday, by the train from the east, a Norwegian family of immigrants, consisting of an old woman, a young girl and two boys. They were from Norway direct, and were destined for Lopez Island, Was., though by some mistake their tickets were made to read Westminster. They had only \$10 among them and could not talk a word of English. Mayor Townsend interested himself in behalf of the strangers, and by the courtesy of H. V. Thompson, who was in town, passes were secured over the Great Northern to Whatcom, where the steamer leaves for Lopez Island. The little party left this morning on the Great Northern for their destination, where they have friends expecting them.

**Evening in the Woods.**

Much as we all enjoyed our long days of *dolce far niente* I think evening was the time we all loved best. As soon as it began to grow dusk, we piled up a huge fire of brushwood and logs and sat around the blaze until far into the balmy summer night. Mingled with the crackling of the sinuous pine-legs, we could hear the weird cry of the whip-poor-will like the wail of a lost

spirit, and the monotonous dip, dip of the raftmen's oars on the great river, and then at all nature seemed resonant, we too felt that it became us to unite in the harmony, and presently from around our camp fire would rise in clear high notes the words of those quaint, old French Canadian melodies, which have a unique and indescribable loveliness. And often from far across the water we could hear the deep bass of some belated fisherman, lending depth and strength to the chorus of the well known song "En Roulant Ma Boule."

How the memory of that camping party lives through the long winter days, with its golden sunshiny hours in the deep wood and on the glistening river. The fragrance of the scented pine comes to me as I write: and even in the busy town it forces perplexing questions upon me—is not this untrammelled open air existence the true life? Does not the contemplation of nature lead us to the contemplation of nature's God? Many indeed are the pleasant thoughts and memories of our camp by the deep blue Ottawa, a passing glimpse of purest content and healthful happiness in the Canadian woods; where—

"Our care-dropped from us like the needles shaken  
From out the gusty pine."

—From "A Feminine Camping Party," by MAUD OATLEY, in the Dominion Illustrated Monthly for July.

**The Bells of St. Boniface.**

In John Greenleaf Whittier's poem, "The Red River Voyageur," he speaks of the bells of St. Boniface:—

The bells of the Roman Mission  
That call from their turrets twain,  
To the boatman on the river,  
To the hunter on the plain.

The visitor to Winnipeg, looking across Red River to St. Boniface, and seeing the brick cathedral with unfinished tower, would not understand the allusion. But in the old days the cathedral was a wooden building with twin towers, similar to those of Notre Dame at Paris and Montreal. The wooden cathedral was burned in 1860, and the present building took its place.

But as to the bells. They are sometimes popularly spoken of as the travelling bells of St. Boniface, and well they may be, for they have crossed the ocean three times. They were cast in London to the order of Bishop Provencher, the first bishop of St. Boniface, and sent by sailing vessel to York Factory on Hudson Bay, the usual route for goods destined for the Red River country. The voyageurs refused, on account of the size and weight of the packages, to convey them over the portages between York factory and Norway House, and they remained at York; but the following year the bishop arranged with Andrew McDermott, one of the pioneers of Red River, to bring them on. When the church was burned in 1860, the bells were destroyed. Bishop Tache, who had succeeded Bishop Provencher, being in England the next year, saw the founder, who agreed to re-cast them if the metal was sent to England. This was done, and the new chimes were again shipped for York Factory. But the ship was caught in a storm and driven to St. John's, New foundland. The bells were

sent from there to Portland, Maine, by vessel, thence by rail to St. Paul, Minnesota, and from there over the prairie by ox cart, several hundred miles, to St. Boniface, where they were hung on a timber framework beside the church.

The writer while serving as an officer of the first Red River expedition at Fort Garry, in the winter of 1870-71, frequently heard the bells of St. Boniface calling, not only to the boatman and the hunter, but to the settler, who was then beginning to crowd aside the voyageur and the hunter.—J. JONES BELL, M.A., in *Canada*.

AT THE time of writing the elections for the British House of Commons were in full swing. This election involves the settlement, for a while at least, of the question of whether or not Ireland is to have Home Rule. Mr. Gladstone, at the head of the Home Rule party is making the greatest effort that has ever been made to get the people to pronounce in favor of it, while Conservatives and Anti-Home Rulers of all kinds are working to maintain the present condition of affairs. It is not yet (July 10th) definitely known what the result of the elections will be but it is pretty certain that Home Rule will win, although whether the majority will be large enough to be workable is not so certain.



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### A Whole Man.

A sensitive man has no business on the desert. He will get prodded everywhere. If he take offense at rough banter, Lord help him when he gets into a mining camp. If he wear his heart upon his sleeve let him steer clear of the Mexican towns and their pretty señoritas. If he would know any peace let him keep away from the cattle range, for the cowboys' jests are as keen and cutting as the spurs at their heels.

Frank Robbins was beginning to find out some of these things. But if you gave him a whole decade he would not find them all out.

"What the boy wants is toughening," said Mart Selby.

Mart was big and tough, and he saw no good reason why anybody but a child or a woman should be tender.

"He's a young colt that wants a Mexican bit shoved into his mouth, and then to be ridden through the cactus."

At Lucin's ranch the boys joked and irritated Robbins, but it did not seem to toughen him. They cared nothing for whiskey that didn't stretch as it went down, and when he put water in his they called him a perfect lady and laughed loudly.

"Stand their joshing," said Mart to Robbins, "and you'll get along better. They always make it hot for a man that don't josh back."

"Oh, I don't mind it," replied Robbins, badly overdoing his effort to look unconcerned.

It had been the same everywhere he had been in the West. He was one of those men who are never anything but tenderfeet. He simply would not take men as he found them, though they were perfectly willing to take him so. And the absurd ideas that had lodgment in his head! Chief among these were that he must have a friend—a chum—who should be a man after his own heart. He had been looking for such a man for two years. He picked him out occasionally, but he never found him to suit. This one was not truthful, and the other was not nice in his speech. There was something lacking in each one.

"What I want is a whole man," he sighed, "I never could take up with any of these half made fellows. But it is not so easy. Even when I find a man that is temperate and intellectual he turns out to be selfish. What would I not give for a whole man for a friend and companion—a whole man."

He would not take up with Mart Selby, though Mart saw that "the young fellow" sorely needed a friend and helper, particularly one who would toughen him. He kept on looking for his made to order man, but he never seemed to hit upon him. Few such men as he was looking for are to be found within a thousand miles of Lucin's. In fact, at Lucin's you would be at a loss to discover a single man who did not like to take observations of old Ashby's cloth and paper ceiling through the bottom of a whiskey glass, and if you heard a voice, I will give you my word of honor it was no cherub's.

One day the boys outdid all their other little meanness to Robbins by getting him hopelessly drunk. Of course it was no killing matter; but he had never been drunk before and he took it

very seriously and resolved to leave camp next day.

Mart did not like this. His heart had warmed toward the "young fellow," and he hated to see him leave the place. Finally he resolved to go with him.

They agreed between them that they would not go on the range again. They would go prospecting for gold.

And thus it was that they came to make the journey over the desert toward Dead Horse Gulch. Now, as everybody in that country knows, the wealth of Dead Horse Gulch is great, but it is very hard to reach. Minors who have lived out the awful heat of the alkali plain that lies all around the buttes wherein the gulch makes its gash, have come back with full belts, but none of them have ever gone a second time.

In suggesting this journey Mart Selby had a double object. First, he wanted to toughen "the young fellow," and next, he wanted to enrich them both. Mart knew that Robbins had come out west to make enough money to marry a nice girl who lived in Delaware, and he knew, too, that "the young fellow" had found money making very slow work.

From Lucin's to the great alkali plain that lay before the buttes in which the gold was hidden was a long and toilsome journey. But the real work only began with the crossing of the alkali desert.

White and naked lay the dead land before their aching eyes. The eye of heaven shone down with most unrelenting fierceness. No breath of air was stirring, and the whole world was to them as dumb as death.

Mart had counted on the journey being a hard one, but not so hard as this. He had not dreamed that the water would give out so soon, nor that the horses would sink down and die as they did.

Still they staggered on, their forms, bent under their heavy burdens, standing out sharp and raw above the white earth, on which their clearly defined shadows fell with inky blackness.

In that cloudless, mistless air distance seemed set at naught, for they travelled on and on toward the buttes, and yet they seemed to grow no nearer.

It was toward evening that they reached a rocky islet in the sea of alkali, and there, after a very bad meal of hardtack, they fell asleep, Robbins dreaming of clear, cold water, drawn from marble fountains in crystal goblets. The young man was the first to awake. The sun was beginning to shoot his fiery needles over the mountains. Robbins lifted his hand to rub his eyes.

"R-r-r-z-z-z!"

Then a tongue of flame darted toward him and struck him on the palm of the hand.

"My God," he groaned, "it's a rattlesnake, and he's bitten me!"

His voice seemed to awaken a hundred echoes, and to these responded a hundred rattles.

Selby sat up in his blanket and stared at him stupidly. As he made the movement, a rattlesnake struck him in the face and another, at his side, would have done the same had he

not thrown himself out of reach of his deadly fangs.

The rattles sounded on every side. The two men ran back to a stretch of sand beyond the rocks and gazed at each other wildly.

"Hold still," demanded Mart. "Let me look at your bite."

He grasped the boy's hand.

"Thank God, it's not in the vein!"

He seized his knife and quickly hollowed out a piece of flesh.

"There, hold your hand down and let the blood run free, while I tie this cord around your arm."

He twisted the stout cord until it cut into the arm.

"Now, the whisky," he gasped.

"No," said Robbins, "let me cut the poison out of your wound."

Mart held still a moment while this was done.

"Now, the whisky—quick!" cried Robbins.

But Selby did not look for the bringing forth of the flask with any light of hope in his eyes.

"It is yours," he said quietly. "There is only enough for one, and barely that."

"Then it is yours, Mart."

"No—yours."

"But you are the worse bitten. Your face is already beginning to swell. Drink it."

There was anguish in the tone, as there was heroism in the words; but it was heroism of a weakly sort. He held out the bottle at arm's length, while he turned his face away.

"No, by God! It's your's boy!" came in firmer and more commanding tones from Mart Selby. "You have a mother and a sweetheart back in the States. And I—I have nobody. There was somebody once, but there ain't no body now—nobody at all."

In the face of this fearful temptation Robbins felt himself weakening. He grew less strong of resolution with each tick of the watch in his pocket, heard so plainly in the desert stillness. What a coward he felt himself; but—how sweet was life.

Was there not help to be had from some other source? He could not take this. The drinking of that liquid was the drinking of Selby's life, and that life meant much to him now. Here was the whole man!

His eyes swept the hopeless plain. He looked for the "dust" of a traveller, but he saw none. The heat of the day was growing. He thought he felt the poison pulsing through his veins.

"No—No," he said, sinking down upon the sand. And there was a pitiable weakness in his tones.

Selby took the bottle from his hand. As he did so a shade of fear rose to Robbins's face. Selby saw it and smiled. The swollen face made the smile grotesque; but, none the less, it was the smile of a god. He came forward and knelt beside the crouching form of Robbins, who was lying on his face, with his eyes shut, begged him not to think of him, but of himself. But the tone was growing weaker.

The other said no word, but, lifting his friend's head, he uncorked the bottle and held it to his lips. A look of remonstrance came over Robbins' face, and he raised his hand to push away the bottle. Just then he glanced

upwards. A buzzard was circling about in the clear, blue air. He shivered, and as the neck of the bottle was forced between his teeth, and Selby was holding back his head, how could he help swallowing? The look of remonstrance faded slowly away as the liquid gurgled from the bottle. Soon it was all drained. The boy's head sunk to the ground, and a heavy sleep laid hold upon him.

When he awoke there lay by his side the body of a man with a pistol bullet in his head.

**Canada's Manufactures.**

Bulletin No. 10 of the Census Department gives some further information of a most interesting kind in regard to the manufactures of the Dominion. The first Bulletin on manufactures (No. 5) dealt with the total number of industrial establishments in Canada, the amount invested in machinery and tools, the number of employees and the number of steam engines used. This one is intended to give a general review of the results of the census gatherings, and a comparison of these with the results of previous enumerations.

The Bulletin is begun with an answer to the question which has been raised by some leading newspapers, "What is an Industrial Establishment?" It says: "An industrial establishment is a place where one or several persons are employed in manufacturing, altering, making up or changing from one shape into another materials for sale, use or consumption."

An establishment where the burning of limestone is carried on may properly be termed an industrial establishment, according to the Bulletin. A blacksmith shop is also an industrial establishment.

A general view of the manufactures of Canada is given in a table which shows that in 1891 there were 75,768 industrial establishments in Canada in comparison with 49,923 in 1881. The capital invested in these was \$353,836,817, against \$165,302,623 in those of 1881. The number of employees in 1891 was 367,865; the wages paid \$9,762,441; the cost of raw material \$255,933,219; and the value of products \$475,445,705. Each workman produced in 1891, \$1,292.44 and in 1881, \$1,211.72, and each received in 1891, \$271.20 and in 1881, \$133.11.

Nova Scotia, has each decade, taken a strong position among her peers as a manufacturing province. Ontario does more than one-half the whole manufacturing of the country. But relatively she has not held her own.

The Bulletin shows that the development of manufactures has added nearly 90 million dollars a year to the wealth of the country as against an addition of 33 million a year in the previous decade.

The great feature of the decade's industrial progress is the vastly improved state of manufacturing machinery on account of which Canada is much better fitted to meet outside rivalry than she was ten years ago.

HEAVY rains during June done considerable damage to the crops of Quebec. The farmers are beginning to despair as a considerable part of their fields have for some time been lying under water.

**HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS OF CANADA.**

The Department of the Interior of the Canadian Government issues through Mr. A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the following rules relating to the acquiring of land:

All even-numbered sections of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

**ENTRY.**

Entry may be made personally at the local land office in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation expenses.

**HOMESTEAD DUTIES.**

Under the present law homestead duties may be performed in three ways, and on making application for entry the settler must declare under which of the following conditions he elects to hold his land:

1. Three years' cultivation and residence, during which period the settler may not be absent for more than six months in any one year without forfeiting the entry.
2. Residence for three years anywhere within two miles of the homestead quarter-section and afterwards actual residence in a habitable house upon the homestead for three months next prior to application for patent. Under this system 10 acres must be broken the first year after entry, 15 acres additional in the second, and 15 in the third year; 10 acres to be in crop the second year, and 25 acres in the third year.
3. The five years' system under which a settler may reside anywhere for the first two years, (but must perfect his entry by commencing cultivation within six months after the date thereof), breaking 5 acres the first year, cropping those five acres and breaking 10 acres additional the second year, and also building a habitable house before the end of the second year. The settler must commence actual residence on the homestead at the expiration of two years from date of entry, and thereafter reside upon and cultivate his home-stead for at least six months in each of the three next succeeding years.

**APPLICATION FOR PATENT**

may be made before the local agent, any homestead inspector, or the intelligence officer at Medicine Hat or Qu'Appelle Station. Before making application for Patent the settler must give six months notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands of his intention to do so.

**INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.**

Intelligence offices are situate at Qu'Appelle Station, and Medicine Hat. Newly arrived immigrants will receive, at any of these offices information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them.

**A SECOND HOMESTEAD**

may be taken by any one who has received a homestead patent or a certificate of recommendation, countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, upon application for patent made by him, or had earned title to his first homestead on, or prior to the second day of June, 1887.

**INFORMATION.**

Full information respecting the Land, timber, coal and mineral laws, and copies of these Regulations, as well as those respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-West Territories.

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