

MANITOBA FREE PRESS.

VOLUME 1.
NUMBER 1.

WINNIPEG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1872.

(KENNY & LURTON, Publishers.
\$2 a Year, in Advance.)

DOMINION LANDS ACT.

THE Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, shall be charged with the administration and management of the Dominion Lands. Such administration and management shall be effected through a Branch of the said Department, to be known and designated as "The Dominion Lands Office."

No person employed in or under the Dominion Lands Office shall purchase any of such lands, except under authority of an Order in Council.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY.
The Dominion Lands shall be laid off in quadrilateral Townships, containing thirty-six sections of one mile square in each, (except in the case of those sections rendered irregular by the convergence or divergence of meridians as hereinafter mentioned) together with road allowances of one chain and fifty links in width, between all Townships and sections.

The Township therefore will, subject to deficiency or surplus from converging or diverging meridians, as the case may be, measure on each side, from centre to centre of the road allowances bounding the same, four hundred and eighty-nine chains; Provided that the Governor in Council may hereafter, should the same be deemed expedient, reduce the width of the road allowances on Township and section lines in that part of the Territory lying north of the line between Townships 18 and 19, and east of the 10th Range east of the principal meridian, and west of the 14th Range west of the said meridian.

The lines bounding townships on the east and west sides shall in all cases be true meridians, and those on the north and south sides shall be chords intersecting circles of latitude passing through the angles of the townships.

The townships shall be numbered in regular order northerly from the international boundary or forty-ninth parallel of latitude, and shall lie in ranges numbered, in Manitoba, east and west from a certain meridian line run in the year 1869, styled the "Principal Meridian," drawn northerly from the said forty-ninth parallel at a point ten miles or thereabouts westerly from Pembina.

The correction lines, or those upon which the "jog" resulting from want of parallelism of meridians shall be allowed, will be as follows, that is to say:—On the line between townships two and three, on that between six and seven, on that between ten and eleven, and so on. In other words, they will be those township lines running east and west which are equidistant from the base, at the depth of two townships.

Each section shall be divided into quarter sections of one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, subject to the provisions hereinafter made. In the survey of any and every township, the deficiency or surplus, as the case may be, resulting from convergence or divergence of meridians adjoining the west boundary of the township, and the north and south error in closing on the correction lines from the north or south shall be allowed in the ranges of quarter sections adjoining, and north or south respectively of the said correction lines.

Local subdivisions as applicable to the survey, sale and granting of the Dominion lands, shall be as follows: and it shall be sufficient that such local subdivision be severally, as the case may require, designated and described by such names or numbers and acres for letters patent, that is to say:

A section or 640 acres.
A half section or 320 acres.
A quarter section or 160 acres.
A half quarter section or 80 acres.

The area of any legal subdivision as above set forth, in Letters Patent, shall be held to be more or less, and shall in each case be represented by the exact quantity as given to such subdivision in the original survey.

Provided that nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the lands upon the Red and Assiniboine Rivers surrendered by the Indians to the late Earl of Selkirk from being laid out in such manner as may be necessary in order to carry out section 32 of the Act 33 Victoria, chapter 3, or to prevent fractional sections or lands bordering on any river, lake, or other water course or public road, from being divided, or such lands from being laid out in lots of any certain frontage and depth, in such manner as may appear desirable, or to prevent the subdivision of sections or other legal subdivisions into wood lots as hereinafter provided, or from describing the said lands of fractional sections, Rivers, or such subdivisions, by numbers, or other lots, or wood lots, for patent, by numbers according to a plan of record, or by metes and bounds, or by both, as may seem expedient.

LANDS RESERVED BY THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.
Whereas by article five of the terms and conditions in the deed of surrender from the Hudson's Bay Company to the Crown, the said Company is entitled to one-twentieth of the lands surrendered into Townships in a certain portion of the territory surrendered, described and designated as the "Fertile Belt":

And whereas by the terms of the said deed, the right to claim the said one-twentieth is extended over the period of fifty years, and it is provided that the lands comprising the same shall be determined by lot; and whereas the said Company and the Government of the Dominion have mutually agreed that with a view to an equitable distribution throughout the territory described, of the said one-twentieth of the lands, and in order further to simplify the setting apart thereof, certain sections or parts of sections, alike in numbers and position in each township throughout the said Territory, shall, as the townships are surveyed, be set apart and designated to meet and cover such one-twentieth:

And whereas it is found by computation that the said one-twentieth will be exactly met, by allotting in every fifth township two whole sections of six hundred and forty acres each, and in all other townships one section and three quarters of a section each, therefore:

In every fifth Township in the said Territory; that is to say: in those townships numbered 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, and so on in regular succession northerly from the international boundary, the whole of sections Nos. 6 and 26, and in each and every of the other townships the whole of section No. 8, and the south half and north-west quarter of section 26 (except in the cases hereinafter provided for) shall be known and designated as the lands of the said Company.

Provided, that the next preceding clause shall not apply to fractional townships or those broken by lakes, but only to whole townships, and that in the cases above mentioned the Company's one-twentieth shall be set apart by lot, by the Secretary of State and the said Company, or some person duly authorized by them respectively.

Provided further, that on the survey of a township being effected, should the sections so allotted, or any of them, or any portion of them, be found to have been *bona fide* settled on under the authority of any Order in Council, or of this Act, then if the Company forego their right to the sections settled upon as aforesaid, or any one or more of such sections, they shall have the right to select a quantity of land equal to that so settled on, and in lieu thereof, from any lands then unoccupied.

Provided also, as regards the sections and parts of sections, that may be situated in any township withdrawn from settlement and sale, and held as timber lands under the provisions hereinafter contained, the same shall form no part of the timber limit or limits included in such townships, but shall be held to be the property of the Company.

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENT.
And whereas it is expedient to make provision in aid of Education in Manitoba, and the North-West Territory, therefore sections eleven and twenty-nine in each and every surveyed township throughout the extent of the Dominion lands, shall be and are hereby set apart as an endowment for purposes of education.

The sections so dedicated shall be thereafter dealt with in such manner as may be prescribed by law, and the same are hereby withdrawn from the operation of the clauses in this Act relating to purchase by private entry, and to homestead right, and it is hereby declared that no such right of purchase by private entry or homestead right shall be recognized in connection with the said sections or any part or parts thereof:

Provided, that on a township being surveyed, should such sections, or either of them, or any part of either, be found to have been settled on and improved, then and in such case the occupants of this Act shall be confirmed in such possession, and the Secretary of State shall select a quantity equal to that found to have been so settled on from the unclaimed lands in such township, and shall withdraw the land so selected from sale and settlement, and shall set apart and publish the same as school lands, by notice in the *Canada Gazette*.

MILITARY BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS.
In all cases in which land has heretofore been or shall hereafter be given by the Dominion for Military services, warrants shall be granted in favor of the parties entitled to such land by the Minister of Militia and Defence, and such warrants shall be recorded in the Dominion Lands office in books to be kept for the purpose, and shall be located as hereinafter provided, and patents for the lands so located shall be issued accordingly.

Such warrants may be located by the owners thereof, in any of the Dominion Lands open for sale, or may be received in payment for a homestead claim for the same number of acres, or in payment in part or in full, as the case may be, for the purchase at public or private sale of Dominion Lands, at the value shown upon their face, estimating the number of acres in the warrant at the price mentioned therein.

In accepting warrants as so much purchase money, any deficiency shall be payable in cash. But should any payment by warrant for the amount in warrants, be in excess, the Government will not return any such excess.

In locating a warrant, should the same be for any aliquot part of a section, it must be located in a legal subdivision of corresponding extent; for instance, a warrant calling for one hundred and sixty acres must be located in a certain quarter section intact.

Assignment of Military Bounty Land Warrants duly made and attested before any person entitled by law to take affidavits shall be recognized as conveying the beneficial interest therein, but no assignment of the interest of the original owner (except in the case of Red River soldiers' warrants as hereinafter mentioned) will be held as transferring such interest, unless the assignment be endorsed on that back of the warrant; and in subsequent assignments the warrants, unless the same has been lost, (as hereinafter mentioned) must be attached to and form part of the claimant's or locatee's papers.

In all cases where an officer or soldier entitled to Military Bounty Land dies before the issue of the warrant, or between the issue of the warrant and the location thereof, the warrant or the location, or both, as the case may be, shall issue in favor of the legal representatives of such deceased officer or soldier, according to the law of the Province or Territory where the lands in question lie, who shall be ascertained in such manner and by such Court, Commissioners or other tribunal, as the Legislature of such Province shall prescribe by any Act passed for that purpose, and shall be certified to the Governor under such Act;—or if the lands be in any territory in which there is then no Legislature, then in such manner and by such Commissioners as the Governor in Council may by such Commissioners as the Governor in Council may from time to time direct, and any Order in Council in that behalf may vest in any Commissioners under it power to summon witnesses and examine them on oath and to compel the production of documents, and generally may vest in them all such powers and impose upon all other persons all such obligations, as the Governor in Council may deem necessary in order to ascertain and certify to the Governor the person or persons to whom the Patent ought to issue, and on any such certificate under this clause the Patent shall issue in accordance therewith.

Whenever any warrant for Military Bounty Land issued in pursuance of this Act, is lost or destroyed, whether the same may or may not have been sold and assigned by the original owner, the Minister of Militia and Defence, (such loss or destruction having been proved to his satisfaction,) may, and he is hereby required to cause a new warrant of like tenor to be issued in lieu thereof, in favor of the person to whom the warrant belonged at the time of its loss or destruction, if he be still living, or of his legal representative as aforesaid, if he be no longer living, which new warrant may be assigned, located, and patented, and shall be of like value in every

respect, with the original warrant, and in any and all such cases of re-issue, the original warrant, in whosever hands it may be, shall be null and void.

And whereas by order of the Governor in Council, dated the 25th April, 1871, it is declared that:—
The officers and soldiers of the 1st or Ontario and the 2nd or Quebec Battalion of Rifles, then stationed in Manitoba, whether in the service or depot companies, and not having been dismissed therefrom, should be entitled to a free grant of land without actual residence, of one quarter section,—such grant is hereby confirmed, and the Minister of Militia and Defence is hereby authorized and required to issue the necessary warrants therefor accordingly:

And whereas effect could not be given to the above mentioned Order in Council, until the lands in Manitoba had been surveyed, and in the mean time many of the said men so entitled as above have assigned their interest in such free grants,—such assignments duly made and attested, and having the certificate of discharge in the case of non-commissioned officers or private soldiers attached thereto, and filed in the Dominion Lands Office before the issue of the warrant, shall be held to transfer in each case the interest of the man so entitled in the warrant when issued, which latter, in every such case, shall be attached, after registry, to the assignment on file, and held for delivery to the party entitled thereto, or for location.

ORDINARY PURCHASE AND SALE OF LANDS.
Unappropriated Dominion lands, the surveys of which may have been duly made and confirmed, shall except as otherwise hereinafter provided, be opened for purchase at the rate of one dollar per acre; but no such purchase of more than a section, or six hundred and forty acres, shall be made by the same person; provided that whenever so ordered by the Secretary of State, such unoccupied lands may be deemed by him expedient from time to time shall be put up at public sale (of which sale due and sufficient notice shall be given) at the upset price of one dollar per acre, and sold to the highest bidder.

Payments for lands, purchased in the ordinary manner, shall be made in cash, except in the case of payment in military bounty warrants as hereinafter provided.

TOWN PLOTS, &c.
The Secretary of State shall have power, from time to time, to set apart and withdraw from the homestead clauses of this Act, any tract or tracts of land which it may be considered by him expedient to lay out into Town or Village Plots, and to cause the same to be surveyed and laid out, and the lots so laid out to be sold, either by private sale and for such price as he may see fit, or at public auction.

The Governor in Council may also set apart and appropriate such Dominion lands as may be deemed expedient, for the sites of market places, schools, courts, houses, places of public worship, burying grounds, schools, benevolent institutions, squares and for other like public purposes, and at any time before the issue of letters patent therefor, may alter or revoke such appropriation, as he deem expedient, and he may make free grants for the purposes aforesaid of the lands so appropriated, the trusts and uses to which they are to be subject being expressed in the Letters Patent.

HOMESTEAD RIGHTS OR FREE GRANT LANDS.
Any person who is the head of family, or has attained to the age of twenty-one years, shall be entitled to be entered for one quarter section or a less quantity of unappropriated Dominion lands, for the purpose of securing a homestead right in respect thereof.

Provided that the limitation of quantity in this clause shall not prevent the granting of a wood lot to the same person, under the provisions hereinafter made with respect to timber in surveyed Townships.

Two or more persons have settled on and seek to obtain a title to the same land, the homestead right shall be in him who made the first settlement.

Provided, that in cases where both parties may have made valuable improvements, the Secretary of State may order a division of such land, in legal subdivisions, in such manner as may preserve to the said parties, as far as practicable, their several improvements, and further, may direct that what the land of each of such parties, as so divided, may be deficient of a quarter section, shall be severally made up to them in legal subdivisions from unoccupied quarter sections adjoining.

Questions as to the homestead right arising between different settlers shall be investigated by the Local Agent of the division in which the land is situated, whose report and recommendation, together with the evidence taken, shall be referred to the Secretary of State for decision.

Every person claiming a homestead right from actual settlement must file his application for such claims, describing the land settled, with the Local Agent within whose district such land may be, within thirty days next after the date of such settlement, if in surveyed lands, but if in unsurveyed land the claimant must file such application within three months after such land shall have been surveyed; and in either case proof of settlement and improvement shall be made to the Local Agent at the time of filing such application.

Persons owning and occupying Dominion lands may be entered for other land lying contiguous to their lands, but the whole extent of land, including that previously owned and occupied, must not exceed one hundred and sixty acres; and must be in legal subdivisions.

A person applying for leave to be entered for lands with a view of securing a homestead right therein, shall make affidavit before the Local Agent that he is over twenty-one years of age, that he has not previously obtained a homestead under the provisions of this Act, that to the best of his knowledge and belief there is no person residing on the land in question, or entitled to enter the same as a homestead, and that the application is made for his exclusive use and benefit, and for the purpose of actual settlement.

Upon making this affidavit, and filing it with the Local Agent, and on payment to him of an office fee of ten dollars for which he shall receive a receipt from the Agent, he shall be permitted to enter the land specified in the application.

In entries of contiguous lands, the settler must describe in his affidavit the tract he owns and is

settled upon as his original farm. Actual residence on the contiguous land entered is not required but *bona fide* improvement and cultivation of it must be thereafter shown for the period required by the provisions of this Act.

No patent shall be granted for the land until the expiration of three years from the time of entering into possession of it except as hereinafter provided.

At the expiration of three years the settler or his widow, her heirs or devisees, or if the settler leaves no widow his heirs or devisees, upon proof, to the satisfaction of the Local Agent that he, or his widow or his or her representatives as aforesaid, or some of them, have resided upon, or cultivated the land for three years next after the filing of the affidavit for entry, the settler, or such claimant shall be entitled to a patent for the land, provided such claimant is then a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization.

When both parents die, without having devised the land, and leaving a child or children under age it shall be lawful for the executors (if any) of the last surviving parent, or the guardian or guardians of such child or children, with the approval of a Judge of a Superior Court of the Province or Territory in which the lands lie, to sell the lands for the benefit of the infant or infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchase, in such case, shall acquire the homestead right by such purchase, and on carrying out the unperformed conditions of such right, shall receive a patent for the land, upon payment of the office fees.

The title to lands shall remain in the Crown until the issue of the patent therefor, and such land shall not be liable to be taken in execution before the issue of the patent.

In case it is proved to the satisfaction of the Local Agent that the settler has voluntarily relinquished his claim, or has been absent from the land entered by him, for more than six months in any one year, then the right to such land shall be forfeited; and the settler so relinquishing or abandoning his claim shall not be permitted to make more than a second entry.

Any person who has availed himself of the foregoing provisions may before the expiration of the three years obtain a patent for the land entered upon by him, including the wood lot, if any, forming an addition to the grant thereof, as hereinafter provided, on paying the Government price thereof at the date of entry, and making proof of settlement and cultivation for not less than twelve months from the date of entry.

Proof of actual settlement and cultivation shall be made by affidavit of the claimant before the Local Agent, corroborated on oath by two credible witnesses.

All assignments and transfers of homestead rights before the issue of the patent shall be null and void, but shall be deemed evidence of abandonment of the right; and the person so assigning or transferring shall not be permitted to make a second entry.

The above provisions relating to homesteads shall only apply to agricultural lands, and shall not be held to apply to lands set apart as Timber lands, or to those lands on which coal or minerals are at the time of entry known to exist.

GRAZING LANDS.
Leases of unoccupied Dominion lands may be granted for grazing purposes to any person or persons who have been *bona fide* settlers in the vicinity of the land sought to be leased, at such rent and for such term as the Secretary of State shall deem expedient; but every such lease of grazing land shall, among other things, contain a condition making such land liable for settlement or for sale as hereinafter provided by this Act, at any time during the term of such lease, without compensation, save by a proportionate deduction of rent, and a further condition by which the Secretary of State may, on giving the Lessee six months notice, cancel the lease at any time during the term.

MAY LANDS.
Leases of unoccupied Dominion lands, not exceeding a half quarter section, or eighty acres, to any one person, may be granted for the purpose of cutting hay thereon, to any person or persons who have been *bona fide* settlers in the vicinity of such hay land, for such term and at such rent as the Secretary of State may deem expedient; but such lease shall not operate to prevent at any time during the term thereof the sale or settlement of the lands described therein under the provisions of this Act, the lessee being paid in such case by the purchaser or settler, for fencing or other improvements made on such land, such sum as shall be fixed by the Local Agent, and allowed to remove any hay he may have made.

MINING LANDS.
No reservation of gold, silver, iron, copper, or other mines or minerals shall be inserted in any patent from the Crown granting any portion of the Dominion lands.

Any person or persons may explore for mines or minerals on any of the Dominion lands, surveyed or unsurveyed, and not then marked or staked out and claimed or occupied, and may, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, purchase the same.

Mining lands if in surveyed townships may be acquired under the provisions herein contained, and shall be sold in legal subdivisions. When situated in unsurveyed territory and without the limits of the Fertile Belt, such lands shall be sold in blocks to be called mining locations; and every such mining location except as hereinafter provided, shall be bounded by lines due north and south and due east and west, astronomically; and each such location shall correspond with one of the following dimensions, namely, eighty chains in length by forty in width, containing three hundred and twenty acres,—or forty chains square, containing one hundred and sixty acres,—or forty chains in length by twenty in width, containing eighty acres.

Provided further that in case of certain lands proving to be rich in minerals, the Secretary of State shall have the power to withdraw such lands from sale, and in lieu thereof institute a system of leases.

The rent payable to the Crown under any such lease shall be a royalty, not to exceed two and a half per cent, on the net profit of working.

Provided also that in territory supposed to contain minerals the Secretary of State may in his discretion reserve from sale, alternate locations, or quarter sections, or other legal subdivisions with the view of subsequently offering the same either for sale or lease at public competition.

Mining locations in unsurveyed territory shall be surveyed by a Deputy Surveyor, and shall be connected with some known point in previous surveys, or with some other known point or boundary (so that the tract may be laid down on the maps of the territory in the Dominion Lands Office) at the cost of the applicants, who shall be required to furnish, with their application, the Surveyor's plan, field notes and description thereof.

No distinction in price shall be made between lands supposed to contain mines or minerals, and farming lands, but both classes shall be sold at the uniform price of one dollar per acre; provided that clause twenty-nine of this Act as regards offering lands at public sale shall apply to coal mineral lands also, when the same are in surveyed townships.

It shall also be lawful for the Secretary of State to exempt from the preceding provisions of this Act, such of the Dominion lands upon or adjoining the banks of rivers or other waters as may be supposed to contain valuable "Bar," "Bench," or "Dry" "Diggings" for gold or other precious metals; and the Governor in Council shall regulate, from time to time, as the same may become necessary and expedient, the nature and size of the claims containing such diggings, and shall fix the terms and conditions upon which the same shall be held and worked, and the royalty payable in respect thereof, and shall appoint and prescribe the duties of such officers as may be necessary to carry out such regulations.

INDIAN TITLE.
None of the provisions of this Act respecting the settlement of Agricultural lands, or the lease of Timber lands, or the purchase and sale of Mineral lands, shall be held to apply to territory the Indian title to which shall not at the time have been extinguished.

COAL LANDS.
Coal lands designated by the Government as such are hereby withdrawn from the operation of this Act as regards the rights of Squatters to homestead on the Dominion lands in advance of the Survey.

Any person or persons desiring to carry on coal mining in unsurveyed territory, shall be protected in the possession of the lands on which mining may be carried on,—provided, that before entering on the working of such mines, such person or persons make written application to the Local Agent to purchase such land; such application must be accompanied by a description by a Deputy Surveyor setting forth generally the situation and the dimensions of such land, and shall also be accompanied by payment of the price thereof, estimating the number of acres (which shall not exceed six hundred and forty) at the rate of one dollar per acre.

TIMBER LANDS.
And whereas it is expedient that the timber forming Islands or Belts in the townships thrown open for settlement, should be so disposed of as to benefit the greatest possible number of settlers and to prevent petty monopoly, it is therefore enacted as follows:—

In the subdivision of townships which may consist partly of prairie and partly of timber land, such of the sections or subdivisions of sections containing islands, belts, or other tracts of timber, shall be subdivided into such number of wood lots of not less than ten, and not more than twenty acres in each lot, as will afford, so far as possible, one such wood lot to each quarter section prairie farm in such township.

Provided, that neither the sections and parts of sections in each township vested in the Hudson's Bay Company by this Act nor those sections set apart herefor for schools, shall be subject in any way to the operation of the next preceding clause.

The division of such wood lots shall be by square posts, numbered from one upwards, made of iron, and planted in the section lines bounding the timber tract so laid out; and each wood lot shall form on a section road allowance.

Provided, that in case an island or belt of timber be found in the survey of any township to lie in a quarter section or several quarter sections, but in such manner that no single quarter section shall have more of such timber than twenty-five acres, such timber shall be taken to be appurtenant to such quarter section or quarter sections, and shall not be further divided into wood lots.

The local agent, as settler shall apply for homestead rights in the township, and in the same order as such applications shall be made, shall apportion to each quarter section so applied for, one of the adjacent wood lots, and such wood lot shall appertain to and form an addition to such grant, and shall be entered on the local agent's books and be returned by him as in connection therewith, and the wood lot set apart with any homestead quarter section shall be a free gift in connection with such homestead, and in addition thereto, on such homestead claimant fulfilling all the requirements of this Act in that behalf, the patent for such quarter section shall also include such wood lot.

Provided, that any homestead claimant, who, previous to the issue of the patent shall sell any of the timber on his claim or on the wood lot appertaining to his claim, to saw mill proprietors or to any other than settlers for their own private use, shall be guilty of a trespass, and may be prosecuted therefor before a Justice of the Peace, and upon conviction thereof, shall be subject to a fine or imprisonment, or both; and further, such person shall forfeit his claim absolutely.

OTHER TIMBER AND TIMBER LIMITS.
Any tract of land covered by forest timber may be set apart as Timber land, and reserved from sale and settlement.

Except where it may be thought expedient by the Secretary of State to divide a township into two or more timber limits, the several townships composing any such tract shall each form a limit.

In the enactments and provisions under the present heading, *Timber and Timber Lands*, the

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word "timber" includes all timber, and all products of timber hereinafter mentioned, or of any other kind whatsoever, including sawwood or bark.

The right of cutting timber on each limit shall be put up as a bonus per square mile, varying according to the situation and value of the limit, and sold to the highest bidder by competition, either by tender or at public auction.

The purchaser shall receive a lease granting the right of cutting timber on the land for twenty-one years, and containing the following conditions, with such others as shall have been embodied in the notice of sale, that is to say:

The lessee to erect a saw mill or mills in connection with such limit and lease, and subject to any special conditions which may be agreed upon and stated in the lease, such mill or mills to be of capacity to cut at the rate of a thousand feet of board measure, in twenty-four hours, for every two and a half square miles of limits in the lease; or shall establish such other manufactory of wood goods as may be agreed upon as the equivalent of such mill or mills, and the lessee to work the limit, in the manner and to the extent provided in the lease, within two years from the date thereof, and during each succeeding year of the term.

To take from every tree he cuts down, all the timber fit for use, and manufacture the same into sawn lumber, or some other such saleable product as may be provided in the lease or by any regulations made under this Act.

To prevent all unnecessary destruction of growing timber on the part of his men, and to exercise strict and constant supervision to prevent the origin or spread of fires.

To make returns to the Government monthly, or at such other periods as may be required by the Secretary of State, or by Regulations under this Act, sworn to, by him or by his agent or employee cognizant of the facts, declaring the quantities sold or disposed of as aforesaid, of all sawn lumber, railway car stuff, ship timbers and knees, shingles, laths, cordwood, or bark, or any other product of timber from the limit, in whatever form the same may be sold, or otherwise disposed of, by him during such month or other period, and the price or value thereof.

To pay, in addition to the bonus, an annual ground rent of two dollars per square mile, and further a royalty of five per cent on his monthly account.

To keep correct books of such kind and in such form, as may be provided by his lease or by Regulation under this Act, and to submit the same for the inspection of the collector of dues whenever required, for the purpose of verifying his returns aforesaid.

The lessee shall describe the limits upon which the timber may be cut, and shall vest in the lessee during its continuance, the right to take and keep exclusive possession of the lands so described, subject to the conditions hereinafter provided; or referred to, and such lease shall vest in the holder thereof, all right of property whatsoever in all trees, timber, lumber and other products of timber, cut without the limits of the lease during the continuance thereof, whether such trees, timber and lumber or products be cut by authority of the holder of such lease or by any other person, with or without his consent; and such lease shall entitle the lessee to seize in replevin, revendication or otherwise, as his property, such timber where the same is found in the possession of any unauthorized person, and also to bring any action or suit at law or in equity against any party unlawfully in possession of any such timber, or of any land so leased, and to prosecute all trespassers thereon and other such offenders as aforesaid, to conviction and punishment, and to recover claims as, if any; and all proceedings pending at the expiration of any such lease may be continued and completed as if the lease had not expired.

Such lease shall be subject to forfeiture, for infraction of any one of the conditions to which it is subject, or for any fraudulent return; and in such case the Secretary of State shall have the right, without any suit or other proceeding at law or in equity, or compensation to the lessee, to cancel the same, and to make a new lease or disposition of the limit described therein, to any other party, at any time during the term of the lease so cancelled: Provided, that the Secretary of State, if he sees fit, may refrain from forfeiting such lease for non-payment of dues, and may enforce payment of such dues in the manner hereinafter provided.

The lessee who faithfully carries out the above conditions, shall have the refusal of the same limits, if not required for settlement, for a further term not exceeding twenty-one years, on payment of the same amount of bonus per square mile as was paid originally, and on such lease, agreeing to such conditions, and to pay such other rates, may be determined on for such second term.

If, in consequence of any incorrectness in survey, or other error or cause whatsoever, a lease is found to comprise lands included in one or more other leases, or any lands sold, granted, leased or lawfully cut apart for any other purpose under this Act, the lease first mentioned shall be void in so far as it interferes with any such previous lease, grant or setting apart.

LIABILITY OF PERSONS CUTTING TIMBER WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

If any person without authority cuts, or employs or induces any other person to cut or assist in cutting, any timber of any kind, on any Dominion lands whatsoever situated, or removes, or carries away, or employs or induces, or assists any other person to remove or carry away any timber of any kind, so cut from any Dominion lands as aforesaid, he shall not acquire any right to the timber so cut, or any claim for remuneration for cutting the same, preparing the same for market, or conveying the same to or towards market; and when the timber has been removed out of the reach of the Crown Timber Officers, or it is otherwise found impossible to seize the same, he shall in addition to the loss of his labour and disbursements, forfeit a sum not exceeding three dollars for each tree, which, or any part of which he is proved to have cut, or carried away; and such sum shall be recoverable with costs, at the suit and in the name of the Crown, in any Court having jurisdiction in civil matters to the amount of the penalty:—and in all such cases the burden of proof of his authority to cut and take the timber shall lie on the party charged, and the onus of the party seizing or prosecuting, that he is duly employed under the authority of this Act, shall be sufficient proof thereof, unless the defendant proves the contrary.

Whenever satisfactory information, supported by affidavit made before a Justice of the Peace, before any other competent officer or person, is received by any Crown Timber Officer or Agent, that any timber has been cut without authority on Dominion lands, and describing where the same can be found, or if any Crown Timber Officer or Agent, from other sources of information, or his own knowledge, is aware that any timber has been cut without authority on such lands, the said agent, or officer, or other person, may seize or cause to be seized in Her Majesty's name, the timber so reported or known to be cut, wherever it is found, and place the same under proper custody, until a decision can be had in the matter by competent authority;

And where timber so reported or known to have been cut without authority, has been made up with other timber into a crib, dem, or mill, or in any other manner has been mixed up with any mill or otherwise, so that it is impossible or very difficult to distinguish the timber so cut without authority, from other timber with which it is mixed up, the whole of the timber so mixed shall be held to have been cut without authority,

and shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture accordingly, until satisfactorily separated by the holder.

In case any timber cut without authority on Dominion lands, or any product thereof, is acted under the provisions of this Act, by any Crown Timber Agent or Officer, he may allow such timber or product thereof to be removed and disposed of, on receiving satisfactory security, by bond or otherwise, to his satisfaction for the full value thereof, or for payment of double the amount of all dues, fines, penalties and costs incurred or imposed thereon as the case may be.

PATENTS.

A Deputy Governor may be appointed by the Governor General, who shall have the power in the absence or under instructions of the Governor General, to sign Letters Patent of Dominion lands; and the signature of such Deputy Governor to such Patents, shall have the same force and virtue as if such patents were signed by the Governor General.

Whenever a patent has been issued to or in the name of a wrong party or contains any clerical error, misnomer or wrong or defective description of the land thereby intended to be granted, or there is in such patent an omission of the conditions of the grant, the Secretary of State may (there being no adverse claim) direct the defective patent to be cancelled and a correct one to be issued in its stead, which corrected patent shall relate back to the date of the one so cancelled and have the same effect as if issued at the date of such cancelled patent.

In all cases in which grants or letters patent have been issued for the same land, inconsistent with each other, through error, and in all cases of sales or appropriations of the same land inconsistent with each other, the Secretary of State may order a new grant equivalent in value to the land of which grants or purchases are thereby deprived, at the time the same was granted; or may, in cases of sale, cause repayment to be made of the purchase money with interest, or when the land has passed from the original purchaser, or has been improved before the discovery of the error, or when the original grant was a free grant, the Secretary of State may assign land or grant a certificate entitling the party to purchase Dominion lands of such value as to him, the said Secretary of State, may seem just and equitable under the circumstances; but no claim under this clause shall be entertained unless it is preferred within five years after discovery of the error.

Whenever by reason of false survey, or error in the books or plans in the Dominion Lands Office, and grant, sale or appropriation of land is found to be deficient, the Secretary of State may order a free grant equal in value to the ascertained deficiency at the time such land was granted or sold; or in case any parcel of land contains less than the quantity of land mentioned in the patent therefor, the Secretary of State may order the purchase money of so much land as is deficient, with interest thereon from the time of the application therefor, to be paid back to the purchaser; or if the land has passed from the original purchaser, then the purchase money which the claimant (provided he was ignorant of the deficiency at the time of his purchase) has paid for so much of the land as is deficient, with interest thereon, from the time of the application therefor, to be paid to him in land or in money, as he, the Secretary of State, may direct; or in case of a free grant he may order a grant of other land, equal in value to the land so intended as a free grant, at the time such grant was made; but no such claim shall be entertained unless application has been made within five years from the date of the Patent, nor unless the deficiency is equal to one-tenth of the whole quantity described as being contained in the particular lot or parcel of land granted.

In all cases wherein patents for lands have been issued through fraud, or in error, or improvidence, any Court having competent jurisdiction in cases respecting real property in the Province or place where such lands are situated, may upon action, bill or plaint respecting such lands, and upon default of the said parties after such notice of proceeding as the said Court shall order, decree such patent to be void; and upon the Registry of such decree in the Office of the Registrar General of the Dominion, such patent shall be void to all intents.

When any settler, purchaser or other person refuses or neglects to deliver up possession of any land after forfeiture of the same under the provisions of this Act, or whenever any person in wrongful possession of Dominion land, and refuses to vacate or abandon possession of the same, the Secretary of State may apply to a Judge of any Court having competent jurisdiction in cases respecting real property in the Province or place in which the land lies, for an order in the form of a writ of ejectment or of habeas corpus possessionem, and the said Judge, upon proof to his satisfaction that such land was so forfeited, and should properly revert to the Crown, shall grant an order upon the settler or person or persons in possession, to deliver up the same to the Secretary of State or person by him authorized to receive such possession; and such order shall have the same force as a writ of habeas corpus possessionem, and the Sheriff shall execute the same in like manner as he would execute the said writ in an action of ejectment or of assize action.

The Secretary of State shall keep a book for registering, at the option of the parties interested, any assignment of rights to Dominion lands which are assignable under this Act, upon proof to his satisfaction that such assignment is in conformity with this Act; and every assignment so registered shall be valid against any other previously made but subsequently registered, or unregistered; but any assignment to be registered must be unconditional, and all conditions on which the right depends must have been performed, or dispensed with the Secretary of State, before the assignment is registered.

On any application for a patent by the heir, assignee, devisee or legal representative of a party dying entitled to such patent, the Secretary of State may receive proof of the facts in such manner as he may see fit to require, and upon being satisfied that the claim has been justly established may allow the same and cause a patent to be issued accordingly.

STANDARD OF MEASURE.

The measure of length used in the surveys of Dominion lands, shall be English measure of length.

HOW TO RENEW LOST CORNERS AND OBLITERATED LINES.

In all cases when any Deputy Surveyor is employed to run any dividing line or limit between sections, or other legal subdivisions, or wood lots, and the mound, post or monument, erected, marked or planted in the original survey to define the corner of such section, or other legal subdivision, or wood lot, cannot be found, he shall obtain the best evidence that the nature of the case may admit of respecting such corner mound, post or monument; but if the same cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, then he shall measure the true distance between the nearest undisturbed corner mounds, post or monuments and divide such distance into such number of sections or other legal subdivisions, or wood lots, (as the case may be) as the same contained in the original survey, giving to each a breadth proportionate to that intended in such original survey, as shown on the plan and field notes thereof recorded in the Dominion Lands Office; and if any portion of the township or section line (as the case may be) on which such corner mound, post, or monument was or should have been planted in the original survey, should be obliterated

and lost, then the Deputy Surveyor shall renew such township or section line (as the case may be) and shall draw and define the same on the ground, in such manner as to leave each and every of the adjoining sections or other legal subdivisions, (as the case may be) of a width and depth proportionate to that originally intended for such section or legal subdivision in the original survey, and shall erect, plant or place such intermediate mounds, posts or monuments as he may be required to erect, plant or place, in the line so ascertained, having due respect to any allowances for a road or roads, and the corner, or division, or limit so found shall be the true corner, or division, or limit of such section or other legal subdivision or wood lot.

ORIGINAL BOUNDARY LINES.

All boundary lines of the townships, sections, or legal subdivisions, towns, or villages, and all boundary lines of blocks, gores and commons, all section lines, and governing points, all limits of lots surveyed, and all mounds, posts or monuments, run and marked, erected, placed or planted at the angles of any townships, towns, villages, sections or other legal subdivisions, blocks, gores, commons and lots or parcels of land, and the authority of this Act or of any order of the Governor in Council, shall be the true and unalterable boundaries of such townships, towns, and villages, sections or other legal subdivisions, blocks, gores, commons and lots and parcels of land respectively, whether the same upon admission of any such township, town, village, section or other legal subdivision, block, gore, common, lot or parcel of land.

PROTECTION OF SURVEYORS.

Any Deputy Surveyor when engaged in the performance of his duties as such, may pass over, measure along, and ascertain the bearings of any township or section line, or other Government land, and for such purposes may pass over the lands of any person whomsoever, doing no actual damage to the property of such person.

If any person in any part of the Dominion lands interrupts, molests or hinders any Deputy Surveyor, or while in the discharge of his duty as a Deputy Surveyor, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being thereof lawfully convicted in any Court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished either by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of such Court, such imprisonment, being for a period not exceeding twenty months, and such fine not exceeding twenty dollars, without prejudice to any civil remedy which such Deputy Surveyor or any other party may have against such offender for damages occasioned by such offence.

If any person knowingly and willfully pulls down, defaces, alters, or removes any mound, post or monument erected, planted or placed in any original survey under the provisions of this Act, or under the authority of any Order in Council, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony; and if any person knowingly and willfully defaces, alters or removes any other mound or land mark, post or monument placed by any Deputy Surveyor to mark any limit, boundary or angle of any township, section, or other legal subdivision, lot or parcel of land in Manitoba, or the North-West Territories, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof before any competent Court, shall be liable to be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of such Court, such fine not to exceed one hundred dollars, and such imprisonment not to be for a longer period than three months, without any prejudice to any civil remedy which any party may have against such offender or offenders for damages occasioned by reason of such offence: Provided that nothing in this Act shall extend to prevent Deputy Surveyors, in their operations, from taking up posts or other boundary marks when necessary, after which they shall carefully replace them as they were before.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

The Governor in Council shall, at any time hereafter, subject to the existing rights, as defined or created under this Act, withdraw from the operation of this Act, such lands as have been reserved for Indians or may be required to satisfy the Half-Breed claims created under section 31 of the Act 33 Victoria, chapter 3, and also land to such extent as may be required for Railway purposes, and further, may, from time to time, make such Orders as he may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, and which may vary or amend, or to modify any cases which may arise and for which no provision is made by this Act, and may, from time to time, alter or revoke the same, and make others in their stead, and such Orders shall be published in the Canada Gazette, and such newspapers as the Secretary of State may direct, and shall be laid before Parliament within the first ten days of the session next after the date thereof.

PREVIOUS ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

All proceedings properly taken under the respective Orders in Council on the subject of the Public Lands in the Province of Manitoba, dated the twenty-fifth of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and the twenty-sixth of May following the said date, are hereby confirmed, and the said respective orders, (except such of the provisions thereof as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, and which are hereby revoked), shall be and remain in force.

THE HALF-BREED GRANT.

The thirty-first clause of the Manitoba Act reads, "and whereas it is expedient, towards the extinguishment of the Indian Title to the lands in the Province, to appropriate a portion of such ungranted lands to the extent of one million four hundred thousand acres thereof, for the benefit of the families of the half-breed residents, it is hereby enacted, that under regulations to be from time to time made by the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant Governor shall select such lots or tracts in such parts of the Province as he may deem expedient, to the extent aforesaid, and divide the same among the children of the half-breed heads of families, residing in the Province at the time of the said transfer to Canada, and the same shall be granted to the said children respectively, in such mode and on such conditions as to settle, to hold and otherwise, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time determine."

The Council Order of April 25th 1871, on the matter reads, "every half-breed resident in the Province of Manitoba at the time of the transfer thereof to Canada, (the fifteenth day of July A. D. 1870,) and every child of every such half-breed resident, shall be entitled to participate in the 1,400,000 acres.

The most liberal construction shall be put on the word resident.

No conditions of settlement shall be imposed in grants made to half-breeds in pursuance of the provisions of the Act referred to, and there shall be no other restrictions as to their power of dealing with their lands, when granted, than those which the laws of Manitoba may prescribe.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba shall designate the Townships or parts of Townships in which the allotments to the half-breeds shall be made.

The mode of allotting these lands shall be as follows:— If not already obtained, an accurate Census shall be taken to determine the number of persons who may be entitled to participate. Upon such Census the number of the acres to which each may be entitled shall be ascertained. The number of acres of individual grants having been ascertained, the land selected by the Lieu-

tenant-Governor for the purpose shall be divided accordingly.

Tickets shall be prepared, each to contain thereon a description of the lands intended to satisfy the particular claim for which it may happen to be drawn.

A book of record shall be prepared also, in which the names and particulars of all admitted claims shall be entered and consecutively numbered.

Everything being prepared, the tickets may be put into a box, and the Lieutenant-Governor shall draw them at random. As drawn they shall be numbered and initialed by the Lieutenant-Governor in regular consecutive order, and the land described on a ticket of a certain number shall go in satisfaction of the claim of corresponding number in the Register of Claims, and be entered accordingly.

Claimants of the age of 18 and over shall receive their patents without unnecessary delay; and minors on arriving at the age.

Recorded claims, when the claimant dies before being entitled by arriving at the age of 18 to receive a patent, shall be deemed real estate, and shall descend according to the laws from time to time in force in the Province of Manitoba. There can be no distinction of sex in making the allotment.

COUNCIL ORDER OF MAY 26TH, 1871.

Whereas the public Survey of Manitoba cannot be effected in time to facilitate settlement on the lands by the numerous parties now in, and those about migrating to that Province, and it is deemed expedient temporarily to concede settlements being made in advance of such survey.

Notice is hereby given, that parties found upon the lands at the time of Survey, having settled upon and improved the same in good faith as settlers under the land regulations, will be protected in the enjoyment thereof, whether the same be pre-emption or homestead right, provided they respectively enter for such right with the Land Officer, and otherwise carry out the provisions of the said regulations in that behalf, within three months after the Survey shall have been made.

That in setting on the lands, parties will require to bear in mind the system of Survey adopted, by which the lines run due East and West, and North and South, and the 160 acres or quarter section in an exact square of half a mile each way, under which system alone, pre-emption or homestead rights, based upon settlement previous to Survey will be recognized.

OLD SETTLERS TITLES.

The thirty-second clause of the Manitoba Act reads, "for the quieting of titles, and assuring to the settlers in the Province the peaceable possession of the lands now held by them, it is enacted as follows:—

All grants of land in freehold made by the Hudson's Bay Company up to the eighth day of March, in the year 1869, shall, if required by the owner, be confirmed by grant from the Crown.

All grants of estates less than freehold in land made by the Hudson's Bay Company up to the eighth day of March aforesaid, shall, if required by the owner be converted into an estate in freehold by grant from the Crown.

All titles by occupancy with the sanction and under the license and authority of the Hudson's Bay Company up to the eighth day of March aforesaid, of land in that part of the Province in which the Indian title has been extinguished, shall, if required by the owner, be converted into an estate in freehold by grant from the Crown.

All persons in peaceable possession of tracts of land at the time of the transfer to Canada, in those parts of the Province in which the Indian Title has not been extinguished, shall have the right of pre-emption of the same, on such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Governor in Council.

The Lieutenant Governor is hereby authorized, under regulations to be made from time to time by the Governor General in Council, to make all such provisions for ascertaining and adjusting, on fair and equitable terms, the Rights of Common, and rights of cutting, Hay held and enjoyed by the settlers in the Province, and for the commutation of the same by grants of land from the Crown."

LANDS SET APART TO MEET THE HALF-BREED GRANT.

See advertisement from Dominion Lands Office, in another column.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

"Virtue, Wit, and Beauty still their charms bestow."

Leaders of Fashion.

Neither money alone nor rank alone will enable people to take the lead in the social world of London. But either of these with a talent for society will enable a lady to achieve a prominent position. Of course where there is rank it is achieved in much quicker time. A reason why ladies of comparatively humble origin so often fill the foremost places is that to them there is a charm of novelty and sense of achievement in the pursuit, whereas those who are "to the manner born" are indifferent about such triumphs.

grave became the wife of Mr. George Cranville Vernon Harcourt, uncle of the writer in the London Times, who, under the nom-de-plume of "Historicus," has become so well known in connection with the Alabama troubles. Mr. Vernon-Harcourt was the eldest son of the Honorable Dr. Vernon-Harcourt, Archbishop of York, son of Lord Vernon, and nephew and heir of his maternal uncle, the last Karl of Harcourt—by the sister of the first Duke of Sutherland. He combined in an almost unique degree that union of birth, political associations, and intellectual connections calculated to insure Lady Waldegrave an entrance into the arena in which she could display with the utmost advantage her talents for society. Mr. Harcourt lived many years after his marriage with his accomplished wife. He was the possessor of Nuneham Park, a splendid seat, which standing on a wooded eminence above the Thames, has probably been observed by nearly every American visitor who has paid a visit to the city of academic palaces. The terrace of Nuneham affords a glorious view over Oxford, and one not likely to be forgotten if seen on a fine summer evening.—Its gardens were, in Hawthorne's opinion, the most delightful in England. Here Frances, Countess of Waldegrave, exercised a splendid hospitality for many years, greatly to the satisfaction of young Oxford men, who had the privilege of participating in the constant flow of society which passed through the halls of Nuneham in her day. At length Mr. Harcourt died. She was again destined to be enriched. In his will he bequeathed her nearly all he could, a jointure of twenty thousand dollars had already been settled upon her by him—with a clause in his will to the effect that he hoped she would marry again and make some other man as happy as she had made him. Within two years she yielded to the desire he had expressed, and made what was undoubtedly a marriage for love. Her fourth choice fell upon the Right Honorable Chester Fortescue, a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. Mr. Fortescue is brother and her presumptive to Lord Clermont, who has long been married but is childless. He is a man of distinguished ability and great social popularity. During her fourth marriage Lady Waldegrave has made great advance in the social world of London. Her Wednesday evenings, although they have never come up to Lady Palmerston's Saturdays, have been a great success.—Her neighbor at Strawberry Hill is the Duke of Aumale, with whom, as with his late wife, she has long been on terms of close friendship. In fact, the wags of the clubs have gone so far as to intimate that—as Miss Volumnia Dedlock delicately phrases her allusion to Sir Leicestershire's demise—"should anything happen" to Mr. Fortescue, Lady Waldegrave will become Duchess of Aumale, and perhaps eventually Queen of France! Lady Waldegrave has not had issue by any of her husbands.

HOLLAND HOUSE.

Toward the close of the season the agreeable form of entertainments called "breakfasts"—that is, *à fresco* afternoon parties—commences. These, if the weather be fine, are really charming, and the most charming are those given at Holland House. Although situated in a suburb which has become almost a part of London, Holland House, being surrounded with extensive grounds, retains a wonderful air of the country about it, and marvelously exemplifies *res in urbe*. The visitor finds himself suddenly turning out of a road lined with wigwag houses into a splendid grove of ancestral trees, such as seem to belong to the distant shires. He is received in an apartment of the splendid old mansion, and then saunters out on the lawn where Addison has sat, and strolls chatting beneath the cedars. As the afternoon wears on the company migrates through the Italian garden to a beautiful grass covered pleasure ground. Adjoining it is an immense conservatory, where delicious refreshments are served. On the lawn is spread a rich carpet; upon it is a table draped with the finest napery, and laden with magnificent fruit in dishes of gold, silver, and porcelain. This table is specially reserved for royal personages, ambassadors, and such like. The scene is *Vauxhall-like*. Stand here with a London habitus and he will show you "everybody." Dizzy and Gladstone join hands here—men of all creeds and parties are present, Archbishop Manning and Dr. Wilberforce. It is a sight to see.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts has a beautiful villa in quite another direction—Holly Lodge, near Highgate—where she, too, occasionally entertains; and sometimes Lady Waldegrave does the same at Strawberry Hill. Saturday is the great day for these entertainments, for then the House does not sit, and wearied legislators can get away to breathe fresh air and look at flowers.—In fact, statesmen, great lawyers, and such sort of folk rarely go to any large parties except these out-of-door entertainments. In July, when the season is waning, water parties and Crystal Palace parties are greatly in vogue.

THREE hundred young Russian women have, it is stated, claimed admission as students in medicine and surgery at the newly-opened Medical School of St. Petersburg. The number of admissions being fixed however, at seventy, there will be a great many disappointed

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ESTHER'S TRIALS.

"WELL, well! This seems hard, very hard, indeed; but it is God's will, and 'All things work together for good to them that love him.'" With these words the little woman folded the letter which she had just read, and laid it upon the mantle-shelf.

"Poor Esther! This was the third time during the past twelve months that she had bowed to the will of him whose ways are not as our ways." Her father had been prostrated by sunstroke in the height of the busy season, and died after three days of unconsciousness, leaving his family involved in pecuniary difficulties. Her mother, who had been bedridden for a number of years, did not long survive the death of her husband; and Esther felt as if the last link that bound her to earth was broken, when she closed the weary eyes of the dear patient sufferer. But she knew that "to depart and be with Christ" was far better for her who had so long been tried in the "furnace of affliction;" and, although her soul was bowed down with the deepest anguish, she could say with sincerity, "Thy will be done."

"My eyes are dim with weeping, yet I know The hand was merciful that dealt the blow. My spirit bows submissive to thy will, But flesh is frail, and tears are with me still."

"Our lives are severed, but the golden chain Of love, that linked our hearts, doth still remain Unbroken by death's strange, mysterious spell; 'Thy will be done,' my Father, 'thine will be.'" With her head bent upon her knees, Esther pondered over the contents of the letter, and her slight form shook with a tremor of deep emotion.

At length she arose, and tying on her sunbonnet, went out into the orchard, which seemed alive with the twittering of birds, and the humming of bees among the white blossoms; but it was evident that her heart was not in harmony with her surroundings, for her step was slow, and her eyes downcast. Leaving her for a few minutes, we will take a peep at the letter on the mantle-shelf.

II.—June 1st, 1870. DEAR FRIEND.—I suppose you are aware that some time before his death your father borrowed from me a sum of money, giving me as security a mortgage on his farm. I saw your brother a few days ago, and told him that I was pressed for money, and would be obliged to sell the mortgage if he was unable to redeem it. He told me that he was not only unable but unwilling to comply with my request; and certain circumstances, over which I had no control, have compelled me to dispose of the mortgage to a young man of my acquaintance for ready money. Hearing that this person intends settling on the farm immediately, I feel it my duty to notify you of the fact, and at the same time offer you a home in my family until you can procure a suitable situation. Yours, with respect, CHAS. ELLY.

Over the orchard into the meadow slowly walked Esther; so slowly and thoughtfully, that one would imagine she was measuring every yard of the green sward over which she passed. She was thinking of the olden days—the days of happy childhood—when Roger and she had scampered barefooted over that very meadow; when they had gathered the yellow dandelions, and made them into long chains, while they sat under the shade of yonder chestnut tree; and she wondered how Roger could have changed so much; and how a few years residence in the great city could have blotted out all the sunny memories that were now rushing back into her heart; and with all the yearning love of a sister for an only brother, she exclaimed, "Oh, Roger, Roger!"

She thought, too, of Tom Wilson, the companion of all their rambles, the sharer of their fun and frolic. What of Tom, had he, too, forgotten? Rough Tom, kind Tom, who had lifted her over the ditch, and carried her on his back across the stubble field. Tom, who always brought her the ripest berries and the biggest apples; who filled her apron with the brightest leaves that the breath of October shook down from the tall maples. Tom, too, who, in later years, had lightened for her many a household burden; who had wood and won her, and whose wife she had promised to be in golden years that were to come.—Surely he had not forgotten the past; although years ago he had gone out from her presence with a frown upon his brow because she could not, dare not, leave her sick mother to the care of Aunt Betty, and accompany him to seek a new home on the Western prairie.

God knows she would have followed him to the end of the earth, but for the sacred charge that had been committed to her trust. And she had never regretted the step she had taken; never even murmured though the roses had faded from her cheeks, and the sparkle of youth from her eyes, with the constant anxiety she had endured, and the close confinement that her situation demanded. But if the "earthly tabernacle" had grown less beautiful, the soul and its aspirations had been hallowed, strengthened, and beautified by her constant intercourse with the Omnipotent, and by the witness of an unbounded faith in all the dispensations of Providence, that was daily exemplified in the life and conversation of her who had now entered into the rest which God giveth to his beloved. Oh, no! it was impossible for him to forget.—Roger had been led away by evil com-

panions; he had been lured by them into a course of extravagance and dissipation that had ruined himself, burdened his father, and which was now turning his only sister homeless and penniless upon the world.

But Tom was proud-spirited and high-minded; he would never stoop to be the slave of his associates. Perchance even now he was thinking of her and repenting the hasty step which had divided them, perhaps forever.

Thus thought and reasoned Esther, as she wandered from field to field, constantly discovering something that brought another pang to her heart; and it was not till the sun had set, and the shadows of evening were shrouding the landscape, that she thought of turning her steps toward home.

Home! it was no home of hers now. She had no place on earth to call by that sweet name. Henceforth strangers would gather round the old hearthstone, and strange voices would ring through the old cottage which had sheltered her infancy.

Thus soliloquizing Esther did not observe a stranger who had been watching her for some time, and who, on seeing her coming toward the orchard, had carefully let down the bars of the gate, and now stood waiting her approach.

With an exclamation of surprise, she started back, and gazed full on the intruder.

"Esther, don't you know me?" Ah, yes, it needed not the broad glare of day to tell Esther who stood there.

"O, Tom!"

This was all she could utter. He took her hand and led her to the seat under the pear tree. He told how long, and how bitterly he had repented of his conduct toward her; how utterly he had despised himself for his selfishness; and how shame and pride had kept him from acknowledging his fault, and begging for her forgiveness.

He told her of all his wanderings, and how her spirit had followed him, and watched over him and strengthened him. How he had struggled, and toiled, and saved only for her; and now returned to cast himself upon her mercy, humbly and truly penitent.

And Esther was satisfied. She spoke of her trials and sorrows during these long years. Of those who had been laid side by side in the little graveyard on the hill; of Roger's neglect and want of sympathy with her in all her deep afflictions. But "as her day so had her strength been."

Finally she told him of the letter which had broken the last link of her earthly associations, and that she had just returned from bidding a silent farewell to the dear familiar haunts of childhood and youth.

Tom drew a paper from his pocket and laid it upon her lap.

In the deepening twilight it was very difficult for Esther to make out its import; but she read enough to learn that it was the mortgage which her father had given to Mr. Elly, and the whole truth flashed across her mind.

"And it is yours, now?" she said.

"Not mine, but ours, darling. Have you forgotten?"

Nay, she had not forgotten the promise of her girlhood; and tears of love and joy were mingled together as she renewed the vows that would be fulfilled on the morrow.

It was quite dark when they parted; but the cloud that had hidden from Esther the bright sunshine of that glorious summer day, was lifted from her heart, and "at evening time it was light."

The Saskatchewan.

The following is extracted from a letter to a Belleville paper, and is from the pen of Prof. J. Macoun, who writes from Fort Edmonton under date of September 3rd, immediately upon his arrival from Ontario:

"My preconceived ideas were totally at variance with the appearance of the country through which I have passed. I had read of the 'Fertile Belt,' and the 'Valley of the Saskatchewan,' until I could almost see the wide river flowing through a beautiful valley with immense herds of buffalo feeding on its luxuriant herbage. That a just idea of the vastness of this part of the Dominion may be formed I will give its limits. The prairie commences at Oak Point, thirty miles east of Fort Garry, and extends to Lake St. Anne's, 40 miles west of where I now write. The total distance measured by odometer is 980 miles. The average breadth of this belt is about 250 miles, which would give 240,000 square miles; now, at the least calculation, one-fourth of this is fit for raising wheat and barley (the latter and potatoes are always a sure crop,) which would make about 40,000,000 acres of arable land.— This is a low estimate. I shall make no attempt now to describe the country passed through, but will merely say that it is an immense pasture field, interspersed with clumps of willows and aspens, small salt lakes, and fresh water ponds, narrow ridges, rounded hills and wide-spread plains. For the whole of the 980 miles the grass was green and abundant. This is the land for stock-farms—for horses especially. Horses are kept out all the year on the plains north of Fort Pitt, which is the most northern point I have reached yet. At the above Fort I saw over 800 horses and colts that would have had an admiring crowd around them at Belleville. The cost of keeping these for a year is the board and wages of one man and two boys. This country is all suited for

pasture, but not all for wheat. Still great quantities can be and are raised, where tried. The crops here are later than usual owing to the wet season.— Barley was cut last year on the twelfth of August, this year on the 26th. Hudson's Bay Company's men say that wheat is a sure crop nine times out of ten at Edmonton, where I now write, and which is over 300 miles north of the frontier. The Blackfoot country is south of this, and has a much better climate.— The reason given for so little attention being given to agricultural pursuits, is that the Indians steal the crops when growing. The poor fellows don't see it in that way, they say, 'You take our buffalo; we take your potatoes, all fair.' There is no Saskatchewan valley. All the rivers and creeks of the country run in deep narrow gorges, cut out of the drift clay by the waters. I saw none under two hundred feet in depth, many much deeper. The Saskatchewan is crooked and eats into the bank on one side and leaves an interval on the other side, which may extend back a few yards or a quarter of a mile. This is its valley. From 300 to 400 feet above its bed is the level of the steppe or plain. There are a number of miners at work on the river bar above here. Report says that they are making large profits, but I doubt the truth of these stories. Gold washing can be carried on here for four months in the year—two in spring, before the water rises and two after it falls. The gold is as fine as flour. A good industrious man can make very fair wages. A miner told me that if a Chinaman knew of these diggings they would be here in thousands. They do not yield enough to pay white men for their labor. I have packed up to-day a few specimens of coal and iron ore, which I intend to show Prof. Bell before I give a decided opinion about them. The coal, in this vicinity, has been used in the forge for many years, but there are many conflicting statements respecting its value. From what I can make out it is deficient in heating power, being better suited for heating small bars than large ones. The seam I took my specimens from was about two feet thick, and immediately above was a deposit of what I took to be bog iron ore, of over fifteen feet thick. In many places both north and south of this, there are beds of coal exposed in the river banks over twenty feet thick. There is no doubt of this, as it is the universal testimony of the people. That there are immense deposits of coal over a great extent of the country there can be no denying, but of what value this coal is for heating purposes has yet to be shown. Iron ore is likewise in abundance, but its value has not been properly appreciated by Canadians. I think the day will yet come when large smelting works will be erected at this very place, and the iron and coal of the country be used in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The conceptions of the people of Ontario regarding this country must be greatly enlarged. You think Fort Garry is an out-of-the-way place, but it is merely the entrance to this wonderful land—a land formerly teeming with animal life, but now almost without inhabitant. The buffalo and the Indians are fast disappearing; soon their names will be all that is left to tell the tale of their existence. Day after day we rode over plains whitened with the bones of the buffalo, and listened to anecdotes regarding their destruction, which caused the blood to boil in my veins at the wanton butchery of the poor harmless animals. Think of men calling themselves Christians, slaughtering them by hundreds—not for the sake of their flesh—not for their hides, nor for any other purpose than merely the desire to slay. A few years more and this will be over—tens of thousands are being slaughtered needlessly every year, and every year the droves are becoming less. Small-pox and fire-water are doing their work amongst the Indians, and the two will dispose of them about the same time the buffalo ceases to exist."

Mary Booth nor Marion Hatland can lay claim to handsome faces, though they are splendid specimens of cultured women, while Mary Clammer Ames is just as pleasing in features as her writings are graceful and popular.

Buried Alive.

For some time past the work of removing the remains of the departed from the old Roman Catholic burying ground to the new cemetery, has been going quietly on, and nothing more than might be expected under the circumstances occurred until the other day.— The sacred ashes have been reverently taken from their narrow beds and removed by the hands of the loving friends to the new city of the dead. Affecting incidents have naturally occurred, and some scenes bordering on the revolting have been witnessed in the old cemetery. Recently buried bodies have been unaccounted for, and eyes might gaze upon their features for a last time, before covering them with the sod again. One such incident, of a startling nature occurred last Tuesday. A gentleman who was engaged in removing the remains of some of his deceased relatives, was asked by an acquaintance, who was similarly engaged, to assist him in lifting a coffin from a grave. He did so, and the lid was taken off. To the horror of the small body of spectators who gathered around it, they discovered that the body (which was that of an uncle of the gentleman that was removing it,) had been disturbed in the coffin. It was terribly contorted, as if the deceased had died in great agony. The face wore an expression of intense pain and horror, the arms were drawn up as high as the coffin would admit, and the head was twisted round to the shoulders, from which the flesh had apparently been gnawed by the struggling man. Sickened by the horrid sight, the spectators drew back from the coffin, and looked speechlessly into each other's eyes. Not a word was spoken, but there was not a man present who did not feel that the deceased had been buried alive—probably while in a trance—and had awakened only to perish in his living tomb. The coffin was closed again and taken to the new cemetery where it was decently interred. Every precaution was taken to hush up the affair, but it has got abroad and we now publish it without giving names.—Ottawa Citizen.

Great Fire in Boston.

(Special Telegrams to the Free Press.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 14th.

A fire broke out in Boston on Saturday evening at 9.30, in the upper story of a large granite building, corner of Summer and Kingston Streets. There was little wind at the time, but the extreme height of the building rendered the fire inaccessible. The engines not being promptly on hand a second, third and fourth alarm was sounded, but there was great delay in bringing up the engines, owing to the horse disease, the engines having to be drawn by hand. A west wind soon set in, and the fire spread with fearful rapidity, jumping from roof to roof. The district on fire was the heart of the dry goods part of the city, and the buildings of granite were called fire proof, but they were swept away like the most flimsy buildings at Chicago a year ago. At 10 p. m. it had extended the entire length of Winthrop Square; and Buber block, which cost \$2,000,000, was a mass of ruin.

The fire raged until mid-day Sunday, when it was gotten under. Crowds came from all the surrounding towns.

The loss is estimated at between \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000, about half insured. The wool, hide and dry goods interests of the city were the principal losers. There is not a single wool or leather house left.

At midnight Sunday the fire broke out near the original starting point, but was soon subdued, though a panic took place. The English Insurance companies are the heaviest losers. Preparations for rebuilding will immediately commence.

There is no suffering compared with the Chicago calamity, though the loss in proportion will not fall far short.

The following are the great boundaries of the conflagration:—The whole length of both sides of Summer Street, across Federal and nearly down to Drake's wharf. Thence, in nearly a direct line, to the foot of Foot Hill, along Hamilton and Battery it marched, to Kilby Street, as far as Lyndall and Central Streets, and from Milk to Summer and Washington Streets. Within these boundaries, nearly seventy acres, every building is consumed.

Secretary Boutwell has intimated that he will use all the power of the U. S. Treasury to prevent a crisis.

It is a fact that a telegraph clerk in London, who was engaged on a wire to Berlin, formed an acquaintance with, and an attachment for, a female clerk who worked on the same wire in Berlin; that he made a proposal to her, and that she accented him without having seen him. They were married, and the marriage resulting from their electric affinity is supposed to have turned out as well as those in which the sources are more apparently concerned. This is a hint which we hope will not be lost upon the telegraph young ladies and gentlemen. Counting by electricity must be a thrill of joy, except one end turns on the electricity too strong.

A million dollars in gold weigh two tons.

A man residing near Strathroy was the recipient of a family ticket to a concert. It was contained in a blank envelope. The ticket was used, and the family returned to find that their home had been entered by burglars in their absence.

Under the new English law relating to the property of married women, the earnings of married women are to be declared their own property, and deposited in savings banks at their separate property. Personal and freehold property coming to a married woman is her own. A married woman may effect a policy of insurance on her own life, or that of her husband for her separate use, and a husband may insure his life for the benefit of his wife and children. Husbands are not to be liable for the debts of their wives before marriage; and, if the wives have separate property they can be sued.

A UNIQUE MARRIAGE.—On the confines of the shore of Jersey reside a happy couple who conceived the idea that a marriage was an absolute necessity in the premises. A minister was invited to perform the nuptial service who on entering the rustic home, encountered a comely maiden, neatly clad in home spun and with sleeves rolled up engaged in the commendable occupation of churning butter. The rev. gentleman told the lass the object of his visit and mission, she promptly gave him to know that she was one of the parties interested, and going to the door, called Rufus, who was ploughing in a neighboring field. He obeyed the willing summons, and, with Amanda Jane, stood up ready to be benched together for life's journey. "But," says the reverend sire, "it is customary to have a witness," whereupon Amanda Jane went into an adjoining room, and drew in a cradle, containing as chabby and as ruddy-a-faced baby as ever graced a dwelling or delighted a mother's heart. The clergyman was satisfied with the tiny witness, the point being evident, and transparent, and a smile lit up his countenance and he bit his lip as he commenced the marriage ceremony.

There is no longer any doubt as to the discovery of diamond fields in southwestern Colorado and Arizona. Several packages of stones have passed through Denver, and after reaching San Francisco, have been proved to contain diamonds of the first water, with other precious stones. A company of one hundred men is organized there, who will start fully equipped and provisioned for a six month's prospecting tour. Another diamond district has been found in Colorado, nearly west of Denver, on the proposed extension of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway. An engineer's party under Mr. W. H. Pugh, Chief Engineer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, left Pueblo on Sept. 3rd, following the Arkansas River and Tennessee Creek to the head waters of Piney River, down Piney, Grand, White and Cintah Rivers, and reached Salt Lake City, October 16. While passing over that portion of the route indicated by the Piney and Uintah Rivers, the Engineers were attracted by the brilliancy of the stones found in this region, and, without suspicion of their being diamonds, quite a number were gathered as specimens. After arriving at Salt Lake City, and hearing of the Arizona diamonds, their specimens were produced and tested, and proved to be genuine diamonds.

The Victoria (V. I.) Standard says:—The veins of silver ore which lie close to the town of Hope, on the Fraser River, appear to be creating considerable excitement in San Francisco and among those who are interested in the respective mines. There are at the present time, two companies, so far as we can learn, the Van Bramer and the Eureka. The Eureka, the first discovered and from which the samples have been taken to be assayed in San Francisco, is the smaller of the two, yet a fourth of the mine is about to change hands in California for \$150,000, or at the rate of \$500,000 for the whole. The lode can be seen running up the face of the mountains, 400 feet high. So much for the Eureka, which is the property of Messrs. Moody, Dietz & Co., of Burrard Inlet. These gentlemen have such a hope of the wealth to be obtained from the new investment, that their lumber and steamboat business falls into insignificance beside it. We will now write what we have heard of the Van Bramer mine. Mr. Dietz, we believe is the discoverer of this also. The vein of this mine can be traced up the side of a mountain for 4,000 feet, and it is from four to fifteen feet wide. Then the question arises what should be the value of this claim. Six million dollars might be an estimate in accordance with the price set upon the Eureka. The wealth of this region will be fabulous if all that is talked of these veins be the half of it true. Mr. Bowie as mining expert has gone up to report on behalf of San Francisco capitalists, not with regard to the quality of the ore, for its value is already established, but gone to make an inspection with regard to the quantity of the mineral which can be had. We have already intimated that the quantity is unlimited. We should not be surprised to witness next spring sufficient traffic for a second line of steamboats between this day and Hope and Yale, created from the product of these wonderful silver discoveries."

AREXCEL language and culture inc. 10th Anniversary Join the celebration! A service agency dedicated to the betterment of life through advanced education and training in the areas of culture, language and arts. On Dec. 1 & 2, 1997 at 8:00 p.m., the historical bilingual theatre production "Les Bois Brûlés" at College St. Boniface. Starting in 1998: a French reading club, "un cercle littérature" and spécial immersion Saturdays for teachers of French. Unique Abroad programs in France and Latin America to travel and learn through a "Total Language Experience". All-year-round tailor-made private or semi-private training sessions and translation services in all major languages. AREXCEL language and culture inc. 385 St. Mary Avenue, Winnipeg, Mb R3C 0N1 Ph. 957-5441 or Fax 772-3140 E-mail arexcel@pangea.ca

The Manitoba Free Press.

"FARMER IN TRADE.—LIBERTY IN RELIGION.—BOYCOTT IN CIVIL RIGHTS."

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1872.

"By particular request," as the show bills say, we republish two articles...

Our Railroad Interests. We have been shown a letter from George L. Becker, Esq., President of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad...

Mr. Jay Cooke, financial agent of the Northern Pacific, in a circular dated Nov. 2nd, makes the following statements:—

"A temporary misunderstanding between the St. Paul and Pacific and its fiscal agents in Holland, as to the exact conditions governing the negotiation of further bonds, added to the near approach of winter has led to a temporary cessation of work on the St. Vincent branch of the St. Paul and Pacific, but it is fully expected that all obstacles will be shortly removed, and the small remaining amount of work completed in early spring.

"Of course, this has nothing to do with the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad—work on which is rapidly progressing, both in Dakota and Washington Territories."

Postponing until our next issue discussion of our southern railroad communications, we now propose to call attention to the necessity of immediately commencing work on the Canada Pacific Railroad in Manitoba, and completing the section from Red River to the head of steamboat navigation on Lake Manitoba next summer.

We are informed, and believe, that the Northern Pacific is nearly finished to the Missouri River, through the Territory of Dakota, or nearly 500 miles from Duluth, and that steamboats will ply next summer from the present terminus on the Missouri River to Fort Benton. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, to prevent a diversion of the Saskatchewan trade from Edmonton House to Fort Benton, and even from Carlton House to Fort Union, that a railroad from Fort Garry to Lake Manitoba, and a line of steamers through Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis and the River Saskatchewan, should be in operation simultaneously, or by the close of the ensuing season.

We assume that the connection hence northward to the American lines of railroads will not be neglected in the meantime. But we are constrained on account of limited space to defer the consideration of that topic.

An Immigration Deputation.

Our Province has lately been visited by Mr. Warkentin, a gentleman who is one of a deputation sent to America by the members of a sect known as the Menonites (who are now residing in Southern Russia, in the neighborhood of Odessa and Sebastopol), with a view of finding a desirable location of a colony of their fellow believers. The circumstances which prompted the intended exodus from Russia are these:—The Menonites are a German religious sect, who entertain much the same belief with our Quakers, and one of the tenets of their faith prohibits them from taking part in military or warlike matters. About seventy years ago the Czar of Russia succeeded in inducing them to leave their native land and take up their abode in his dominions, under the promise that they would be exempt from military duty, but the result of the late Franco-Prussian war has induced the Russian

authorities to adopt the Prussian mode of military training, which compels every man over a certain age to serve in the army for a specified number of years. The Menonites were given ten years—of which two have already passed—to fall in with this idea or leave the country. They chose the latter alternative, and hence the deputation. When the deputation left Russia, however, it was still an unsettled question whether the Menonites would not be obliged to perform military duties during the coming eight years, and in the event of a decision being rendered that they shall be obliged to do so, a very extensive immigration may be looked for forthwith. The numerical strength of the sect is in the neighborhood of 40,000, and all these will, in a very few years, find homes on this side of the Atlantic, where their religious convictions exempt them from the distasteful occupation of warfare. The deputation had visited the Western States, and were on their way home, under the impression that they had seen all of the new world which was open to them, when they called on Mr. Schantz, at Berlin, Ontario, where a large number of the same sect have for many years been located. The facts were communicated to the Dominion Government, and Mr. Schantz received instructions from Mr. Pope, Minister of Immigration, to take the deputation, or a part of it, to see the great North-West. Messrs. Warkentin and Schantz arrived here about two weeks since, and accompanied by Messrs. Wagner, P.L.S., and Hart, Deputy Inspector of Surveys, made a tour of the Province, and returned on Thursday last, amply satisfied that they had found the place, above all others suited for the purpose. In the report of Mr. Warkentin are set forth many reasons why this country is preferable to the Western States. He also expresses himself agreeably disappointed and surprised at the quality and quantity of the cereals, roots, and vegetables grown here, which, he avers, are incomparably superior to anything he had previously seen. When it is remembered that the south of Russia has been classed as the great wheat growing country of the world, the value of his opinion on this subject will be appreciated. He infinitely prefers the light loamy soil of our higher lands to that of his own country, or anything else he has seen. The value of this prospective immigration cannot be too highly appreciated, for aside from the immediate accession of 40,000 of the most industrious and thriving people in the world, the attention which will be drawn to our country by the movement will have the effect of bringing here a great share of the steady immigration which for years has been filling up the Western States.

Dominion Lands Regulation.

In this number of the FREE PRESS we publish the almost entire Lands Act, and other regulations associated therewith. It occupies a great deal of space that might have been occupied with reading matter, perhaps more interesting to many of our readers, but we believe that nothing more generally beneficial could occupy its place. It is certain that an approach to publicity never has hitherto been given to the details. Inasmuch as all the regulations, now in force, in which the people of this country are interested are herein compiled, it would be well to preserve this paper.

The San Juan Boundary.

The decision of the Emperor William, in the matter of the San Juan Boundary question, is received with the greatest dissatisfaction by both the British and Canadian press and people. In the case of the former, the annoyance is caused from the conviction that Britain is becoming incompetent, under the present administration, to deal diplomatically with the Americans. In Canada, along with this, a great political significance is attached. On account of the relative geographical situation of San Juan to the Province of British Columbia, the losing of the latter is a matter of vital importance to Canada—and Britain—from a strategic point of view.

The North-West Council.

After nearly two years of what would seem unnecessary delay, the question of the North-West Council has come up at Ottawa. The advance report on the matter has it that the Council will consist of seven members, five English and two French; and that three of the English members are to be Donald A. Smith, M.P., M.P.P., A. G. B. Bannatyne, and Dr. Schultz, M.P.

Deficient Postal Facilities.

In our intercourse with the new settlers, we have found an almost common complaint on the want of post offices and postal facilities; and this is not without a good show of reason. The second most important place in the Province—Portage la Prairie—has but a weekly mail. In view of the amount of business transacted at that place, this service is anything but sufficient to meet the public requirements. We hope to see, and that very shortly, at least a semi-weekly mail put on the route between Winnipeg and that place. Along this route resides nearly half our entire population. But bad and all as it is for those who have deficient mail service, immeasurably worse is it for those who have none. Such is the case with a great many of our best and largest new settlements. In this fix we find Springfield and Sunnyside, Stony Mountain and Victoria, Parker's Crossing on Stinking River, and the Boyne. In each of these settlements there are permanent householders to the numbers of from fifteen to forty, varying in distances from the nearest post offices from twelve to forty miles. We understand that petitions for post offices in each of these settlements have been forwarded to Ottawa and from what we are able to learn from the local inspector, Mr. Bannatyne, we have good grounds for hoping that the petitions will shortly be acceded to. It must be as apparent to Government as to all others, that nothing has a more healthful influence in promoting settlement in a new country than good postal accommodation.

Dominion Lands Officer.

For reasons unknown to the public, Mr. McMicken, Dominion Lands Agent in this Province, has resigned. The Toronto Leader names John Canovan, of that city, as Mr. McMicken's successor. We know nothing of Mr. Canovan's qualifications, or the opposite, for the position. Of course he has rendered John A. peculiar political service—indeed, it would be too much to expect that any man would receive such an appointment who had not. However, when it comes down to the practical question, with us in Manitoba, it is a matter of minor importance what may have been the political antecedents of the Dominion Lands Agent, if so be that he possess the business capacity and a disposition to deal out substantial justice, and be of an obliging bent of mind. These are the qualifications which we esteem of especial importance for this office. The Dominion Lands regulations are rather confusing at best, and particularly so to the majority of those who come most in contact with this official. Agriculturalists are not expected to be posted in intricate business principles, wherefore it is of prime consequence, upon whomsoever Mr. McMicken's official mantle may fall, that he should be one who can, when occasion requires, come down from his "high horse" and transact business in terms familiar to those with whom it is his duty to deal. We believe a numerously-signed petition has been gotten up in favor of Mr. LaRiviere, the present chief clerk under Mr. McMicken, succeeding to the place under consideration. We are confident that a better appointment could not be made. A recent rumor has it that Col. Dennis will assume the position.



(Special Telegrams to the Free Press.)

TORONTO, November 29, 1872.

The Guitario House of Assembly will meet on the 8th January.

The Quebec Legislature have abolished dual representation.

The propeller Mary Ward has been lost near Collingwood. Eight seamen and one of the owners, Mr. Stephens, were drowned.

Tercentennial Knox celebrations have been held on a large scale throughout the Dominion. Large meetings in Montreal, Hamilton and Toronto.

At a Cabinet Council, yesterday, Manitoba appointments—Lt.-Governor and North-West Council—are said to have been made, but no names have transpired.

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of interest to six per cent.

The Welland canal is still open.

Thompson has been elected for Welland by a majority of 74. The contest was most exciting.

Gold 137. Sterling Exchange 87.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

France. PARADET Thiers has contributed 1,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers by the great fire in Boston.

Twenty-three cases of Marcellus fever, which were to be sent to the Carlista now in arms in the Spanish province of Gerona, have been seized at Perpignan by the authorities.

A shocking accident occurred in a coal mine at the village of Noceaux, in the Department of Saone-et-Loire. While the miners were at work, an explosion of fire-damp took place, causing the death of thirty-eight of the number.

A number of the regiments in garrison at Versailles have given a touching proof of their respect for and devotedness to the ex-Empress of the French, by sending her bouquets on the occasion of her giving an entertainment at Chislehurst.

The Monarchist party in the French National Assembly, despairing of the realization of their desires, have formed a coalition with the Conservative Republicans, and will unite with them in supporting a motion condemnatory of Gambetta's speech at Tours.

The Prince Napoleon has determined to commence legal proceedings for the recovery of damages to the amount of \$40,000 against the Prefect and Commissary of Police who served him with the order for his expulsion, at the residence of M. Richard, where he was on a visit at the time of his banishment from France.

The National Assembly to-day re-elected M. Creevy, President, by a vote of 462 yeas to 43 nays. General Chauzy has resigned the Chairmanship of the Left Centre, on account of his military duties. A new political combination in the Assembly is rumored. The Left Centre is reported to be meditating a rupture with the extreme Left, and a fusion with the Right Centre.

British Columbia.

The British Colonist says:—"Mr. Richardson, Geological Surveyor, returned last evening from an extended trip along the east coast of this Island and Queen Charlotte Island. He pronounces Vancouver Island the 'England of the Pacific,' so far as coal measures are concerned. A mountain of iron has been discovered in Queen Charlotte Sound. In the trip from Barclay Sound, Mr. Richardson discovered many valuable fossils among hornblende and other rock, a circumstance unknown to science before. At Horns Lake there are immense deposits of limestone, and blocks of marble of 30 cubic feet, without a crack or blemish, were found. The trip to and from Barclay Sound was performed in one week. Mr. Richardson thinks that instead of four seams of anthracite coal at Queen Charlotte Island, there exists but one seam, of the value of which he has not expressed an opinion. The weather during the season has been delightful. Ten boxes of mineral and fossiliferous specimens were brought down by Mr. Richardson, and it is proposed to exhibit them to the public shortly.

Germany.

The Crown Prince is indisposed. PRINCE Bismarck is ill. One of his physicians in Berlin has gone to Varisian to attend him.

At a meeting of the Cabinet the Emperor William presiding, it was resolved that radical reform should be initiated in the constitution of the Upper House during the current session of the Diet.

The official journals continue to intimate that the Emperor William will secure a majority in the Upper House of the Diet by appointing a sufficient number of life peers if necessary to carry the country Reform Bill.

The festivities attending the celebration of the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Saxony continue. Deputations from the army, city, Government, and diplomatic corps to day waited on the Royal pair and tendered their congratulations.

The Government has issued a Ministerial decree, commanding the German railway companies to discontinue the practice of transporting emigrants, unless full rates are paid for persons and baggage. Hitherto the railway companies have carried emigrants from the interior to the seaboard at very low rates, and baggage free, encouraging emigration. The decree is arbitrary, and obstructs emigration by increasing the difficulties in reaching seacoast.

Mexico.

By order of the Supreme Government the tariff of 1856 for importation of merchandise to the interior remain in force until 31st Dec., 1872, and privileges have been fully restored.

A LETTER from President Lardo de Tejada, and the Minister of Foreign Commission will strictly investigate complaints as to cattle-stealing, and that the Mexican Government will aid that of the United States in putting an end to all disturbances. The Mexican Government is resolved to foster internal improvements, to connect Mexico with the United States by railway, and to encourage foreign immigration.

Russia.

The Imperial Foreign Office is about to conclude treaties of commerce with three principal states of Central Asia, viz: Khokan, Bokara, and Kashgar.

Asia.

A DREAFFUL famine is reported among the people of Corea.

Great quantities of copper are being sent from Yeddo to the Corea in the nature of a peace offering.

The department of religion at Yeddo has issued a document looking towards the toleration of all believers of all creeds.

The Viceroy of Nankin is determined to punish parties engaged in kidnapping slaves on board Peruvian vessels.

Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India, is now visiting Bombay for the first time. On his arrival in the city he had a most brilliant reception. He will hold a public audience on Saturday, when many of the Indian Sovereigns and Princes will be received.

The completion of the railroad from Yokohama to Yeddo was celebrated in grand style on the 14th of October. The railroad is the first one built in Japan. The Emperor presided over the ceremonies, and passed over the road in person.

A serious mutiny broke out on the 2nd of September on board the steamer Galathea, near Singapore, caused by jealousy between the Malay and Chinese members of the crew. No one was killed.

A serious shock of earthquake took place on the 21st Sept., at Shanghai. The plains near Tientsin were again flooded with water on the 10th Sept. The water at that date was reported to be rising rapidly.

JOHN F. BAIN, Barrister and Attorney at Law, Solicitor, etc.—Office over Drayer's store, Main Street. a-1f

J. M. MACDONELL, Barrister and Attorney at Law, Winnipeg.—Office corner of Main and Notre Dame streets. a-2

WALKER & HUGGARD, Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, and Conveyancers. Office two doors south of the Court House, Winnipeg, Manitoba. D. M. WALKER. a-1f R. T. HUGGARD.

DR. TURVER begs leave to intimate to his patrons that he has removed his office to the new building, corner of Main and Notre Dame streets. The Doctor takes the present opportunity to thank his friends in Winnipeg and neighborhood for their patronage during the last two years, and hopes by strict attention to his profession, to merit a continuation of his confidence. May be consulted at all hours. a-1f

D. S. L. A. PARE & L. M. A. ROY, Physicians, Surgeons, Accoucheurs, Etc.—Office over Gingras' store, Main street. a-1f

WOOD FAIRBANKS, the distinguished Toronto Artist, from New York, Davis Hall, Winnipeg. Special attention paid to honing razors. a-1f

MEADE & KEMP, House, Sign, Fancy, and Carriage Painters, etc., Winnipeg. a-1f

HUGHES & DEVLIN, Boot and Shoemakers, Main street, Winnipeg, one door south of the Davis Hotel, are prepared to make to order all articles in their line. Repairing neatly done. a-n

PIZZOCCO CURED! M. DAVIS, Blacksmith in general, old stand, Notre Dame Street. Particular attention paid to Horse-shoeing. a-1f

DONALDSON can lend any retail store in the Dominion, on BLANK BOOKS.

ELECTRO PLATED WARE, and FINE JEWELRY at Donaldson's

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, unique designs, Bijouterie, Knickknacks, Albums, Perfumery and Hair Oils, at DONALDSON'S

OFFICE STATIONERY, of every description, at DONALDSON'S.

PICTURES and PICTURE FRAMES, in endless variety, at DONALDSON'S.

LYNE'S TAVERN, SCRATCHING RIVER, Manitoba.

WM. GALLIE respectfully informs the public that he has purchased the above House and enlarged and re-furnished the same. He now has accommodation for thirty guests, and stabling for twenty horses. His table will be always supplied with the best the country affords. Charges reasonable. Patronage from the traveling public and others solicited. a-1f

WINNIPEG CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

EMMONSON SIMS has taken the above premises, in rear of Gingras' store, and is prepared to do all sorts of Carriage work on short notice. The Blacksmithing Department will be attended to by Mr. Winkley, who will also do a general blacksmithing business. a-m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the special partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Tinmith Business at Portage la Prairie, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and parties indebted to them will pay the same to Messrs. Ashdown and McLaren.

JAMES H. ASHDOWN. W. C. WHITE.

November 2nd, 1872.

In reference to the above, Messrs. Ashdown and McLaren beg to inform the Public that they will continue to conduct the Tinmith Business at the old stand, and hope by steady perseverance, increased stock and reasonable prices, to merit the patronage of Portage la Prairie and vicinity.

ASHDOWN & McLAREN.

Portage la Prairie, Nov. 2nd, 1872.

FUR COATS.

A SMALL STOCK OF FUR COATS

FOR SALE

AT \$4 00 AND \$5 50 EACH.

W. PALMER CLAREE.

Winnipeg, Nov. 20, 1872. a-1f

FOCUS FINANCIAL GROUP your neighbourhood insurance autopac brokers. River Heights CORYDON INSURANCE 995 Corydon Ave. 475-8420. Southdale SOUTHDALÉ INSURANCE 140-115 Vermillion Rd. 254-2208. St. Boniface ASSURANCES FOREST 160 Marion St. 237-8434. inside SUPERSTORES ESSEX INSURANCE St. Anne's Rd., Portage Ave., McPhillips, Gateway autopac priority service 663-7739.

The Manitoba Free Press.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The Bachelors Ball, on Tuesday evening passed off brilliantly. Over a hundred persons were present.

J. F. Moore & Co., advertise "The Pride of the West," billiard parlor, bowling alley and saloon for sale. The business is one of best paying in Manitoba. See advertisement.

"MANITOBA GAZETTE."—This neat and spicy little paper has recently appeared in an entirely new dress. The Gazette though not quite so large as some papers, is much more valuable. Its motto might well have been "Mullum in parvo."

BROOKSIDE EMPORIUM.—By this name Mr. B. R. Ross distinguishes his large mercantile establishment in St. Andrews. Mr. Ross has one of the largest stocks ever brought to Red River. See advertisement.

F. E. KEW.—This old and familiar name to the traders of Red River will be found in the advertisement department of the FREE PRESS. Mr. Freeman, the local representative, makes a seasonal announcement, interesting to the merchants.

THANKSGIVING DAY. Thursday next, 5th prox. has been set apart by the Lieut. Governor as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the peace and plenty enjoyed by Manitoba during the year. Business will be suspended for the day, and service held in most of the churches.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.—In another column will be found the advertisement of Messrs. Marlatt & Dixon. In a short time, through shrewd buying, a thorough knowledge of business, and fairness in dealing, this firm has established a very large trade. Their business connections in the east give them immense advantages.

CHURCH ENLARGEMENT.—As one result of the rapid growth of Winnipeg the Presbyterian Church has had to be enlarged. An addition of eighteen feet has been made to its length. Another fact in this connection, is that this church, from being a mission, has resolved upon becoming self-supporting and paying a minister two thousand dollars.

COOK'S CREEK.—The friends of Mr. David Eadie, (late of Haldimand, Ont.) to the number of nearly twenty met in his house on the evening of the 23rd, to celebrate the occasion of his birth day. The evening was spent in a most agreeable manner with song and sentiment, these gatherings show the friendly feeling existing amongst the settlers of the Creek.

"A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE."—A private soldier belonging to the force now stationed in Fort Garry received, a few days ago, letters from France, informing him that he had fallen heir to the sum of 60,000 francs, or about \$12,000; the fortunate legatee immediately placed the papers in the hands of a lawyer, that his case might receive proper legal attention.

SPRINGFIELD.—The Church of England has erected a place of worship at Springfield. The building is twenty by thirty feet, and will be very comfortable when finished. Rev. Mr. Pritchard is the officiating minister. It is also the intention to establish a public school in the same place forthwith. We are told that the Presbyterians intend building a church in the Spring.

REV. MR. MATHESON.—This gentleman arrived in Manitoba last week. The Strathroy, Ontario, Age, of the 8th inst., expresses itself in this way:—"We regret to learn that Rev. Mr. Matheson, of Brockville, who preached in the Presbyterian Church here a few weeks ago, has declined the call given him to become pastor of the congregation in this town preferring an appointment in Manitoba from the Home Mission Board."

MESSRS. J. F. MOORE & Co., whose somewhat spicy advertisement appears in another column are evidently just the men to own an establishment like the "Pride of the West." Their rooms will be found to be all that is claimed for them, and a very pleasant hour can be spent in studying practical geometry or one of their "standards" or cultivating the muscles by means of a little game of ten pins.

DAVIS HOTEL.—In order to keep pace with the growing demand for amusement, the proprietor of this house has added to his establishment a perfect gem of a billiard room, where the devotees of the scientific game may find their wants in that line attended to in a highly satisfactory manner. A new bar room (which, by the way, is the most tasteful and neatly arranged affair we have seen within a good many thousand miles of here) has also been added to the house, Mr. Davis evidently intends to merit a goodly share of the patronage of those who have either a lack of amusement or a superabundance of drowsiness. In connection with the hotel a new feature in our town's progress may be found in the leader of Mr. W. Wood Fairbanks, the celebrated tonorial artist of New York, whose skill as a shavist would seduce even a modern Mahomet into the barbershop business.

POCKET-PICKING.—Last week Mr. H. Gravelly was victimized to the extent of \$180, by a financial movement of this kind. He made the fact known that he knew the numbers of two twenties which were in his pocket-book at the time, and next morning he found the purse, containing the two twenties, but no more, conveniently dropped in a place where he could not fail to discover it. This disease prevails to an alarming extent here now.

INDICATIVE.—The cash receipts at the Dominion Lands Office here, have averaged between four and five thousand dollars monthly during the season. The mania for locating claims is still unabated, and the Dominion Lands Office is actually besieged by numerous applicants, many of whom have been working in town all summer. The number of locations made daily will average about twelve, Cook's Creek seems to be the favorite locality just now.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY.—Rev. Mr. Semmens reached this place a few days ago. In a Hamilton paper of a late date we read that the Mr. Semmens, of Dundas, was ordained as a missionary of the Wesleyan Methodist Church at large to the territory of Manitoba. The Rev. Dr. Punshon preached a sermon, and conducted the services in a very impressive manner; he was able assisted by the Rev. Drs. Wood and Rice, and several of the city clergy. Those present united in wishing Mr. Semmens every success in the difficult work to which he had consecrated himself.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.—The Trustees of the Winnipeg Public School have a new school house under construction. It is being built in the vicinity of the English and Presbyterian churches, where the Hudson's Bay Company have donated a site of an acre. The building is to be 26x40 feet, ground size, with twelve foot posts. We understand it will be ready for occupancy within a month. It must be very satisfactory to the lovers of public schools, that despite a most ridiculous school law, and the opposition of a few obstructionists the Winnipeg Public School is bound to succeed.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—Philip Hussey, better known in this neighbourhood as "Shorty," made his escape from the police station, last week, whether he was retained on a committal for larceny. The day following he was re-captured on the east side of the river by Sergeant Ring. Hussey resisted arrest and in the scuffle a pistol drawn by the law officer was accidentally discharged. The ball grazed Hussey's hand and entered the calf of Ring's leg. Upon Hussey, after his capture, were found papers, which appeared to implicate one Jesse Wilson in aiding the escape. Wilson was arrested, and upon examination before a bench of magistrates was held over on a bail of \$200. The day following Wilson skeddaddled. On his road out to Pembina, he cut the telegraph wire in two or three places. Hussey has been removed to the jail at the Lower Fort. A member of the police force has been committed on a charge of assisting Hussey to escape from custody.

SELKIRK ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—This society is by no means one of the minor institutions of our goodly town, nor is it a mere nominal affair gotten up on the spur of the moment, and allowed like too many somewhat similar organizations, to pass into disuse and oblivion almost as rapidly as they rose; but a real, live association, composed of gentlemen who, beside their love for their mother country, are keenly alive to the great good that can be wrought for the benefit not only of the well-to-do Scotch immigrant, but of the unfortunate and impecunious. That the Selkirk St. Andrew's Society has not been behind its sister societies in other parts of the country is a fact patent to all who are conversant with its circumstances.—From time to time since its organization has the Scottish immigrant's heart been gladdened by means of friendly and sound advice from its members, and no inconsiderable pecuniary assistance has been rendered to the needy son and daughter of the land of the leal, and when Chicago's great trial by fire occurred, making thousands homeless and penniless, our St. Andrew's Society contributed the sum of \$212 for their relief. The generosity, high standing, and general bonhomie of the members of our St. Andrew's Society render it worth more than a passing notice. It has now one hundred and twenty-five members, and there is every reason to believe that before the new year opens this number will be very materially increased, thus putting the society on an equal footing, as regards numerical strength, with such places as Chicago, Boston, St. Louis and Milwaukee. This, (St. Andrew's,) evening, at half-past seven, the society holds its annual meeting at the Court House, when the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place, and other important business be transacted; and on the evening of Tuesday next the anniversary dinner will be given at Drever Hall. The management of the dinner is in good hands, and what with the good cheer which we know will be produced, and the acknowledged entertaining abilities of the members, we can confidently prognosticate an extremely happy and joyous occasion.

Thermometer Readings.

The following are the readings of the thermometer for the week ending today, as taken by Mr. James Stewart, official meteorological reporter at Winnipeg for the Canadian Government:—

Table with 3 columns: Day, Max., Min. Saturday 23... 23° 9° Sunday 24... 18° 7° Monday 25... 17° 7° Tuesday 26... 15° -24 Wednesday 27... -9 -30 Thursday 28... -3 -25 Friday 29... -2 -13

EXPLANATORY NOTE.—"Maximum" is the highest and "Minimum" the lowest extreme of the day. The sign minus (-) signifies below zero. A number having no sign, but that of degree (°) attached, signifies above zero.

Public School Teachers' Examination.

The result of the general examination of teachers for the Protestant schools of the Province, which was held at Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie on Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 4th and 5th, is as follows:—

FIRST CLASS.—Grade A, none. Grade B, none. Grade C, Elizabeth Whimster, Peter Moodie.

SECOND CLASS.—Grade A, Daniel Budge, Robert Fletcher. Grade B, none. Grade C, Francis Gillmore, Thomas Bunn.

THIRD CLASS.—Grade A, Alexander Clouston, William Gerrond. Grade B, none. Grade C, J. H. Bell, F. Knipe, John Kipping, Annie Frances, Thomasina Gerrond.

Signed, R. RUPERT'S LAND, } Examining Com- W. CYPRIAN PINKHAM, } mittee. Winnipeg, 11th Nov. 1872.

Gazette Announcements.

To be Deputy Sheriff for the Electoral District of Provencher:—Joseph Lemay, Esquire. To be Deputy Sheriff for the Electoral District of Lisgar:—Thomas Bunn, Esquire. To be Commissioner for taking affidavits for each of the Electoral Districts of the Province:—Daniel Carey, Esquire. To be Superintendent of the Public Works of the Province:—Victor Beaupre, Esquire. To be Pound-keeper for St. Francois Xavier West, in place of Magnus Birston, Esquire, resigned:—Pierre Thibert, Esquire. To be Pound-keeper for Kildonan:—James Inkster, Esquire, in place of Robert McBeath, junr., resigned. The resignation of Magnus Birston as Justice of the Peace, is accepted. To be a Justice of the Peace for the Province of Manitoba:—Gilbert McMicken, Esquire. To be a Member of the Board of School Commissioners, Protestant Section:—The Reverend Robert Machray, Bishop of Rupert's Land, in place of the Venerable the Archdeacon McLenn, resigned. To be a Justice of the Peace for the County of Marquette:—Edward Field, Esquire, White Mud River. To be Sub-Chief of Police:—Richard Power. To be Clerk of the County Court of Selkirk:—Frank Clarke, Esquire. To be Clerk of the County Court of Marquette:—Maurice J. J. Lowman, Esquire. To be Clerk of the County Court of Provencher:—Joseph Turreno, Esquire. To be Clerk of the County Court of Lisgar:—Thomas Norquay, Esquire.

OUR NEW SETTLEMENTS.

Magnificence of the country—Prosperity and prospects of the Settlers. According to promise we continue a brief description of the new settlements. Now taking those in

THE WESTERN PART OF THE PROVINCE.

The traveller as he pursues his western journey from Winnipeg, along the Assiniboine, would say that all the land which meets the eye is good farming land. It would all, even the worst of it,—be called good land in Ontario. But it is only upon reaching Poplar Point that he begins to see the best of it. The land stretching from Poplar Point to Rat Creek and from the river Assiniboine to Lake Manitoba can not be excelled by that to be found, in any country, for agricultural purposes. We speak confidently as it is not only our opinion, but that of the surveyors who have traversed it all; as well as practical men, who have viewed the wheat fields of California, the extensive plains of Australia and the wide spreading prairies of the Western States.

THE RIVER LOTS FROM POPLAR POINT TO PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

were occupied about ten years ago by native inhabitants from the Red River Settlement below Winnipeg, some of whom have sold out to Canadians, and Hudson's Bay employees.

THE LAND OUTSIDE OF THE RIVER LOTS, is rapidly filling up. There is a good deal of feeling expressed about the unoccupied land between the Assiniboine and Lake Manitoba. It appears that the native population of Poplar Point, High Bluff, and Portage la Prairie, last year, selected this land as their claim, or what is termed the half-breed grant. In 1871, they are told they can have it: in 1872, the same authority says they cannot have it; therefore they are dissatisfied. Immigrants were told to pick on any unoccupied land and they would be protected. They do so, make improvement on it, go to the office to have it recorded, and are told they cannot have it. It is bought and paid for by men in Ontario. Consequently they are dissatisfied. The inference is that the best of the land is being sold to Ontario capitalists, who will let it lie unimproved for years, till it rises in price, thereby hindering the progress of the settlement: hence the feeling. A good deal of BUSINESS IS DONE AT POPLAR POINT.

There are three stores kept by Messrs Lowman, Hastie and Taylor respectively. There is one tavern kept by Mr. Tait; and one wind-mill. It also possesses a church, (English) and a school. Going west about six or seven miles we come to HIGH BLUFF where there is another English Church, a Wesleyan Church, and a school. There is likewise a good general store kept by Mr. Drummond, and a blacksmith's shop, by Mr. Halcyon. There are two steam saw mills here and both kept busy. This is a good settlement. There is much good farming done here, Messrs. Howie, Alcock and Delworth, each, thrashed over a thousand bushels of grain this year. The native population are an honest, industrious and intelligent class of people. There are few or none but what can both read and write, and some of them are even liberally educated. They manifest great interest in the education of their children; and are proud to say that one of themselves holds the high position of Minister of Public Works. Large numbers of Canadians are settling in the neighborhood; and there is room for lots more. Six miles further west is Portage la Prairie, the great western business centre. It will receive attention in our next issue.

THE LIMITED POSTAGE FACILITIES. Accorded the western portion of the Province are esteemed a grievance. A weekly mail is all at present has. All portions of the community feel this as a great inconvenience.

Births.

STALKER.—At Headingly on the 25th inst., the wife of Mr. Robert Stalker of a daughter.

POISON.—On the 24th instant, at Kildonan, the wife of Mr. Alexander Poison of a daughter.

Marriages.

ASHDOWN.—Allen, at Poplar point, on the 24th inst., by Rev. Gilbert Cook, Jas H. Ashdown, Esq., J. P. of Winnipeg, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Jas Allen, Esq., of Portage la Prairie.

Deaths.

DAVIS.—In Winnipeg on the 16th inst., Susan Augusta, wife of Mr. R. A. Davis, aged 23 years.

McDONALD.—In Winnipeg on the 20th inst., Isabella, wife of Mr. William McDonald, aged 36 years and 6 months.

WELLMAN.—At St. John's on the 18th inst., Elizabeth, wife of John Wellman, aged 37 years.

TAIT.—At Kildonan on the 16th inst., William Tait, Esq.

Deceased was born in Orkney in 1793, came to America in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1812, and settled in Red River in 1823, where he has resided ever since. He was very much respected by all classes of the community, and throughout his career was held up as an example of piety and uprightness. He was, without a man of superior ability. He leaves a large and respectable family to mourn the loss of the best of parents.

DAVIS HOTEL.

The proprietor of this First Class Hotel has much pleasure in announcing to the public that he has lately added

A COMMODIOUS BILLIARD-HALL,

75 by 30 feet, which has been

ELEGANTLY FITTED UP WITH ALL THE MODERN CONVENIENCES

of a First Class Billiard Hall. The Tables, of which there are Six, are the

CELEBRATED 4 BY 9 BRUNSWICKS

which are rapidly superseding all others throughout the United States and Canada, while the cues, cue-racks, balls and the whole paraphernalia of the game are gotten up regardless of expense, and in the

MOST MODERN AND ARTISTIC STYLE

As a steady and powerful light is a paramount adjunct of the game, the proprietor has taken great pains to procure a light which is now superseding gas in some of the cities, and which will be found to be all that is desirable.

THE NEW BAR ROOM

Has been fitted up in a style which thoroughly eclipses anything of the kind in the West, and contains the choicest brands of

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.,

Which, together with careful and obliging attendants, will render the Davis Hotel a favorite with the Manitoba and travelling public. a-1f

F. E. KEW,

28 FENCHURCH ST., LONDON, ENGLAND,

Purchases Teas, Wines and Spirits, Groceries, Clothing, Blankets, Prints and Dry Goods of every variety, for the Merchants and Traders of Manitoba, at the cheapest markets in England and on the best possible terms.

His resident Agent in Winnipeg is MR. J. FREEMAN, Who is to be found at his office and sample room over Messrs. Gingras' store a-1f

J. FREEMAN,

Agent for Mr. F. E. KEW, of London, England, Respectfully informs the Merchants of Manitoba that his

SUMMER SAMPLES ARE NOW READY

for inspection at his Sample Room, over Messrs. Gingras' store in Winnipeg.

They consist of a greater assortment than ever, and he hopes to be favored with large orders, which if given at an early date, the goods will arrive in Winnipeg before the new 15 per-cent. duties can come in force. a-1f

OYSTERS.

C. B. MALBY'S Celebrated Baltimore Oysters received daily by express. For sale by A. N. CARPENTER, Agent for Manitoba a-1f

PRIDE OF THE WEST

The enterprising and gentlemanly proprietors of this

MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT

Wish it to be distinctly understood that, notwithstanding the fact that they could make more money by importing and running cheap and small-sized Billiard Tables, and knowing that the course they have pursued will bear better than the one just indicated, have at an

IMMENSE EXPENSE FITTED UP THEIR

BILLIARD PARLORS

with the Standard Tables. At the "Pride of the West" the gentle Cueist will find

NO CHEAP YANKEE TABLES,

Reminding him of a barn door in a gilt frame:

NO SMALL-SIZED TABLES,

Running the game out too soon for the money:

NO WIRE CUSHIONS,

Which counteract all the "side" which he can contrive to get on his ball; but the

GENUINE STANDARD TABLES

With Phelan & Colender's Patent Cushion.

The enterprising and gentlemanly proprietors of this, the Best Establishment of the kind would remind the public that their Billiard Room is

THE LARGEST THIS SIDE OF CHICAGO:

That they are the first and only importers of good tables; that their

BOWLING ALLEYS

Are the first and only ones in the country; that they laid the first Sidewalk in the city, and that they always intend to be FIRST in their line.

THEIR FIRST-CLASS CITY BAR

Is well stocked with Genuine Liquors that do not taste of Red River water; also choice Cigars. a-1f J. F. MOORE & CO.

W. PALMER CLARKE

Has now a Large Stock of

HEAVY ENGLISH BLANKETS

WHITE, RED AND BLUE.

CANADIAN BLANKETS.

HEAVY LINED BED QUILTS:

RAILWAY RUGS.

Winnipeg, Nov. 1872. a-1f

FOR SALE,

The premises known as

"THE PRIDE OF THE WEST,"

consisting of the

BUILDING, LOT, BILLIARD TABLES, BOWLING ALLEYS, BAR AND FIXTURES,

and whole out-fitted and good-will of the business at present conducted by J. F. Moore & Co.

The building is located in the most central and business part of Winnipeg, and is 100 feet by 41 feet, built last spring, and thoroughly finished and fitted for the business. The Bar, elegantly fitted up, is 41 feet by 20. The Billiard Room is 80 by 25 feet, is neatly and comfortably furnished, and contains six first class, almost new, standard tables, with Phelan & Colender's patent cushion. The Bowling Alley (double) is 80 by 16 feet, and is in complete running order. The size of the lot is 125 by 50 feet.

The establishment is now and has been doing a first class business.

For particulars and terms apply to, or address,

J. F. MOORE & CO., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

POPLAR POINT

CARRIAGE & WAGGON FACTORY

And BLACKSMITH SHOP

ROSE & LEACOCK

Have started a Carriage Shop at Poplar Point, where they are prepared to supply the people of that vicinity, and surrounding country, with

LIGHT WAGGONS,

BUGGIES,

CUTTERS, &c.,

Which, for Material and Style of Workmanship, are second to none in the Province. All work warranted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special attention given to Horse-shoeing and general blacksmithing.

In connection with the above

C. H. MACABE will execute Carriage, and all sorts of plain and ornamental painting in the highest style of the art. a-1f

Collège universitaire de Saint-Boniface Manitoba's Only French University

WINNIPEG.

Size, Growth, and Development of the Metropolis of Manitoba and the North-West.

A very general desire being felt to know the exact increase of the population of Winnipeg this summer, many estimates and speculative guesses have been made, based upon all kinds of random hypotheses. It is apparent that our town has grown very materially in every respect. In fact judging from the ordinary indications of commerce, transportation, hotel patronage, house building, etc., to such an extent as few others can boast. As in the affairs of individuals, so it is in that of communities, important to "know thyself," so that all classes may correctly arrange their calculations for future operations; therefore we have endeavored to furnish our readers with an exact account of the various statistics relating to the second year of the real life of this, the future metropolis of the great North-West. It will be well first to note

THE POPULATION

of the town in round numbers, as taken by regular enumeration at intervals of a year. Thus we will find it to have been three hundred in the fall of 1870; and again we find it to have increased to seven hundred in the fall of 1871, or an addition of four hundred persons. This first day of November a careful enumeration shows

A POPULATION OF 1467,

or, in round numbers, making a very small allowance for omissions, fifteen hundred, showing an increase of eight hundred persons during the past year. Of the fourteen hundred and sixty-seven we find ten hundred and nineteen males and four hundred and forty-eight female, a disparity noticeable, at first, in most western towns, and is here explained by the fact that few immigrants are accompanied by their families, for whom they first secure a home and then return or send, as well as because so large a proportion is made up of young men, who left the crowded family homestead to take part in the vast lottery of this territory, where

THE GREAT CITIES AND PROVINCES OF THE FUTURE

furnish the field for competition. This surplus of males frequently gives rise to inconvenience. Young men mourn over the lack of society, and families coming from Canada sometimes find their female members in great demand, and likely

YOUNG WOMEN ARE SNATCHED OFF

despite the tears and lamentations of parents or employers, almost realizing again Tom Hood's anecdote of an offer of marriage made from the Australian coast, through a speaking trumpet, to a vessel approaching with young ladies on board. One gentleman, after giving large inducements to attract a favorite servant to accompany his family from Ontario, had to hand her over to an ex-volunteer on the third day after her arrival. A Nova Scotian tailor, lately arrived, who bid fair in a few weeks to accumulate more than the expenses of his immigration, from the assistance given by his daughters towards the habituating of his overflow of patrons, suddenly finds one of his animated sewing machines rushing off to stitch exclusively for a young Canadian, whom she had first seen only a few days before. Another family, just arrived, trusting one of its daughters out at service in a doctor's family, is surprised to find her demanding permission to engage, for life service, with another lonely Canadian. Another,

THE ONLY SOLACE OF A LONE MOTHER DESERTS HER

for the home of a thriving mechanic almost as soon as they had set up house-keeping. These are only samples of many instances, coming under our notice, of the hardship resulting to susceptible female immigrants from the long seclusion of our numerous bachelor inhabitants from a family circle. In taking the

NUMBER OF HOUSES

erected during the building season of the past year by to the first of November, those of a permanent character, and those so nearly completed as to ensure their fitness for occupancy before winter closes in, were included; of which there are, of stores, dwellings and warehouses of one story, thirty-four; of one and a half stories, thirty-three; of two stories, fifty-six; and of two and a half stories, one; total, one hundred and twenty-four—equal to the total number of buildings within the same limits one year ago. In addition to those we find

UNDER CONTRACT,

to be built as far as possible this season, and completed as early as possible next spring, one brick hotel of three stories, and to contain one hundred rooms, for A. M. Brown; the Canadian Pacific Hotel, of three stories, ninety feet frontage, and containing one hundred rooms, to be built of brick, for Messrs. Davis, Tait, and McKay; a brick warehouse of two and a half stories, and a brick residence of two stories, for Dr. Schultz; a frame store and dwelling of two stories, for Mr. Henderson; a frame store and dwelling for Mr. Northgrave; and twenty-five residences for the Hudson's Bay Company, of the same class as the fourteen already erected. Besides, there are many others of which it was impossible to obtain the particulars. There remains to be mentioned the Receiver General's office, Custom House and Post office, to be

erected for the Dominion Government; each of which are to be built of brick and stone at an average cost of \$16,000 each, and commenced as early as spring opens next season. Though the number of new buildings must be considered enormous, and probably bears a larger proportion to the population than in any town or city anywhere, yet comparatively few of them were commenced previous to the first of August owing to the great scarcity of labor and material—a want that has yet been only partially supplied.—Some idea of the

ACTIVITY IN BUILDING OPERATIONS

during the latter part of the season may be gained from one instance—that of Mr. Stewart's store and dwelling on Garry street, which was commenced on the 1st of October and delivered over, ready for occupation, on the 1st of November, and though so hastily erected is one of the most complete and elegant stores in town, doing great credit to the ability of the contractor, Mr. Maxwell, late of Montreal and Chicago. Mr. Maxwell was the first, in the cases of Mr. Stewart's and Dr. O'Donnell's stores, to introduce a light and elegant style of architecture. As

REGULAR MECHANICS ARE VERY SCARCE, farmers, laborers, and greenhorns generally, have to be crowded into the ranks, and employers are not apt to criticize too closely the finish of a joint, or the smoothness of a surface of paint: which, though a disadvantage, of course, furnished

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT

to many immigrants who arrived too late to work their claims this season. Although we found

WAGES

varying according to circumstance and place, the average will be found as follows: for carpenters, \$3 50; bricklayers and masons, \$4 00; painters, \$3 50; laborers, \$2 50. These rates of wages, though higher perhaps than ruling anywhere else, are

NOT THE ONLY ADVANTAGE

resulting to those classes over a residence in the older states or provinces, where the value of land has gone beyond the limits of a poor man's earnings.—Here the sober and industrious may, with the savings of a month or so, secure the purchase of a lot by a first payment, and in a few months have a home of his own; when, having become, for the first time, perhaps,

AN OWNER OF THE SOIL,

he is a different person, and realizing that he can as easily gather rent from another as save his own, he kindles with the brilliant prospect of the future, and bends all his energies to save and accumulate. In our peregrinations we met instances where parties having bought lots on the Ross, Dreyer, and Schultz properties, and erected comfortable houses with their own hands, thereby

SAVING RENT

to an amount of very large percentage on the sum invested, besides being offered in one case fifty, in another forty, and another thirty-seven pounds for the land (exclusive of buildings), bought a few months ago for twenty. Choice

LOTS MAY BE BOUGHT TO-DAY,

near the centre of trade, for prices ranging from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars, quite as low as asked for the same class of property in such towns as Moorhead, Pembina, St. Cloud, Windsor, Cobourg, Prescott, or St. Johns, with not half the present or prospective advantages. While on this subject, with all disposition to give

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

credit for a great degree of liberality and enterprise, we must charge them with having retarded the growth of Winnipeg very materially the past season by holding their property at very high prices, and almost impossible terms of purchase for the majority, while the

OTHER LARGE LANDHOLDERS

have sold largely to the laboring population at reasonable prices. This article may be concluded by giving the

MARKET RATES.

as far as they could be obtained where the supply is so irregular and uncertain. In Winnipeg wheat brings \$1.25; oats \$1.00; barley \$1.10; potatoes 62c; onions 62 00; carrots 75c; turnips 50c; beets 75c; hay \$7 to \$8 per ton; butter 30c; eggs 30c; beef 12c; lamb 12c; veal 20c; pork 20c; fresh fish about 5c per lb. At Portage la Prairie, about sixty miles west, wheat \$1.10; oats \$1.10; barley 75c; potatoes 30c; onions \$1.50; carrots 30c; turnips 25c; butter 25c; eggs 25c.

BOARD

ranges from \$5 00 to \$9 00 per week; though many young men save money by boarding themselves in hired rooms or temporary places erected by themselves.

A RESIDENT OF Duxbury, Vt., named Charles Marshall, has succeeded in electing a lizard from his stomach which measures three and a half inches in length. For several years he has been a constant sufferer—as the doctors supposed—from consumption; but, although many remedies were tried, his case seemed utterly hopeless. However, since the lizard has come forth, a decided improvement has been noticed; the appetite begins to be natural again, and there is now a certainty of his speedy recovery.

OTTAWA wholesale merchants give their employees Saturday half holidays.

OUR NEW SETTLEMENTS. Magnificence of the country—Prosperity and prospects of the Settlers.

With a view to giving our numerous readers an idea of what is being done throughout the Province in the way of occupying and improving its waste places, we intended taking a trip to each settlement; but after skimming hastily through the few places mentioned below the approach of the time fixed for publication called us back; we have, in consequence had to defer reference to the western portion of the Province to a future number. The fact of our attempting to do so much in so short a time must be our apology for only giving a cursory idea of localities whose various features should enlist full and extended notice in each case. But we promise in the future to secure all the information possible, both by correspondence and visits, of each part of the Province.

STINKING RIVER SETTLEMENT

is best reached by way of Headingly and thence south over the Pembina trail, as it is called, which crosses the Stinking River, near the upper end of the settlement. The land on both sides of the river is nearly all occupied through the extent of townships 8 and 9 in the second range. The settlers are mostly from Central Canada, descendants of those who grappled successfully with the forests of that wooded section, and now seeking farms for their large families have come to the great west to take advantage of our wise Homestead law, which gives free farms to every one over age. They in some cases contrasted in eloquent terms their advantages in settling where a farm may be made in a couple of years, with their fathers' cases, who had to wage a constant warfare with pine stumps and boulders for perhaps a dozen years. Stinking River contains water at all seasons, which is clear and good, except at a few points where salt springs affect it for short distances; good water can, however, be had anywhere by boring to a depth of a dozen or twenty feet. Both banks of the river are fringed with oak and poplar timber of good size, everywhere in sufficient quantities for settlement use, and increasing in density and size as you ascend the river. The prairie on both sides is a black loam, easily cultivated, and rendered sufficiently undulating by the numerous coolies or gullies leading to the river, so as to be well drained, an important point towards early cultivation and quick growth. North of the river, at a distance of about two miles, are found unlimited quantities of fine round marsh hay, the spontaneous growth of the higher plateau of the great marsh which, away to the south-east, extends over parts of two townships. This natural meadow of the finest of hay, curving as it does, in some degree, with the river's course, at the same average distance, will be sufficiently convenient to all settlers on the river banks for twenty or thirty miles. Our way south to the river Boyme by a nearly direct line, which we took in preference to retracing our steps to the regular trail, led us for miles through this dry upland marsh, and we were constantly surprised by the luxuriance and beauty of its wide expanse of sun-silvered hay, which frequently topped our horses' backs, and shook its rich tops against their watering mouths, tempting them to a banquet, towards which we were nothing loth, if our time had allowed us to favor them. The frequent bends of the river form delightful deltas of rich prairie, in some cases of hundreds of acres in extent, protected from the winds on three sides by the fringe of woods, which at the same time furnish ample shelter within their umbrageous folds for residences and farm yards. After hearing so much of the difficulty of finding locations we were surprised to find here, within such a reasonable distance, a district amply supplied with every requisite for beautiful homes and successful agriculture. The settlement presents a most thriving appearance, and the settlers whom we visited are highly pleased with their choice and progress so far. There are about twenty families settled within the limits of about ten miles, and they are very anxious to have a store, Post Office and school, all of which they hope to secure next spring. Their present trading point and Post Office is at Headingly about ten miles distant, though in a direct line Parker's Crossing, about the centre of the settlement, is not more than eighteen miles from Winnipeg over which course, being high and dry, a road will probably be made soon. It is impossible not to be struck by the wonderful capacity of this as well as the Boyme district, for the shelter and feeding of large numbers of cattle, and we were not surprised to learn that a Mr. Murray had established a cattle farm here, for the stocking of which he has imported this summer a large number of young cattle; and we have no doubt his speculation will prove most successful. There are a large number of claims further up the river, which present every advantage of the earlier locations, except being more distant. The river winds off to the southwest above the present settlement, through the middle of townships 10 in ranges 2, 3, and 4 West.

BOYNE RIVER SETTLEMENT.

From Stinking River to the Boyme there is a very good road over the old Pembina trail, but, as we mentioned before, we took a more direct course from

Parker's Crossing. Striking the road near the second meridian line, and following it to Kennedy's Crossing, which, like Parker's, on Stinking River, is nearly the centre of the settlement on the Boyme. While at Stinking River we had agreed that it appeared to be the most desirable location in the Province; but, as we drove up to Mr. Kennedy's, through a natural winding avenue of oak trees, varying from one to two feet through, for a distance of a quarter of a mile, with the long vista in every direction entirely devoid of underbrush, and the velvet floor as clean as if swept, we had to yield the palm of natural beauty, at any rate, to the beautiful Riviere aux Isles du Bois, or Boyme River. The River Boyme takes its rise in the Pembina Mountains, and is about fifty miles long, taking a northeasterly course till it loses itself in the great marsh herebefore mentioned as extending to the vicinity of the Stinking River Settlement. Its banks for the greater part are lined with a fringe of heavy oak timber to a depth of from a quarter to half a mile, till, towards the mountain, it widens off into a forest of many miles in extent; except within ten or a dozen miles of the marsh, where there is found some poplar, the latter predominating till both end with the river. As you ascend the river the timber increases in size. Some one at the settlement mentioned having seen it three and four feet through. The present occupants point with becoming pride to the substantial character of their improvements, the houses being all well built and commodious, and plans laid for extensive operations. Here we saw some of the largest enclosures in the province. One field containing one hundred acres, another sixty, and another fifty, being used for a pasturage at present, the trouble of fencing being amply repaid by the certainty of always finding the cattle when wanted. All the present inhabitants of this settlement, save one, are Canadians, and the land is mostly taken for a distance of five miles east and west of the crossing, but both above and below there is an abundance of claims equally good, embracing the richest of prairie land with abundance of the best of wood and water, and in proximity to extensive hay grounds. In our ride along this river we again noticed the advantage of the sharp bends in securing protection from the prairie winds; one delta being occupied by three families, whose houses and farm yards were nicely sheltered under the wide-spreading oaks, and still in sight of the expansive fields.—The natural advantages of the Boyme district for the raising of cattle, in its abundant supply of water, shelter, and fodder, has attracted the attention to it of Messrs. Grant, of Sturgeon Creek, and Messrs. Campbell brothers, from Ontario, both of whom have already considerable droves fattening on its wide prairies. The unlimited supply of acorns with which the ground is strewn in the groves would suffice to feed many thousands of pigs; and all kinds of animals, the settlers have proved, require considerably less stable feeding than in many other localities. It is also claimed, not without some show of reason, that the climate is milder here than in other sections of the Province, on account of the complete shelter afforded by the winding forest as well as from its being some miles further south. We were glad to learn that Mr. McKee, late of Ontario, whose claim lies across a point of timber, which there juts out into the prairie some five or six miles, intends to test the question of fruit culture, for which some beautiful "open" of ten and twenty acres in extent seem particularly adapted. The soil is a heavy black loam, easily cultivated, and of unparalleled richness, as shown by results of the present hasty and imperfect tillage. Some of the settlers showed us such specimens as would have excelled in competition with any exhibited at the late fair. The present settlement of this district is mainly in township 6, in range 4 west, and numbers about thirty families, mostly from Western Ontario, and judging from their intelligence and wide-awake enterprise, together with the very great natural advantages of the location, an unusual degree of prosperity may be expected for them in the near future. A great many wants much felt will soon be supplied through the active pertinacity of some of the leading men who seem determined, if possible, to have all the advantages of the older settlements as far as their numbers will at all warrant. A school, chapel, store and Post Office will most likely be established early next season. A small saw mill would pay well, for which the river furnishes admirable facilities, and the settlement would steadily support one if established. Their present trading post and Post Office is at Headingly, forty miles distant, though the settlement is distant only twenty miles from Klyne's Tavern on Red River, over a direct and dry trail. Although it may appear to be discounting the future at a great distance, yet the belief of one or two residents that in a few years a railroad from the Portage to Pembina will transect their lands may not be so absurd as it seems at the first glance.

RED RIVER.

On leaving the Boyme we took our course south-east in a direct line to the Red River, reaching it at Klyne's Tavern, at the mouth of Scratching River, where we found Messrs. Carr and Cowan, late of the First Ontario Volunteers, established in Klyne's place, preparing

to compete with Headingly for the trade of the Boyme River, as well as looking to the ordinary traffic of the settlements coming down the river towards Winnipeg we found Messrs. Low, Kirk and about half a dozen other enterprising Canadians had located themselves on its banks and were preparing for operations next summer. This locality and the country East towards Pembina being on the stage and river route is so well known that a particular reference to it seems unnecessary. It gives cause for wonder, however, that so little attention has yet been given to such varied advantages as must accrue to occupants of the excellent land along the proposed route of what must, for some time, be our only railroad.

LAKE OF THE WOODS ROAD.

Reaching Winnipeg we again turned out, along the Dawson Route, through a beautiful, park-like country abutting on the river Seine. In township 10, range 4, we found a dozen families from Ontario settled, who had taken claims previous to the location of the Half-Breed grant, which now covers this locality. Their farms are well situated on the road, and will be very valuable, as they are within ten miles of town, and second to none in all the desiderata of wood, water and fertility. We found all hands busy erecting and completing their dwellings and breaking land for the spring planting, anxious to take advantage of the high prices ruling in Winnipeg for every farm product. The road continues on to Point du Chene, in sight of the River Seine, through a most beautiful country, second to none anywhere in its material advantages.

POINT DU CHENE.

About six miles south of Point du Chene some ten families have located, and express themselves highly pleased with their prospects. The land is pretty much of the same character as nearer town, but having the additional advantage of surface springs, and near vicinity to large tracts of wood. Here we found, as elsewhere, nearly all hands busily occupied with preparations for winter, and anxious to have their farms under cultivation. There are many splendid locations still open in this neighborhood, and the stirring few already settled will heartily welcome and assist any new comer.

SPRINGFIELD AND SUNNYSIDE.

Our ride to Springfield across the prairie from the Seine was one continual aggravation, on account of the innumerable chickens and grouse which tempted us to dismount and bag them. We, however, secured enough from the wagon seat for a bouillon without losing much time. At Springfield, unlike the previously visited localities we found the settlers scattered over a park like valley, with no stream or trail to marshal them into a thin line of distance inconvenient for neighborhood purposes. This locality is well sheltered from the north by a range of hills, or mountains they may be called in this prairie country, and on the east and south partially, by an irregular spur from the same; and is considered by its occupants, not without reason, as the garden of Manitoba—and a very profitable garden it is likely to be, only ten miles from Winnipeg, and lacking no single advantage. Water, pure and clear, is obtained near the surface, with hay land and wood in sufficiency, and the soil so rich and easily worked, that, as an intelligent settler remarked, his farm seemed all ready except the buildings. Though but little of this land was taken up a year ago the settlement now presents quite a thriving appearance, and contains about sixty or seventy families, who before winter will all be well housed and comfortable, and ready next season to contribute considerably to our meagre supply of garden truck, for which their near vicinity to town gives them great advantage. The peculiarly sheltered position of this valley and Sunnyside seems to offer great advantages for the cultivation of fruit, and we were glad to hear that some of the wide-awake ones intended to give the question a test as early as possible. As fruit is largely grown on the bleaker prairies of Minnesota, no one who has paid attention to the question can doubt that our market will in a few years be abundantly supplied with the hardiest fruits from our sheltered valleys and wood-fringed intervals and thus another bubble of ignorance will be exploded by intelligent culturists, as the fiction of our soil and climate being unsuited to the growth of wheat was set aside by the same agency. As the latter growth is safe by early or fall ploughing, so the former only requires protection from the biting prairie blasts. The range of broken hills which divides Springfield and Sunnyside, in some places is so lost that the expression,—"The other side of the mountain," heard in either place when the other is enquired about, seems out of place, though strictly correct when another route between the rival communities which leads over a round grassy summit known as the Moose Head, is taken. Long before we left the prairie where this bold point presented itself to our view, we had determined to ascend to a point which seemed to promise so extensive a view, and we were in no whit disappointed, for on the Moose's bold brow we were enchanted by the most beautiful scenery that any country can afford. The rolling prairie, dotted everywhere with beautiful groves, extending for miles away in every direction to a wood-fringed horizon. As you descend the

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Moose Head you find yourself at once in the settlement of Sunnyside, which mostly follows the southern slope of the main range of hills till the neighborhood of Cook's Creek is reached, where it extends on to the prairie, and partakes of much the same character as its more populous neighbor, with the additional advantage, as was remarked by a lover of sport who had taken his claim on Cook's Creek, of fish and innumerable ducks in their season. There are about thirty families in Sunnyside, some of whom have been longer located than any in Springfield, though in both there are still some good lots untaken. While the Sunnyside folk do not lack in intelligence and enterprise, we think their neighbors are likely to distance them in the race at first, as the inhabitants are less isolated from each other, and seem likely, by their energy, to secure a store, Post Office and church very soon. The road from Sunnyside to town, a distance of about fourteen miles, is unequalled in the Province for the variety and beauty of its features. First, after leaving the Sunny valley you ascend the Moose Head, and winding across its irregular breadth while enjoying the kaleidoscopic views of the surrounding country, surpassingly beautiful in its autumnal coloring, you soon trot down a gentle slope to the nearest valley, which from the summit overlooking it seemed like a cabinet gem; then, winding through its fertile breadth of perhaps three miles, dotted in every direction with the houses of Springfield, bearing yet the traces of newness, you find yourself ascending Bird's Hill, part of a range along which the road winds for three miles, upon taking you through a wide expanse of sheltered plateau, then approaching on one side and the other a point of the range whence the valley for twenty miles may be overlooked. Descending on the western side you are within seven miles of Point Douglas, towards which the road, level as a race course, meanders through clean poplar groves, pleasant grassy intervals, and, latterly, within sight of the old and prosperous farms of the old settlers on the Red River.

VICTORIA.

Victoria settlement commences about three miles north of Stony Mountain, at which latter place there is also a settlement. These two settlements are ordinarily designated as one. Stony Mountain would not in any but a local country either merit or receive the distinction of "mountain." It is a ridge some seventy or a hundred feet above the surrounding level, and about three miles in length, and from a quarter to half a mile in width at the base. It is covered with a fine growth of poplar timber. The eastern side is a gentle slope; the western, however, is broken, some portions being perpendicular precipices. The ridge is composed mostly of limestone rocks. The rock appears, from the parts exposed in the precipitous parts, to all run in layers of from a foot to twenty inches in thickness. No better building stone can be found in the world, and the supply is practically inexhaustible—a comforting idea for the (future) city of Winnipeg (or Selkirk, whatever its name is ultimately to be). In a direct line from Winnipeg the distance to this enormous quarry of magnificent stone, cannot, at the outside, exceed ten miles. Scarcely a coolie intervenes, and with building material so scarce as it is in Winnipeg, it is much to be wondered at that amongst all the other large joint stock companies that have been formed in the Province, one for the construction of a tramway to Stony Mountain and quarrying purposes is not already to be found. Without doubt the undertaking would be immensely profitable, as a calculation will show that with such facilities the best building stone in the world could be laid down in Winnipeg for much less money than an equal bulk of bricks can be bought for. But we must return to our more immediate subject. The settlement is composed of about thirty families, mostly from Ontario, and partakes of the thriving appearance of the other new settlements. It is well sheltered, with the usual rich character of our prairie soil, having abundant springs near the surface, and wood and hay in sufficiency to recommend it; besides being only about a dozen miles from town. The occupants are pretty well grouped together for school and trading conveniences, and as there is a wide extent of good locations still open a village of considerable size is likely to grow up soon. The vicinity of Stony Mountain is an advantage to the settlers in furnishing an excellent quality of stone for building purposes, of which several of them have availed themselves, and Victoria is, in consequence, the only place in the Province, outside of St. Andrews and St. Boniface, having stone dwellings.

CONCLUSION.

Though very hastily made, our trip gave us great satisfaction, and a new idea of the capacity of our beautiful Province. These advantages will soon be developed into full fruition when more fully occupied by that class whose intelligent industry has often before made Anglo-Saxon civilization pre-eminent in the wilderness and on the plain. We found the settlers well satisfied with their prospects in their new homes, with the exception of about a baker's dozen or so, of these who expected to find all the comfort of antiquity where the creation of a new world was commenced so recently. We all have met them somewhere before; in the south grumbling

because of the heat; in Canada because of the cold; in the woods because of the abundance of shade, and on the prairie because of its absence; till we find them in Manitoba, where about the exact average is attained, and even here they are not satisfied. The only chance left to these is in the next world, unless, like Mahomet's coffin, they could hang suspended long enough for a trial of it half way.

THE COUNTRY WAGGON.

"What we know about Farming."

LOOK AFTER THE ROOTS.—Market gardeners and those who have a considerable quantity of vegetable roots to keep for winter use, will of course pack them in trenches, but the family supply is usually kept in the cellar. When put loosely into bins and barrels, the roots, if the cellar be a dry one, become shrivelled and injured before spring. This difficulty is avoided by packing in dry sandy earth, the sandier the better. We scrape off a cart-load of soil from a piece that has been recently harrowed, and use this for the roots. Beets, carrots, salsify, parsnips, horseradish, &c., are laid in boxes or barrels, as may be most convenient, with plenty of earth distributed among them. In this manner the roots are preserved perfectly fresh, and should any chance to decay, which is rarely the case, all odors are prevented from escaping by the earth.

PLOWING TWICE FOR WHEAT.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says:—"If any one will break his ground deeply and thoroughly two or three times during the spring and summer, the extra amount of wheat per acre will pay for plowing, and leave a handsome profit besides. I have tested this practice several times with the most satisfactory results. In 1869 I had a field of sixteen acres of like fertility. I expected to plant half the field in corn, but for some reason I did not. In the half that had been plowed for corn, after the ground had been broke the weeds grow more rapidly. Consequently I broke it again on the 20th of June.—On the 1st of September following I plowed the entire field and sowed in wheat. The result was as follows:—The half which had received only a single plowing yielded per acre thirteen bushels and eighteen pounds; the half that received three breakings yielded per acre twenty-three bushels and forty pounds, which made a difference of more than eight bushels per acre. At one dollar per bushel, this would pay for the extra plowing, and leave a net profit of six dollars per acre besides.

WINTERING VEGETABLES.—It is one thing to raise a good crop of vegetables, but quite another to keep them safely through winter. It is, doubtless, the fact that more vegetables are injured by heat in the winter than by cold, because most people crowd such things together in large quantities, and then cover deeply to keep out the frost. When placed in cellars, the windows are closed, and in the more northern States banked up with, perhaps, fresh horse manure from the stable. Of course it is necessary to keep potatoes, turnips, beets, and similar roots from freezing; still they would be of the better quality if kept as cold as possible and not actually frozen. Turnips and beets in particular are very liable to heat and become spotted if a large quantity is placed together, and potatoes are often injured by being stored in large bins, instead of being put in barrels or spread thinly upon shelves in a dark cellar. When buried in the ground, small heaps, say twenty to thirty bushels in each, are best.

STAGNANT WATER.—Of one hundred and forty families supplied with milk from a dairy in Islington, England, seventy suffered from typhoid fever. One hundred and sixty-eight individual cases occurred within ten weeks and thirty died. An investigation showed that the cows drank water from an old underground tank, built of wood and much decayed. The milk cans were washed in the same water, and in all probability the water was also mixed with the milk. As the fever attacked only such parties in that district as used the milk, the water in the rotten tank must have been the cause. This is only one more evidence of the danger of using foul water, and giving it to animals. It has been shown that stagnant water acts as a slow poison to animals as well as men.

HARVEST IN SCOTLAND.—The harvest in Scotland is, according to the Scotsman, the wettest and most disastrous that has been known since the year 1816, when what was known as the Meal Riots took place. The heavy and continued fall of rain during the second week of September drenched the sheaves of oat grain through and through, which is, in many cases, an irreparable mischief. A good many samples of oats and wheat, as well as of barley, have been shown in Edinburgh Corn Exchange during the first three weeks; but, when compared with the grain crop of 1871, they exhibit an astonishing and deplorable deterioration, but even that does not show the full damage done to the crop, because all the grains that had seriously sprouted had been taken out of the samples by means of screens and riddles. The worst fears regarding the potato crop have been realized; and an illustration of the extent of the failure of the crop is given. In ordinary years a stout man, with three assistants (two women and a boy), could easily raise and weigh ready for market eight bolls,

of thirty-two cwt. of potatoes every day. For the last fortnight it has taken a very active man and three assistants to one and a half bolls, or six cwt. of sound, and three bolls, or twelve cwt. of diseased potatoes per day. All this is bad news for the winter.

LET YOUR LAND REST.—Mr. John Dorcas, who resides near Tipton, Iowa, says he has allowed his land to rest after the manner of the Jews, every seventh year. This he does on what is properly known as the wet year. He owns four hundred acres of land, and he, although having a large family of sons, has not plowed a furrow for corn or small grain. The seventh year he devotes to building and repairing fences, planting trees, and other improvements, which are to a great extent neglected during the six years of extensive farming. After the fourth of July he begins to plow the heavy crop of weeds under before they go to seed, thus enriching and resting his land and getting the lead of his business for the six following years. He makes money, besides getting well rested and a fair start with the world.

MAKE LONG FURROWS.—A German agricultural paper prints a plea for long furrows. The turning of the plow and the commencing of a new furrow require more exertion in the plowman and the team than continued work on a straight line; and how great may really be the loss of time from frequent interruptions in short turns may be shown by the following calculations:—In a field 225 feet in length, five and a half hours out of ten are used in re-directing the plow; with a length of 575 feet, four hours are sufficient for the purpose; and when the plow can proceed without interruption for 800 feet, only one and a half hours of the daily working time are consumed.

Physical Organisms and Agriculture.

From the earliest investigations into the subject of physical organizations and the laws that pertain to all animal existence in connection with climatical surroundings, two entirely opposite opinions have been entertained in relation to the very important fact whether the specific differences which are found throughout the range of all types of animal formations are the results of certain inherent or immutable laws; or whether from climatic surroundings all the various species of physical organisms have been the means of giving the varied conformations which are so common to animal life, and the peculiar functions belonging to every phase represented in the animal kingdom.

There has, however, been this striking difference in the progress of investigation upon everything applicable to the subject that, while all researches go to establish the idea that physical organisms were originally with precisely the same characteristic differences that are peculiar to them at the present time, and that on the other side of the question no information has been contributed to sustain the assumptions of those who profess to see in nature the differences that exist in physical organisms that they are simply the result of the molding influences that are involved in climatic surroundings, and it may as well be stated in connection with the subject matter, that in every department connected with physical science that all information goes to contribute substantially to build up the view that the organizations of nature bear the impress of a designing First Cause, and that they were not left to the drifting sands of chance to be formed either by climate or other outward influences into just such forms of animal matter with the essential and different functions found in the peculiar and natural structures of their complicated system.

It may be asked what necessary connection there is in this subject with agriculture, and the answer must be that all farmers should have some general idea of this great fundamental law to know how far science has contributed to establish the fact that it is in the animal as in the vegetable kingdom, that other attempted supercedure of the laws of nature is impossible, and that it is only a waste of means to endeavor to acclimate stocks of animals for their use which are only organized for an entirely different climate, to thrive and to be of a remunerative advantage to their owners. The kind of food adapted to the wants of animal existence in different temperatures which are demanded in the difference resulting from climatic surroundings which find their extremes in the tropical and frigid zones, and the strong contrast between the food which is necessary to sustain animal life in the one condition and which is wholly opposite in its nature to support animal life in opposite climatic influences, and thus it can be seen how important it is to the farmer to know something in a general way of the relative value of stock best adapted to the food, soil and climate, which are to be found in connection with the location of his farm and in its judicious management, the greatest avails are to be realized.

Lately, no better exemplification of this law in nature than that involved in the human race, for in all instances where the effort has been made to acclimate these races peculiar to one zone to another, it has been a failure, as the race soon degenerates and dies out, and no discovery has been made to avert the

inevitable result. And this same immutable law operates with like force in the whole field of animal life, and leaves the same sad traces in results made to supplant that which was established by a superior wisdom; and the injunctions speak everywhere in language not to be mistaken that these immutable laws cannot be violated without the penalty.

The Horse Disease.

From Canada to New York and New Jersey on the south, and the Atlantic on the east, a partial, and in some places an entire suspension of horse labor has been enforced. The complaint, comparatively unknown here, is common in the damper climates of Western Europe. There it is called catarrh epidemic (or epizootic) cold, horse influenza, or distemper, and the symptoms are exactly those which occur with us. They are first, general listlessness, starting coat, heavy appearance of the eyes, followed by an effusion of tears, and then discharge from the nostrils; cough rapidly increasing in severity; fever with coldness of the extremities; loss of appetite and debility. The complaint, if nothing serious intervenes, runs its course in ten days, leaving the patient prostrated and very much emaciated. But with prompt and proper treatment a cure is very often effected in two days, or a week at furthest, and the excessive weakness and decline in flesh are measurably prevented. As the disease is spreading through the country, our friends may be interested in some manner of treatment. Before any animal is stricken, if the approach of the disease is to be feared, the stable should be thoroughly cleansed, disinfected and ventilated. The animal should be kept warm, well blanketed, its chest protected by a woollen apron, and should receive nourishing, laxative and moist feed. By this means an attack may often be averted. If it does come, the patient should be at once released from work: the stable more thoroughly disinfected by sprinkling dissolved copper or carbolic acid about it; well aired, but no drafts allowed to blow upon the animal; the nostrils should be washed from adhering discharge with warm water in which vinegar has been mingled, and a bag of scalded hot bran or hops should be suspended beneath the nose and the head well steamed therewith. The feet and legs should be bathed in warm water, and dried with friction by woollen cloths; the whole body should be also rubbed and immediately thickly blanketed, and a warm bed of dry straw should be furnished. The feed should be warm bran mash, with scalded oats and very little cut hay moistened with warm water. The drink should be slightly warm dumulconts, or linseed meal gruel, or a tablespoonful of tar might be added to water from which the chill has been taken, and given. Prompt release from work and instant attention are the main points to observe, and with those there need be no alarm or apprehension. If the same symptoms should be observed among other stock—for cattle, sheep and hogs are alike subject to this complaint—the same remedies should be applied, and similar treatment given.

Fighting the Locust in Utah.

The Latter Day Saints, with their intense following of the Mosiac law have not been exempt from the ancient scourges of that period. The locust, with "a garden of Eden before him, and behind him a desolate wilderness," makes a periodical visit to the Mormon farmers, and reminds them of the times when the chosen of the Lord brought a like visitation on the obdurate Egyptians.

The flights of these ravenous destroyers were thus described to me by an eye-witness and a fellow-traveler.

"I was called out one morning," he began, "while stopping at one of these settlements we just left behind, by my farmer host. The locusts were coming, he said, and all hands were engaged in endeavoring to save the corn-fields. A man, who had ridden in great haste from a district some twenty miles east reported that the locusts were at work, and might be expected at our place the morning. I hurried out and found every man, woman and child in the place fertilizing their crop against the invader, some were digging ditches and turning the waters of the stream into the dyke, while others were piling up dry brush-wood, ready to be lighted when the enemy approached. Again others brought a sort of draught machine on the ground, fitted with revolving pans, the wind of which was supposed to be able to check the flight of the locust. And the utmost dismay and consternation prevailed.

The day passed in the utmost activity. No lady in the village was disengaged. She felt the danger, and, at the same time, a certain inability to combat with what the superstitions regarded (and all the Mormons are superstitious) as a visitation from the Lord.

About noon the next day they perceived a dark cloud in the east, and they knew that the moment of trial was at hand. I could give you no idea of the numbers and voracity of the locusts. Every blade of grass, every ear of corn, every weed and leaf of verdure disappeared like stubble in the fire before these terrible gourmands. From about the height of five feet to the ground the air was done with their masses. They flew in our faces like hail, filled our pockets, and were piled in heaps about our feet. The women and children, and men formed a rank before the corn-field and endeavored to beat them back, but,

though the slain were piled up many feet high, the locusts never wavered a moment, but pressed on, eating, and dying, and rotting in disgusting churning heaps. The water-courses were full of them, and the survivors crossed the stream over the dead bodies of their vanquished. The dry brush was lighted and burned fiercely, fed by clouds of the destroying armies, but in a few hours the throng extinguished the flame and crowded on over the cinders to the doomed corn-fields. The hogs and chickens were let loose on the destroyer, but they soon grew satiated with the feast, and still the locusts pressed on. And when at last the despairing farmers withdrew and gave up the fight, all that night the locusts fell on their roofs like hailstones, and crawled in through every nook and crevice in their dwellings.

The next morning when they arose at daylight to inspect the extent of their damages, a woful sight presented itself. The country was indeed a waste; months of hard labor and hopes of a handsome return from the crops had faded away as the blade of grass before the locust; not a trace remained to indicate that the seed had ever been planted, or that a grand track of swaying grain glistened in the sunbeams on the morning before. But patiently the work was recommenced, while the locusts passed on in their westward course of desolation. The Indians had a rich feast. To the red men's palate a roast of locusts is a delicious treat. This insect has a decided dislike to sage brush, and although it considers it a good shelter for its young, still it will not devour a leaf of that pungent shrub."—Correspondence of San Francisco Bulletin.

Foreign.

LARGE numbers of exiles from Alenco and Lorraine are immigrating to Canada.

PROF. Tweed delivered himself up to the sheriff on the 23rd ult., and is now in custody.

SEVEN thousand horses were attacked with epizootic in New York within twenty-four hours.

A LARGE meeting was recently held at Manchester, England, to ask for amnesty for the Fenian prisoners.

A REPUBLICAN at Sharon, Penn., won on the election \$3,000 in cash, eleven suits of clothes, and two hundred kegs of nails.

WARREN, county town of Chester, has undergone a partial inundation by reason of the overflowing of the river Weaver.

PRITONS have been presented to the Spanish Cortes, requesting negotiations with the British Government for cession of Gibraltar.

THE Mexican political situation is improving, and it is thought the administration of Lerdo de Tejada will be successful.

ROUSSEL, who was a prominent Communist, has been found guilty by court martial of the charge against him, and sentenced to death.

A CONDUCTOR of a train near St. Louis, was shot dead by a passenger that had been put off the train for refusing to pay his fare.

A. D. SROZOG, late Private Secretary to Consul Butler in Egypt, prints a long affidavit detailing the proceedings of Butler, by which the latter made some \$20,000 gold by y system of blackmailing and in other reprehensible ways.

OFFICIAL advices report the discovery of a conspiracy in the Caucasus for the overthrow of the Russian authorities in that province of the empire. A general rising of the tribes was intended, but the leaders who contemplated the revolt are secured and thrown into prison.

At the session of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, at St. Louis, a resolution was adopted favoring the abolition of all Sunday trains, and a clause in the corporation was adopted providing for the expulsion of any engineer addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

AN anonymous burglar offers to come to New York city and produce the murderer of Nathan, the banker, and prove said murderer guilty, provided he is given immunity for requisitions from other States, and paid five thousand dollars after the conviction of the murderer.

PHILADELPHIA proposes a building to cover fifty acres of ground. The building used by the London Exhibition of 1862 covered less than half this space, or 24 1/2 acres. To construct this building, 1,350 workmen were employed for 60 weeks, and \$700,000 in gold were paid for labor directly to people engaged in the structure. The building in Paris used for the exhibition of 1867 covered 39 acres. Philadelphia proposes to erect one thirty per cent. larger even than this. The United States has plowed no money at the disposal of the commissioners to take the initiatory steps and the government does not stand behind the scheme in France ready to further and foster every successive movement of the managers.

AN exciting state of affairs is indicated in Cuba, and a disturbance between the Liberals and Conservatives is thought probable. It is reported that Gov. Rivers has returned to Spain. The insurgents under Dion attacked the village of Cano, one league from Manzanillo. The fighting was severe, but a reinforcement of Catalans arrived, and the insurgents were compelled to retire. Six rebels and three Spaniards killed.

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NEWS OF THE WORLD.

Canada.

The Jesuits of Montreal propose establishing an university. The North Grey Railway has been opened to Menford. Horsey, county of Halton is getting up a volunteer company. A young lady of Thorold was burned to death, through kindling a fire with coal oil. A fire in Parkhill, on the 9th inst., destroyed property to the amount of \$7,000. The Young Men's Christian Association of Montreal has a membership of 900. DANIEL McPherson of Orford fell from a building and was killed on the 10th inst. R. A. LESLIE and James McDermid were drowned on the 9th inst., while boating. OAKVILLE harbour has been sold for \$6,600 to Mr. Showell, formerly of Kingston. JOHN Dunn of Hamilton has been sentenced to three years Penitentiary for highway robbery. A boy fell from the top of a four-story building to the cellar, in Montreal, and is expected to live. A FIVE child, three weeks old, was left at the door of a respectable citizen in Belloville by some person unknown. WILLIAM Kingston died at Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, on the morning of the 6th inst., at the advanced age of 103 years. A WOMAN named Mrs. Jenny Payne, of Lakefield, and also a little boy named Doughty, were murdered by the hired man. LATEST advices from Sir George Cartier indicate that he will shortly proceed to Torquay, in Devonshire, upon the advice of his medical attendant. The last crib of the new pier at Goderich has been sunk by the contractor, and vessels now cut through the new channel, the old being closed. The shipments of salt at Goderich continue brisk, every well being worked to its utmost capacity to supply the demand. One Chicago firm have shipped over 40,000 barrels. One vessel left last week with 6,500 barrels. HALLOWEEN was the scene of a good deal of rowdiness at Elora and to such an extent were the blackguardly proceedings carried, that a petition has since been circulated asking the Town Council to offer a reward for the detection of the offenders. LARGE numbers of the imported sparrows at Montreal have survived, and have so rapidly increased that there is little danger of their not becoming thoroughly established if some little protection is afforded them during the approaching winter. In Quebec a person who kept a cock-pit, in which fights took place regularly on Sundays, was summoned at their instance before the Recorder and fined, while another case against the owners of the birds and those who handle them is pending. Mr. Wm. F. Hacking, of Listowel, at the Stratford Assizes received \$250 damages from the county of Perth for negligently leaving trees across the Logan gravel road, whereby the plaintiff was thrown from his buggy, seriously injured, and his leg broken. A SURVEYING party are passing through the country from Buffalo to the St. Clair River preparatory to the construction of a railway parallel to the Canada Southern. The party are working under orders from the great railway king, Vanderbilt, and are vigorously pushing the work entrusted to them. THE Ottawa Citizen remarks that it would make some of our fine ladies stare to see Lady Dufferin promenading the wet streets the other day, doing her shopping. She dresses plainly and sensibly, wears thick-soled boots, and does not fear to walk from one end of the city to the other, or to face the muddest crossing on Sparks street. MONTREAL has just had an Enoch Arden story, which takes the wind out of Tennyson's altogether. A shoemaker left his home to seek his fortune in the United States some eight years ago. His wife heard nothing of him for three years, and believing him to be dead, yielded to the solicitations of a sweetheart, and married him. Time rolled on and progeny arrived. A few weeks ago Enoch Arden returned home, and went after his wife. He saw his successor and the infants. He did not rush away to the wilderness to waste away in green and yellow melancholy business. Not at all. He "went for" that new husband and kicked him out; sorted out the children and packed them after him. He then gave his wife a "whaling" and has now settled down into a model head of the family.

United States.

The Michigan Central Railway car shops in Detroit were burned on the 17th inst. Loss 100,000. The Swiss residents of New York are making great preparations to celebrate the 56th anniversary of Swiss Independence. JOHN W. Young, a son of Brigham Young, says the party of Mormons making the tour of Europe and Asia will thoroughly inspect the school systems of the world, that education in Utah may be improved.

The snow has been very troublesome in Minnesota this winter and travel is much impeded. POTTER is said to be dying along the banks of the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania, by thousands from an epidemic disease, which appears very general. A FRENCH excitement has broken out in Salt Lake City in consequence of some New York lapidaries there declaring some of the stones found to be genuine diamonds. The boiler of the locomotive attached to a freight train on the Atlantic & Great Western Railway exploded near Springfield. The engineer and brakeman were killed. It has been ascertained that at least 34 Apaches were engaged in the Loring massacre, thirteen of whom are known to be Indians from Camp Dale Creek reservation. Dr. Samuel Ashman, living in Topoka, Kansas, in a fit of drunken frenzy, on Wednesday last, shot and killed his wife, after which he chopped off her breast in an insane attempt to cut her heart out. It required ten men to capture and convey the madman to jail, so desperate were his struggles. A GREAT fire took place in Brooklyn, which for a time, owing to the peculiar construction of the building, defied the exertions of the firemen. The loss is estimated as high as \$800,000, and a hundred men will be thrown out of employment. It is stated advisedly that there will be but two changes in President Grant's Cabinet after the fourth of March next, these will be the retirement of Secretaries Fish and Boutwell. The former, it is expected, will be offered the mission to England, and the latter a seat in the United States Senate. The Harvard College suffered by the Boston fire to the extent of \$562,000. This amount includes the value of the land. It will cost \$300,000 to rebuild it. Towards this it has \$100,000 good insurance out of the \$216,000 for which it was insured. The permanent loss is thus reduced to \$200,000. The suit between the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company and Pennsylvania Coal Company for damages for violation of contract, which has been pending since 1859 and involved nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, has just been decided in favour of the latter by the referee, Judge Hogaboom. The testimony fills two large volumes, and the fees amount to twenty thousand dollars. The New York papers take a more cheerful view of the results, financially and otherwise, of the Boston fire. In the shoe and leather trade there is a prevailing impression, that no harmful results to trade can follow, as prices were at a very low point before the fire. Several Boston men are already here, who have bought new stock and will rebuild immediately. In the wool trade it is stated that none of the New York houses are disastrously affected. The actual sufferers will be the public at large, as all kinds of woollen goods will be advanced in price, it is expected, from 30 to 40 per cent. In Philadelphia, early in the morning on the 11th inst., the remains of the late General Meade were removed from his house to St. Mark's Church, where they were placed in front of the altar, guarded by a detachment of military, selected by General McDowell. Long before 10.30, the time fixed for the services, the church was packed. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Mr. Hoffman, rector, Bishop O'Donohue, and Bishop Whipple. The coffin was carried on a gun-carriage, drawn by six horses, and followed by the late General's horse, with saddle and vacant boots reversed. The coffin was covered with the American colours, with sword and wreath on top. General Grant, in private dress, rode in an open carriage, accompanied by George H. Stewart and other gentlemen. Generals Sherman, Sheridan, and other army officers attended in full uniform. The procession took nearly one hour to pass a given point. A Washington special reports the following as President Grant's views on his re-election. His first election he considers as an honour paid for his military services. His second the nation's approval of his political administration and the popular vindication of his personal character. Long before the Philadelphia Convention he foresaw his success. The nomination by the coalitionists gratified him, inasmuch as it narrowed the contest to two contests; besides, the character of the opposition gave complete assurance of the result. He is surprised at the affright received by some Republicans about the Baltimore nomination, and he was thereafter urged by political giants to make various changes in his cabinet. Many of his friends had wondered at his indifference, but one helping cause of that indifference, which was known to but few, was his knowledge of the fact that during the campaign the republican National Committee had pickets in every Greeley camp of any consequence from one end of the country to the other, and knew day by day every phase of the coalition situation as well as the coalition managers themselves. The trial trip of the Japanese Government steamer Kurudu took place in New York harbour. She will be officered by Americans, and will probably sail for Japan within three weeks. In view of the impending war between Japan and Corea, the Kurudu will be heavily armed on her arrival in Japan.

Britain. PREMIER Gladstone is confined to his house by illness. The Royal Geographical Society have voted a gold medal to Mr. Stanley. Mr. John Bright, M. P. will resume his seat in Parliament at the coming session. The Mauritius has been lost in the North Channel, off Port Patrick the seaport town of Wigtown county, Scotland, and 23 of the persons on board were drowned. A COLONIAL question having arisen between England and Portugal, both parties have agreed to resort to arbitration for its settlement, and have selected President Thiers as arbitrator. Steps have been taken in London to send relief to the sufferers by the disastrous floods in Italy. Subscriptions have been opened, and quite a large sum is already received. The Selsall coal mine in Staffordshire was suddenly inundated while the men were at work. Eleven miners were rescued, but 22 remain in the mine, and there is little hope that they will be saved. The Common Council of London have voted a resolution of regret at the conflagration in Boston, and sympathy for the inhabitants of the city, and for the whole American people, under what can be deemed no less than a national calamity. EIGHTEEN members of the Metropolitan Police force have been discharged from service for insubordination. The trouble grew out of the dismissal of a constable who acted as Secretary during an effort of the force to secure an increase of pay. Mr. Bailey, one of the speakers at the Fenian amnesty demonstration at Hyde Park on Sunday the 3rd inst., was fined for infringing the regulation for the protection of public parks. At meeting held, subsequently, in Greenwich and Clerkenwell resolutions were adopted condemning the action of the Government in prosecuting the Hyde Park speakers. The foreign governments invited by Great Britain to co-operate for active measures for the suppression of the slave trade in the part of Africa to which Livingstone and Stanley have recently directed attention decline the proposition, though they express some cheap sympathy for the cause of suffering humanity. Upon England and America therefore will the glorious task devolve, and this is at least consolatory to know that these allies in a noble enterprise may depend under their neighbours for moral countenance. At a meeting in the town of Boston, Lincolnshire, it was resolved to aid the sufferers by the great fire in its American namesake, and subscriptions for that object are now being secured. Measures for the relief of the sufferers are being taken in London. It was at first suggested that all subscriptions should be placed in the hands of Mr. Moran, the American Charge d'Affaires, to be sent to Boston; but the merchants have expressed a desire to remit direct to that city the amounts they subscribe. Baring Bros., Deikel, Morgan & Co., and several other firms have already instructed their American agents to contribute to the relief of the sufferers. The steamship Helvetia, which sailed from New York, Oct. 23rd, for London, encountered severe weather when nearing the English coast. While off Portland her machinery broke. She succeeded, however, in reaching the vicinity of the Isle of Wight, when she became unmanageable, and drifted rapidly towards the French coast. When within 10 miles of Cherbourg, her officers threw up rockets and made other signals of distress, but they were not noticed on shore. Fortunately the wind changed, and the steamer began to run before it down the channel. The steamer Ethel came to her assistance, and while trying to give her a tow, ran into a boat which had been launched by the Helvetia. The boat was crushed to pieces, one man killed, and two injured. The Helvetia was finally towed into Falmouth. Australia. VICTORIA is going to pass a Compulsory Education Bill, compelling all children between six and fifteen year old to attend school. Advices report that the submarine telegraph to Europe still refuses to work. No despatches have been received since the first utterances. A land line is to be put in operation by employing a despatch steamer between Port Darwin and Banjowangie. Cuba. A PRIVATE letter from Col. Harry Carl, commanding the scouts of the Cuban Insurgent's army, dated Hataarriba Camaguay, Oct. 1st, says there are still 18,000 Insurgents under arms, embracing many negroes who fight well. A scarcity of clothing and medicine prevails. Constant desertions occur from the Spanish detachments of troops. Several minor engagements have recently taken place with alternate success and defeat. Italy. SIGNON Sella, the Minister of Finance, has officially notified the Pope of the action of the Italian Parliament in voting an annuity to him. Cardinal Antonelli has replied for His Holiness declining the annuity.

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Also, townships Numbers 9, 10 (fractional), and 11 (fractional), in the 1st Range West.—Numbers 9, 10, 11 (fractional), and 12 (fractional), and 16 in the 2nd Range West.—Numbers 9, 10, 11, 12 (fractional), and 16 in the 3rd Range West.—Numbers 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 (fractional), 16 (fractional), and 17 (East half), in the 4th Range.—Numbers 8, 9, 10, 11 (fractional), and 13 (fractional), in the 5th Range.—Numbers 9 and 10 in the 6th Range.—Numbers 11, 12 (South half), and 14 in the 9th Range.—all West of the principal Meridian. And who may not have duly entered the land so settled on at the office of the undersigned, that they are required to do so forthwith in order that such claims may be protected under the Order in Council providing for the allotment of the Half-Breed Lands. By order, (Signed), G. McMICKEN, Agent Dominion Lands. NEW BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, SELKIRK.—The undersigned begs to notify the Public that he has opened a Shop in the old Forge, near Fort Garry, and is prepared to do General Blacksmith's work on the most moderate terms. Horse Shoeing will receive his own personal attention. Expedition and entire satisfaction guaranteed. JAMES KING. No. 12, Third Street, Selkirk. J. & G. D. McVICAR & Co., Agricultural Warehouse, Point Douglas. Have on hand a large and well-assorted Stock of General Merchandise, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Shelf Hardware, &c. They are the agents of the St. Paul Harvester Works, and are prepared to take orders for all kinds of Agricultural Implements for the season of 1873. They keep constantly on hand the best Steam Mill Flour, and pay the highest cash price for Wheat, Barley, Oats, and all kinds of Farm Produce. The Wm. Sewing Machine always on hand. Goods delivered in any part of the town free of charge. Give them a call. J. & G. 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