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THE COLONIST.

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

VOL. 6. No 11.

WINNIPEG, APRIL, 1892.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Manitoba.

Boisevain is to have a temperance hotel.

A "Builders' and Contractors' Association" has been formed in Winnipeg.

A cheese factory is to be started at Douglas under the management of S. J. Greenwood.

John F. Woodley, has opened an office at Brandon, as accountant, auditor, valuator, etc.

A farm near High Bluff was sold recently, at forced sale, for \$25 per acre, including buildings.

J. T. Gordon, of Pilot Mound, will leave that point early in May with 408 head of fat cattle for Liverpool.

On fine days last week there was some boating being done on the Red river, though the ice is yet in the river.

The Shoal Lake Agricultural Society holds its spring show of stallions at Shoal Lake on Tuesday, April 19th.

The Commercial bank of Manitoba has declared its half-yearly dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

Pelkey & Gordon have purchased Young's cider works at Winnipeg and will manufacture cider and soft drinks this summer.

\$18,164 was deposited in the Dominion Government Savings Bank at Winnipeg during March and \$26,335.31 withdrawn.

Two new wholesale manufacturing establishments and one wholesale house were added last week to Winnipeg's business institutions.

Seeding began at Gladstone on Tuesday, March 29th. The storm of the Saturday following, however, put an end to the operations.

Blanchard & Co., bankers of Wawanesa, have sold out their business at that place to Chambers & Co. They intend opening up in Carman.

The Banquede' Hochelaga branch at Winnipeg was opened for business on April 1st. The offices of the bank have been fitted up handsomely.

The Standard Loan & Savings company of Toronto have decided to open agencies in Winnipeg and the trade centres of the province this year.

The finance committee of the new Manitoba college building fund have already been promised \$10,000 from friends of the institution in Winnipeg.

It is said that the fish hatchery which is to

be erected at Selkirk, will be the largest in Canada. It will be built under the supervision of Latouche Tupper.

O'Kelly Bros., of Pembroke, Ont., have a member of their firm in Winnipeg making arrangements to open an establishment for the manufacture of soft drinks.

The C. P. R. Company are very much pleased with their land sales since the reduction in prices was made. The sales have increased over two hundred per cent.

Grand Secretary Scott is making a collection of photographs of scenes and objects of interest in Manitoba and the Northwest for exhibition at a Masonic bazaar in Dublin, Ireland.

The receipts of the Winnipeg branch of the Department of Inland Revenue for March amounted to \$36,332.45, an increase of \$12,385.54 over the same period of last year.

John Dyke, Canadian Government agent at Liverpool has sent word to the Winnipeg immigration agency saying that a number of experienced dairymen both English and foreign were leaving for Winnipeg.

Pilot Mound *Sentinel*, March 31: "Flocks of wild ducks arrived on the 26th and took possession of ponds on low ground. Wheat-ears and a few other early spring birds arrived about the same time."

The gross revenue of the Winnipeg post office for the year ending 30th June, 1891, was \$73,377.63, and for Brandon, \$2,222.24. The receipts for rent of letter boxes and drawers of the Winnipeg office aggregated \$2,336.50.

A Quebec dispatch of April 4th, gave Manitobans the information that vice-president Kirouac and director Methot, of the National Bank were leaving for Manitoba to study the prospects with a view to opening branches in Winnipeg, Brandon and other centres.

The people of Wellington district are petitioning the local Government to grant to the Northern Pacific Railway the aid necessary to enable them to extend their Portage la Prairie branch westward from that town to the Wellington and Beaver creek districts.

A new map of the province has lately been issued. It was compiled by C. S. Lott, of Osler, Hammond & Nanton's office, Winnipeg, and is published by him in conjunction with Mr. Waghorn. The map is certainly the best of the province that has ever been published. The work was done by the *Free Press* Company.

The annual catalogue of H. S. Wesbrook, recently issued, is one of the best of the kind ever issued in this country. It contains over fifty pages, showing cuts and giving descriptions of the different lines of implements, etc., handled by Mr. Wesbrook. The printing and mechanical work is perfect.

Frank W. Tucker, an experienced cheese and butter maker, arrived in Winnipeg last week, and will seek an opening for a cheese or butter factory in Manitoba. Mr. Tucker has had experience in England and New Zealand, and holds a certificate of efficiency from the Western Dairy Institute, of Berkeley, England. Any communication addressed to THE COMMERCIAL, will reach Mr. Tucker.

During the past week there has been considerable fear of damage from high water. The Red and Assiniboine rivers have been higher than at any time since 1882, and all the streams are high, while some have overflowed. South in Minnesota and Dakota, the Red river has overflowed its banks, and caused serious damage. Dawson, Bole & Co.'s almanac predicted a flood this spring, and it is not far astray.

In response to a call to all interested in the poor children a meeting of ladies was held in the Y.M.C.A. rooms at Winnipeg at which it was unanimously resolved to form an association to be known as the "Winnipeg Free Kindergarten Association." The association to have for its object the establishment and maintenance of one or more free kindergartens in the parts of the city in which they will be likely to accomplish most good. Officers were elected, each church in the city being represented by a vice president. It is hoped that arrangements can be made to open a school in September.

The bill introduced in the Manitoba legislature by Premier Greenway providing for the representation of the province at the World's Fair, empowers the appointment of a fit and proper person to be the commissioner of the minister of agriculture and immigration, and the appointment of such assistants as are necessary to carry out the work. The bill also provides that it shall be lawful for the minister of agriculture and immigration through the commissioner to make provision for the erection of a suitable building and suitable accommodation for the reception of such articles and products from the province of Manitoba as it may be deemed desirable to exhibit.

The Colonist.

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO
THE INTERESTS OF MANITOBA
AND THE TERRITORIES.

Sixth Year of Publication.

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WINNIPEG, APRIL, 1892.

IRRIGATION.

The subject of the redemption of arid land by irrigation is engaging the attention of the leaders among those devoted to agricultural pursuits in southern Alberta. In the south and southeastern parts of that province there are many thousands of acres of beautiful land lying idle, almost barren, but lacking only moisture to make it as productive as any in the wide world. There are a number of streams in the stretch of country referred to which would easily furnish all the water required if only they could be brought into service. The Milk River which flows for some distance in the extreme south of the province before crossing into Assiniboia is one of these, and the St. Mary's River, which takes its rise on the American side of the line and follows a winding course northward till it reaches the Belly River into which it empties is another. These two, if good facilities for distributing the water could be secured, might be made to supply a large tract of country. Some very serious engineering difficulties would have to be overcome though before they could be made to give full supplies of water. One of these is that the height of their banks, or rather the depth of their beds below the surface of the tributary country, would necessitate a proportionate depth of ditch at a greater cost than the generality of irrigation ditches entail. But the engineering difficulties in the way are only a small part of those which present themselves to the minds engaged in studying the question. The others will however, have to be dealt with in another paragraph.

The cry has been raised and not without reason that the Government is wholly responsible for the carrying out of the necessary plans and work. They, it is claimed, raised the artificial difficulties

which are in the way and should therefore undertake the task of overcoming them. These obstacles are in the shape of corporate land holdings. The Government in carrying out its liberal railway policy of the past few years has granted to the Canadian Pacific, the Calgary and Edmonton and the Alberta Railway & Coal companies large tracts of the land to be affected. The question now arises, will they be willing to bear their share of the expense? Their holdings would be fully trebled in value were the irrigation system in operation, and the A. R. & C. Company realizing this have already evidenced their willingness to help, but so far as we can learn the other two companies have not.

There were at the time of writing two petitions before the Dominion Parliament from private companies asking for charters of incorporation, which companies have for their objects the construction of irrigation works in the sections we have been speaking of. One of these is promoted largely by the Alberta Railway & Coal Company, and proposes to utilize both the Milk and St. Mary's rivers, the other is composed of a party of Calgary capitalists, who will work with the waters of High River and Sheep Creek.

Speaking on the subject under discussion and after urging strongly in favor of some action being taken by the Government the Lethbridge News made this rather striking and practical statement: "In districts like ours an irrigation ditch is more needed and would be of far more benefit than a railway." That may seem somewhat out of sympathy with the accepted theory of Western Canadians that "nothing is so indispensable to a new district as a railway," but it is, nevertheless, in this case, true.

With our cousins across the line it has been found that irrigation companies and private corporations can very often establish and operate irrigation systems to better advantage than the Government, but the different conditions call for different methods in our country and we think it will be found that greater success will follow the work if the Government undertake it. It is to be hoped that they will in the near future.

INDIAN ENFRANCHISEMENT.

The enfranchisement of the Indians of British Columbia is a distinct step, and the final as far as the Government is concerned, towards placing the red men on a level with their white brethren. The

Indians of that province are said to be the finest of the North American tribes. They are certainly in a great many respects superior to those living to the eastward of the Rocky Mountains. It is but right then, that they should be the first to have conferred on them the dignity of full citizenship.

The new privileges entitle all adult individuals of either sex after sworn proof of their sobriety, good moral character and intelligence has been given by the clergyman of their band or by a stipendary magistrate or two justices of the peace, to all the rights of enfranchisement. The Act also provides that an Indian who becomes a barrister, solicitor, attorney or notary public or takes a medical or other degree or becomes a clergyman or duly licensed minister of the gospel shall *ipso facto* become enfranchised.

The moral effect of this new privilege cannot help but be good and we may now look for the completion of the transformation of these people from a semi-barbaric state to one of civilization and refinement.

THE CROW'S NEST PASS ROUTE.

It is said that the C.P.R. intends laying a track from a convenient point on their present line east of the Rocky Mountains through the Crow's Nest Pass and on to the Pacific coast. Such a line would certainly greatly increase their facilities for handling both freight and passenger traffic. The distance from Montreal to Vancouver would be about 300 miles less by it than it is by the present line and the time consumed in making the run could be reduced to about 72 hours. It would open up a splendid country on both sides of the mountains; the famous Kootenay and Okanagan on the British Columbia side. It would also render available the immense beds of coal which are said to exist in the country adjacent to the Pass. Both the Dominion Government and the C. P. R. have surveyed the Pass and have pronounced it a favorable one for railroad purposes. The highest altitude reached by a line through it would be about 4,275 feet. There would be very little rock-cutting to do in constructing, the grade would never exceed one per cent., and when the road was completed there could be no danger of mud or snow slides. With all these advantages it would seem that a line over the mountains via the

Editorial Notes.

THE death of the Reverend Dr. Lane, deprived Manitoba of one of her most distinguished citizens. By the great eloquence and power of his preaching and the greater eloquence of his manner of living he did much for the Kingdom during the years he lived among us.

* * *

THE Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition to be held next July, promises to be an unqualified success. All the necessary arrangements are being rapidly made by the board of directors through its various managing committees. A number of improvements and enlargements will be made in the grounds and buildings as soon as the weather will permit, which will give increased accommodation to the exhibitors. Prize lists are being prepared and a permanent secretary has been appointed.

* * *

THE announcement, on the morning of Monday, April 4th, of the death, on the previous morning, of Mr. J. W. Bartlett, chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture, called forth a general expression of surprise and regret throughout Manitoba. It was not expected until a short time before he passed away, that Mr. Bartlett's illness would prove fatal, and no very great alarm was felt for him by his friends. This event had a peculiar significance to those engaged on the various press staffs of this city, as the deceased had so recently been a leading light among them. He came to this country for the purpose of taking over the editorial and business management of the western branch of *The Farmers' Advocate*, and he ably filled the position until his resignation last fall.

* * *

A LETTER received by L. A. Hamilton, C. P. R. Land Commissioner, Winnipeg, from a farmer at Williamsburg, Kansas, contained the following rather suggestive clause:—

"The chintz bugs, grasshoppers, droughts, mortgages, and thirty years of Republican rule have reduced us to Egyptian slavery. We have, therefore, resolved, by the grace of God, to leave for a better country if we die on the way."

The writer was asking for information about Western Canada, with a view to emigrating. He further stated that he was trying to get a party of his neighbors to come with him. Such letters as this give the lie to the pessimistic assertions of those supposed friends of Canada, who

Crow's Nest Pass could not help but be a paying one even if operated as secondary to the present one via the Kicking Horse.

There is at present some difficulty between the C. P. R. and other railroad companies of western Canada desirous of extending their systems through the mountains, as to which have the best right to use the Crow's Nest Pass. The British Columbia Southern is one of the other claimants and the Alberta Railway and Coal Company another. The last public deputation that the late Sir John A. Macdonald received were interviewing him on this very subject. He stated to the delegates that the C. P. R. through seniority had the best claim to the right of way, but that the Government had power and might be prevailed upon to use it, to grant other companies running powers over any line which that company might construct through the Pass.

It is to be hoped the project will be carried out in the early future and that not only the C. P. R. but the A. R. & C. Co. and the Westminster Southern will be running their trains through the pass when the line is in operation.

ANOTHER WAY TO SECURE SETTLERS.

The Russo-German refugees, who composed the party recently located near Yorkton, by agent McNaught, start life in their new homes under rather unusual conditions. They were very anxious to come to this country and perfectly willing to work, but were without the money necessary to purchase their transportation. An agreement was made between them and the owners of the land on which they are located, whereby their passage was paid to the land and their living expenses will be paid until such time as their crops shall return them enough to pay off their whole indebtedness. They will then be at liberty to take up land for themselves in any part of the country they choose and their places will be filled with fresh immigrants.

This is simply another form of the scheme suggested to the farmers of Manitoba and the Territories by the Dominion Government, whereby they could not only assist these people, of whom there are large numbers, in the old country waiting for aid, to get to Canada, but also secure for themselves a plentiful supply of help or the coming season.

are continually trying to prove that the States is a God's country to the farmer in comparison with what this is under the conditions which prevail here at present.

Real Estate Notes.

Two lots which recently changed hands in Glenfell, Manitoba, brought \$200 apiece.

The contract for clearing the townsite of Pilot Bay, B. C., has been awarded.

The Queen's Hotel property in Winnipeg has been sold to Wm. McKenzie, of Toronto. The price was somewhere in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

The Wulfsohn, Bewick Co., Ltd., have decided to open a general banking and real estate office at Vernon, British Columbia. A temporary building will be erected on Barnard Ave., and a brick block as soon as business warrants.

The sales of the C. P. R. Land Department during the month of April were far in excess of those of any previous month since the department was opened. Some 9,500 acres were disposed of in one single day, and the ordinary days sales would amount to from three to five and six thousand acres. Most of the land disposed of went into the hands of bona fide settlers.

Alberta.

Lethbridge had a three thousand dollar fire on March 28th.

The Calgary & Edmonton Railway company will erect immigration sheds at Edmonton.

The assessment of the Edmonton public school district is over \$600,000 this year, as against \$368,600 last year.

W. L. Nichol, of Walsh station, has sold to the Northwest Trading Company 1,000 fat sheep, to be slaughtered for the British Columbia markets.

It is announced that the Burlington railroad, which is now projected as far as Great Falls, Montana, will be extended through Alberta to the Pacific coast via Crow's Nest Pass. The intention is to act in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific railway, in building the Pass section. Fort MacLeod will be on the line new road.

Bonus and exemption by-laws were voted on by the ratepayers of Calgary on April 14th. The result was as follows. "Flour mill, to exempt from taxes for ten years with \$3,000 bonus, carried by a 203 majority; hospital, \$10,000 grant 199 majority; tannery, to exempt for ten years, 196 majority; soap factory, to exempt for same period, 198 majority. The brewery which is to be established, will be built outside of the town limits so that no bonus or exemption was asked by the company.

The prospectus of the May issue of the *Cosmopolitan*, which by the way is Mr. Howell's first number, is accompanied by a letter of the American News Co., stating that the news stand sales of the *Cosmopolitan* have increased nearly one thousand per cent. during the past three years—the second half of the *Cosmopolitan's* existence.

Census Bulletin, No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA, February, 1892.

Bulletin No. 5 relates to the population of the sub-districts of Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia.

The population of these sub-districts is given according to the electoral divisions established by the Redistribution Act of 1892.

The Census of 1881 gave the population of Manitoba at 65,954. Included in this, however, were 3,694 persons whose census home was subsequently declared to be in Ontario by the Privy Council decision just mentioned.

Taking the actual population of Manitoba as at present bounded at 62,260 in 1881, the increase in ten years has been 90,245 or nearly 145 per cent.

As mentioned in former bulletins, the census of 1891 was much more strictly taken than previous ones, especially as to absentees and servants. The time limit, applied to the former in 1891 for the first time, prevented the addition of many names, that under the system in vogue in 1881 were included in the population. The rules regulating the taking of servants, varied from those in force in 1881, and reduced to a minimum the danger of duplication, which is the great evil to be guarded against in a *de jure* census, such as that taken in Canada. These two changes, while bringing down the population to the "rock bottom" fact, rendered the figures for comparison with 1881, somewhat disappointing, as the tendency of the rules of 1891 was to cut off many persons who under those of 1881 would have been included in the population figures of the Census recently taken.

The Province of Manitoba does not appear to have suffered on account of the decrease of the Indian population as much as the other Western Provinces, in the comparison of 1891 with the previous census taking.

While the three Provisional Provinces have 7,454 fewer Indians within their borders than in 1885, Manitoba has suffered a decrease of only 360 Indians since 1886.

Notwithstanding the decrease of the Indian population in the four provisional districts entitled to representation in the Federal Parliament, the increase in population has been nearly 60 per cent. It may fairly be assumed that the effort to establish centres of population through the vast region of the Northwest has met with fair success.

For the first time the whole of the vast area of these provisional districts was traversed by the enumerators, entailing considerable extra expense.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In British Columbia doubts have been raised as to the accuracy of the count.

The population has increased from 49,459 in 1881 to 97,612 in 1891, with one region to hear from, which will increase the figure to a small extent. This increase is in the face of the fact that the Indian population shows a decided tendency to decrease. It will be found to be in the neighborhood of 98 per cent., a very good rate of increase.

Tested by any of the special tests by which the accuracy of a census is tried, the British Columbian returns of population appear to be accurate.

The number of families has increased by exactly the same percentage as the number of inhabitants.

The number of habitations occupied has increased by 103 per cent against an increase of 98 per cent. in the number of families. The difference is easily accounted for, being due to the greater prosperity of the country, causing less crowding. These tests—the best that can be applied—appear to indicate the substantial accuracy of the returns of population.

There has been a decrease in the Cariboo district, which in 1891 returned a population of 4,970 persons, and in 1881 of 7,550, a decrease of 2,580. The Commissioner of the district, in reply to a query from the Department on the point, writes:

"The mining population of Cariboo has undoubtedly decreased and the agricultural increased since 1891. The decrease of the former I should roughly estimate at from 600 to 800, and the increase of the latter at from 100 to 200."

Besides the decrease of the mining population thus indicated, there is a strip of territory included between the 54th and the 60th parallels and the 120th and 124th meridians, the population of which has not yet been received by the Census Branch, the Hudson's Bay Company's officers having been unable up to the present date to communicate the results.

Another reason for the decrease is that the Indian settlements at Stuart's Lake, Fraser's Lake and Stony Creek and the mining camps on the Omenica River and its tributaries were included in Cariboo in 1891, but are now definitely known as being within the boundaries of New Westminster district.

THE WORK OF ENUMERATING.

Few persons, especially in the east, have any idea of the work involved in enumerating the people in British Columbia. Some extracts from the diary of the enumerator who had charge of the census in the region whence spring the Fraser, the Skeena, and the Peace Rivers will assist in giving an idea of the difficulties encountered:

"Left Victoria June 1st, arrived at Naas River June 6th. Started work June 8th; great difficulty in getting Indians. Every Indian wants to know what this work is for, and some even want pay for using their names.

June 11th, travelled in skiff about 18 miles to fishing stations and got about 70 names. Very difficult travelling on the river on account of strong tides and heavy winds. Registered deaths and entered establishments, churches, etc. It is almost an impossibility to find out the number of canoes, shanties, &c., on account of the Indians being so suspicious.

13th. Rowed boat 15 miles to Indian village and entered 87 names.

15th. Pulled boat 15 miles and registered names at Mill's Bay.

16th. Started for up river and had to return on account of strong current. Very difficult travelling this season of the year on the rivers as the water is very high.

19th. Started for Skeena, heavy wind and rain all day.

20th. Arrived at Fort Simpson, 6 p.m.

22nd. Procured supplies and started for Skeena. Also drew \$100 in cash. Also bought one rifle and cartridges, which it was impossible to get along without in the interior, as it is the only possible means of procuring fresh meat.

24th. Reached Port Essington.

25th. Started to work among the canneries.

26th. Taking mostly Chiucoo.

27th. Took down all the industrial establishments and institutions and walked 5 miles over rough trail to Cunningham's saw mill.

29th. Rain all day. We had considerable trouble with the Indians making them understand what we were doing. We talked Chinook to them.

July 1st. Finished the village and did considerable running around in boat; wind and rain all day.

2nd. Pulled boat to Balmoral cannery and did most of the work to be done there.

3rd. Pulled boat to fishing camps along the river. Great difficulty in getting the fishermen, as they are in all parts of the river, camped in every cove along the banks. We have to pull the boat from one side of the river to the other, and as the tides and winds are strong, it is very slow work.

6th. Heavy downpour of rain still continues. A large landslide occurred at the North Pacific cannery this morning, sweeping everything before it. It struck one part of the Indian camp carrying away three or four houses, killing ten people and injuring several.

7th. The downpour of rain still continues. Took the registry of deaths from the missionaries.

9th. Started up river and reached Aberdeen cannery. We have to pay the Indians \$100 to take us to the Forks of the Skeena.

10th. Started to work at 7 o'clock, and worked steadily all day till 9 to-night, registering upwards of 200, and travelled up the river by canoe about 25 miles. We have camped on an old camping ground, and the mosquitoes and blackflies are in clouds.

11th to 14th. Travelling, except on Sunday; the Indians declining to work on that day.

15th. Still on our trip. This has been the hardest day's work as yet, as the further up the river we get the stronger is the current. We made three portages this day with our provisions and blankets, then hauling the canoe up the river with a line.

16th. Started out at 7 o'clock and only made about five miles. All hands of us working hard all day polling the canoe and lining it over hard water, we reached the Kit Silas Canyon about 4 o'clock. This is the worst piece of water on the Skeena River. We had to unload all our things and carry them over a hill about one mile. It is the finest piece of work any person ever laid eyes on to see the Indians taking the canoe over the canyon. Two men stay in the canoe, one in the bow and the other—the captain—in the stern, both stripped ready to jump for their lives in case an eddy should catch the canoe and smash it to pieces. The other Indians have two lines on shore to haul the canoe up.

26th. We reach Houlgate and crossed the river at the canyon on the Indian suspension bridge. The bridge is built of poles and withes—the length being about 120 feet and about fifty feet above the water. On crossing the bridge a person has to go very steady, as the structure sways and bounces like a swing, only allowing one person to cross at a time. The canyon is lined with Indians catching salmon, their mode being with traps and long poles with hooks at the end. These Indians are the

first wild-looking tribe we have met yet, and are more suspicious than any we have yet visited.

25th. Reached a village of the How-qual-gate Indians, and were surrounded in a few minutes by men, women and children, as it is seldom they see any white men. They wanted to know our business at once. Our Indians explained to them, taking about an hour's talk before satisfying them. The Chief's eloquent voice was raised far above the din in controversy with our Indians. He said the priests told him that the Lord raised them out of the clay and gave them this land to live on; and he supposed our mission was to find out how many of them there were, and then the Government would do away with them to get their land. However, we explained through our Indians (Chinook not being understood by this tribe) that it was just for the opposite purpose that we were amongst them and instead of doing harm the Government would do them good and protect them. Finally we got to work and had no more trouble.

August 5th. Left Kitmoniax village at 7 a.m. and travelled up the trail five miles to a summer village called Oreylas, and got about fifty persons; thence to Kispiax. We have three Indians with us packing our grub, and we carry our blankets, census portfolio and rifle. We have got upwards of 200 miles to walk between here and Bear Lake.

7th. We have had a hard trail all day, being very hilly and rocky. The heat must have registered 100 degrees.

9th. Sunday; camped for the day, washed our clothes and got ready for another week's travel. We also made an extra cover for the census portfolio, as our travelling is so rough it is almost impossible to keep it together.

10th. We reached Kiskigas this afternoon. These are a very dirty tribe; a great many wear no clothing except a breach cloth. The river here is swarming with salmon, which these people catch, take the spawn from them and throw the fish back into the river. I had to pay the Indians here tobacco to tell me names of their children and friends who were absent hunting or picking berries.

12th. On our journey back to the "forks"—very hot weather. My eyes are scalded with the heat and perspiration, feet sore, clothes and shoes torn.

16th. At the Forks, Sunday, everything solemnly until the afternoon when a canoe arrived from the coast with the body of an Indian woman who had died there last spring. Then the wailing and weeping of the old women could be heard for miles—singing and crying at the same time.

18th. The first snowfall on the mountain tops last night.

19th. Still on our way to Babine Lake. All our travel to-day has been through burnt country; nothing but rocks and mountains on all sides to be seen. The nights are very cold. We camp to-night on the summit of the mountain pass between the Forks and Babine Lake.

20th. Reached Babine Fort at noon and found that the Indians were fishing 15 miles off, set off and reached the place at 8 p.m.

21st. We took down upwards of 100 names this forenoon then travelled back to the Fort.

24th. We got started this morning about 7

o'clock, and travelled steadily all day. The trail has been mostly through swamp and mud knee deep, making it very hard work packing. The heat has been intense. We are camped to-night on the summit of Frying-pan Pass.

25th. We got up this morning to find everything around us frozen up. There was an inch of ice in our water pail which was 10 feet away from the fire. As soon as the frost got off our tent we started reaching Tacla Lake at 5 p.m.

26th. Got across Tacla Lake in an old canoe and started in the trail to the Omenica Mines.

27th. We reached Thomas' Creek to-day at noon.

28th. We commenced census taking at 7 a.m. and finished about 3 p.m.—got our packs together and started back for Tacla Lake. While on the creek we had to purchase a few provisions; paid \$1 for 2 pounds of bacon; \$1 for 2 pounds of sugar and 50 cents for 1 pound of salt; there being very few articles costing less than 50 cents per pound.

30th. Sunday; a miners' holiday, so we have washed and mended our clothes for another week's wear.

31st. On summit of Frying-pan Pass on our return. We are out of provisions having nothing but rice, and what we can shoot along the trail.

September 2nd. I discharged the two Indians. They got making trouble for me wherever I went, and threatened to leave several times on the trail when they had us in a bad place, so we had to put up with whatever they wanted to do. They said it was Government work and we should give them tobacco and what they wanted, and not travel more than 10 miles a day with packs. I have been trying to get a canoe to day to take us to the head of this (Babine's) Lake—a distance of 120 miles, on our way to Stuart's Lake.

12th. Reached the head of Babine Lake at noon; got the Hudson Bay Company's wagon to take us over the portage to Stuart's Lake a distance of 10 miles.

14th. We left the Portage this morning for Fort St. James, on the Hudson Bay Company's boat, and arrived about midnight, the distance being about 50 miles.

16th. I started in to-day at the Indian village, which is about a mile from the Fort, and with the assistance of Father Morris, who keeps a register of every soul in his division, I have got along better and with less trouble than in any place we have yet visited.

23rd. We make a start this morning for Fort Babine. We had only proceeded about two miles when we saw a black cloud, and a few minutes later we noticed a heavy swell on the lake. We turned our canoe and made for shore; the storm struck us before we got sheltered and came near swamping our canoe.

24th. The equinoxial gale continues with even greater force than yesterday. The lake is white with breakers and foam.

25th. We are still on the lake shore, the gale being as strong as ever.

On the 30th the enumerator, after having been six days either storm-stayed or paddling on the lake, says: "We have travelled from 7 a.m. till dark to-night; we have had nothing to eat but bread and butter and what game we shot along the lake."

On the 1st of October he reached Fort Babine.

On the 5th he arrived at the Forks of the Skeena, and next day prepared to go to the Indian villages on the Upper Naas River. This journey occupied the time till the 19th of October, and, so far as incidents are concerned, was a repetition of the previous experiences. On one day they had to live on grouse and rabbits, their provisions having been eaten. On another day, he tells with apparent relish, how, after tramping through the rain all day with nothing to eat, "except a cup of tea in the morning," they reached an Indian village where an Indian woman cooked for them a supper "composed of salmon, potatoes, pipot bread, tea and sugar, which we devoured with a ravenous appetite." After which they evidently had an enjoyable evening, for he says: "In the centre of the ill-constructed building our cook built a large fire before which she spread a large cariboo skin on the floor for us to sit on while we dried ourselves. After supper we sat around the fire, and spent a very pleasant evening conversing with the occupants."

On the 19th he tells with a minuteness of particularity betokening his joy that the work of enumerating is over, how, after occupying the morning finishing up—"at 10 minutes after 12 we were traveling down the river bound for the coast"

I have written down the last name to-day in the portfolio."

After a detention of several days' duration at Fort Simpson waiting for the steamer, during which he managed to sprain his ankle, he left on the 11th November, and on the 17th arrived at Vancouver, having been absent 164 days. His schedules show that he enumerated 2,420 persons.

GEORGE JOHNSON,
Statistician.

The results of these enumerations in Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, as given in this bulletin, were:

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.			
	1871.	1881.	1891.
Lisgar, District No. 6	10,006	14,870	22,104
Marquette " " 7	7,948	14,196	36,069
Provencher " " 8	3,784	12,779	15,469
Selkirk " " 9	3,259	12,621	53,224
W'pg City " " 10	241	7,965	25,039
Totals	25,253	62,460	152,505
THE TERRITORIES.			
	1871.	1881.	1891.
Alberta, District No. 197			25,277
Assiniboia Ea " " 194			20,482
" West " " 199			9,590
Saskatchewan, " " 200			11,150
Totals	25,516	42,039	66,799
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
	1871.	1881.	1891.
Cariboo, District No. 1.	1,955	7,550	4,958
New Westminster, " " 2.	1,356	15,417	42,224
Vancouver, " " 3.	1,410	9,991	18,229
Victoria, " " 4.	4,540	7,301	18,533
Yale, " " 5.	1,316	9,200	13,661
Indians, " "	25,661		
Totals	30,247	49,459	97,612

N. Cairns, merchant, of McGregor, Man., has sold out his general store, goods and buildings to C. Cook, and has started business at Bagot.

The Mennonites,

OR THE HEROES OF A FLAT COUNTRY.*

Some wise individual has said, "mountains make heroes." Like many wise sayings this is only half a truth. Switzerland and Scotland are synonymous for heroic devotion to truth and freedom. But with Goldsmith:

"To men of other minds my fancy flies,
Embosomed in the deep where Holland lies,
No thinks her patient sons before me stand,
Where the broad ocean leans against the land,
And sedulous to stop the coming tide,
Lifts the tall vampire's artificial pride"

I want you to forget for a while the 19th century, with its advantages of religious freedom, and go back in imagination to Europe in the 16th century. That century which is holy ground to all Protestant feet. Luther is of course the image that at once rises in your mind. But Luther was not the only Elijah of that century. While Luther was shaking Germany, and the world in fact, with his new relations of truth, in little Holland, that has so often been the battle ground of Europe, was born a new sect, the chief tenet of whose creed was that old biblical injunction, "If any man smite thee on the one cheek turn to him the other also." The earliest years of this sect are shrouded in a good deal of obscurity. The only fact that is at all clear is, they were among those who in 1520, separated from the Church of Rome for various reasons. In common with some others they held to the necessity of adult baptism, but went further than any other offshoot from Rome at that time in their idea of the separation of the church and state. Up to 1535 no very definite organization was arrived at, although one John Denck was the ostensible head of the movement. This want of organization has probably been the cause of their being so frequently confounded with the followers of Johan Von Leyden or John of Munster, who flourished about the same time, and was the leader of a dangerous and lawless band of fanatics.

They have also been called the reactionary movement, caused by the abominable extravagances into which the followers of Leyden fell, but this is manifestly incorrect. Some of the encyclopedias say that the movement first began in Zurich, Switzerland in 1525, and was led by Grebel. This, however, is denied by the Mennonites themselves, and also by a German writer, who of late has made an exhaustive study of the various sects that arose out of the general reformation of the 16th century. There seems little doubt that the movement began, has been stated, in Holland. It did not long lack a competent leader or a distinguishing name. In the town of Wimersum in Friesland, Holland, there lived a certain priest of the Church of Rome to whom the awakening spirit of the time had come. He daily grew more dissatisfied with the teaching of Rome. Like Luther he finally decided to leave the church and try and live out for himself the truths that had come to him. In 1536 the decisive step was taken and for a year "Menno

Simon" lead a quite and secluded life. In 1537 came the call from those of his towns people, who held a like belief with himself, to be their leader. Then was actually formed, what has since been known to the world as, the Mennonite Church. For twenty four years Menno Simon strove by precept and example to establish a true and pure form of Christian worship. It is surprising to notice how the various branches into which this church has since divided still hold in their purity the few simple doctrines and principles that Menno laid down as his basis of teaching. It was not until 1556 that, what are known as "Fundamental Teachings of Menno" were published. They are as follows:—

1. He denounced infant baptism.
2. Swearing, or the taking of an oath in any way.
3. War, Revenge, Divorce and the holding of Civic Offices.
4. He sought and enjoined a very high standard of Church Government.

"Menno does not seem to have been brilliantly eloquent like Luther, but rather to have been a faithful diligent soul who holding tenaciously a certain form of truth strove earnestly and untiringly to propagate it. His work was chiefly in the form of personal teaching (though he wrote a number of books) and was done in North Germany and North Holland. From the time he left the Church of Rome in 1536, until his death in 1561, both he and his followers suffered bitter persecution. Not from the Roman Catholics alone, but from Luther and his followers, who had not learned the gospel of toleration from the persecutions they had themselves endured.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA

The history of the Mennonite Church has been persecution upon persecution. In the time from 1561 to 1683 things went from bad to worse, until in the latter year it became impossible for them to remain longer in Holland. A number emigrated to America and settled in William Penn's colony of Pennsylvania, some went to Switzerland, some to France, but the great body moved into Prussia where there were already a number of churches of their faith that had been established by Menno himself. Those who came to America seem to have had almost unbroken prosperity. They settled near Germantown and their descendants live there to-day and hold the faith of their fathers in its original simplicity. In 1770 a new church was built on the site of the first Mennonite Church. This church is still standing and in good preservation, the oak seats with which it is furnished being over one hundred and ten years old.

This branch of the Mennonite Church is frequently confounded with the Quakers. This is altogether a mistake. Their refusal to bear arms and their strictures as to dress are the doctrines that they hold in common with the Quakers. Unlike the Quakers, however, they have Bishops, Deacons and a regularly ordained ministry. They observe the usual sacraments. And here I might mention, that among many congregations the washing of the feet, which took place before the institution of the Lord's Supper, is faithfully observed each time the sacrament is administered.

THE COLONY IN PRUSSIA.

We will now return to the Colony in Prussia. The movements of this branch of the Mennonite Church possess the greatest interest for us, as it is from them that our own Mennonite colonies have come. From 1693 to 1786 the history is extremely meagre. Almost all that we can learn is that very shortly after they had removed to Prussia persecution again beset them. They saw their rights constantly diminishing until in the reign of Frederick William II. of Prussia, they had barely the right to exist. They were compelled to purchase immunity from military service at an exorbitant price. They were not allowed to hold land. They were heavily taxed and were at the same time deprived of all the rights and liberties of citizens. Things looked very dark indeed for them both spiritually and financially. When, lo! deliverance came from a quarter whence the world has not generally looked for help for the oppressed. Russia had then but recently acquired her southern territory along the Sea of Azof and the Black sea. Catherine II. sat on the Russian throne. Being a wise ruler she saw the advantage of having the vast plains settled with trained agriculturists. She did what we have heard of countries not 100 miles from here doing. She sent out an emigration agent to induce settlers to come and occupy these vacant lands. In this case the agent had a very high sounding name "Count Von Trappa." In 1783 this gentleman started on his mission and on his arrival in Germany made his headquarters at Dansig (the chief Mennonite settlements being in and about that city) and began to boom Russia as a field for emigration.

Here I would like to draw your attention to the fact, that the Government of Russia, more than 100 years ago, was far in advance of the Canadian Government of to-day in regard to the liberality of her emigration policy. Through the kindness of Mr. Siemens, of Greta, I have been able to get a very accurate translation of the original offer made by the Russian Government to the Mennonite people. The first person approached by the Count was Elder Peter Epps, one of the most prominent elders of his Church at that time, and to him and others the following offer was made:

1. They were allowed to settle in any Government or Province of Russia.
2. The Russian Government would furnish all money necessary for travelling expenses and also a certain additional sum to each family for incidental expenses.
3. They would be allowed entire religious liberty and to erect their own churches and religious schools. This clause, however, has a rider, "But heresy is everybody warned that no one will be allowed to proselytize upon any pretence whatever, except among the Mahommedans."
4. They would be exempt from taxes, and would not be required to perform any work on Government improvements and no soldiers would be quartered in their houses.
5. The exemption from taxation would be for those settling in communities in the country and in the smaller towns, for ten years. For those settling in large cities for five years.
6. They would be supplied with food for six months.
7. Manufactures of all kinds would be assisted by the State. With capital if necessary, and in any event to the extent of free sites for their factories. Special privileges being granted in the case of manufactures entirely new to the country.
8. They would receive money from the public treasury for the purchase of stock and farm implements. All mo

* This very interesting paper was read by Miss E. Cora Hind before the Literary Society of the Central Congregational Church, Winnipeg at a recent meeting. We are indebted to Miss Hind for the use of her manuscript for publication in THE COLONIST.

es loaned to them to be without interest and to be repaid after the lapse of ten years in three annual instalments.

9. They would have the privilege of formulating their own municipal or community laws and appointing their own officers.

10. Government officials would not interfere with any of the inner laws governing their communities but they would be entitled to military protection should they require it.

11. All settlers' effects would be passed into the country duty free.

12. As long as they remained in the country military service should not be required of them, but, should any Mennonite enlist in the army thirty rubles, extra bounty money would be paid to him. They would be allowed to affirm instead of being compelled to take an oath.

13. They would be free from every kind of state labor for ten years.

14. They were at liberty to leave the country at any time but, according to the amount of assistance that they had received, they would be required to leave behind a certain portion of their goods, until after the lapse of ten years.

"I have given this offer at length because last summer the two delegates from Kansas, who came to prospect for a colony, suggested similar terms to our Emigration Commissioner who seemed rather aghast at their liberality. But they were asking no more than their forefathers received from the Russian Government.

This proposal, with a few minor changes, was accepted by the heads of the Mennonite people and in 1788 a large number of them moved into Russia and settled in the Province of Berdiansk on the Sea of Azof. Of those that remained in Germany I have been able to get but few particulars. In the course of years it would seem as if their conditions must somewhat have improved as they increased largely. Even now, after the very extensive immigration to the United States, there are still large settlements of the Mennonites in North Germany. But, as I said before, it is in the colony that moved to Russia we feel the most interest. Catherine of Russia kept faith with them and they prospered. Their privileges were also confirmed by Paul II. In 1867 another large body left Germany for Russia. During the interval of 77 years between the arrival of the first Mennonites in Russia and the coming of those in 1867 a constant, though somewhat limited communication, had been maintained between those in Russia and the brethren in Germany.

It would seem as if the very air of Russia had a bad effect on educational advancement. In spite of the privilege accorded them of having their own schools and educating their children in the German language, learning did not flourish amongst them. They will tell you themselves, that as a community they are not at all so highly educated as their brethren in Germany.

They engaged in manufactures to a considerable extent, especially the making of cloth, but agriculture was, and always has been, their chief business. They raised vast flocks of sheep, many cattle and much of the wheat, the sale of which has made Odessa one of the wheat markets of the world. Time passed along and the Russian Government had never seriously broken faith with them until 1870, when the new law was passed requiring military service of them. For a time they refused to believe that their "Good Father the

Czar," as they styled him, had turned so cold a heart towards them. But time showed that like most bad news it was only too true. On the 16th of February, 1871, a deputation of the most prominent Mennonites sought an interview with the Czar and were accorded one with the Chief Minister. They urged their claims to consideration in a most eloquent manner. They pointed out to him that immunity from Military service had been one of the chief inducements for their coming into the country. Showed what law-abiding, faithful citizens they had been and reminded the Minister that in the war, but then recently closed, if they had not borne arms they had assisted with their money and had given very valuable aid in the care of the sick and dead. The Minister admitted all these facts, but complained that though they had been so long in the country, but few of them spoke the language, and that they were all as distinctively Dutch or German as they had ever been. The spokesman of the delegation admitted the accusation about the language, but said they intended to learn it. The Minister then reminded him that they had been eighty years thinking about it. After much discussion, further delegations and a great deal of anxiety and uneasiness, a further exemption was granted them for twenty-five years. But the learning of the Russian language was made compulsory, many of their minor privileges were taken away from them and a certain amount of labor for the state was to be exacted each year. This labor for the state was to be in the form of planting trees and caring for them. They were to be divided into districts. To wear a certain uniform, to go through a certain prescribed drill and to plant each year a certain number of trees and to care for these forests as they grew. The Mennonites were not at all satisfied with these conditions, but it was Hobson's choice. There were at that time in Russia, between 50,000 and 80,000 Mennonites.

LOOKING TOWARDS CANADA.

It was at this period that, through the efforts of Mr. Zorabs, English Consul at Berdiansk, they began to look towards Canada as a land of promise. They were to be allowed to leave Russia if they did so before 1883, and many of them were only too anxious to get away. The first official communication to the Canadian Government, of their desire to come to Canada, bears date the 7th day of March, 1872, and is in the form of a dispatch from the Honorable Secretary of State for the colonies, accompanied by letters from Mr. Zorabs and some of the leading Mennonites asking if they would be exempt from military duty and the taking of oaths. And what land grants would be made them. Favorable answers were returned and they were invited to send delegates (at the cost of the Canadian Government) to spy out the land. Mr. Hespeler, present German Consul, at Winnipeg, was then on an emigration trip in Germany. He was requested by our Government to go to Berdiansk and make enquiries and assist the emigrants in any way he could. This Mr. Hespeler did, but it was found to be a false move. Russia proved a veritable dog-in-the-manger. She would not let these people live peaceable in her territory. Said if they did not like her terms they might go.

But as soon as she saw that somebody else wanted them, she made a fuss and would not allow any one to induce them to emigrate. However, after some trouble and delay, they sent out delegates in 1872 and 1873. These delegates, after travelling all over the province, decided on the level prairie land between Winnipeg and the boundary, as a location. These lands had been passed over by other settlers as useless on account of the lack of fuel. But to a people from the vast treeless stoppages of Russia, and accustomed to preparing their own fuel, this presented no difficulty. The first terms granted these people was as follows:—

- 1st. Entire exemption from military service.
- 2nd. A free grant of lands in Manitoba.
- 3rd. The privilege of religious schools of their own.
- 4th. The privilege of affirming instead of making oaths in court.
- 5th. The passenger warrants from Hamburg to Fort Garry, for the sum of \$30 per adult, \$15 for children under eight years, and \$3 for infants under one year.
- 6th. These prices not to be changed during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, and if changed afterwards, not to exceed \$40 up to the year 1882.
- 7th. The immigrants to be provided with provisions during their journey between Liverpool and Collingwood.

(An incident which occurred during the visit of the delegates, and for which I am indebted to Rev. Dr. Bryce, was rather inauspicious, considering they were a people seeking immunity from war. The delegates had set out to view the Portage plains. Their waggons were driven by Canadians. When they had got some distance on their way they met some halfbreeds on horseback. An altercation arose between the Canadians and the halfbreeds, the feeling between the two parties being very bitter at that time. After some sparring the drivers of the Mennonite delegates continued the journey and put up for the night at "Howso" or "House's," (a tavern halfway between Fort Garry and Portage la Prairie.) During the night the place was surrounded by armed halfbreeds, and there the delegates were kept in a state of siege until released by a band of mounted troopers from Winnipeg. It was feared that this unpleasant occurrence would put an end to Mennonite immigration, but fortunately such was not the case.

THEY FINALLY SETTLE HERE.

In 1874 about 200 families came out and settled on these lands. Up to 1889 the stream of Mennonite emigration was more or less constant. In addition to the privileges already spoken of some further concessions as to homesteading were made to them. An entrant in the Western Reserve prior to 1885, and any one in the Eastern Reserve who secured his entry prior to 14th August, 1889, can obtain patent on proof of residence in a house of his own for six months in each year for three years anywhere within the reserve in which the land is situated and that he has been engaged in agriculture within such reserve. He is not required to show that he has lived at all on his own homestead or within any given radius therefrom, or that he has cultivated or improved his own homestead. These special privileges accorded to Mennonites were withdrawn in the Eastern and Western Reserves upon the dates mentioned respectively. Some twenty-two townships were set apart for Mennonite settle-

(Continued on Page 14.)

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In Effect May 24th, 1890

Going South.		STATION.	Going North.	
Mixed No. 5	Daily, except Sunday.		Mixed No. 6	Daily, except Sunday.
7 30a	Do.	Lethbridge	Ar	10 00p
12 15p	Ar.	Coouts	De	5 20
		(Internat'l bound.)		
1 15	Do.	Sweet Grass	Ar	4 40
3 30	Do.	Shelby Junction	Ar	2 15
4 40	Do.	Conrad	Ar	1 30
6 15	Do.	Piegan	Ar	12 30p
7 55	Do.	Collins	Ar	10 15a
9 30	Do.	Steel	Ar	8 45
10 05	Do.	Vaughan	Ar	8 10
10 45	Ar.	Great Falls	De	7 30

Going West.		STATIONS.	Going East.	
Mixed No. 2 Daily	Daily		Freight No. 3 Sun.	Mixed No. 1 Daily
7 00p	De	Dunmore	Ar	4 45p
10 30	De	Grassy Lake	Ar	12 45
2 00a	Ar	Lethbridge	De	3 55a

CONNECTIONS.

Canadian Pacific Railway at Dunmore Junction: East bound train (Atlantic Express) leaves Dunmore at 10.17 a.m.; West bound train (Pacific Express) leaves Dunmore at 6.43 p.m.

Great Northern Railway at Great Falls: South bound train to Helena, Butte, &c., leaves Great Falls at 10.35 a.m.; East bound train to St. Paul, &c., leaves Great Falls at 2.55 p.m.

Macleod and Pincher Creek Stage leaves Lethbridge Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 7 a.m. Returning from Macleod Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Choteau Stage Line leaves Steel daily at 9 a.m. to Chiteau, Bellevue, Dymun, Dupuyer, Kobare and Piegan and arrives daily from these points at 9 p.m.

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Crofter Colonization in British Columbia.

BILLS SUBMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FOR THE FURTHERANCE OF THE SCHEME.

Two bills have been submitted to Legislature of British Columbia, dealing with Crofter Colonization scheme. The first of these is entitled "Colonization Act, 1892." Its provisions are :

1. It shall be lawful for the Lieut.-Governor in Council to make such arrangements with Her Majesty's Government as may be deemed advisable for bringing families of colonists from the United Kingdom to British Columbia, not to exceed 1,250 families, and for the settling of such colonists upon lands of the Province, subject always to a condition for termination at any time, should it appear to Her Majesty's Government or to the Government of British Columbia that the measure of success attending the scheme has not been adequate, and that it is therefore desirable to abandon the further carrying out of the same.

2. It shall be lawful for the Lieut.-Governor in Council to accept from Her Majesty's Government a loan of £150,000 in three instalments, each of £50,000, the first instalment being payable upon the concluding of the terms of the said agreement; the second instalment to be payable when the first instalment has been expended in settling such number of families as it will provide for, and the third instalment to be advanced when the second instalment has been so expended.

3. It shall be lawful for the Lieut.-Governor in Council to pledge the credit of the Province by issuing debentures, or in such other manner as may be agreed between the contracting parties, and to provide by Order in Council for the repayment of the sums to be advanced under the authority of this Act, together with interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum. Provided that the time for the repayment of each instalment of the loan shall commence at the termination of five years from the date of the advance, and that the interest accruing during such five years shall be added in each year to the principal of the loan, which, with the interest so accruing during the said period of five years, shall be repayable by equal instalments extending over a period of 25 years from the date at which in each case repayment begins; and it shall further be lawful for the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council to provide for the repayment to Her Majesty's Government of any unexpended balance in the hands of the Province of British Columbia, should it at any time be decided to be desirable to abandon the further carrying out of the scheme of settlement, together with accrued interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum upon any such unexpended balance.

4. That it shall be lawful for the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council to enter into such arrangements as to make such engagements with Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of carrying out the scheme and object of this Act as may from time to time be determined by Order-in-Council; and it shall also be lawful for the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council from time to time

hereafter to make and pass all such Orders-in-Council and regulations as may be deemed to be necessary for the carrying into effect of the provisions of this act, and of any agreement to be made hereunder.

The second bill is styled the "Deep Sea Fisheries Act," and supplements the previous bill by authorizing the conclusion of an agreement with the company promoted by Col. Engledue and Major Clark, with the object of employing the crofters in the development of the deep sea fisheries of the province. The provisions are as follows.

1. It shall be lawful for the Lieut.-Governor in Council to enter into an agreement with the "Vancouver Island Development Syndicate, Limited," under which the said syndicate shall undertake the formation of a company of such character and with such corporate objects as are requisite in a company which would completely carry out the purposes and attain the end of this act, in consideration of which undertaking the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council may engage to enter into an agreement with such company when formed, for the carrying out of the provisions and intent of this act.

2. Upon the formation under the "Companies Act, 1862," and amending acts, of a company in England with a capital of not less than one million pounds sterling (hereinafter called "the company"), whose corporate objects shall include co-operation with the Government of this province in settling the colonists upon the coast of this province, furnishing suitable employment for such colonists, providing them with boats, tackle, and appliances for fishing purposes, and providing facilities for the marketing of the product of the labors of the colonists, and for the adoption of such measures as will further the development of the deep sea fisheries of British Columbia and the establishment of contingent industries therein, and subject to the company depositing to the credit of the Government of British Columbia the sum of one hundred thousand dollars in the Bank of British Columbia, or in some other chartered bank in the Province to be named by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for the bringing of colonists to the Province and settling them on the sea coasts and islands thereof, suitably to the provisions of the "Colonization Act, 1892," and for enabling the colonists to commence and prosecute fishing industries in the Province, the establishing of trading stations and settlements, and the general well-being of the colonists, it shall be lawful for the Lieut.-Governor in Council to enter into an agreement with the company to carry into effect the purposes for which such guarantee shall be given, and for the permanent establishment of fishing and other industries in the Province, and for the grant to the company of public lands, not exceeding five hundred thousand acres, to be granted to the company from time to time upon such terms and conditions as will secure the appropriation thereof of suitable locations for the colonists and the carrying out of this Act.

3. So soon as the company shall satisfy the Lieut.-Governor in Council that they have expended in the Province a sum of not less than one hundred thousand dollars in permanent improvements, and in buildings, machinery, plan

and other things needful for enabling colonists to commence and prosecute fishing industries in the Province, and upon the company furnishing to the satisfaction of the Lieut.-Governor in Council such other security as may be provided by an agreement to be made under sections 1 and 2 of this Act for the further carrying out of the terms of any such agreement, then the said deposit of one hundred thousand dollars, with any accrued interest thereon, shall be forthwith refunded to the company.

The succeeding sections provide that the Government may grant to the company, on the conditions specified, 500,000 acres of the public lands, to be selected from those described in the schedule attached to the bill. Authority is given to the Government to reserve these lands until the company's selection has been made; The surveys are to be made at the expense of the company, subject to the approval of the Chief Commissioner, and are to be completed within three years from the date of formation of the company, which is to be not later than the last day of this year. The selections must be made within six months after survey.

Section 10 reads: The lands to be granted the company shall not be subject to taxation until the expiration of 10 years from the date of their selection by the company, or until alienated, whichever event may soonest happen; and the personal property of the company shall not be subject to taxation for the period of two years from the date of the formation of the company.

British Columbia Commerce.

A very full report on the commerce and products of British Columbia has been made public by Consul Levi P. Myers, at Victoria, says *Bradstreet's* of March 12th. The population of British Columbia is not large, about 92,000, the chief occupations being coal, gold and silver mining, production of lumber, salmon and seal fishing. The foreign trade of British Columbia is naturally centered with Great Britain and the United States, and up to 1888 the value of imports exceeded that of exports by one-third to one-fourth. But in that year exports exceeded the imports, as has been the case annually ever since. The values of exports and imports for the fiscal years ended June 30, were as follows :

Fiscal Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1886	\$4,011,726	\$2,953,616
1887	3,626,139	3,473,270
1888	3,401,209	3,923,077
1889	3,309,789	4,334,306
1890	4,387,486	5,638,725

This reversal of trade statistics is said to have been brought about by the development of the coal and mining and lumber industries and the enlargement of the salmon and seal fisheries.

British Columbia imports nearly all its breadstuffs from the United States, and a large proportion of its cured meats; the latter from Chicago, Ill., and Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Breadstuffs are obtained principally from the states of Washington and Oregon, and fruits from Oregon and California. Cattle, swine and sheep are imported from Washington and Oregon in large numbers, and furnish nearly all the fresh meats for Victoria and Vancouver

Island, also a very large proportion of that consumed on the mainland.

From the United States, also, British Columbia gets nearly all its staple cereals, flour, cotton goods, fruits, chinaware, shoes, machinery, tobacco and vegetables. It is added that the chief articles of import from Great Britain into British Columbia are ale, beer, porter; supplies for the government, army and navy; manufactures of cotton, flax and hemp; glassware, iron, tin, lead, spirits and wines, salt, seines, laces and millinery and wooden goods. Rice is imported from China and Siam in considerable quantities, teas from China and Japan, and fancy wines from France.

The chief articles of export are canned salmon, coal, lumber, sealskins, furs, gold-bearing quartz, gold dust and bullion. In the fiscal year 1889-90 the quantity of canned salmon shipped to Great Britain was 16,671,729 pounds, valued at \$1,923,271, and to other countries as follows: United States, 462,634 pounds, Argentine Republic, 16,800 pounds, Australia, 662,400 pounds, China, 38,505 pounds, Chili, 49,370 pounds and Japan 10,080 pounds. For the same year the export of coal amounted to 500,534 tons, of which 494,301 tons went to San Francisco and points in the southwest. Other shipments were: Hong Kong 1,855 tons, Japan 1,800 tons, Sandwich Islands 2,578 tons. The coal mines are located on Vancouver Island, and "are practically inexhaustible"; the quality is superior to any other in the vicinity of Puget sound.

The lumber industry is in its infancy, but a larger proportion of the mills are owned by citizens of the United States. Australia, Chili, Peru and China are the principal markets for this product. The total of boards exported for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1890, was valued at \$317,951. The sealskins exported are about evenly divided between Great Britain and the United States. The total value for the year indicated was \$290,376. Of other furs—bear, mink, wolf, fox, deer—the total value was \$246,242, the proportion going to the United States being valued at \$215,178.

The entire shipments of gold dust, gold-bearing quartz and nuggets go to the United States, and for the period named were valued at \$375,964. For 1886 the value of these products shipped to the United States was \$746,690, and there has been a decrease of about \$75,000 each year since. All bullion exported goes to the United States. Manufactures of clothing, liquors, musical instruments, etc., that are exported, are as a rule imported from some other country and then exported.

The values of import into and exports from British Columbia (from and to the three countries constituting her leading customers) for five years were as follows:—

Imports Great Britain.	United States.	China.	Totals, all countries.
1886.. \$1,243,320	\$2,253,412	\$151,403	\$4,011,726
1887 793,434	2,039,035	663,727	3,626,139
1888.. 837,170	2,012,927	429,435	3,491,299
1889.. 970,139	2,321,954	396,076	3,898,786
1890.. 1,211,058	2,559,426	445,568	4,357,456

Exports Great Britain.	United States.	Australia.	Totals, all countries.
1886 \$ 600,000	\$1,062,335	\$143,123	\$2,253,616
1887 812,767	2,328,764	100,676	3,478,760
1888.. 1,018,787	2,227,036	300,693	3,927,077
1889.. 873,425	2,819,155	423,663	4,331,308
1890 2,103,266	3,125,178	178,009	5,638,725

British Columbia.

A branch of the Bank of British Columbia has been opened at Nelson.

There is said to be a fair run of spring salmon in the Fraser river at present.

Farmers in Vernon district began about the middle of March to do their plowing and seeding.

The price paid for spring salmon at New Westminster on March 15th was one dollar each. This price was expected to rule for some time.

The first shipment of fresh salmon from New Westminster to the east, consisting of 500 pounds was made on March 15th by F. Boutilier & Co.

The Great Northern Express Co. will enter into competition with the C.P.R. in carrying fresh salmon from British Columbia to the eastern markets.

A large amount of mining machinery is being shipped into the Upper Country, which indicates that great activity in that industry will prevail there this year.

A large and handsome industrial school for Indians at Fort Simpson has just been completed. It is expected to be occupied and in full operation by the middle of April.

J. Corbett has discovered seam of coal six feet in thickness on the property of Mrs. A. A. Green in the Nicola Valley. The coal is said to be of an unusually good quality.

A. Bethune, formerly of Manitou, Manitoba, having decided to make Vancouver his home for the future, has entered into a partnership with Mr. Richard Mills, boot and shoe merchant of that city.

A Victoria report of March 25th said navigation was open on the Columbia river and Kootenay lake and that hundreds of miners who had been waiting to get into the country reached by those waters would now be able to do so.

It is understood that the Westminster Woolen Mills will not be removed to Victoria, as proposed some months ago. The promoters of the scheme build a large new mill in Victoria, and continue to operate the mill in Westminster as usual.

A Westminster report says: "The manager of the Westminster Slate Co., has succeeded in procuring a sufficient number of carrier pigeons to perform an air line message service between the company's office in this city and the quarry at Jarvis Inlet.

The reserve placed by the Government on a strip of land ten miles broad extending around Slocan Lake has been removed and the land thrown open for purchase with the exception of two blocks each a mile square which have been reserved as townsite.

Mr Kirschberg, of the firm of Kirschberg & Landberg, Victoria, has lately returned from an extended trip to Alaska. He brought back with him four large cases of handsome specimens of Indian workmanship, which he will exhibit at the World's Fair. He reports la grippe very prevalent among the Indians.

The "Commonwealth" Co. (limited), has been formed in New Westminster and will apply for incorporation. The company proposes to issue

a weekly paper to be called the *Commonwealth*, sixteen pages, and issue editions from Vancouver and Victoria, as well as Westminster. The paper will be under the editorial direction of N. C. Schon. The company have bought out the plant and business of Lewis & Groig.

A meeting of the syndicate formed to experiment on the raising of hops in the Squamish Valley was held recently, when the company's prospectus was received and approved. The name of the company will be the Squamish Valley Hop Raising Company, Limited, capital \$10,000, in 1,000 shares of \$10 each. The Provisional Trustees are Dr. Bell-Irving, Captain Gordon, and Messrs. W. E. Green, W. Shannon and E. Lindsay Phillips.

A syndicate of Pugot Sound capitalists have purchased from W. P. Sayward, of Victoria, his big mill at Rock Bay, his timber limits, comprising some 15,000 acres on Vancouver Island, his steamers, and all the other paraphernalia of his immense business, which is one of the oldest and most important in the Province. The contract price is believed to be in the neighborhood of \$350,000. The company purchasing are allowed until May 1st to inspect the timber.

Interim fishing licenses are being issued at New Westminster to all fishermen who are *bona fide* British subjects, pending the settlement of the salmon fishing questions. It was seen that probably a month or two would elapse before the permanent regulations based on the report of the Fishery Commission would be issued and in the meantime the fishermen are to be permitted to fish under these interim licenses in order that they may catch the spring run. No licenses are being issued to canneries. Ten dollars is deposited for each permit which will go to pay for the regular license when ordered.

A missionary from the northern part of the province reports to the *Colonist* of Victoria that "Since last October great changes have taken place among the Tsimpian, Kitsomak, Bella Bella and Queen Charlotte Indian tribes. They have all completely abolished the old medicine bag and rattle for curing disease, and are now very anxiously striving to get to know something of the uses of civilized drugs." He also says: "A very great evil that the missionaries have to contend against is the continual and large importation of spirits by the steamboats, the liquor being sold to the Indians all along the coast. During the past six months this traffic has largely increased, in spite of all efforts to put it down."

A Westminster report says: At a meeting of the Council a bonus by-law for \$300,000 for the Northern Pacific was introduced. Mr. E. E. Rand, in its behalf, said that in April last year a charter was obtained for the building of this line, which it was proposed to hand over to the Northern Pacific, but the charter of that company did not allow them to construct a line in Canada. They could, however, enter into an agreement to operate the line. The estimated cost of the road was \$1,000,000. To obtain this money Mr. C. D. Rand went to London, and recently he had learned that the necessary funds could be raised with the assistance of \$300,000 from the citizens. The right of way from Vancouver to Sumas had practically been secured, and the bridge across the Fraser River would cost \$250,000 or more.

Carman.

This beautiful little town is situated on the River Boyne, to the south west of Winnipeg, on the Glenboro' branch of the C. P. R. The first wooden building was erected here in 1878, and opinion is divided as to the builders, some giving the credit to Mr. Moir, still a resident, and others to Mr. Livingston, now a merchant of Glenboro. However, one of the two was the father of the town. The first merchants were a French firm named Gratton and De-Cosse, who has since gone "where the woodbine twineth." They were followed in close pursuit by Mr. R. P. Roblin, who opened in the building now occupied by the Carman *Standard* a defunct newspaper. Why the town was located here, except because of the beauty of the surroundings, it is to say hard, but, no doubt the construction of the bridge here by the local government between the two tiers of townships had considerable to do with it. The bridge of course centred attention, and the hand of nature did the rest. Shortly after this Mr. Meikle built the store he now occupies and then the settlers were assured. The place continued to grow, to meet the requirements of the people, but necessarily not very fast until three years ago. At that time the railroad reached Barnsley some fourteen miles north and for a time it was not known what course the line might take. Of course there followed the usual petitioning, until the extension from Barnsley to the village was decided on and when it was located the place grew with a bound from the 100 people south the place grew south and north, engendering all the sectional strife that appears to be inseparable from all new places in the west, until now a population of about 650 has been reached which, from the nature of things must shortly be doubled. The people all seem enterprising and public spirited, and will no doubt soon have as pretty and as active a little town as is to be found in the whole Canadian Northwest.—*Exchange.*

A Great Country.

THE CALGARY DISTRICT DESCRIBED BY A SETTLER.

John Wade of Poplar Grove, Alberta, furnished an eastern paper with the following description of that province:

"Winnipeg is only about half way from Toronto to where I am—74 miles north of Calgary and 4½ east of Poplar Grove. Now a few words about Alberta. Coming out we got acquainted with a gentleman coming to Calgary with a carload of horses. When remarking what a splendid lot of land we were passing through (he had often been where we were going, commonly known as the Red Deer district.) He said, "This is nothing; wait till you get up to God's Country, then you will see something worth speaking about." I often think how correctly he named this place. The land here is as good as the world affords. This district is comparatively new, but what grain was raised last year was good and not damaged by frost or hail, as it was supposed by us Ontario people it would be. I saw oats with over 200 kernels and the heads were eight inches long. If I am

alive and as well as I suppose I will be for not many get sick here I will send you a head or two next harvest. Potatoes are of an enormous size and yield abundantly, the land is so rich and no potato bugs to molest them. The land is rolling and dotted here and there with beautiful groves of poplar and balm of Gilead which serves to shade the stock, build fences and saves buying fuel. The climate is excellent; in summer the days are warm and the nights cool, making sleep refreshing and enjoyable. The grasses are most nutritious as it has been proved to me when I helped my neighbor to kill a steer a few days ago that had nothing only the prairie grass and it was fat, and the beef was more juicy and sweet than I ever ate in Ontario. Cattle are worth about the same as with you; pigs are high, pork is 15c a lb; hens \$1 each or \$10 a dozen; eggs have never been less than 25c a doz.; butter 25c a pound; cheese 18c; dried apples 15c per pound or \$8 a barrel; flour best \$3.35 per hundred. Horses are for the greater part natives, too light and wild to break land with but are used for riding to look after the stock. Good eastern mares are in good demand worth nearly twice the price at which you can buy them in Ontario. The price for breaking land is \$5 an acre. Settlers are coming here from all parts. Any strong man who has got enough to land him here and \$100 besides can get as good a farm of 160 acres as you have got and you can raise more to the acre. When I came here there was only one settler east of the station now I only know of one lot vacant for 6 miles east. Two shacks have been built close to me this month. We have had a beautiful winter only a little snow and cattle and horses have not been stabled at all. I have built a nice little house 12 by 16 inside with loft and shingle roof. I feel splendid. I can bake as good a loaf of bread as any woman now. Bachelors are numerous around here and we are talking of baking for a prize."

The Lake of the Woods and Winnipeg River Falls.

The finest and most unlimited water power in the Dominion is at Rat Portage, Norman and Keewatin, commencing where the Lake of the Woods pours its surplus waters over stupendous rocks to form the Winnipeg river. The Lake of the Woods is about one hundred miles long, and about three hundred miles round, containing many islands and receiving the waters of Rainy River, Rainy Lake and many other streams. At Rat Portage where the outlet is, a tremendous body of water rushes through an opening in the great wall of the rock that forms the northern shore of the lake. The river then takes a turn and for several miles runs parallel with the lake, but at a much lower level and with only the rock wall between the river and the great body of water above. The rock, that forms the barrier, varies in width and is sometimes a hundred yards or more across. The water power is secured by blasting a channel in the rock from the lake to the river, and this can be done at any point in a distance of about three miles. It is by using the water that flows through one of these artificial channels that the

great Keewatin mills are driven. As these mills manufacture 2,000 barrels of flour each day, some idea of the immense power secured can be formed. Large saw mills and lumber dressing establishments, draw power at another point by the flow of water from another channel through the rock, and so warm is the water that comes from beneath the thick ice of the Lake of the Woods, that saw logs are not frozen in and even in the coldest weather the mill wheels remain free of frost.

With valuable forests of pine on the shores of rivers and lakes to the east, and with the great grain producing prairies to the west, and the most extensive flour mills in the Dominion already established it will be easily seen that the commencement of a great city has already been formed, for any number of mills can be established in the most convenient manner by making a passage through the rock connecting the lake with the river. The fall is in general upwards of twenty feet. The supply of water is unlimited and always retains the warmth common in large lakes that are covered by strong ice.

It may be expected that to this point will assemble nearly all of the manufacturing establishments required for supplying the Northwest. Here the wheat from the vast prairies east of the Rocky Mountains will be converted into flour, and besides the extensive timber lands that exist, the Lake of the Woods country is rich in minerals and already mills for the crushing of the ore have been put in operation. The everlasting rocks make an indestructible dam. The great size of the lake prevents the possibility of a freshet or a scarcity of water, even if there were a thousand mills.

The romantic and beautifully wooded islands in the Lake of the Woods even now in the summer make the place an attractive and much frequented popular resort for sportsmen and pleasure seekers. There are a number of fine steamers on the lake and fishing in the proper season is most excellent, both in the large lake and in the various small lakes that everywhere exist in the wild, rocky and unsettled country.—*Pilot Mound Sentinel.*

The Ideal Newspaper.

The publishing of newspapers is becoming a popular pastime with millionaires, and in at least one newspaper office in New York are posted up the following office rules:

EDITORS.

1. Editors are expected to work from twelve to half-past, every other Wednesday.
2. No editor is expected to write contrary to his convictions. Republican editors will write Republican editorials; Democrats, Democratic editorials, and Mugwumps may alternate as frequently as they please.
3. Editors who prefer to work in their shirt sleeves will please wear the silk-embroidered suspenders provided by the office.
4. Each editor will be provided with a skilled typewriter and stenographer, blonde or brunette, as may be preferred.
5. Editors are expected to be uniformly polite and courteous to the office boy.

6. Colored servants in livery will be provided to save editors the manual labor of placing rejected manuscript in the waste-paper basket.

7. Editors will please not swear at the proofreader. A professional blasphemer from the Powery has been engaged for this purpose.

8. The paste will be scented with heliotropo, violet or ylang-ylang, as may be desired.

COMPOSITORS.

1. It is expected that each compositor will be a member of at least four labor unions.

2. The rates of pay will be increased as often as desired.

3. The hours of labor will be diminished every week.

REPORTERS.

1. Each reporter will be provided with a brougham upholstered in blue satin.

2. The proprietors will always be glad to receive advice from the reporters with regard to the policy of the paper.

3. Terrapin and canvas-back duck will not be served at reporters' desks after 4 p.m. Champagne and *paté-de-foie-gras* sandwiches may be ordered at all hours.

5. Reporters will not be permitted to accept free tickets to places of amusement. The office will provide as many tickets as reporters may wish for themselves, their friends or relatives. Boxes at the opera must be applied for three days in advance.

5. All expense accounts will be paid without question.

6. Reporters will not be expected to appear in evening dress before 6 p.m. after that hour it will be obligatory.

7. Any reporter who does not care to work on an assignment will please notify the city editor with reasonable promptness, so that it may be given to some one else.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Salaries will be increased the first and fifteenth of every month.

2. Any employee wishing to borrow money will be cheerfully accommodated by applying at the business office.

3. Any employee who is not satisfied with the brand of cigars supplied by the office will oblige the proprietors by complaining.

All employees are entitled to ten months vacation each year.—*Life*.

Literary Notes.

The new booklet of the Western Real Estate Association, which has been in successful operation for several years has just been issued. It is a very neat little publication, complete in detail, having thirty-two pages. It will be sent to any real estate dealer for a stamp and will be found well worth his perusal. The main office of the Association is No. 9 "Tribune" Building, Chicago and Chas. A. Sweetland is manager.

Waghorn's Guide for April, contains the new time card of the Northern Pacific taking effect on the 3rd inst. The changes are also recorded on the Galt road. The sailing of Atlantic steamers are fully given with information of service and the new summer rates of

passage. A number of new post offices are shown as opened, with their location and stage connections, also new money order offices. Additions have been made to the list of banks in the province. Municipal offices and the general business tables contain all additions and changes to date.

The following is a summary of the objects which the *Argus*, Winnipeg's coming daily, promises to support: 1. Provincial and North-western interests. 2. A vigorous immigration policy, with a view to the speedy settlement of Manitoba and the North-west Territories. 3. To explain the resources of the country for mining, manufacturing and farming industries. 4. To show to foreign capitalists the advantages to be derived from the investment of capital in Winnipeg, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. 5. To advocate a strict control over all public expenditure without impairing the efficiency of public service. 6. To explain to incoming settlers the best methods of starting farming operations with a view to success and prosperity. 7. To support the interests of both property and labor in Winnipeg and its neighborhood. 8. To support and maintain the rights of the people, irrespective of creed or class. 9. To give a fair and general support to the liberal-conservative party of Canada.

With the April number, the *Cosmopolitan* completes its twelfth volume in a manner worthy the wide and growing popularity of this magazine. The *Cosmopolitan* is the most superbly illustrated of the monthlies and the pictorial embellishment of the April number is rather above the average. The leading article is on "Genoa—the home of Columbus," written by Murat Halstead, who recently visited the city, and illustrated from photographs of all the principal relics of the great navigator which remain in Genoa. "A romance of old shoes," by Miss Elsie Anderson de Wolfe exhibits the best of the remarkable historical collection at Cluny. "Torpedoes in Coast Defence," is the title of a timely paper by Lieut. A. M. D'Armit, of the U. S. Army, with photographs and drawings by J. O. Davidso. Wallace Wood treats of "Homes of the Renaissance," in an illustrated paper, and William H. Rideing, is the author of a delightfully written and profusely illustrated article on "The Crew of a Transatlantic Liner." "The Marriage of American Women to German Noblemen" is discussed by Elizabeth Von Wedel an American who is now the wife of a titled subject of the Kaiser. Other papers are: "The Theatre of To-day," by Cora Maynard; "Two English Men of Letters," by Brander Matthews; "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," by Edward Everett Hale; "A Living Opal," by Ernest Ingersoll, and "Count Leo Tolstoy," a description of the family life of the great Russian novelist and reformer by a friend of his family. Besides all these attractions, the April *Cosmopolitan* is rich in fiction and poetry. "The Rancho of Heavenly Rest," is a vigorous sketch of the southwest, full of action and local color. Its writer is Forbes Heermans, the author of "Thirteen" and more stories. The illustrations are by Irving R. Wiles. "Princess Ratanoff," by Casimir M. Podgoraki, is a characteristic tale of Russian Court life in the days of the Czar Paul I. Frederic Remington has illustrated delightfully "The Rustic Dance," a

poem by Irving Bacheller, and other verses have been written for this number by George Macdonald, Katherine Lee Bates, Charlotte L. Seaver and Sarah M. B. Piatt.

Prosperity of the Indians.

The annual report of the Indian Department of Canada, as presented recently at Ottawa, is very satisfactory. The amount of credit in the Trust Funds last June was over \$3,500,000, whilst the expenditure of last year amounted to about \$932,000, including British Columbia with \$85,000.

The condition of the Indians in British Columbia was dealt with in this report. From one end of the province to the other prosperity and contentment reigned among the Indians during last year, even on the North-West coast, where but a few years since considerable difficulty was experienced, owing to the exaggerated ideas instilled into their minds as to their land rights. Many tribes have been seriously affected by influenza, and many died from it or from the consequences which followed an attack.

Four schools of the industrial type were established at Metlakahla, Kamloops, Kuper Island, and Kootenay, and continue to give unqualified satisfaction, and so pleased are the Indians with the prospects presented to them of having their children educated, and trained to a knowledge of the trades and agriculture, that the principals of these institutions report that if the buildings had double the lodging capacity they now possess, there would be no difficulty in filling them. It is hoped that the industrial institution which it is proposed to be established on Cormorant Island in Alert Bay, for the purpose of instructing the Indians of the Kwakweth tribe in the industries, will be brought into operation during the year.

The Kootenay Indians have been less discontented, and apparently much better satisfied with their circumstances than they have been for years, and the uneasiness noticeable during the winter, which arose from intercourse with their friends south of the line, has entirely disappeared. At Metlakahla a new hospital has been built and opened to the public.

The Indian population in the Dominion is estimated at 120,000 including 30,000 in British Columbia.

Victoria *Colonist*: Reliable information just to hand gives the assurance that the railroad from Marcus, Washington, into Nelson, B.C.—the Nelson and Fort Sheppard—will be taken in hand at once and completed during the present summer; that is if the Government assists the road with the land warrants asked for. Within a month, the connection between the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, at Sand Point, will be completed, and the route to the great Kootenay country, via Bouncer's Ferry, opened to traffic. Another line yet is projected from Bouncer's Ferry to the Nelson neighborhood, of which more will probably be heard at an early date. The men of means who are identified with these enterprise look upon the future of South-west Kootenay as full of great possibilities, and are preparing to take advantage of the prosperity anticipated to the full extent.

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PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
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Do not trust to Wheat only,
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Annual Income, about.....\$1,000,000
Investments 5,000,000
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Winnipeg, Man.

Boarding House Register.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING TO PUT UP?

This question is often heard on the cars. If you want information regarding good boarding accommodation you cannot do better than call at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association in the town at which you stop off. This information will be gladly furnished by the Secretary.

Winnipeg Young Men's Christian
Association Rooms,

CORNER MAIN AND ALEXANDER STS.

AN OFFER!

The Colonist and Canada,

\$1.50-FOR-\$1.50.

We are pleased to be able to announce that arrangements have been made between "The Colonist" and that excellent New Brunswick magazine, "Canada" by which we are able to offer the two for \$1.50 a year. For advertisement of "Canada" see another column.

ADDRESS,—

The Publisher of "THE COLONIST,"

WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Mennonites.

(Continued from Page 7)

ment, there being fifteen townships in the Western and seven in the Eastern Reserve. The wisdom of their choice of a location has long ago been demonstrated. Many of the settlers who scorned the lands they choose would now gladly exchange with them.

At the present time the Mennonites form about one tenth of the total population of Manitoba and are therefore numerically alone, a very important factor in the life of the Province. They are an extremely conservative people, a very peculiar people. Since their foundation their church has again and again been divided upon various questions. But to-day every branch of it holds, in their original simplicity, the few general principles that Menno himself laid down for them. There are four sects or divisions of their church amongst those settled in Manitoba. The questions on which they split are very interesting, but as Mr. Hespeler is about to write a pamphlet dealing extensively with this side of the question; and as he has a knowledge of the subject not possible to one unacquainted with German, and as he also hopes to get the Government to bear the cost of printing it, in both German and English, it will be much more reliable than anything I can give. All the evidences I have been able to collect from many sources points to the fact that they are a highly valuable class of settlers. They are very industrious and their business integrity is of such a high standard that many loan companies place them first on the list of those to whom they prefer to grant loans, and banks are willing and eager to handle their paper. As I have already said they are extremely conservative. An attempt has been made to induce them to adopt our public school system so far without success. In their actual home life they have changed not at all, though in a number of instances they are building their houses on the Canadian plan. In some other respects they are slowly very slowly adopting Canadian customs. Perhaps the most noticeable departure from the customs of their fathers is their voting. About 300 of them voted in the last election. Of course considering that between 2,000 and 2,500 could qualify as voters this is a very small proportion. But when you take into account, that many branches of their church wholly forbid voting, and scarcely any of them look upon it with favor, this was quite a stride. There is no doubt that with a leader from amongst themselves many more of them would vote even now. With every passing year they will become a more and more important factor in political contests. They have their regular municipalities now and I believe most of the municipal officers are Mennonites. As municipal treasurers they are exceedingly prompt and satisfactory in their returns as to taxes. There is a manufacture of printed cottons carried on at Schauenfeldt, one of the Mennonite villages. The goods are very pretty and durable.

One of the reasons for speaking of this matter at this time is, the exemption granted those in Russia will shortly expire. Many of them are extremely anxious to leave before it does expire. The position taken by the present Czar, towards all who are not of the orthodox

church, is certainly not encouraging, viewed in the light of Lanin's recent article in the *Contemporary Review*. There are about 40,000 of them in Russia now. Many of them very wealthy. They point with pride to the fact that the famine is unknown to them. Some attempt is being talked of by which the Canadian government may be induced to offer these people such advantages as will insure their coming in a body to settle in the Lake Dauphin and Prince Albert districts to grow Ladoga wheat for us. Had space permitted I should like to have spoken of the success of the Mennonite colonies in Kansas and Minnesota. I had the pleasure of meeting two of their ministers from Kansas last summer, when they were up here prospecting for a colony. I learned many very interesting facts from them. These men in addition to their work as pastors, owned large farms and vineyards and judging from the white grapes to which they treated me, Kansas is not at all a bad place to live in. Many of the Kansas Mennonites are from Germany. The whole colony seems to have progressed much more rapidly than those on this side of the line. They have to some extent adopted the public school system and a larger proportion of them vote. The Mennonite church in the United States is divided into twelve branches or sects. They have 550 congregations and 41,541 church members. When you take into account the fact that the total Mennonite population of the States is 100,000 this is a pretty good showing. It may not be known to many of you that they do quite an extensive work among the Indians. Last year the Mennonite Mission Board expended \$10,784.03 and of that sum \$6,089.18 was spent among the Indians. And now I suppose the reader is wondering where the heroes come in. Perhaps to some who have but a slight knowledge of these people they do not seem very heroic. They are almost wholly an agricultural people. People in cities are migratory. Those who till the soil cling to it. Yet not once but many times these people have left home and country for what they held to be the truth and James Russell Lowell has said—
To side with truth is noble when we share her wretched
crust,
Ere her cause brings fame and profit and 'tis prosperous
to be just.

E. CORA HIND.

Immigration Notes.

The Allan Liner Peruvian landed about 400 emigrants at Halifax on her last trip.

The weekly emigrant train which left Toronto on March 29th for Winnipeg had on board five hundred settlers.

On Sunday, April 10th, the steamship Sarnia landed 250 emigrants, most of them bound for Western Canada, at Halifax.

Four families aggregating forty people were a feature of the party of English immigrants which arrived at Winnipeg on April 7th.

Forty-two immigrants, mostly Germans, French and Danes, registered at the Dominion Government immigration depot at Winnipeg on March 17th.

The Killarney, Man., Irishmen's Immigration Society are sending to Ireland quantities of immigration literature, with a view to promoting immigration.

Lake Dauphin district is to receive a portion of the party of English emigrants which left Liverpool for Manitoba by the steamer Parisian. This is said to be due to the liberal advertising which that district has received.

Mr Sazarac de Forge, formerly prefect of Charente, France, recently arrived in Montreal with his wife and family. He is on his way to the French colony at St. Malo, Man., where he contemplates carrying on farming and ranching.

A colony of Belgians is being established on the Beaver Dam Creek between Gladstone and Lake Dauphin. Some fifty families will at once take up land in this district. A carload of effects went out from Winnipeg on March 28th.

Rev. Father Morin passed through Winnipeg on March 25th in charge of a party of 30 families totalling 103 persons bound for Edmonton district. He expects to take out in all 200 families this spring to the colony which he is establishing there.

Dominion Government immigration agent Bennett in charge of the sheds at Winnipeg received during March seventy-four applications for girls for household work. Of this number only ten were supplied. Out of eighty-two applications for farm help only thirty were supplied. The wages offered for girls were from \$6 to \$20, and for boys and men from \$8 to \$20 a month.

Provincial Immigration Agent Smith, chief of the Winnipeg offices, received a letter on April 5th from Mr. McKellar, who is in charge of the Moncton, New Brunswick, offices stating that a tremendous rush of settlers might be expected from the maritime provinces as a result of the energetic work which has been done by George Ham.

A party of Russo-German refugees numbering 51 all told have been located on land about 20 miles from Yorkton, Assa., close to the Beaver Hills. They were brought out by W. McNaught, having been forced out of Russia by the Pan-Slavist movement, and are to form the nucleus of a colony. Mr. McNaught is now in the old country preparing to bring out another batch.

Messrs. I. Roth and C. McDermid, who were mentioned in last month's COLONIST as being in Western Canada in search of a location for a colony of Russian Jewish refugees, under the auspices of the Baron Hirsch committee are now on their homeward journey. They went as far west as Edmonton examining each district as they went through. They were particularly pleased with a spot south of White-wood, Assa., in townships 11 and 12, range 2, about twenty miles from the C.P.R. A party of about six hundred people will be brought out this spring to take up this land.

Northwest Ontario.

The Ontario legislature has finally settled the dispute between Port Arthur and Fort William. Fort William has been incorporated as a town. Port Arthur has been given power to extend its electric street railway through East Fort William to West Fort William. Port Arthur instead of the extension of limits asked for, has been given a portion of Neobing about 2,000 acres, including all the water power on Current river.

DOMINION PIANOS AND ORGANS

ARE THE LEADING CANADIAN INSTRUMENTS.

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Hardware Merchant,

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WINNIPEG.

Postoffice Changes.

NEW OFFICES ESTABLISHED IN MANITOBA AND THE TERRITORIES LAST MONTH.

The following are the postoffice changes in this country for the month ending March 31st:

New money order offices: Alexander, Man., Hartney, Man., Indian Head, Assa., Melita, Man., Sulsgirth, Man., Yorkton, Assa.

New postoffices: Ferndale—sec. 20, t. 16, r. 30 west, Assiniboia; postmaster Alex. McBride Walker.

Mayac—16, 11, 21 west, Selkirk; Robt. Dunstan postmaster.

Olds—32, 32, 1 west 5, Alberta; John Wesley Silverthorn, postmaster.

Oxbow—23, 3, 2 west of 2, Assiniboia; Rodrick A. Trayer, postmaster.

Pierson—1, 3, 29 west, Selkirk; Jas. F. Dandy postmaster.

Tetlock—14, 29, 4 west of 2, Assiniboia; Jas. S. Tetlock postmaster.

White Sand—9, 28, 5 west of 2, Assiniboia; George Motion postmaster.

Names changed—Alexander Station to Alexander; Poplar Grove to Innisfail.

Offices closed—Cree Hill, Alberta, and Menota, Man.

Offices transferred—Bonnie Doon, Thomas Hilton to John Mitchison; Butterfield, C. P. Wilcox to Andrew Maitland; Campbellville, S. F. Carr to John Graham; Chater, R. A. McLaren to J. G. Hoey; Donora, C. Wheatland to Jas. Moore, sr.; Hochstadt, C. Giesbrecht to Jacob R'gehr; Millwood, R. S. Christie to H. V. Bailey; Oak Lake, Jas. Andrew to John Hood; Routledge, R. E. Campion to Henry Stevens, jr.; Somerset, Chas. E. Clark to Joseph Antoine Decasse; Todburn, Wm. Todd to Henry T. Harrison; Workman, W. A. W. Smith to S. Colquhoun.

Racing to Buy Land.

From the Deloraine Times.

A few miles from Deloraine there was a piece of land owned by the C.P.R., that a young man living near by intended to purchase very soon. Last Saturday, however, parties in a wagon were observed going carefully over this land, and then to head for Deloraine. This was enough for our young man; he came to the conclusion the parties were intending to go to Deloraine and purchase right away. He therefore got a friend to come along, and started with a buckboard and single horse, for Deloraine, and overtook and passed the other folk

in the wagon. Like Lot's wife, however, the young fellow could not refrain from looking back, and this he did so often as to put the folks in the wagon in possession of the idea that they were both after the same piece of land. The young man and his friend in the buckboard of course drew ahead a long piece, and after a while stopped at a farm house on the road, still keeping a sharp lookout to see that the wagon with its supposed land hunters, did not pass them. Instead of a wagon a man on horseback was seen going lively; this was enough to confirm the suspicions of our young man, and he unhooked his own horse and jumped on its back, without stopping to remove the collar, and then commenced a race, not for dear life, but for the privilege of buying a certain piece of C.P.R. land. After a hard run our young fellow got there first and succeeded in making an agreement to purchase the land he wanted, when lo, the other fellow came in and wanted the same land. However, he was too late, but contented himself with buying another portion of the same section.

Qu'Appelle.

This is a little village of about 550 inhabitants, lying on the C.P.R., a short distance east of Regina, in Assiniboia, and in a most delightful, bluff neighborhood. The bluffs are few and far between and the timber in them is low and scrubby and not fit even for poles for firewood, but the soil is superb, for wheat raising.

As far as the eye can see, north, south, east and west, there are stacks of the very best wheat that can be produced. The samples at Moose Jaw were good, but those at Qu'Appelle are much superior.—Brandon Mail.

A Russian Policeman.

The Whitewood correspondent of the Regina Leader in a late report says: "Constable Earnshaw's place is being filled by a constable of Russian birth, who recently had an experience which shows that the cosmopolitan character of N.W.M.P. is not without its value. This officer was in pursuit of a Jew who had stolen a team and wagon. He traced him to a Russian colony in the north-east country, and located him in a certain house, the Russian inmates of which professed entire ignorance of his whereabouts. He had searched the building thoroughly without avail, when he overheard the woman of the house tell a third party

in Russian where the Jew was concealed. He was hiding near by. Not "letting on," the constable went out, discovered his quarry, and brought the absconding Hebrew back to the house. The Russian colonist was much puzzled, and asked the constable how he knew where the man was hidden. 'Your wife told me,' was the reply. He was indignant and appealed to his wife, who hotly denied that she had given the information. But when the officer asked her a question in Russian the secret was revealed. The astonishment of the pair knew no bounds. It had never entered their heads that the Canadian police officer was a Muscovite like themselves, and understood all they said."

Works of Art by Twelve Famous Artists.

Sometimes a magazine varies its plan of make-up for a single number, in a way that makes that issue unique. *The Cosmopolitan*, published one number some months ago filled entirely with contributions from women. In the same way the May issue of the *Cosmopolitan* will be noteworthy on account of the change in the style of illustration. With hardly an exception, the number is entirely made up of original works of art and all by the best artists that could be found. There has never been a number of any magazine that contained so high a class of illustration, and the names of Walter Crane, the English decorator, W. M. Chase, E. W. Kemble, F. Remington, C. S. Reinhart, etc., are enough to distinguish the issue alone.

Assiniboia.

The Hudson's Bay Company intend opening a store at Regina.

The farmers of Balgonie district contemplate building an elevator this year.

Count de Rossignac has sold out his coffee factory and chicory plantation at Whitewood to a syndicate of his own countrymen. He is leaving to take up his residence on Long Island, New York.

The London Graphic of March 26th gave some attention to the funeral of the late Grand Duke of Hesse at Darmstadt. This number was an excellent one.

A copy of the first number of volume 8 of *The Canadian Bee Journal* has been received by THE COLONIST. This publication comes from Beeton, Ont. Its reading matter we think would prove of interest and value to all who have to do with bees.

A Sermon on Curling.

The late Rev. Dr. Waterstone, parish minister at Birketonck, was a vory exemplary man, and a keen curler. He was, it appears, a character. His wind-up to a discourse on the eve of a great curling match was considered to be the finest piece of pulpit eloquence ever heard in the parish of Birketonck:—

It was a cold day, and there were not many forward—three in the east gallery, four in the west, and about a dozen scattered through the body of the "bit biggin." The weather was cold, and the tramp chorus executed by the feet of all to the last Psalm was perhaps excusable; but they all warmed up when the preacher, after a long pause, said: "Lifo, ma brethren, is like unto a game at curling. Without a bit rag tae cover our bare bodies, we are seat out into this cauld, frosty atmosphere. But we gather claes as we gang, before we hae to enter on the great, great struggle. And oot we gang, reckless of the frosty friendships we meet, wi' oor besoms and oor carpet bauchels, and oor crampits, and oor cheese an' breid. And as we enter on the slippery treacherous board some of us fa', and ithers again tumble through the thin ice a' the gither; but we help ane anither as best we can, till we come to a place where it can bear us. Then, ma brethren, we get ready oor besoms and sweep the ice clear o' the snaws of mischief and villainy, and lay the rinks for the great bonspoil of existence.

"And for the sake of bringing it hame mair clear tae ye, ma brethren, there is mysel 'skip-pin' the rink of the righteous, wi' John Paterson, our faithfu' elder, ma third haun; William Watson, second; and Peter, the beadle leadin'. And in the rink o' the unrighteous there is Lucifer and his freen' Beelzebub; ma brethren, and chosen representatives in this parish, their helpers and successors, and aibler devils may be, than themselves—I mean Georgio Johnstone, the flesher, and ma brither Tam, the horse dealer—and Georgie, need I say, skippin'.

"Noo, my brethren, rin doon the devil and his rink as muckle as ye like, but dianna ony o' ye think for a single meenit that they canna play. No, no; the're a' clever—I may say owre clever.

"Noo, we hae curled awa' a while. Sometimes we were up, and sometimes they were up; and whiles, ma brethren, they played strong, and we worked our righteous besoms and soopit them oot a' thegither; and sometimes we played a wee hard, and they carried us through a' ice with their infernal besoms o' corruption. And whiles we were weak and no' owre the hog score, I'm sorry to say, and whiles we were aff. the ice a' thegither. But at times we played cautiously and carefully, and with the richt strength and the richt curl on, sailed through the narrowest of ports, and refusing a' the wiles of the fast-worked besoms of temptation struck hard and fast at the potlid of success.

"But, oh! ma brethren, it has come to the last huid, and the last stane, and oh! It's eair to say, but we are par, and the uprighteous lie the shot. And, oh! if ye but saw hoo it's gairdit, just an inch o' it's cheek bare through the only port. If we played it hard, ma breth-

ren, we would lift our ain nearest stano tae, and it would be na bad as over. Ma brethren, what am I then tae dae?"

"Would ye nay try a bit inwick on the pillar o' Redemption?" said John, slowly, apparently strongly affected.

"Or a rattle on the gairds," said Peter, who fancied he saw a' the stanes as if they were before him.

"No, it will not do, an inwick is impossible, and a stramash would do uae guid, for a' oor stanes are ayont the tee. But I'll jist, ma freens, and be ready wi' yor besoms, try and draw canny through the port, lowly and reverently, and wi' the richt curl on." A breathless silence ensued during the time the preacher was supposed to walk down the rink to the crampit, Peter, the beadle, said afterwards he could see at the time the whole thing as if it was before him. Carefully, he said, he saw him lift the stave and wipe the sole of it wi' his cove, adjust the crampit, and elbow oot, put it on the ice like a duck on the water.

At length it was apparent to all that the stone was on its course.

"Let him alace. I'm on him," burst from the pulpit; "it will do it; boanily it works down owre the hogg, the haunle half turnin' as if tae luk at me. Not a cove, ma freens, not a cove; through the port of the wicked, clear of all guile and wickedness, it catches the face of the unrighteous interloper, and gently movit aside li's shot, and the righteous have, ma brethren, triumphed once more."

There were many head shakings as the book was closed with the familiar thump, and some of them felt a difficulty in keeping themselves from ascending the pulpit stair and giving him a shake of the hand.

An Indian Physician.

The "medicine man" of to-day works more on the faith cure plan and imposes less upon his patient's credulity, inasmuch as he has long since abandoned the practice of extracting ill-shaped bones, beads and all manner of impossible things from the witch-worried invalid. Sometimes he sets out with three or four of his associates to tramp across the Reserve—on miraculous cures intent. They seldom take the roadway, but cut through the heart of the bush, walking slowly and in Indian file. Far through the loneliness of the sparsely settled forest and swamp land, their strange hollow voices float in a weird cry that plays an intonation of two half notes in a high key. Few people even get a glimpse of the odd-looking group going their rounds, each carrying a staff, and wearing the most atrocious masks, painted, chiseled into hideous human features, and fringed with lengths of grey and black hair. On they go, their figures bent forward, almost to a right angle, striking the earth periodically with their staffs, with always that evil call, and a peculiar slight motion of the feet, that is both a dance and a shuffle. By-and-by a woman opens the door of a distant log house; with an inverted broom handle she strikes the door-step a number of times; it is a signal for the "medicine men" to visit the house; there is a sick person there.—From "Indian Medicine Men," by E. Pauline Johnson, in the *Dominion Illustrated Monthly* for April.

Canada.

A correspondent writing to a Brandon paper says: "No thoughtful person can travel this country without being profoundly impressed not only with its vastness, which in itself is positively bewildering, but also with its immense possibilities. Edmonton is nearly 1,000 miles northwest of Winnipeg, but not by any means at or near the outskirts of Canada's fertile lauds. Hundreds of miles to the north lies the Peace River and McKenzie basin country, containing 1,200,000 square miles, 25 per cent. of which, according to the findings of a committee of the Dominion Senate, is well adapted to agricultural and ranching purposes; with a climate equal to that of Manitoba, and, in some localities, similar to that of western Ontario. A good sample of wheat was grown this year several hundreds of miles northwest of Edmonton. It was sown on the 15th of April and harvested on the 25th of August. Canadians have reason to be proud of their heritage. Let them prove worthy of it by ever demanding righteous and competent government by cultivating a moral sentiment among the people, and everywhere teaching 'pure and undefiled religion.' Surely as citizens and Christians our opportunities are rare and many, our responsibilities are grave and will tax our principles, our regard and our resources to the very utmost."

Farming Near the North Pole.

Our methods of farming are not strictly in accordance with science. Although we find many valuable hints in the *American Agriculturist*, climatic conditions and local considerations require us to adopt special methods. As to the fertility of our soil and the suitability of the climate for raising all the hardy varieties of grain and vegetables there can be no doubt. In twelve years we have only failed of good crops once, while most of them have been exceptionally heavy. With the most ordinary cultivation, we grow from two to four hundred bushels of potatoes and upwards per acre. The heaviest potato that I have weighed was three and one fourth pounds, and from three pounds of Early Rose seed, I dug six hundred and seventy two pounds of sound potatoes.

Last season I weighed a turnip, that had had only ordinary field culture, without fertilizing, which weighed twenty-two pounds ten ounces. I afterwards picked up four more that brought up the weight with the first one to ninety-three and a half pounds. We have always been obliged to tread out our grain with horses or cattle, and the net results have not been what they would with a good thresher, yet we have, even in this way, obtained a fair yield per acre. We have had a steam saw and grist mill since 1886, and this year we have a steam thresher. Before the introduction of machinery, flour was not to be obtained for less than forty or fifty dollars per barrel, and was to be had only in the most limited quantities; now it has become, as elsewhere, a household staple.—E. J. Lawrence, Peace River, Canada, in *American Agriculturist*.

A bill to incorporate the town of Rat Portage has been passed by the Ontario legislative assembly in committee of the whole.

"Canada."

Land of mighty lake and forest!
Where the winter's locks are hoarest;
Where the summer's leaf is greenest;
And the winter's bite the keenest;
Where the autumn's leaf is searest;
And her parting smile the dearest:
Where the tempest rushes forth,
From his caverns of the north,
With the lightning's of his wrath,
Sweeping forests from his path;
Where the cataract stupendous,
Lifteth up her voice tremendous;
Where uncultivated nature
Rears her pines of giant stature,
Sows her jagged hemlocks o'er,
Thickets asbristles on the shore;
Plants the stately elm and oak
Firmly in the iron rock;
Where the crane her course is steering,
And the eagle is careering;
Where the gentle deer are bounding,
And the woodman's axe resounding.
Land of mighty lake and river,
To our hearts thou art dear forever!
Thou art not a land of story;
Thou art not a land of glory.
No tradition, tale nor song
To thine ancient woods belong;
No long line of birds and sages,
Locking to us down the ages;
No old heroes sweeping by
In their warlike panoply;
Yet heroic deeds are done,
Where no battle's lost or won—
In the cottage, in the woods,
In the lonely solitudes—
Pledges of affection given,
That will be redeemed in heaven.

—ALYANDER McLACHLAN.

Report on Immigration.

The report of the Canadian High Commissioner as brought down in the House at Ottawa on April 2nd, shows the emigration to Canada to have been : English, 17,913; Scotch, 2,374; Irish, 1,326; foreign, 12,178, giving a total of 33,791; but he fears, from the method in which they are counted, that these figures are not reliable, and much importance cannot be placed on them. Still, he confidentially states that Canada obtains a fair share of the emigration that takes place. He says several causes have tended to restrict the flow of emigration to Canada. Statements have been made from time to time in Canadian papers that farms in the older provinces are heavily mortgaged, without qualification; but that in reality the condition of the farmers compares very favorably with that of those in the United States, in this respect, and that farmers in Canada, as a rule, own property and gave mortgages with a view to the provision or working capital, and that, if he be able to pay interest on the capital and make a living and frequently something more, his position is a fairly satisfactory one. Again reference is often publicly made to a large exodus as taking place to the United States, although this is known to be exaggerated, and that in fact any movement from Canada is now largely counterbalanced by the movement in the other direction, besides little or no mention is made of the large bona fide emigration reported to have taken place from Dakota to Manitoba and the Northwest last year. The report goes on: "It may be desirable to state in this report the measures taken by me under your direction, for the encouragement of emigration to Canada during last year. Wide publicity was given to the bonuses which the Government, in conjunction with the transportation companies offered to persons settling upon land, no matter to whom it belonged, in Manitoba, the N.W.T. and British Columbia. Forms of application were supplied to all steamship agents by whom they were to be issued, and the steamship companies, as well as their individual agents advertised

freely that bonuses were available. It was never expected that any considerable result would accrue from the new system last year, as it was impossible to make it sufficiently widely known and in many cases people who had made up their minds to emigrate had done so irrespective of the bonus and probably taken passages before the particulars were published. The samples of Canadian farm and dairy produce at the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Doncaster last year attracted much attention, the Canadian stand being visited by large numbers of people. The samples collected under your directions by the Government Experimental Farms and others were displayed in a most attractive manner, and it will be generally admitted that the occasion quite justified the limited expenditure it necessitated. The wheat imported from Canada in 1891 was three times as much as in the two previous years. Dyke, agent at Liverpool, says he is glad to report the improvement in the quality of ranching cattle landed was very noticeable, and to note that the farmers live stock trade from Manitoba is assuming important dimensions. Ontario shippers, as well buyers here, were of the opinion that many consignments in point of quality and condition were little, if any inferior to the best Ontario or western states stock.

Dominion Illustrated Monthly for April.

The excellent work which characterized the contents of the first two numbers of the *Dominion Illustrated Monthly* is not only maintained but considerably improved in the April number just received. An appropriate Easter frontispiece, beautifully drawn, commences the issue, and is followed by the third instalment of Professor Robert's fascinating story of early Acadia life "The Raid from Beausejour." Miss E. Pauline Johnson—the great authority on Indian lore—gives a very interesting account of "Indian Medicine Men"—a class of practitioners whose methods are little known to the general public. "Canadian Nurses in New York" is a well illustrated sketch from the pen of Mrs. S. M. Almon Hensley, giving details of the profession which is being resorted to by young *Canadiennes* to a very considerable extent. An article by Miss A. M. McLeod on "The Church of the Kaisers" is a very interesting one, dealing with a subject which has received no attention from the older and larger magazines; the views of prominent German churches will be entirely new to most readers. A biographical sketch (with portrait) of the late Goodridge Bliss Roberts is given, and is followed by an unusually powerful short story, "Garry of Garmitch Bridge," written by that brilliant young *litterateur* shortly before his death. The concluding instalment is given of "Curling in Canada," by James Hedley, and is, if possible, even more interesting and bright than the first part; portraits are given of the most prominent Canadian curlers. "Recollections of Charles Haddon Spurgeon" is a timely series of reminiscences of the great English divine, whose recent death has been so widely mourned; the article is from the pen of Rev. James Grant, of Toronto, formerly a student in Mr. Spurgeon's

training college. Professor Roberts contrilutes the usual monthly instalment of "Modern Instances," a paper which will command the attention of all thoughtful readers.

The pictorial supplement this month is a reproduction of Duffenback's famous painting, "The Unwelcome Kiss," beautifully worked in colours. At the low price of the magazine, \$1 50 a year, we consider it the best value in a literary and artistic way offered in America, and heartily recommend it to our readers. Certainly no other magazine that has ever been published in Canada can compare with it for beauty and general excellence. Published by the Subston Litho & Publishing Co., Montreal.

Immigration Movement, 1891.

From the statement issued by the treasury department of the United States we extract the following regarding immigration into the republic during the year 1891, compared with the year 1890:—

Immigrants from —	1891.	1890.
Austria-Hungary	70,711	63,005
Denmark	19,466	9,953
France	6,527	6,691
Germany	123,401	96,462
Italy	63,431	62,492
Netherlands	5,364	4,414
Poland	31,235	19,737
Russia (except Poland)	73,177	46,833
Sweden and Norway	52,262	43,197
Switzerland	6,923	6,791
United Kingdom	120,722	120,597
Other countries	21,342	16,731
	590,666	491,026

The gross movement, therefore, gives an increase of 90,640, or nearly 20 per cent. Out of the total immigrants 474,169 choose New York as their port of entry, against 398,395 in the year 1890.

Close Season for Fish.

The new fisheries regulations for Manitoba and the Northwest provide that the following shall be the close seasons during which the several fish mentioned shall not be fished for, caught, killed, bought, sold or had in possession by any one whomsoever:—

Whitefish, salmon-trout or lake trout, and tullibee, between the 5th of October and the 15th of December in each year, both days inclusive.

Pickarel (dore), gold-eyes, pike, mullets and maskinonge, between 15th April and 15th May, both inclusive.

Speckled trout of every kind, between 15th September and 1st May, both days inclusive.

Sturgeon, between 15th May and 15th July in each year, both inclusive.

Wool and woollens are ruling at low prices in the United States.

The Okanagan country is settling up with the very best kind of immigrants, says Government agent Lumby, people with brains, money and enterprise. Many are going in for fruit, while all branches of farming are included in the scheme for the development of the Aberdeen estate. Two hundred acres have been planted in apple trees, fifty more will be devoted to hops, while dairying will be made a strong feature.

The Hand of Steel.

ITS POWER, THOUGH SELDOM FELT, IS ABSOLUTE ON AN ATLANTIC LINER.

From the New York *Deutsche Amerika*.

The ocean steamship of modern times is literally a floating palace. The passenger who travels by one of the luxurious ships of one of the great lines will experience only the velvet side of life—if he behaves himself. Everything will be made as pleasant for him as possible. Civil and attentive servants wait in readiness to execute any of his commands, night and day. The saloon, the smoking room, the library, the ladies' parlor, the stateroom, are each wonderful examples of modern comfort. But under all the velvet, the plush, the silk hangings, the paintings, the carvings, and the rest is the steel frame of the great ship.

So it is with the discipline on board. The passenger meets nothing but the utmost civility and politeness, but behind this there is power, supreme and arbitrary. The passenger may cross and recross many times without ever suspecting that he is enjoying himself under a despotism as rigid as that of Russia. Under the velvet glove is the hand of steel.

For the first two or three days out it certainly seemed as if Mr. Joseph Bounce was going to be the most popular man on board ship that voyage. He was a big, generous, whole-souled man from California, who was said to be immensely wealthy, as is a habit of Californians. He was very lavish with his money in the smoking room and any one who wished anything to drink, could always have it at the expense of the big Californian. A party of ranchmen who were on their way home to the old country became his particular cronies, drank freely of the champagne he ordered, laughed loudly at his jokes, which were not at all bad, and at his stories, which very often were. Several times Bounce asked all the habitués of the smoking room to drink with him, which invitation was at first very generally accepted, although some refused.

Joseph claimed that this refusal would not have been permitted in the best classes of society to which he belonged out West, but still those who had refused persisted in their refusal, and it was evident Joseph did not like it. He talked loudly about some people being snobbish, and claimed that he had money enough to buy the whole lot of them out several times over, which statement nobody considered it worth while to refute.

When the pool fever took hold of the smoking room, Joseph Bounce was chosen auctioneer, and he sold the runs of the ship in a way that caused merriment. He had evidently a good deal of humor in his composition, and, if he had kept sober, he would probably have been, as I said before, the most popular man on shipboard.

As the voyage progressed, however, it soon became evident, that Bounce had laid himself out to make the trip one continual booze as far as he was concerned. He was drunk night and day, and by and by the passengers who had been friendly with him at first, began to drop away from him, with the exception of a few who were as fond of liquor as himself, and to whom a free fuddle had attractions. Then Joseph got into the habit of forgetting himself,

and took to insulting those who refused to drink with him. He became exceedingly obnoxious to the whole smoking room, and doubtless complaint was made to the officers, although nobody knew who made it.

One evening Bounce came into the smoking room and sat down at his usual card table. He ordered champagne and talked loudly about the objectionable passenger list on this particular trip. This sort of thing went on for some time, when the smoking room steward came in and said very mildly:

"Mr. Bounce, the purser would like to see you in his room for a few minutes."

This was so quietly spoken that no one would have noticed it if Bounce himself had kept quiet. He glared at the inoffensive steward for a moment, and then shouted as he brought his big fist down upon the table:

"You tell the purser that if he wants to see me more than I want to see him, he can come in here and see me."

This remark was garnished by a choice assortment of lurid wild Western oaths.

"Very good, sir," answered the steward politely, as he withdrew.

After a pause the games and conversation went on as usual, but a veteran who had crossed a number of times, and who knew what was what on board ship, said in a whisper:

"If I'm not very much mistaken you will hear something drop in a moment."

"Will the purser come in?" was asked.

"No; but I think, he will send for Bounce."

"He has sent for him, but it doesn't seem to have done much good."

"You wait!" said the veteran.

At that moment the door opened again and the steward came in as deferential as before, but behind him, keeping step together, strode six stalwart sailors, any two of whom could have taken Bounce and done what they pleased with him, big as he was. The sailors, with imperturbable faces, ranged themselves behind the chair of the man from California.

The steward, in exactly the same tone of voice as he had addressed Joseph Bounce before, said:

"The purser would like to see you, sir, for a few moments."

There was dead silence in the smoking room, and the bravest held his breath for a time. Bounce looked over his shoulder for a moment at the motionless men and then at the steward. His face was flushed with liquor, but he was not so drunk that he did not realize the situation. There was a short pause for a moment; then Bounce said in a more sober voice:

"All right; I'll go with you."

He went, with the six men marching quietly behind him. What transpired at the interview no one knew, but it soon became known, that Bounce's supply of liquor had been cut off and he was practically under arrest during the rest of the voyage.

Mr. Joseph Bounce had felt the touch of the hand of steel.

The British Admiralty have notified the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of their intention to recommission the ships *Daphne* and *Nymph* in May over their lines. The number of men required will be 203 with three officers.

She's Had Enough of Canada.

From the New York *Tribune*:

Says an American lady: "While in Canada, recently, I went into a candy store to make a purchase, and, as I had always done at home, sampled some of the varieties piled on the counter. And what do you think I found? Cayenne pepper! At first I supposed it was some candy made for April-fool's day, but when I sampled two other piles which looked tempting, and from which, had they pleased me, I should have purchased, I found that cayenne pepper was in each piece. 'In order to stop customers eating candy they don't pay for,' said my companion. I tell you I was mad; and when I thought of the way in this country, where one is asked to sample everything unknown before buying, I told the clerk I didn't want the caramels. I understand someone is trying to annex Canada to the United States. Well, my uncle is a United States senator, and I shall tell him that unless he prevents such a thing I shall go to Europe and marry a French prince. I understand that they are cheap now."

Of Interest to Dakotans.

From the *Brandon Mail* we take the following to which was attached the names of 24 ex-Dakotans:

SHEHO LAKE, ASSA., Nov. 2nd, 1891.

We, the undersigned, formerly from South Dakota and now located in the vicinity of Sheho Lake, Assa., are well satisfied with our location and find it to be as good as reported by the agents at Aberdeen. We would advise any man who wishes to go into mixed farming to come and see this country, as we think it just the place to make money. There is plenty of timber for building, fencing and fuel. There are some beautiful lakes, fine springs, a good rich soil and plenty of clay.

We thank Mr. Eden, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg, for his kindness, and Mr. Smith, Canada Loan and Trust Co.'s agent, for his kind way of treating us at Aberdeen, also Mr. G. H. Campbell, General Immigration agent, Winnipeg, for his kindness to us at Winnipeg.

Medicine Hat Times: Captain Holmes, with a party of delegates from Michigan, is inspecting the lands of the Northwest with a view to the settlement of discontented dwellers from that once prosperous state, on the fertile lands of the Territories.

Under the game laws of Ontario just adopted by the Ontario legislature, the open season for deer will be only two weeks, from November 1 to November 15, instead of October 15 to November 15. One person is forbidden to kill more than two deer, except when the animals are his own property. No person or common carrier will be allowed to transport deer carcasses except from November 1 till November 22. The open season for ducks will begin on September 1, and the number one man may kill is limited to 300. The exportation of ducks, quail, woodcock and all other game birds and animals is forbidden. The purchase or sale of quail, snipe, partridge, wild turkey and woodcock is prohibited for two years.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

THROUGH TIME TABLE—EAST AND WEST.

Read Down	STATIONS.	Read Up.
Atl. Ex.		Pac. Ex.
A 3.00 Lv.....	Victoria.....	A 10.30 Am
18.30.....	Vancouver.....	14.25.....
13.10.....	Westminster.....	14.22.....
10.22.....	North Bend.....	8 19.....
4.13.....	Kamloops.....	23.00.....
16.30.....	Donald.....	12.35.....
22.25.....	Banff Hot Springs.....	0.45.....
2.20.....	Calgary.....	2.30.....
10.30.....	Medicine Hat.....	18.15.....
10.19.....	Dunmore.....	17.56.....
23.30.....	Regina.....	5.23.....
7.63. (Local).....	Virden..... (Local)	21.27.....
10.05 Ar 7.00 	Brandon.....	23.15 19.30 Ar
11.15 Lv.....		20.05 Lv.....
14.14.....	Portage la Prairie.....	20.15 16.47.....
10.13.....	Winnipeg.....	A 14.20 Ar
A 11.30 am. Lv.....	Winnipeg.....	Ar. A 13.50 pm
14.05.....	Fargo.....	11.20 am
8.00.....	Fargo.....	8.35.....
3.20.....	Duluth.....	8.00.....
0.15 am.....	Minneapolis.....	5.50.....
0.55.....	St. Paul.....	Lv..... 7.15.....
F 17.45.....	Do.....	E 10.10 Ar
18.40.....	Sulklirk East.....	9.21.....
G 23.35.....	Rat Portage.....	E 5.00.....
12.30.....	Port William.....	15.10.....
G 13.15 Ar.....	Port Arthur.....	Lv 14.30 Lv
8.30 pm.....		D 3.15 pm
8.40.....	Schreiber.....	C 9.20 am
H 7.00 pm. Lv.....	North Bay.....	Ar. C 8.35 am
B 4.30 am.....	Toronto.....	B 11.00 pm
9.04.....	Hamilton.....	0.55.....
11.20 am.....	Niagara Falls.....	4.35.....
11.35 noon.....	London.....	5.00.....
E 12.05 pm.....	St. Thomas.....	4.35.....
B 2.55 pm. Ar.....	Detroit.....	Lv B 12.05 pm
H 9.30 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
4.00 am.....	Montreal.....	8.40 pm
4.30 p.m.....	Quebec.....	1.30.....
7.00 am.....	New York S Y C.....	7.30.....
8.50 pm.....	Boston, B AND M.....	Lv..... 9.00 am
1.10 p.m.....	St. John.....	4.10 pm
10.30 p.m.....	Ar. Halifax.....	Lv..... 6.50 am
J K BRANCH LINES.	J K	
10.30 5.30 12.20.....	Lv Winnipeg Ar.....	13.50 17.00 21.30
11.45 16.40.....	Morden.....	13.40 25
17.15 17.40.....	Pilot Mound.....	11.18 11.00
23.00 21.00.....	Ar Deloraine Lv.....	8.00 6.00
J *7.00.....	Lv Winnipeg.....	Ar. J *16.15
11.15.....	Ar.....	Lv..... 12.16
J 18.00.....	Lv Winnipeg.....	Ar. K 9.55
19.30.....	Ar. West Sulklirk.....	Lv..... 8.25
K 10.35.....	Lv Winnipeg.....	J 16.00
13.55.....	Carman.....	14.25
17.40.....	Holland.....	9.50
19.25.....	Glenboro.....	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. Stonewall.....	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
10.15.....	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. B. daily except Sunday. C. daily except Monday. D. daily except Tuesday. E. daily except Wednesday. F. daily except Thursday. G. daily except Friday. H. daily, except Saturday, Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. K. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. 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 points. 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 Robson, Little Dalles, Spokane Falls, etc. Dunmore—With A. R. & 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. W. M. WHITE, Gen'l Supt., W. WINNIPEG. ROBY KERR, Gen'l Pass. Agt., W. WINNIPEG.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R. TIME CARD.

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

North Bound				South Bound			
Brandon Ex. Tues. Th. & Sat.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	St. Paul Express Daily.	Brandon Ex. Mon. Wed. & Fri.		
2.20p	4.25p	0	Winnipeg	11.10a	1.10p		
2.10p	4.13p	3.0	Portage Junction	11.18a	1.20p		
1.57p	3.55p	9.3	St. Norbert	11.23a	1.30p		
1.45p	3.43p	15.3	Carlier	11.47a	1.49p		
1.23p	3.20p	23.6	St. Agathe	12.40p	2.05p		
1.20p	3.17p	27.4	Union Point	12.14p	2.17p		
1.03p	3.05p	32.5	Silver Plains	12.20p	2.28p		
12.50p	2.43p	40.4	Morris	14.45p	2.45p		
	2.33p	48.8	St. Jean	1.00p			
	2.13p	56.0	Letellier	1.24p			
	1.50p	65.0	Emerson	1.50p			
	1.37p	68.1	Pombina	2.00p			
	0.45a	123	Grand Forks	5.50p			
	0.35a	163	Winnipeg Junction	9.50p			
	0.35p	170	Minneapolis	0.30a			
	0.00p	431	St. Paul	7.50a			
	9.00p	583	Chicago	9.33a			

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

East Bound.			West Bound.		
Freight Mon. & Fri. Wed. & Sat.	Passenger Tues. Thur. & Sat.	Miles from Morris.	STATIONS.	Passenger Mon. & Fri. Wed. & Sat.	Freight Tues. Thur. & Sat.
12.20p	2.20p		Winnipeg	1.10p	3.00a
7.00p	12.40p		Morris	2.55p	8.45a
6.10p	12.15p		Low Farm	3.18p	9.30a
5.14p	11.41a	10 0	Myrtle	3.43p	10.19a
4.49p	11.37a	21 2	Roland	3.58p	10.39a
4.00p	11.12a	25 9	Rosebank	4.05p	11.13a
3.30p	11.03a	33 5	Miami	4.25p	11.50a
2.45p	10.40a	39 6	Deerwood	4.48p	12.39p
2.20p	10.28a	49 0	Altamont	5.01p	1.05p
1.40p	10.08a	54 1	Somerset	5.21p	1.46p
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 6	Maricapolis	6.03p	3.12p
11.46a	9.10a	79 4	Greenway	6.20p	3.45p
11.16a	8.53a	86 1	Balder	6.35p	4.13p
10.23a	8.30a	92 3	Belmont	7.00p	5.07p
9.52a	8.12a	102.0	Hilton	7.36p	5.45p
9.16a	7.57a	109.7	Ashdown	7.53p	6.25p
9.02a	7.47a	120.0	Wawanesa	8.00p	6.33p
S.15a	7.24a	129.5	Rounthwaito	8.28p	7.27p
7.33a	7.04a	137 2	Martinville	8.48d	8.05p
7.00a	6.45a	145.1	Brandon	9.10p	8.4 p

West-bound Passenger Trains stop at Belmont for meals

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH.

East Bound.		West Bound.	
Mixed daily except Sunday.	Miles from Winnipeg.	Mixed daily except Sunday.	STATIONS.
11.31a	0	4.30p	Winnipeg
11.15a	3.0	4.41p	Portage Junction
10.49a	11.5	5.13p	St. Charles
10.41a	14.7	5.13p	Headingley
10.17a	21.0	5.43p	White Plains
9.29a	35.2	6.33p	Eustace
9.06a	42.1	6.56p	Oakville
8.25a	55.5	7.40p	Portage la Prairie

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, H. SWINFORD, G. P. & T. A. General Agent, St. Paul, Winnipeg

H. J. BELCH, Ticket Agent, 643 Main St., Winnipeg.

Intercolonial Railway of Canada

—THE—

DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN THE WEST AND ALL POINTS ON THE ST. LAWRENCE AND BAIE DES CHALEUR, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC;

—ALSO FOR—

NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD AND CAPE BRETON ISLANDS, NEWFOUNDLAND AND ST. PIERRE.

Express trains leave Montreal and Halifax daily (Sundays excepted) and run through without change between these points in 30 hours.

The through express train cars of the Intercolonial Railway are brilliantly lighted by electricity and heated by steam from the locomotive, thus greatly increasing the comfort and safety of travellers.

New and elegant Buffet Sleeping and Day Cars are run on all through express trains.

CANADIAN EUROPEAN MAIL AND PASSENGER ROUTE.

Passengers for Great Britain or the Continent, leaving Montreal on Friday morning, will join outward mail steamer at Halifax on Saturday.

The attention of shippers is directed to the superior facilities offered by this route for the transport of flour and general merchandise intended for the eastern provinces and Newfoundland; also for shipments of grain and produce intended for the European market.

Tickets may be obtained and all information about the route; also freight and passenger rates on application to

N. WEATHERSTON, Western Freight and Passenger Agent, 93 Rosin House Block, York St., Toronto.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent, Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 14th November 1890.

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.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays	Miles from Winnipeg.	STATIONS.	Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays.
Leave			Arrive.
11.00	00.....	Winnipeg.....	17.20
12.50 ar			lv 15.30
13.00 lv	56.....	Portage la Prairie	ar 15.20
14.45	91.....	† Gladstone	15.55
15.50	117.....	Neepawa	12.23
16.45	135.....	Minnedosa	11.45
17.45 ar	150.....	Rapid City	lv 10.10
18.21	171.....	Shoal Lake	9.57
19.45	194.....	† Birtle	lv 8.55
20.25	211.....	† Binscarth	7.55
21.32	236.....	† Langenburg	6.48
23.15	270.....	Yorkton.....	lv 5.05

Arrive. † 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.

**THE WESTERN CANADA
LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY.**

CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.00.
RESERVE FUND \$350,000.00.

HEAD OFFICES, TORONTO.
WALTER S. LEE, Managing Director.

BRANCH OFFICES, WINNIPEG.
W. M. FISHER, Manager.

Moneys advanced upon Farm and City Properties
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they may be examined at all times. Agents at all principal
points throughout the Province.

For further information write to the Manager of the
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