

# THE NOR'-WESTER.

VOL. 1.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1885.

NO. 52.

## THE NOR'-WESTER.

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

\$3 PER ANNUM.

**WARNER & SON,**  
PUBLISHERS & PRINTERS.

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BARRISTER, ETC.  
REAL ESTATE AGENT.  
Stephan Avenue, Calgary, Alberta.

**H. BLECKER,**  
BARRISTER, ETC.  
CALGARY, ALBERTA.  
Reside - Hon. Chief Justice of Manitoba.

**JAMES A. LOUGHEED,**  
Barrister, Solicitor, Conveyancer  
Notary Public, etc.  
Office, Stephan Ave., West of P.O., Calgary, N.W.T.

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**H. FITZGERALD COCHRANE,**  
Barrister etc. of Nova Scotia (1859) and of Manitoba (1873) and late of Prince Albert, N.W.T., may be consulted professionally for the present at his office, Stephen Avenue, Commissionaire of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia for taking affidavits in the north west and commissioner for taking affidavits to be used in Manitoba. NOTARY PUBLIC, etc., etc.

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SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS  
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C.W. PETERSON, B.A. A.M. PETERSON, B.A.

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Physician and Surgeon,  
Late House Surgeon Montreal General Hospital.

**D. NEVILLE J. LANDSAY,**  
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Office and residence, a little east of Capt. Boynton's  
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OFFICE: MEDICINE HAT.

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DENTIST.  
Next door to Rankin & Allan,  
CALGARY, ALBA.

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A. McNEIL, Proprietor.  
This new hotel is now open and offers the best accommodation to the general public. Board by the day or week.

**ROYAL HOTEL,**  
Martin & Riley, Proprietors.  
T. H. DUNNE, Clerk.  
CALGARY, ALBERTA.  
This leading hotel is situated on the corner of Stephen Avenue and McTavish Street, diagonally opposite the Hudson's Bay store, about two minutes walk to the Depot. This hotel has been recently refitted. Guests are guaranteed first class accommodation. The bar is supplied with the choicest and the best native drinks. Headquarters for Fort McLeod stage travel.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
**AMBROSE SHAW,**  
Gunsmith, Locksmith, etc.  
General jobbing work in thorough line promptly attended to. Keys made and repaired. Scales repaired and adjusted.  
ATLANTIC AVE., OPPOSITE DEPOT, CALGARY.

**BRITISH AMERICAN RANCHE CO.**  
Limited.  
Have brand - C on left shoulder.  
Vest - Inverted O on left hip.  
Range - Bow River, N.W.T.  
Address Calgary, N.W.T.  
Well broken horses of all classes constantly on hand. The undersigned will attend at the Calgary House every Monday to meet parties desiring to purchase horses. A number of good pack horses for sale.

**W. D. KEFOOT, Manager.**  
**CHIEF BATH HOUSE & BARBER SHOP,**  
Hot and Cold Baths.  
Special baths for ladies. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
**MARK CUZNER, Proprietor.**

**D. R. CLARK**  
Plain and Ornamental Plasterer,  
CONCRETE MAKERS, BRICKLAYERS, etc.  
Estimates furnished. Lime always on hand.  
Office in rear of Fraser's Fruit Store, Calgary.

**G. THOMAS,**  
Accountant, Collector, Adjuster  
and Appraiser.  
Office - Messrs. E. McCoskie & Co., Stephan Avenue

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Harness Manufacturer.  
And Dealer in Saddlery, Pack Saddles, &  
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House, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental Painter  
Grainer, Glazier, Paper Hanger, etc.  
Sign Writing and Glazing in all the Latest  
Styles.  
Shop - Stephen Avenue, 3 doors east of Post Office,  
Calgary, Alberta.

**J. BARNERMAN,**  
Next door to the Post Office, Stephan Ave.,  
DEALER IN  
**CIGARS, PIPES AND TOBACCO.**  
Nothing but the choicest brands.

**J. ARRETT & USHING,**  
ARCHITECTS,  
**BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS**  
Office - Rear of Martin's Hardware Store.

**JOHN B. RIVET,**  
BLACKSMITH.  
Carrriage-maker, Carpenter & Wheelwright

**LIVERY FEED & SALE STABLES.**  
The subscribers desire to intimate to the public that they keep constantly on hand the very best hay and grain. Good stylish rigs with or without drivers furnished at reasonable rates. BAIN BROS., Calgary

**MCCOSKIE & CO.,**  
Architects, Civil and Mining Engineers  
Builders, Surveyors and Contractors.  
**STEPHEN AVENUE, CALGARY.**  
Special attention to Churches, Schools, Public Buildings, Railway, Hydraulic, Gas, and Sanitary Works Generally.

**A. W. MCVITTIE, THOS. T. MCVITTIE,**  
**MCVITTIE BROS.,**  
D. L. SURVEYORS.  
Mining Surveyors for British Columbia, Etc.  
CALGARY, N.W.T.

**R. J. ELLIS-ARTHUR,**  
CUSTOMS BROKER,  
Mining, Real Estate and Commission Agent.  
OFFICE, ATLANTIC AVENUE, West of Station,  
CALGARY, ALBERTA.

**WHITMAN & BUCK,**  
Contractors and Builders,  
Stephan Avenue, - Calgary.  
Estimates furnished on all kinds of work.

**DIRECTORY.**  
NORTHWEST COUNCIL.  
Representation for Calgary  
District in the North - JAS. D. GEDDES  
West Council.

**CALGARY TOWN COUNCIL.**  
Mayor  
George Murdoch  
Councillors:  
Simon J. Hogg, Joseph H. Millward  
Neville J. Lindsay, Simon J. Clark.  
Clerk:  
Thomas Eoyer.

**MAIL NOTICE.**  
OUTWARD.  
Close -  
For the East at 8 P.M. every Friday.  
For the West at 3:30 p.m. every Thursday.  
Fort McLeod and intermediate offices at 8 p.m. on Thursday.  
For Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan at 8 p.m. on every 2nd Thursday.  
Letters for registration must be posted half an hour before the usual closes.

**INWARD.**  
ARRIVE -  
From the East 4:40 P.M. on Thursdays  
From the West at 6:30 p.m. on Saturdays.  
From Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan at 5 p.m. every 2nd Tuesday.  
From Fort McLeod and every intermediate offices at 5 p.m. every Thursday.  
(Signed) F. E. HARRISON,  
Acting Postmaster.

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

Range.	Townships.
1	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 25, 26.
2	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 25, 26.
3	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 25, 26.
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37	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 25, 26.
38	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 25, 26.
39	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 25, 26.
40	9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 25, 26.

## NOTICE.

**SEALED TENDERS,** addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of

**Monday, 25th May, 1885**  
For the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1886, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Tents, Oxen, Cows, Hauls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c. duty paid, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to the Supplies required, days of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedules.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an acceptd cheque in favor of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs on a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tender, and ten per cent. of the amount of the tender for the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to comply with the conditions of the tender. If a tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

Tenders are required to make up in the Money columns in the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

Each Tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department for the proper performance of the contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded to the Government Warehouses at the point of delivery.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

**L. VANKOUGHNET,**  
Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa, 19th March, 1885.

## PUBLIC NOTICE

All persons, including Lessees of grazing lands, are hereby required to take notice that the cutting of timber on the public lands without authority from the Minister of the Interior, or the Local Crown Timber Agent of Dominion Lands for the District, is forbidden by law, and all timber so cut without authority is liable to seizure and to be dealt with as the Minister of the Interior may direct.

Each settler on a homestead quarter-section not having timber on it, may, on application to the Local Agent of Dominion Lands, purchase a wood lot not exceeding twenty acres in extent, at five dollars per acre.

Any person other than a homestead settler desiring permission to cut timber, must make application therefor to the Minister of the Interior, who will deal with such application according to law.

Persons who have already cut timber without authority, must pay the dues thereon to the Crown Timber Agent at his office, on or before the 1st of May, 1885, otherwise the said timber will be confiscated under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act.

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

## TENDERS.

**SEALED TENDERS,** marked "For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies," and addressed to the Honourable the Secretary of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on

**Thursday, 14th May.**  
Printed forms of tenders, containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application at the Post-Office, Winnipeg, at any of the Mounted Police posts in the North West, or at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian Bank Cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to comply with the conditions of the tender. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspaper inserters this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

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

## IVANOFF.

Whom the Russians threaten to Turn Loose on Afghanistan.

Col. Ivanoff - one of the high Russian officers who conducted the Khivan campaign, is still a young man, very tall and handsome, with a fair complexion and a full thick beard. This beard has won him the appellation of Sara-Sakal-Tura, the "Yellow Bearded chief," and the natives of Turkestan never speak of him nor address him by any other name, not even at official meetings.

Ivanoff has been for twenty years in active service in Central Asia; and it would be hard to find a keener observer of Oriental manners and customs than he. His extraordinary tact, regulate character and immense energy, are well known to the natives; and it is wholly owing to his renown that, although having only two battalions of troops with him, and separated by a distance of six weeks' journey from the nearest Russian fortress, he feels quite at home in the country of Amoor-Darva, and dares no trouble.

I have known this man since the time of my first trip to Central Asia; and I always found him the same, calm and collected, never losing his presence of mind in any critical situation. The following incident affords a good example of this faculty he possesses of keeping cool and calculating in the midst of danger. Once, when accompanied by only three Cosaks, and interpreter and a few natives (Djirghites) Ivanoff found himself surrounded and attacked by a band of at least 100 Turkomans. The Russians immediately grouped themselves close together back to back and opened fire. Ivanoff had a six chambered revolver; he fired five shots and reserved the sixth, in spite of the desperate attack of the enemy. When reinforcements arrived, when this handful of Russian troops was saved, and the General severely wounded had been carried to camp, somebody asked him what he had reserved that last shot for. "Why, for myself," replied Ivanoff very coolly. "I kept watching to see if the Turkomans had issued. If I had felt the touch of a lance, the Turkomans might have had my corpse, but never a living prisoner."

There are 1,600 American troops, of which 500 are cavalry on frontier duty at Forts Pembina, Totten, Buford, Poplar river, and Assiniboine, with a considerable contingent of faithful Indian scouts, and are in close telegraphic communication with the war department at Washington, and the United States consul at Winnipeg. Gen. Terry's department, numbering 2,470 men, of which 1,900 are mounted, are ready to respond promptly to any order from Fort Snelling to move in support of the neutrality laws of the United States. There are other posts further west in Montana that will add to the above force.

The Fortage Tribune says: "Last Sunday evening John McCullough, a 14-year-old son of Mr. Wm. McCullough, who lives a short distance west of the town, fell into a slough from which he was drawing water for the horses, and was drowned. When he was discovered he was lying face downward in only two or three inches of water. The boy was subject to fits, and the doctor, on making an examination, expressed the opinion that he was laboring under a fit at the time he fell into the slough, and was unable to extricate himself before being suffocated with the water."

Postmaster General Carling, having had his attention directed to the subject, has decided and the government has authorized a decision, that letters from members of the active militia in the field will be forwarded to their destination free of charge. The soldiers will write letters and the general or commanding officer of the corps will initial them. They will then be made up in packages addressed to the postmaster at Winnipeg and mailed at the nearest post office; on reaching Winnipeg they will be stamped and forwarded to their destination the Government supplying stamps without charge.

The Journal de St. Petersburg, speaking evidently by official inspiration, comments upon the government utterances in the British Parliament upon the Penjdeh incident as premature. It thinks it would have been suspended judgment until the receipt of more complete information. They should have acted on the supposition that it was unlikely Russian generals acquainted with the intentions of the Russian government acted without good reason. They should have borne in mind that collisions such as that which occurred on the Kusk are always possible in the presence of the violent and undisciplined Asiatic population. The Penjdeh incident was certainly an untoward event, because it may adversely affect the negotiations, which still justify a hope for peace.

The U. S. administration finds itself confronted with an ugly question in determining just what shall be done with Louis Riel and his followers in the event of their securing an asylum in this country. The matter was referred several days ago to the law officers of the state department, but as yet no definite conclusion has been received. A prominent army officer said to-day: "Official advice from Canada says the impression prevails there in government circles that the American general in command of the northern frontier has directed his subordinate in command to prevent any of the insurgents from taking refuge on American soil. If this statement is correct it indicates a decided departure from the time-honored traditions of this country. How, pray, can an officer decide who is and who is not an insurgent? It would take a finer

degree of discrimination than is usually accorded to mortals to determine this by personal inspection alone. General Terry, who commands at St. Paul, is too good a lawyer and soldier to attempt any action not warranted by law, and if he has issued any order touching this matter you may depend on it it is one in harmony with American ideas and traditions."

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

**Regarding the Probable War Between Russia and England.**  
A Russian military organ sums up the situation thus: "Forward to Herat. Now is the time!"

The Telegraph says that no diplomatic alliance can now rescue De Giers and the Car from their fighting generals.

It is believed that Durnava will urge that no delay occur, and that active measures be taken for the defence of Afghanistan.

All the admirals of the navy have been notified to hold themselves in readiness for active service. A special injunction has been sent to Vice-Admiral Hay, commanding the Mediterranean squadron to hold the fleet ready for service.

A Times' London special says even the most sanguine believer in peace would have been converted last night could he have heard Gladstone's martial statement in the house. He was never before so pathetic yet powerful.

The Standard says that the Afghans have learned which of their neighbors is the strongest, and will base their friendship upon the usual grounds of Afghan morality. The route lies open to Herat, and no more trouble need be taken about negotiations since the sword has settled everything.

With a few exceptions the press of London and the provinces, of all shades of political opinion, attack the tone and question the accuracy of Gen. Komaroff's statement. They say it is doubtful if Komaroff is author of the despatch. It is supposed the Russian minister of war shaped Komaroff's telegram.

There is good ground for believing that Turkey will join England should war occur. The Sultan hesitates to adopt a compromise position, being unwilling to fearlessly trust England, without some proof of the reality of British friendship before incurring the enmity of Russia. Turkish officers and men are burning to repay Russia for the sufferings produced by the last struggle.

War between Russia and England is believed to be unavoidable sooner or later. The Russians boast that the railway is being briskly pushed to Sarakhs, that there are already 20,000 Russian troops on the Afghan frontier, and 120,000 more at Samarcand, which could be marched to Herat in two or three weeks. The only possible reliance on peace is in Gladstone's pacific policy.

It is rumored that the conflict between the Russians and Afghans arose in the following way. Some English officers at the Afghan outpost invited some Russian officers to breakfast. The Russians were unable to accept the invitation, but sent an invitation to the English officers. The latter accepted and stayed in the Russian camp until late at night, and then asked for an escort. General Komaroff disguised some of his officers as privates to accompany the escort, with the object of obtaining news of the Afghan forces. When the escort arrived at the Afghan camp one of the Russians was observed talking notes in his pocket book. A struggle ensued, and a shot was fired from which side is unknown. The Russians hurried back to their camp, and the Russian troops were called to arms and advanced against the Afghans next morning.

A very determined and grave position has been assumed by the government towards Russia concerning the Penjdeh incident. At first Gladstone justified himself with demanding an explanation of Gen. Komaroff's attack upon the Afghans. He felt sure, it is stated, that Russia was sincerely desirous of peace, and would discountenance Komaroff's action, no matter how thoroughly he might have represented the Belligerent policy of the St. Petersburg war party; but when the Car answered he would explain to England as soon as Komaroff explained to him, the premier was forced to conclude that the Car was trifling to gain time. To-day, therefore, Granville advised Baron De Staal that the British government had decided that whatever the nature of the Russian explanation of Gen. Komaroff's action might be, Great Britain would not allow any further discussion concerning the delimitation of the Afghan frontier until the Russian troops had been withdrawn from their present outposts in the disputed territory back to the positions they occupied at the time England appointed her part of the commission to adjust the Afghan frontier. As this was nearly a year ago, and as almost all the Russian advance has been made in the interval, it is difficult to believe that Russia will seriously attempt to reach an amicable understanding.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The condition of Gen. Grant is improving. Irish Nationalists are drilling regularly in Pittsburg. The patriotic fund in Montreal now amounts to \$20,000. Col. O'Connell passed through Ottawa on the 20th to Montreal. A heavy snowstorm prevailed in portions of Northern Illinois and Wisconsin last week. A resident of Socktor, Cal., died last week of lockjaw, being the last of four brothers, all of whom died of the same affliction. The largest prune orchard in the world contains 15,000 trees. It is situated one mile from Sratoga, Cal. and was recently sold for \$75,000. Mrs. Emily Graves Williston, of Springfield, Mass., founder of the Williston seauary, and originator of the button-covering industry, is dead, aged 88. One dist. leg. at Cannes, France, uses annually 146 tons of soap flowers, rare flower petals and jasmine and in so robe blossoms in the manufacture of perfumes. The Daily News, in an editorial this morning says it believes the Government has decided upon the immediate recall of General Graham's force from the Sudan. A son of Sir Charles Tupper volunteered to go with the Halifax battalion when it was called out, and a nephew of Sir William Young and a son of Chief Justice McDonald are also among the number. Joseph Williams of Mountain Blank, N.C., who pretended to be a Baptist minister and collected \$5,000 to build a church, has disappeared with the money. He married a lady here who had a wife living in Georgia. The Russian minister of war has sent a congratulatory message to Gen. Komaroff, and directed him to thank the troops in the name of the Car, and inform them that all who took part in the recent battle will be rewarded. Notwithstanding the peaceful tendencies reported from St. Petersburg and London the aspect of the situation, viewed from Constantinople, still points to war. Russia is to touch the smallest limit of risk before she will consent to conclude any arrangement for avoiding war. The damage caused by the flood in the vicinity of Belleville is much greater than was supposed. Many dwellings, barns and other dwellings have been wrecked, and fences and trees torn down. One woman was nearly killed by a cake of ice forcing open her door and pinning her to the floor. A large number of cattle, pigs and sheep perished. The losses are now estimated at \$70,000. Rev. Dr. Hunter, of Toronto, recently speaking of the rebellion in the Saskatchewan District, made use of the following words: "And I do but voice the feeling of the country when I say: Let there be no political shuffling this time. Let bad men know that this elder must be burned out, that when treason lays sacrilegious hand on the flag of the country, that hand must be stricken down and pained forever, and the rebellion must be buried so deep that it shall never have a resurrection. Several caravans of American cattle arrived in Winnipeg on the 19th. They are

We would respectfully remind advertisers that hereafter when a contract is made with this paper it is a contract that cannot be dissolved by the mere whim of the advertiser. Several parties have done this in the past, and we have not insisted upon the strict rights of the publishers. Such leniency will not be repeated in the future. Advertisers will bear in mind that in future they will be required to fulfill the conditions of their agreement, and that announcements of contract without liability can only be made by mutual consent between the contracting parties.

**THE NOR-WESTER.**

CALGARY, THURSDAY, April 20, 1885.

The assessor has been round and before very long our people may look for a visit from the tax collector, both of these officers very useful in their way but what good is it all to the people of Calgary generally. When the charter was granted we had a great deal about fire protection and sidewalks, in both cases the luxury is an expensive one, still the want was and is felt, and the charter for our town was a step in the direction of getting them, and many among us though more than half afraid of the experiment, still for the sake of the chance of good allowed the men moving in the matter to have their own way unopposed. Those men are now asking themselves "Cui Bono" what has been done about sidewalks? Answer, *nil*. What about water works? *talk*. Have the Government, the C.P.R., or the Canadian Land Co., been asked to assist in getting up water works. So far as we know no steps in that direction have been taken, except that Mr. Pierce and another gentleman urged the question, from their own standpoint, on the acting Deputy Minister of the Interior. But His Worship the Mayor and the Corporation have, so far as we are aware, made no sign. The spring is wearing on and if anything is to be done it is surely time the Corporation offered some scheme for the consideration of the people. We did not go through the form of an election merely to give certain gentlemen handles to their names. We would suggest to the members of the Corporation that last autumn our townsman, Mr. McVittie, took the levels from Governor DeWdney's house westward and found that there would be a fall of about 30 feet from Shaganappi point to the English church. Again we would suggest that it might be found practicable by competent engineers to put in a turbine wheel in the Bow and pump a supply of water into Prairie Reservoir and run the water by gravitation into the town. This would be the cheapest plan, provided a suitable place for a turbine wheel can be found. Surely it is time some action was taken. We would ask the Mayor to give up his literary efforts and get to work at some practical scheme to carry out the purposes for which incorporation was obtained. If that cannot be devised it may be that it would be well for our municipal authorities to ask His Honor the Governor to annul the charter of the town and return us to our primitive condition. This would at any rate relieve us from the visit of the tax gatherer.

The attempt to get up an Indian war in favor of their kinsmen, the Metis, having failed, the question naturally suggested itself—How is a repetition of this attempt to be prevented? The decision and action of the Government, having such prevention in view, will largely affect the future of the Northwest. It unfortunately happens that there are scattered through the country men who have no love of country, whose only desire is to push and carry out their own selfish ends, and who are ready to take advantage of anything, even rebellion and treason, provided they think they cover their tracks, if they can by so doing carry their point. We have recently had an instance of this in our own district. To put down such men, to make the people of the country secure, in the feeling that the Government is both able and willing to maintain order and peace in our midst, and if necessary to punish any, whether whites or Indians, who may conspire to op-

pose Her Majesty's authority and laws; we think a strong force suitable to our country should be organized; what that force should be will no doubt be fully considered by the military authorities. The events of the last few weeks has also forced the consideration of what the force should be on many in our midst who from their experience of the Plains are perhaps the most competent to express an opinion upon the subject, and from the opinions expressed by these old Plains men, we have come to the conclusion that the most useful force for this country would be "Mounted Rifles," armed with the best repeating rifles, not pop-guns, but shooting 90 to 103 grains of powder behind 44 calibre bullets, heavy 44 calibre pistols, sabres long and light, and one mountain steel gun to every hundred men. Say a body of such troops, numbering fifteen hundred, the depot at some central point having five hundred men concentrated. The remainder stationed at the various points according to circumstances. Such a force continually exercised and trained to prairie life would completely command the country. The expense would doubtless be great; but had we such a body of men when this outbreak commenced we could have nipped it in the bud, and the expenditure would not have been a twentieth of what is now necessary to put down Riel and the savages he has induced to join him. We trust the Government will see the necessity of, as soon as possible, organizing such a force as we speak of, and we fully believe that the result of such organization would be to strangle out completely the seditious hopes of the disloyal in the country, and at the same time create a feeling of perfect security on the part of the loyal settlers, while the Indians would surely perceive that they were compelled to submit to the laws of the country. Such a state of affairs would restore the confidence of intending emigrants in the old country and on the continent of Europe, and our country would resume its normal condition of safety, peace and prosperity.

Under the heading of "The Riel Outbreak," a letter from Calgary, Alberta, is published in *The Week* of the 9th of April, 1885, which letter is signed C. Who C. is can only be a matter of inference; if the signature is as truthful as the letter one cannot even infer who the writer may be, but if the C is genuine then there are but two we know of in Calgary who are entitled to the initial. Of these one at least is too wise to commit himself, the other is not always wise, we might almost say is not wise, so that with him we leave the authorship of the precious document. Fortunately for this community the men of the stamp of C are not common amongst us and we know of no one in Calgary unless it be C himself whose merriment is excited by the present deplorable revolt of the Metis, or by the possibility of an Indian uprising with all the horrors it would necessarily entail. C pretends to detail the reasons for the half-breed revolt, and elevates Riel to the standard of a patriot, alleging that the Hudson's Bay Co. had been granted rights to which they were not entitled, and arguing that a *fortiori* of half-breeds should get the same consideration. We fail to see how two wrongs would make a right, and we also fail to see any reason why if the H. B. Co. have got more than they were entitled to that is any reason for granting unreasonable demands to wandering half-breeds simply because they make them. C says, "In fact the whole country sympathizes with the Rebels." In saying this C simply lies, and what is more he knows that he lies, and he dare not come out under his own signature and make such a declaration, and justify his declaration by names of sympathizers with the Rebels; unless he gave the names of a clique with which he allied himself. Again, C says, speaking of a supposed Indian raid, "But the Indians are so thoroughly despised in this part of the country that the settlements

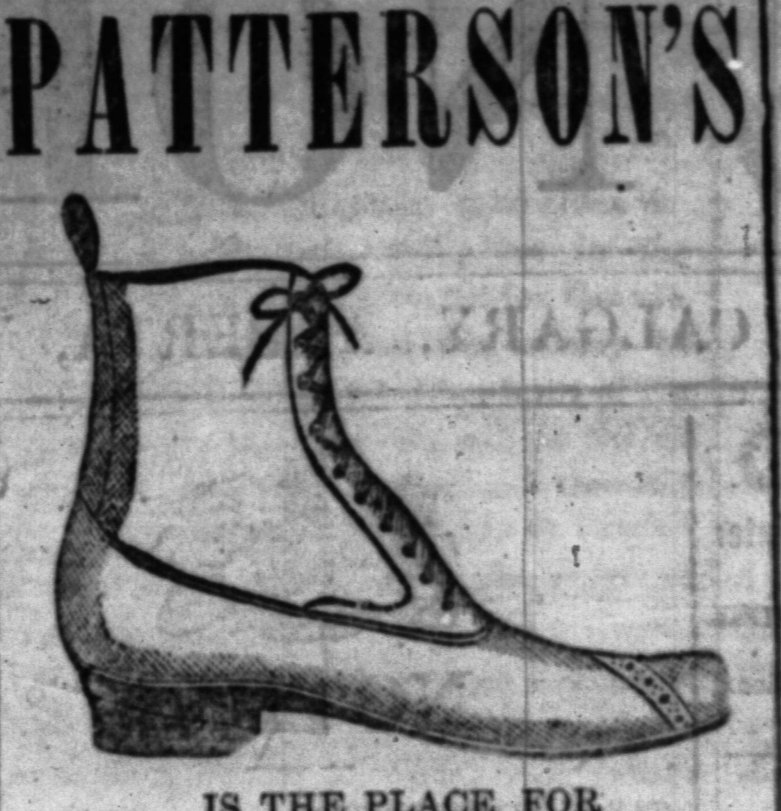
rather enjoy the prospect." Did the people of Calgary enjoy the prospect on the memorable Sunday when the news came from Langdon that the Blackfeet were marching on the town. C knows full well, if he knows anything, that an Indian uprising would be a terrible calamity to the Northwest, dreadful in its consequences to every settler; no one doubts the ability of the authorities to quell such a rising, but the effect of such unsuccessful rising would be ruinous to the community, and yet C dares to be amused at the prospect of such a misfortune. Nero fiddled while Rome burned. C laughs at the prospect of the slaughter of the wives and little ones of our settlers by ruthless savages. And why, it helps to attempt a political point, for he winds up his letter by the declaration, "Will any man suppose that if the territories had Parliamentary representation any rebellion would have occurred." In other words, the half-breeds and Indians are rebelling for want of representation in Parliament. Here is a Solomon come to judgment with a vengeance. Here is the exponent of half-breed wrongs and settlers rights, a man who covertly applauds Rebellion and puts the murderers of innocent settlers on the back while pretending he is only anxious for the rights of the people. Such men are only dangerous in this that they are put forward by older and more designing people, and that they give publicity to untruthful statements of public opinions under the cover of an initial.

**J. S. GIBB & CO.**

Calgary and High River,  
Have in Stock a full line of  
**GROCERIES**  
OGILVIE'S PATENT FLOUR  
Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Oats,  
Butter and Eggs,  
Bacon and Ham  
Also Agents for the  
**MASSEY MAN'G CO**

**HORSES FOR SALE!**

OVER 100 VERY FINE SADDLE HORSES FOR SALE.  
Called from the best stock in the country and broken. The horses may be viewed and tried by layers at the stall and on the range, Station, West. Now is the time to buy. Everyone should own a horse now. Don't neglect your chance. Parties desirous of purchasing should apply to  
**MR. KERFOOT.**  
At the BIG HILL.  
The Only Genuine Breaking Flow, on Sale at  
**HOGG & CO.**  
The Best Iron Harrows at  
**HOGG & CO.**  
The Best and Easiest Running Waggon at  
**HOGG & CO.**  
Before purchasing your Horses and Hakes call at  
**HOGG & CO.**  
The best Cord Binder in the Market—the Little Brandford  
**HOGG & CO.**  
The Largest Stock of Lumber, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Building Paper and Lim—at  
**HOGG & CO.**  
Opposite Glen's Stables, Stephen Avenue.



**PATTERSON'S**  
IS THE PLACE FOR  
**CLOTHING**  
**BOOTS & SHOES**  
MOCCASINS, LARRIGANS,  
LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S  
OVERSHOES,  
In great variety, which will be sold cheap for cash.  
Gents' Boots made to order. Repairing promptly and neatly executed.

**J. PATTERSON,**  
ATLANTIC AVENUE,  
Next door to Grand Central Hotel.

**J. H. RODWAY & CO.**  
Manufacturers and dealers in  
**STOVES**  
Tinware, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware  
All kinds of  
**ROOFING AND JOBBING**  
Promptly attended to at lowest living rates.  
Shops—Section 15, opposite the P. and East Bank of Elbow.

Orders left at Thos. Bottrill's Hardware Store will receive immediate attention.

**Great Bargains**  
IN EVERY LINE OF GOODS.

**\$20,000**  
Worth of Goods, to be sold for Cash, at

**A. FERLAND & CO**  
DEALERS IN  
**Dry Goods, Clothing**  
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Flour, Bacon, Butter and other Staple Groceries always on hand.  
Remember—Our Motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits, Honest Goods and Low Prices."

**CALGARY and LAGGAN**  
Arthur Ferland, Chas. Watson,  
REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,  
STEPHEN AVENUE, OPP. HUDSON BAY STORE.  
**ROYAL MAIL STAGE LINE.**  
From Calgary to Fort Saskatchewan (via Red Deer & Edmonton)  
Stage leaves Calgary Friday, Dec. 10, at 8:00 a.m. and covers alternate Fridays and the police have will further notice. For passage and express rates apply to  
**LEESON & SCOTT,**  
PROPRIETORS,  
Mountain View Hotel, Calgary  
Silver City and Columbian  
**River Mail Route**  
THIS Mail Route was established previous to the C.P.R. being complete further west than Calgary and has been the only Mail Line west of Calgary.  
All express packages left at the office of Messrs C. C. King & Co., Calgary, or sent from one of our side points by Express, Express, care of Geo. Wilson, will be delivered promptly at intermediate points. Address all mail matter for points west of Calgary to the office of Messrs. C. C. King & Co., Calgary.

**ROYAL MAIL LINE**  
PASSENGER AND EXPRESS  
BETWEEN  
**Calgary and Fort McLeod**  
Leaves McLeod Monday and Thursday at 6 a.m., arriving at Calgary Tuesday and Friday at 6 p.m.  
Leaves Calgary Monday and Thursday at 6 a.m., arriving at Fort McLeod on Tuesday and Friday at 6 p.m.  
For further particulars apply to  
**KING & COMPANY,**  
Agents, Calgary.



**The Leading Jewellers**  
**McIntyre & Davidson.**

Call and see the Large Stock of Gold Pens and Ladies' Bracelets.  
**MCINTYRE & DAVIDSON,**  
Opposite P.O., CALGARY

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

**S. PARRISH & CO.,**  
STEPHEN AVENUE.  
Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Cracked Wheat, Oats, Flax Seed, Barley, Chop, Bran,  
**SEED WHEAT.**  
Special Inducements given to Bakers and Hotelkeepers.  
**POTATOES A SPECIALTY.**  
Branch Store in Silver City where all the above can be had. Do not forget the Stand.

**S. J. HOGG & CO**  
In thanking their numerous customers for their liberal patronage during the past year beg to intimate to the public generally that on and after this date their business will be conducted purely on the CASH SYSTEM, and that all outstanding accounts not paid on or before the 1st day of April, next, will be placed in Court for collection without further notice.  
Calgary, March 2nd, '85.

**EQUAL TO OAK**

**Douglass Pine**  
Flooring,  
**Douglass Pine**  
Siding,  
**Douglass Pine**  
Ceiling,  
**Douglass Pine**  
Mouldings,  
**EQUAL TO OAK!**  
**BUILDING MATERIAL!**  
DRESSED AND ROUGH  
**LUMBER**  
SHINGLES, LATH, DOORS,  
WINDOWS, BRICK, LIME, &c.  
Estimates furnished and Contracts taken.  
**BOW RIVER MILLS,**  
OFFICES—  
STEPHEN AVE. EAST & THE MILLS  
**JAMES WALKER**

**Chicago, Milwaukee And St. Paul**

**RAILWAY**  
IS THE  
**SHORT LINE**  
FROM  
**ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS**  
Via La Crosse and Milwaukee to  
**Chicago**

And all points in the Eastern States and Canada. It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and as the Forest River Bridge is in the Northwest, it is the only line running between Sleeping Cars and Palace Smoking Cars, via the "River Bank Route." Along the shore of the St. Lawrence and the beautiful "Upper River" to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains consist of the best of the art and are the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul, and the Grand Union Depot at Chicago. The Grand Union Depot at St. Paul and Chicago are now being run by this company between St. Paul and Chicago.  
For through tickets, time-tables, and full particulars apply to any coupon ticket agent in the Northwest.  
J. S. McNeill, Gen'l Manager, St. Paul, Minn.  
T. Clark, Sup't, Milwaukee, Wis.

**STEPHEN AVE**  
Orders by mail from Edmonton  
FINE GOODS  
GO TO HOGG'S FOR CHICK  
GO TO HOGG'S FOR YOUR  
FISHING TACKLE  
GO TO HOGG'S FOR YOUR  
TOLLENAVAPE  
GO TO HOGG'S FOR YOUR  
POPPERS, PUMPKINS, AND  
MEDICINES AND MEDICINES  
GO TO HOGG'S FOR YOUR  
NEW DRUG STORE  
TROTTS



**Canadian Pacific**  
RAILWAY.  
WESTERN DIVISION.

**Winter Time Table.**

On and after Dec. 7th, 1884, trains will move as follows:

Going West	Going East
8:30 Leave	Winnipeg Arrive 6:30
11:05	Portage la Prairie 4:00
1:00	Brandon 12:30
11:00	Broadview p.m. 2:00
5:25	Regina p.m. 8:00
8:00	Moose Jaw p.m. 7:50
3:40	Swift Current p.m. 1:15
2:15	Maple Creek p.m. 1:15
1:20 Arrive	Calgary Leave 3:59
1:10 a.m.	Lacombe 8:45

Trains between Winnipeg and Brandon daily, except Sundays. Three trains a week between Winnipeg and Moose Jaw, leaving Winnipeg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; returning, leave Moose Jaw Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays, leaving Winnipeg on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Trains between Calgary and Laggan on Friday. Trains between Calgary and Laggan subject to cancellation at any time without notice.

Going East	Going West
7:30 Leave	Winnipeg Arrive 7:20
3:05 p.m.	Rat Portage a.m. 10:45
2:00 a.m.	Ignace p.m. 13:50
1:00 Arrive	Port Arthur Leave 1:30
1:00	St. Paul Arrive 1:30
10:50	Winnipeg 7:00
8:40	Emerson 4:15
9:15	Winnipeg 7:00
10:30	Morris 5:00
11:55	Gretna 1:20
11:40	Gretna 5:05
5 p.m.	Manitou a.m. 8:30

Daily except Saturday.  
Daily except Monday.  
Trains run daily between Winnipeg and Gretna.  
Train leaves for Manitou Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays only, returning leave Manitou Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.  
Train leaves Winnipeg for Stonewall Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:30 a.m., arriving at Stonewall at 10:30 a.m., and returning leave Stonewall at 10:55 a.m., returning leave Stonewall at 1:30 p.m., arriving at Stonewall at 2 p.m., arriving at Winnipeg 3 p.m.  
Train leaves Winnipeg for West Selkirk Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m., arriving at West Selkirk at 6:00 p.m., and returning leaves West Selkirk Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7:00 a.m., arriving at Winnipeg 8:50 a.m.  
Trains east of Brandon will run by Central Standard Time. Trains west of Brandon by Mountain Standard Time. Central Standard Time is one hour faster than Mountain Standard Time.

**John M. Egan,** Robt. Kerr,  
Superintendent. Gen'l. Pass. Agt.

**Chicago**

and all points in the Eastern States and Canada. It is the only line under one management between St. Paul and Chicago, and as the Forest River Bridge is in the Northwest, it is the only line running between Sleeping Cars and Palace Smoking Cars, via the "River Bank Route." Along the shore of the St. Lawrence and the beautiful "Upper River" to Milwaukee and Chicago. Its trains consist of the best of the art and are the Grand Union Depot at St. Paul, and the Grand Union Depot at Chicago. The Grand Union Depot at St. Paul and Chicago are now being run by this company between St. Paul and Chicago.  
For through tickets, time-tables, and full particulars apply to any coupon ticket agent in the Northwest.  
J. S. McNeill, Gen'l Manager, St. Paul, Minn.  
T. Clark, Sup't, Milwaukee, Wis.

**NOR-WEST**

**McLeod.**  
Guests.  
An extensive practice fire on other side of the Belly River part of the week. The rain put it out.  
The Police have been busy to over the horses advertised for.  
Frank Strong was in town a number of horses. He dis head to the police.  
The active service detachment main Rangers move into the this afternoon.  
The Police have been drilling late. They are practicing what portant, viz., shooting from the horses. They had a ride out and men and horses looked ext  
The Rocky Mountain Rang first muster on Wednesday mor been drilling daily since. The got into very creditable shape the short time they have been military headquarters are at the Co.'s office.  
It is to be hoped that none militia will be sent into any e camps on any business whate not only straggle to such work, go to the Indians, who will n their presence. If it is specan Indian camp, this duty should Police, who are known to the In false step on this account may section of the country in serious

**Moosomin.**  
Courier.  
Farmers should see to putting crop of wheat as possible this provi-a for the demand likely that article. If hostilities shou between England and Russia, the farmers of Canada must of us See to it.  
Two ear-loaders of mill machi and engines, arrived g Sund Peterborough, Ont. It is g St. Hill River.

Mr. W. Manlove, of Carroll, Co., has just returned from a Appelle and Regina. He report peaceful in those Western Hamle Mr. Bedford informs us that Crutcher completed their wheat a week ago. The Crutcher are and in fact to become the forem in Assiniboua.  
Ten Indians passed through b day morning arrived to the toot and half cartloads. They said from Turtle Mountain on their Appelle to shoot ducks.  
A very painful accident e Wapala on Tuesday last, in wh named Bitnie, son of J. that town, had to have his hand the young man was out duck g the gun accidentally going off contents in the palm of the right hand. He was in a bad way, was wounded and found that amputa hand near the wrist could not The operation was performed e evening, and the patient is now He is about 16 years of age.

**Fort Benton.**  
River Press—  
We regret to learn that D. C. of Cecil, is suffering from a paraly Mr. Holbrook is one of the pio grovers of northern Montana.  
Messrs. Myers & Co. of Great receipt of the machinery for planning and saw mill. It is exp work will commence on Monday have about 2,000,000 feet of logs ground.  
H. O. Lyng offers for sale his horses running on the Shonkin ranch, 14 miles from town. A band of horses are known to be in the territory in the way of etc and persons wishing to invest in this kind could not make a better  
Dan Riel, the old-time famous is running a ten cent circus in a quarter of New Orleans.  
Edward Fabian, a Montanan Minneapolis a couple of weeks ago in his pocket to meet his wife and from the old country. He slept in room with a stranger the night in Minneapolis, and the next m \$150 was gone.  
Capt Carroll H. Potter, 18th T Fort Assiniboune, has been orde detachment of troops to a point Frenchman's creek near the up boundary. This is probably do request of the Canadian governm that troops from Assiniboune and sent to intercept the Riel rebels, attempt to cross the boundary line

**Montana.**

**San River Sun—**  
Capt. W. H. Rodgers, one of known and popular men in the died at Missoula recently. Deo eight years secretary of Montana, his tenure of office conducted in an employ and painstaking manner.  
We understand a party was at the Dearborns, charged with sett H. A. Milot's hotel, which recent accused was discharged, as no ev produced which would warrant tion of the prisoner.  
H. H. Nelson, of Sun River passed through the city Thursday car loads of stock, consisti g of a stallion, named "Cyclone," five weighing 1,500 pounds; one th

NOR-WESTERS.

McLeod.

Case. An extensive prairie fire was raging on the other side of the Belly River during the early part of the week. The rain of Tuesday night put it out.

The Police have been busy this week taking over the horses advertised for last week.

Frank Strong was in town on Tuesday with a number of horses. He disposed of nine head to the police.

The active service detachment of the Mountain Rangers move into the police barracks this afternoon.

The Police have been drilling frequently of late. They are practicing what is most important, viz., shooting from the backs of their horses. They had a ride out the other day, and men and horses looked extremely well.

The Rocky Mountain Rangers had their first muster on Wednesday morning, and have been drilling daily since. The men have been getting into very creditable shape, considering the short time they have been drilled. The military headquarters are at the old C. & N. Co.'s office.

It is to be hoped that none of the eastern militia will be sent into any of the Indian camps on any business whatever. They are not only strange to such work, but are strangers to the Indians, who will not understand their presence. It is necessary to go to an Indian camp, this duty should be left to the Police, who are known to the Indians. Any false step on this account may involve this section of the country in serious trouble.

Moosomin.

Courier. Farmers should see to putting in as big a crop of wheat as possible this season, to make provision for the demand likely to arise for that article. If hostilities should commence between England and Russia, big times for the farmers of Canada must of necessity come. See to it.

Two car-loads of mill machinery, boilers and engines, arrived on Sunday last from Peterborough, Ont. It is going north to Shell River.

Mr. W. Manson, of Carroll, Maulson & Co., has just returned from a trip to Qu'Appelle and Regina. He reports everything peaceful in those Western Hamlets.

Mr. Bedford informs us that many of the Crofters completed their wheat seeding over a week ago. The Crofters are ambitious and are to become the foremost farmers in Assiniboia.

Ten Indians passed through here on Monday morning armed to the teeth with rifles and ball cartridge. They said they were from Turtle Mountain on their way to Qu'Appelle to shoot ducks.

A very painful accident occurred at Wapella on Tuesday last, in which a young man named Blinzie, son of J. P. Blinzie of that town, had to have his hand amputated. The young man was out duck shooting, and the gun accidentally going off lodged the contents in the palm of the right hand. Dr. Russell, of Moosomin, was hastily summoned and found that amputation of the hand near the wrist could not be avoided. The operation was performed on Tuesday evening, and the patient is now doing well. He is about 16 years of age.

Fort Benton.

Mr. Holbrook. We regret to learn that D. C. Holbrook, of Cecil, is suffering from a paralytic stroke. Mr. Holbrook is one of the pioneer wool growers of northern Montana.

Messrs. Myers & Co. of Great Falls are in receipt of the machinery for their new planing and saw mill. It is expected that work will commence on Monday next. They have about 2,000,000 feet of logs now on the ground.

H. O. Lyng offers for sale his fine band of horses running on the Shoukin range; also his ranch, 14 miles from town. Mr. Lyng's band of horses are known to be unsurpassed in the territory in the way of stock horses, and persons wishing to invest in stock of this kind could not make a better purchase.

Dan Rice, the old-time famous showman, is running a ten cent circus in the French quarter of New Orleans.

Edward Fabian, a Montanian, went to Minneapolis a couple of weeks ago with \$150 in his pocket to meet his wife and children from the old country. He slept in the same room with a stranger the night of his arrival in Minneapolis, and the next morning his \$150 was gone.

Capt. Carroll H. Potter, 18th Infantry at Fort Assiniboine, has been ordered with a detachment of troops to a point on or near Frenchman's creek near the international boundary. This is probably done at the request of the Canadian government asking that troops from Assiniboine and Buford be sent to intercept the Riel rebels, should they attempt to cross the boundary line.

Montana.

St. Paul Sun. Capt. W. H. Rodgers, one of the best known and popular men in the Territory, died at Missoula recently. Deceased was eight years secretary of Montana, and during his tenure of office conducted it in an exemplary and painstaking manner.

We understand a party was arrested, at the Dearborn, charged with setting fire to H. A. Milot's hotel, which recently burned down. At the preliminary examination the accused was discharged, as no evidence was produced which would warrant the detention of the prisoner.

H. H. Nelson, of Sun River Crossing, passed through the city Thursday with three car loads of stock, consisting of one Norman stallion, named 'Cyclone,' five years old, weighing 1,500 pounds; one three-year-old

Hereford bull, valued at \$470; thirty-two head of graded Hereford and Shorthorn bulls, and ten head of Minnesota cattle.—Glendive Independent.

E. D. Hastie has returned from Benton. While there Hastie and him concluded to go to Fort Macleod to look after their interests in the litigation with the Oxley Ranch company. They got north of Assiniboine, when the Riel war rumors struck them with such force as to sweep them back. They didn't care to take any chance of losing their scalps.

Ben Steel informs us that the strong arm of the law is reaching out after the lynchers of Cobstance and Macdonald. Seventeen of the 'committee' are under arrest, and warrants are issued for eight or ten more. If indictments are found against them Judge Wade will show no mercy, and the outcome of this amusement may prove more serious than they anticipated.

A man and family from Sand Coulee arrived here Sunday and camped down near the river. During the night the woman was taking raving crazy, and Dr. Newman was summoned, but was unable to relieve her in any way. The family, which was composed of four children, one baby being only five weeks old, were in desolate and distressing circumstances. This, coupled with the deplorable condition of the mother made a most forlorn and distressing spectacle. The family wended their way toward Helena Monday morning. It is thought the woman will die before she reaches her destination.

The Gentle Shepherd Gets Mad.

[MONTANA WOOL GROWER.]

'No, its no use to get mad at a sheep!' muttered the shivering shepherd, as he crawled out from under a pile of buffalo robes in the corner of an old December morning. He scratched a match on a side bacon, then on an oil can, and finally on a sack of oats, softly whispering something in reference to a land that is much warmer than this. As the wick, yellow light struggles to send a few feeble rays through the Egyptian darkness, he wonders if the Standard Oil Company's shipments to Montana have been favored with the addition of that supreme essential to the stock of all great corporations—that is, if it has been watered frequently, or profusely profaned.

He feels around and finds his stockings, huddling them up for one brief instant between a critical eye and a light kindly disposed to make defects and short comings invisible. 'Yes, there are holes in the heels—or rather, all the heels is a hole; a hole, however, being the absence of something we might more strictly speaking say that there are no heels—yes, we will reheel them this morning!' So he carefully turns them upside down as he draws them on; as the yawning, hungry-looking mouths slide along the top of his feet, and completely eke just above the instep, he smiles and quietly chuckles—'Just as good as new!'

Then a sad look intercepts a far-away expression that comes to his eye, while his great heart goes out in sympathy and a profound sympathy and lingers for a brief around those poor fellows who have never discovered this little trick, and hence have to hold the baby for an hour while an old dress is made to furnish material for the reheeling, after the tedious and wasteful method of our forefathers. Then over his heavy flannel drawers he pulls his blanket-lined duck pants, and then his No. 8 wool boots and over them his No. 10 snow excruciating arctic overshoes. Then over his three heavy flannel shirts he puts on his blanket-lined duck vest, then his blanket-lined duck coat. He pulls his fur cap well down over his ears, draws on first his yarn mittens and then his leather mittens. As he looks at the thermometer and finds it registering 45° below zero, he gives vent to a pronounced 'Wh-e-w!'

'No!' he growls again, as he kicks a dead lamb out of the way, puts up the syrup keg and sits down to the breakfast table, 'it is perfectly useless to get mad at a sheep time and time again in the last two weeks I have made a fool of myself in this way, and now I'm going to quit!' As it is about 20° below zero three feet from the stove, his bacon and coffee get cold long before he can swallow them, and his fingers ache with cold as he manipulates his iron-handled knife—all of which conditions are favorable to the keeping of his good resolutions. Nevertheless he pulls himself together and remarks, 'Now remember, old man, no more foolishness, you know; and everybody knows that he who loses his temper comes out the loser in a fight!'

'Upon entering the corral he finds the sheep all lying down under the shed, and packed in like so many sardines in a box. They must be rotted up and gotten from under the shed before trying to lead them out upon the range, so he takes a switch and commences to 'shoo, shoo!' quietly and gently as he taps now this one and now that. He gets them all upon their feet and commences to work them out; a corner is cleared, and he works along the back of the shed, 'shooing' them as he goes. After getting along about twenty feet, the corner just left is all full again, and he rushes back 'shooing' and swinging his stick with a little more vigor. As he goes charging back and forth along the back of the shed, his cap falls lower and lower over his eyes, but the roof of the shed gets no higher, although out of the range of his vision. The sheep keep flying back and the shepherd up and down, until in one of his mad rushes, he forgets himself, straightens up a little too much, runs his head with all his might against a post, sees stars, and falls flat and straight upon his back. Where he struck his head 'twas hard, but where he struck his back 'twas soft. As he clings to a post in a dazed and confused way, he tries to persuade himself that he is not mad any as yet—only a little excited—but he has a vague sort of an impression that the weather is moderating rapidly.

The sheep are finally well stirred up, and a man starts ahead with a bundle of hay. The vigorous and able-bodied go out, but the old and infirm are not inclined to stir. The shepherd runs to the right to head one off that is bent upon getting back, and then to the left to keep another from the shed, whilst he makes all the unearthly noises and gestures he can think of, that will any way be likely to frighten a sheep. By almost superhuman efforts he keeps any from getting back, and just as he thinks he is going to bring up the rear of the band in good shape several of the old and knowing ewes practice a most exasperating trick that is peculiar to the sheep—they snarl.

The nature of a snarling sheep is composed of the doubly distilled and concentrated extract of all the mean qualities of a bulky horse or a contrary hog. Hence it is that all the good resolutions of the shepherd suddenly vanish in the air, and with a vigorous application of the toe he tries to start one of the brutes, with a 'Get along there, you—old pelt!' The result is that she simply tumbles over, and so amount of kicking or beating of any kind will make her get up. He takes hold of her and tries to stand her upon her feet, but not one infinitesimal effort will she make—she just falls back as limp as a wet rag. In rage and despair he leaves this one and tries another; not daring to push her, for fear she will also tumble over, he tries to rouse her to action by a vigorous application of the rod. Each stroke has the effect of drawing the hump in her back a little higher, and her head down a little lower. The shepherd's breath comes short and fast; violent bodily exertion and mental exasperation have started an internal chink that has filled the corners of his back with running streams. Finally just able to catch his breath, he totters up to the fence and leans to the right, not giving up because he wants to, but because he has no strength left to carry on the fight. As he cools off he realizes that he has been mad again, and that too, with a miserable idiotic sheep. What a fool! As he stood there watching the old ewe with all four feet covering a space of less than six inches square, and with her nose just touching the ground about six inches ahead of her feet, he wondered what she was thinking about. Was she a fool, or stupid, from being paralyzed by the cold? Not a bit of it, for she watched keenly for a chance to dodge back to the shed, and—'bang!'—on a brisk lunge if he removed his eye from her for an instant.

'No,' he soliloquized, 'I believe she is a philosopher after the Buddhist order, or rather, the Buddhist copied after her. Yes, that must be it, for does not history tell us that something over a score of centuries ago, there might have been seen driving into Pekin of an evening, an old gentleman with an old eyase team? And this same old Buddha was the father of young Buddha, who immigrated to the south and became the adviser of millions of Orientals. Now the old gentleman, to encourage the boy in way of thrift and economy, had given him the hospital band to run on shares for five years. It was while tending this flock of ancient and honorable ewes, and trying to engineer them through the Siberian blizzards that young Buddha revolved in his mind the great philosophical truths that underlie the different forms of character seen in animal nature. It was after a spell of raving rage aroused by an old ewe that he cast himself down upon a patch of Siberian brush and felt that he had a call to go and preach the true philosophy which should conduct a man—the philosophy of the old sheep. He saw from the expression of the old ewe that she considered existence utterly and hopelessly miserable. He knew that she believed in common with himself in the transmigration of the soul, and hence she believed, and looked as she believed, that the very essence of existence was a misery that could only be removed by death. As he looked at her he comprehended that energy was a fire that consumed the body, and ambition a death that withered the soul. He saw that he who would make it a religious principle never to work, never to think, never to get angry, but live an utterly unambitious, inert and passive life, would have more days in the land and leave more of his kind to people the future, than would he who spends his time in the fret and worry of the ambitions of war, of invention, of art, or of industry. And so he felt 'em to hump up their backs and go in to a sublime study of the question of how to become a perfect ewe, while the enemy were itself out pounding them. And after the enemy had died from exhaustion and chagrin, to keep on thinking what a foolish thing it is for man to allow himself to die from any such cause. And thus it was the sheep became the type set up by the great Buddha, who founded a religious code that has 400 millions of followers to-day, far more than any other religion ever propounded within historical time.

'When I believe I have froze my nose,' muttered the shepherd, as he claps his hand up to that stinging member and runs for the house, while the two old ewes jump up and run back under the shed, from which they will get into the hospital with plenty of hay and oats. Nothing looks more like a fool than an old ewe—but nothing is further from it.

'So your son has gone abroad—Aren't you afraid he will fall a victim to the cholera?' 'No, indeed, he is a member of the base ball club and his friends inform me that he was never known to catch anything.'

The wheel-smake, which takes its toll in the mouth and so troubles over the ground, is to get the least, regardless of dress and its appropriateness. His walking suit consists of a sagshoo-tail.

A very polite Irish Judge had the habit of 'begging pardon' on every occasion. One day at the close of a trial, as he left the bench an officer reminded him that he had not pronounced the sentence of death on the convicted prisoner. 'Dear me!' said the judge, 'I beg his pardon; bring him up.'

Josh Billings says:—There is one thing about bees that looks like wisdom—they don't scackle much until after they have laid their eggs. Some phoiks are always bragging and scackling what they are going to do beforehand.

NOTICE

To Millers and others within the Northwest Territories, and in Manitoba west of the 1st Principal Meridian only.

SEALED TENDERS, accompanied by one dollar and four cent postage stamps, and endorsed "Tender for Flour," will be received at the undermentioned Indian Agency in the Northwest Territories up to noon of Thursday the 30th day of April, 1885.

AGENTS. M. Martineau, Manitoba House, Birds, Indian Head, J. A. Maras, Carlton, J. M. Ray, Battleford, T. T. Quinn, Fort Pitt, W. Anderson, Edmonton, M. Begg, Blackfoot Crossing, W. Pocklington, Fort MacLeod.

Forms of tender giving full particulars relative to the quality, quantity and points of delivery of flour required, may be had on application to any of the above named agents, or from the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, Regina; and no tender will be entertained which is not made out on one of the forms in the hands of the Agents or of the Indian Commissioner for the distribution to intending tenders. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque, approved by the Indian Agent for the district, for at least five per cent. of the amount thereof, which will be forfeited if the tender declines to enter into a contract when called on to do so or if he fails to fulfill his contract to the satisfaction of the Department. If the tender prefers to do so he may deposit with the Agent, in lieu of an accepted cheque, the notes of any chartered bank in Canada to an equal amount. Cheques or cash accompanying tenders not accepted will be returned, but a cheque deposited by a successful tender will be retained until the satisfactory completion of his contract. Each tender is required to show in his tender the full value of all the flour which he is prepared to deliver under contract or his tender will not be entertained.

Tenders residing near one Agency but desiring to tender for delivery within another Agency further distant, may deposit the tender and samples for the most distant at the nearest of the Agencies specified above, or with the Indian Commissioner at Regina. Samples of flour will be returned if desired. Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

Tenders will be entertained for a portion of the whole quantity of flour required at any given point.

The time for receiving the tenders invited in the above advertisement is hereby extended to the 15th May, 1885.

L. VANKOUGHNEY, Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 31st January, 1885.

TENDERS FOR A TIMBER LIMIT IN THE North-West Territories.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for a Timber Berth," will be received at this office until noon on Monday, the first day of June next, for a timber berth of twenty-four square miles, situated about five miles north of the North Saskatchewan River, and west of and adjoining the Fifth Indian Meridian, in the Provisional District of Alberta, N.W.T.

Sketches showing the position approximately of this berth, together with the conditions on which it will be licensed, may be obtained at this Department, or at the Crown Timber Office at Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary and Prince Albert. A. M. BURGESS, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, April 1st, 1885.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mount-Edifice Public Provisions and Light Supplies," and addressed to the Honourable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Thursday, 14th May.

Printed terms of tender, containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application at Fort Osborne, Winnipeg, at any of the Mounted Police posts in the North West, or at the office of the undersigned. No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian Bank Cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. No payment will be made to successful tenderers until the contract has been signed and authority having been first obtained.

FRED. WHITE, Comptroller, Ottawa, 22d March, 1885.

JOHN COTTINGHAM MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SADDLES

BRIDLES, WHIPS, MEXICAN BITS, SPURS, ETC

RIDING SADDLES A SPECIALTY.

STEPHEN AVE., CALGARY, N.W.T.

Great Inducements CHEAP LOTS

THE Canada North-West Land Co'y

Are now prepared to sell lots for residences on McIntyre Avenue or on Smith Avenue, south of C. P. R. track.

FOR THE SMALL SUM OF \$50.00 EACH! Providing the parties who purchase will erect buildings to the value of at least \$500, within 6 months after purchase.

TERMS--ONE HALF CASH; BALANCE IN ONE YEAR.

These prices subject to change at pleasure of the Co. For further particulars apply to

W. T. RAMSAY, Agent for Town Site Trustees.

BANNERMAN & CO. Booksellers, Stationers and Fancy Goods Dealers.

POST OFFICE, CALGARY. School Books, Blank Books, Family Bibles, Dictionaries, Drawing Papers, Tracing Cloth, &c., &c.

A FINE STOCK OF FISHING TACKLE TO ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS.

THE Nor'-Wester Job Printing Depart't

We are about to add some of the latest styles of Type to this Department, and it will be our aim to turn out nothing but the best work. Give us a call for anything you may require in Job Work. We mention below a few of the most prominent lines which we can turn out at short notice:--

- POSTERS, DODGERS, NOTICES, BILLHEADS, LETTER HEADS, NOTE HEADS, MEMORANDUMS, STATEMENTS, ENVELOPES, SHOW CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, CIRCULARS, INVITATIONS, PROGRAMMES.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Fuller Particulars Of the Engagement

WITH THE HALF-BREDS AT CLARK'S CROSSING.

A Short and Hot Engagement.

THE REBELS MAKE A HASTY RETREAT.

GEN. MIDDLETON'S COMMAND TO THE MEN.

Battleford Relieved but Waiting for Supplies.

[SPECIAL TO THE NOR-WESTER.]

FISH CREEK, April 29th.—We had a desperate fight with the rebels on the 24th. General Middleton was riding to the front with Bouton's scouts. When approaching two small bluffs about thirty rebel scouts opened fire, killing some horses and wounding several of the men. Between the bluffs were five hundred yards apart level prairie extend; there is also a deep ravine running back in places about a mile. On west side there stands two log houses and straw stacks. After firing a volley from the bluffs the scouts got under cover. The general ordered up the advance guard of the 90th under Capt. Clark. When the 90th were coming up some were standing down at this moment. The general received a bullet through his hat and shouted to the men who were standing down 'Stand, men; if I had been stooping down my brains would have been knocked out! Two guns of A Battery under Capt. Peters then came up at a gallop. After firing a couple of shots at the rebels Latcher retired to the ravine. While using driven across Sergt. Stewart of Bouton Scouts shot and killed an Indian who had already shot four horses. The remainder of the 90th were then brought up. One company of the Infantry School being on the extreme right had a couple of hot contests for possession of a knoll about five hundred yards in front of the ravine. While this was going on at the right 'A' battery, garrison division, who were sporting their guns, and a company of the 90th under Capt. Forrest made a dash across the opening for the purpose of gaining the top of the ravine. Remainder of forces were GREATLY WORKED UP.

and kept closing on the ravine. In the meantime the artillery drove the rebels out of a number of houses and set straw stacks on fire. When the Grenadiers arrived they were thrown out in skirmishing orders so as to defend the ravine and to relieve some of the troops who had been on duty all day. About six rebels retreated on horse back at five o'clock. General Strange drew his troops back. The killed and wounded are:

90TH BATTALION. Killed—Wheeler, Ennis, Ferguson, Hutchinson. Wounded—Matthews, Kemp, Laws, Jarvis, Stovell, Johnson, Sansford, Teightbridge, Code, Chambers, Caniff, Powell, Capt. Clark, Hislop, Blackwood.

'A' BATTERY. Killed—Domerelli, Cook. Wounded—Morrison, Ainsworth, Taylor, Asselin, Irvine, Woodman, Langane, Oucippe, Turner, Wilson, Harrison.

INFANTRY SCHOOL. Killed—Watson. Wounded—Cummings, Jones, Harris, Jones, McDonald, Dunne.

BOUTON SCOUTS. Wounded—Gardner, Longford, Perrin, King, Baber, Bruce, Stewart, Captain Wine, A.D.C., had two horses shot under him and was then wounded himself. The man who shot him was in Small's Rifles Pitt. He wore a buckskin suit and was a splendid marksman. Captain Donald was also wounded. The shooting of the rebels was very deadly, and seldom missed with.

BATTLEFORD, April 29th.—Col. Otter with his division, also Welchman and police have arrived.

April 27th.—We are still here waiting for supplies. Bruce of Bouton Scouts, died yesterday. It is expected the rebels will make another stand at Clark's Crossing.

THE NOR-WESTER.

CALGARY, THURSDAY, April 30, 1885.

DR. LINDSAY, who has been on a visit to the New Orleans Exposition, returned last Thursday.

A special train, with four passenger cars, arrived last Thursday morning, with men to work on the C.P.R. road.

MR. P. ZYNDOR, M.P. from Regina, is in town. He is here superintending the immigrant buildings which are under way of completion.

OUR photographer, Mr. G. A. Hanes, is doing a good business in that line, owing to the volunteers being stationed here for the last three weeks.

The balance of the 65th battalion left here for the north last Thursday morning. They were accompanied out of town by the band of the Winnipeg Light Infantry.

EARLY on Wednesday morning a special train containing the 9th battalion from

Quebec. They number some 250, and are under command of Col. Amyot, M.P.

The Mountain Rangers were out on parade last Sunday. They are well mounted and present a fine appearance. There is no doubt but the boys will do some good work if there is any to do.

We have received a copy of the pamphlet published by Messrs. Burns and Elliott. It contains some valuable information regarding our town, and will no doubt receive a hearty recognition by the residents of Calgary and vicinity.

The Public School opened on Thursday last under the new regime, the old popular teacher having been engaged by the trustees. Already Mr. Douglass has a full school, and says there is plenty of work for an assistant teacher. This is encouraging for both town and teacher.

The members of the Alberta Lodge, I.O.O.F., marched in a body to the Methodist Church Sunday morning, where the anniversary services were held. The Rev. J. Dyke occupied the pulpit and delivered a very appropriate sermon, taking for his subject, the covenant between David and Jonathan.

Panic at Edmonton.

Edmonton Bulletin, April 30.—That an unmistakable panic existed in Edmonton town and district on Saturday afternoon and Sunday last must be universally admitted as well as the fact now apparent that it was groundless. For several days before various parties had been quietly preparing for trouble, some by removing their families to Edmonton, St. Albert or Fort Saskatchewan, others by getting guns and ammunition ready, and still others by caching their goods. These were impelled by a sense of impending danger to make such preparations as were possible to reduce it to the lowest point. But the movement on Saturday and Sunday were more in the nature of a stampede than a preparation for danger. The loss that has resulted from the panic has already been very great. Some people deserted their houses, turning their stock loose, or driving it before them to the place of refuge. Had the weather remained fine this would not have mattered much, but the stormy weather which has occurred since will almost certainly occasion considerable loss, besides a very large amount of unnecessary inconvenience.

That a panic did occur was nothing strange under the circumstances. Out of this settlement is just now from the outside world, and the last news we received being of such an unfavorable character, we are left to all sorts of imaginings as to what is going on. Until the rising of the Indians at Battleford occurred, and, nearer home, the peaceful Saddle Lake Indians, 120 miles to the east, turned loose, it was felt that Edmonton would be the next circus ground. When it was further known that the Bears' Hill band, sixty miles to the south, were talking 'Gee, matters got more interesting, and when Capt. Griesbach's Beaver Lake despatch came in on Saturday to the effect that the Whitefish Lake, Lac la Biche and Egg Lake bands were on the way to join the Bears' Hill outfit, for the purpose of rising, and that the Blackfoot had turned out and torn up the railway track, panic naturally ensued. When, however, reliable news was brought on Sunday that as yet Whitefish Lake and Lac la Biche were reasonably quiet the panic subsided.

The great danger and loss in all such cases as that in which we now are, arises from panic, and that is what should be most carefully guarded against by those in authority. In our case the danger is universally believed to be so real, so great and so close at hand, that special care is needed. While on one hand every possible preparation should be carried on with the utmost vigor, so that people would have their minds made up as to their course in case of danger pressing upon them, every means should be taken by the employment of skilled scouts and couriers to keep the public, or at least the authorities, posted thoroughly as to the amount of danger and the direction in which it may be looked for, as well as when and what amount of assistance may be expected. Situated as we are, with reserves on all sides of us, any of which may be used as gathering places for numerous bands, we cannot tell from which direction we are to be struck, and the necessity for a thoroughly efficient scout, as distinct from patrol, service is the greater. It is fifteen days since we last heard from Battleford, and the same length of time since we heard directly from Saddle Lake, while ten days have elapsed since the messenger left for Calgary and we have had no direct news from that point. All this is most unsatisfactory and leaves us in a position that a panic may be excited at any moment without sufficient reason. Any amount of men can be hired to carry messages or bring news from or to any part of the Northwest territories. We have a police officer, who, whether entitled to or not, has both verbally and in writing assumed supreme command of and responsibility for matters here. It may easily be beyond his power to protect the settlement from actual attack, but it is not beyond it to protect from surprise or panic, and to this much protection we are surely entitled at government expense.

If we were forewarned we would be forearmed—i.e. at it, we could make preparations adequate to meet the danger expected. But when we are in the dark as to the amount of danger, although only too well aware of its existence, we may be preparing for one description of attack when we need to be prepared for another. If the danger is only from the bands in the immediate vicinity the military forces should be scattered through the country to prevent isolated robbery, burning or murder, but if it is likely, as it is certainly possible, that the whole of the hostile Indians in the Saskatchewan country will come or be driven here, and will unite with the bands in this vicinity, it will be necessary to unite all force for the common defence. Unless this

is done, and done effectively, wholesale pillage or, perhaps, massacre will result. There is just one way—by sending out scouts—to find out the probabilities in this matter, and that way should be taken without further loss of time.

REBELLION ITEMS.

The following appears in the Toronto News:

TOUCHWOOD HILLS CAMP. April 11: To-morrow we go to join Gen. Middleton 40 miles from here, and will then proceed directly to the rebel camp to knock the tar out of them. The boys are ready every time, and you may expect to hear of some good work if we get engaged. We are just getting into the way of grubbing and are beginning to enjoy ourselves. All that we want now is a few half-breeds to loom up and we will be happy. We ain't thinking of dying yet.

J. H. Fox, No. 4 Company, Royal Grenadiers.

The minister of militia has issued orders appointing Major Hughes to the command of the 65th battalion, the department having been officially notified to-day that Col. Ouimet, M.P., who went up in command, had left the corps and was now on his way home to Montreal. The affair is causing considerable excitement, as no reason is assigned for Ouimet's action, and according to the articles of war he must be summarily dealt with if he has deserted his post.

DAMAGING STATEMENTS.

Made by Sergt. Nelson in regard to the 65th Battalion.

The Toronto News publishes the following interview with Sergt. Nelson, who returned to Toronto on account of illness. We republish that part of the interview which refers in such unjust terms to the 65th battalion which was stationed here a few weeks ago and recently left for the north. We are surprised that a paper like the News giving credit to such damaging statements of our volunteers upon the mere assertion of a person, who now admits that he was 'put up' to it by some one else. We may add that during the time the battalion was stationed at Calgary, a more orderly and well behaved body of men would be difficult to find.

THE INTERVIEW.

'What about your fool, there is some complaint about the supplies?'

'I've not a word to say against the supply of food as far as we were concerned, up to a certain point. It was not exactly what you would have at home at times, but it was the best that could be got, and officers and men shared alike. Before we got to the gaps we had occasional hot meals, and when we got there at the end of the first one we had a meal in a lumber camp. The fare there was rough, but it was the best the section afforded, and much better than the section ordinarily had; so that more could any man want.'

'So you had plenty all the way through?'

'No, we had not, and I'll tell you plainly why. Everything went all right until the infernal Frenchmen, the 65th from Montreal, 'walked right in the middle of the gaps and spoiled the whole arrangement.'

'How do you mean that they spoiled it?'

'Why, I mean that they ruined it. You don't know those men. They are the worst most malicious, reckless, disorganised gang I ever met in my life. They ruined right there in the gaps, kept those behind them for a day and a half in the snow without shelter and nearly starved those before because no provisions could go through. Oh! they're a fine crowd of soldiers, they are!'

'Did you see much of them?'

'Alt'gether too much. The rheumatism caught me while crossing the gaps and rising on the flat cars, and the doctor wanted to send me back, but with the assistance of Capt. Mason, I persuaded him to take me along until we reached McKellar's harbor. There is a C.P.R. hospital there, and they put me in that. I was willing to go further, but the cart twenty-three mile tramp I had done over the ice in my stocking foot as I could not get a boot, and consequently I could not get on. Dr. Armstrong, an old Toronto boy who graduated about four years ago was in charge, and if you have a good word that you have never used put it in for Dr. Armstrong. All that man could do he did for the boys that laid off with him. He put a fly blister on mine, and I lay there until one morning about 4 o'clock I heard the bugles sound and knew that another regiment had arrived. I was a good deal better by this time and tumbled right out. Billy Beaumont was in that hospital with me, and I left him there. I walked down to the track, and found the 65th. Lord, what a crowd! There was no discipline, no spirit, no nothing, except drinking whisky and grumbling. 'We don't want to fight,' was the incessant cry. When they were not saying that they said, 'We want to go home.' The train was backing down towards us, and just as it arrived one of them said, 'Me won't fight,' and threw himself under the train. The brakeman stove in his scalp, and a wheel cut off one of his feet. We left him in the bed I had just left, and I don't know whether he died or got better. Finally we got aboard and got away.'

'How did the 65th behave after you got started?'

'They could not have behaved worse. Colonel, majors, captains, lieutenants, non-commissioned officers and men were all drunk together. There was nothing approaching discipline. Private and officers suggest each other and shoobered I over each other in their drunkenness together. It was simply disgraceful. When we were going up a sentry was always placed at each door to prevent whisky being handed in, and the men's side arms were always left in charge of this sentry. As far as I could see the 65th never thought of such a thing as a sentry, and all wop their side arms and filled up with whisky. I saw one man snatch two sword bayonets out of the scabbards of the two men sitting alongside him and shove them into the breast of the man in front. Even then they never dreamed

of taking away the men's side-arms. They were also horribly filthy, and when I left them, I am telling you the solid facts, that I had to be disinfected so to speak.'

'How did they behave in Winnipeg?'

'Just as bad as they possibly could. They have spoiled that place for every white man that comes into it. They were quartered in the skating rink, a nice, large, warm place, with good bunks fitted up for them, splendid quarters, so filthy were they that they would not even go outside to relieve themselves, and left that skating rink in a condition not possible or fit to describe. They went about the town like roughts, and they stole everything they could lay their hands on. When some of them were invited into a private house by kind hearted people, who wished to do all they could for them, they stole the knives and forks and spoons and napkins and anything else they could get their hands on, and they wound up by going into the parlor and committing a nuisance. I honestly believe that if they had been left in Winnipeg much longer they would have been mobbed and killed.'

'They are in Calgary now?'

'Yes, and it is a good place for them. There are enough white men out there to kill them off if they don't act straight. The simple fact is that that regiment will not fight against Riel, and the government know it, and that is why they were not supplied with ammunition like the other troops. As a matter of fact it was not safe to give them ball cartridge. Now they are away at the Rocky Mountains, and the 9th Quebec are in Winnipeg, and there both regiments will stay because they can be controlled.'

INDIAN RANCHES.

Canada has acquired a splendid territory, a country that ought to make her a great nation in the near future, and she has not given anything like honest value for it. It was an easy thing to fill up the country with officials to teach the Indians farming and to ration them (there are always plenty of people who are anxious to serve their country and they will be paid for it), but it is quite another thing to make the Indian learn farming and to feed him decently till he can become self-supporting. A little more outlay comparatively speaking would have supplied those tribes with bands of cattle and horses from which to breed, and there is not an Indian in the Northwest who would not turn stock-raiser. They have many mares in some of the reserves now, but their ponies do not improve, as they have only the little cayuse stallions to which they can breed. Let the agent in each agency keep one, two, or three active and well-bred stallions suitable to cross upon and improve the cayuse stock, and the Indians would gladly bring their mares to them. Let the agent point out to them the folly of working and riding their coats and fillies before they are properly matured, and they will soon see their breeds of horses becoming valuable. These bands which have not a supply of brood mares could be furnished with them at a very moderate cost, and in the same way they might be started in the business of cattle-raising. They would take an interest in such pursuits as these, and gradually getting into the economical and thrifty ways of the stock-raiser, the path would be opened for them to adapt themselves to a mode of life more in accord with the necessities of a settled country before any contraction of their ranges would become necessary in the interests of actual settlement, and when the proper time came they would doubtless be willing to sell land as reasonably as any other extensive holders. It is quite true that such a step would involve an initial outlay of much larger than our annual expenditure for the sustenance of the Northwest tribes now is, but it would be a long step in the direction of rendering them self-supporting, and would be vastly cheaper and pleasanter than the task of quelling Indian uprisings. The present troubles may be quicky over, but for all that many valuable lives have been sacrificed, and the Government may rest assured that the red men of the Northwest will not quietly starve to death without making further trouble. Would it not be better to expend a liberal sum and grant them an extensive cattle range to render them self-supporting, than to either feed or fight them till they are exterminated?—Canadian Breeder.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

DISTANCE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Mr. Casgrain—Before the Order of the Day are called, I desire to call the attention of the Minister of Militia to a report that creates some sensation; I mean what has been published in the newspapers as to the withdrawal or retirement, or what it may be called, as to Col. Ouimet's leaving his detachment and being in Winnipeg, and also as to the reason that is alleged to be given by him for not continuing his services. It is a very grave matter, indeed, and I think the rumor ought not to be left to go abroad to the public without some satisfactory explanation.

Mr. Carson—I heard of the rumor which the hon. gentleman refers to. All I know about the matter is that Col. Ouimet followed his command from Winnipeg to Calgary, that he returned from Calgary to Winnipeg again. I have no doubt, knowing Col. Ouimet as I know him, and knowing his intimate knowledge of military matters, that his going from Calgary to Winnipeg was on special duty or on leave, which he had a perfect right to do. He was for a short time in Winnipeg—about a day, I believe—and he returned back to Calgary, and he is now at the head of his battalion. That is all I know about it.

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