THE TORONTO WORLD

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THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 13, 1887.

The Truth as to Provincial Voting in Ontario.

The Montreal Herald is pleased to hint that in suggesting reasons why Ontario voters have been giving a majority to Sir John in the Dominion elections, also a majority to Mr. Mowat in the provincial elections, we have been trying the impossible problem of squaring the circle. Well, to our Eastern contemporary what we stated may appear puzzling and contradictory, but it is none the less true, for all that. People who know how election matters work in Ontario will have no doubt of the fact being substantially as we have stated it. Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless true that Ontario people, or a majority of them, have got accustomed to the system of voting one way at elections for the Dominion, and the other way at elections for the province. And let not the Herald be lost in wonder and surprise should its own province shortly give another instance of the same in the way of voting.

Mr. Mowat's great strength in Ontario lies in the liquor question: he profits by it in two ways. First, because the temperance people mostly vote for him (or for his candidates) for the reason that they believe him to be a supporter of their cause. And, also, in quite another way, because he gets the votes of nearly all the liquor men in the province for this cogent reason—that they feel their bread and butter to be dependent on the way they vote. The pretence of secret ballot in the provincial elections is the merest farce, as every liquor dealer understands full well. By the system of numbered names and votes, Mr. Mowat's license commissioners and inspectors can quickly tell how any dealer in liquor has voted. Not that they would take the trouble to go over the whole general vote in this way, but the votes of the liquor men they are bound to keep an eagle eye upon, regardless of expense. Under this provincial system of ours, Mr. Mowat scoops the temperance vote and the liquor dealers' vote all together. As the Yankee said once, on a certain rather debatable occasion—it *may* be all right, but it *looks* odd.

It has to be remembered also that the vast army of provincial officials counts heavily in Mr. Mowat's favor, in provincial elections, especially with the bogus ballot at their command, which practically amounts to open voting under a reign of terror. Imagine what Division Court clerks and bailiffs, holding their offices by the favor of Mr. Mowat, *may* do if they choose. Never since the days of the old family compact had any Government in Upper Canada such power to coerce voters as the Mowat Government has now. But perhaps this outrageous power, though existing in law, is never really exercised in fact. Well, you are entitled to freedom of opinion, and may think so if you please.

The main difference between provincial voting and Dominion voting in Ontario lies here—that the power of coercion and terrorism which rules in the former does not obtain in the latter. Let us ask these questions: In any election in Ontario, what influence upon the result is exercised, or attempted to be exercised—by Dominion officials amongst us—belonging to the postoffice, the custom house, and the inland revenue all together? Not a featherweight, so will any man say who knows the facts. On the other hand, place against that the tremendous influence exercised by Mr. Mowat's army of officials—license commissioners and inspectors, Division Court clerks and bailiffs, also Government road agents in the back districts—and you have a power for coercion and compulsion of voters never before matched in Upper Canada. Never matched before, we say, in this province, not even in the days when Baron Metcalfe and Secretary Daly ruled this country without a Ministry, and when noble Reform sires fought for rights of the people which in these days have been surrendered and repudiated by their degenerate sons. Why, Governor-General Metcalfe, in the very heat of the struggle for responsible Government, never had or imagined he had such power of control and compulsion over men's votes as Mr. Mowat has in our provincial elections to-day.

Now, one reason why we look for a result in the Dominion elections, different from that which recently turned up in the Ontario elections, is that the provincial Government power of coercion, so unsparingly used in the latter, will be absent in the former. But the main reason of all requires separate statement.

Homestead Building Associations.

Toronto is not without building societies, but that they are not of that popularized character which serves the purposes of the mass of wage-earners is shown by the fact that the latter are asking for something more serviceable. A correspondent of a city contemporary states that there are in this city at least five thousand tenants paying rentals of from eight to ten dollars per month who would join a popular Homestead Building Association if one were formed. In eight or ten years the members of such an association would be transformed into freeholders, to their own profit, and to the moral and material benefit of the city and of society generally. We observe that there are forty such societies in operation in St. Paul, and that they have been the means of securing homes for some ten thousand families who would otherwise be still paying rents—a more or less floatable population, in fact. These associations issue stock, any man, woman or child capable of paying one dollar per month being qualified for membership, and the members being divided into two classes, borrowers and lenders, so that when a wage-earner has secured his home he does not necessarily drop out, but becomes, in fact, a member of a saving and loan society. The thrifty effects of all this are obvious. The monthly receipts of the St. Paul societies are estimated at $80,000, much of which would be wasted or frittered away were it not for these organizations. We learn from the Spectator that Hamilton has a highly successful Homestead Association which is now issuing its ninth series of stock. What has been done elsewhere can be done here, and he will be something more than a lip-friend of the wage-earning classes who shall lead the way and show how it may be accomplished.

It would not be singular if Henry George should fail as the editor of a journal for the masses. Many a brilliant bookmaker has so failed in the past. Although Charles Dickens began life as a newspaper reporter he did not make a great success of popular editing, even upon magazines, which approach the book style much more closely than the newspaper does. His great contemporary, Thackeray, did not fulfil expectations in a similar role. Mark Twain bought the right to editorially manage a Buffalo paper and much was anticipated of him, but although he had a good deal of experience as a working journalist he soon vacated his editorial chair. To return to Mr. George—the leading article of his initial issue covers a page and a half! The Mail, with its short-winded three and four columns, will need to look to the length of its laurels. And Mr. George's article was upon the Mail's stock subject—the necessity of putting down the Church of Rome. People who spend their time reading linked editorials long drawn out will not find time to put down much else beside their meals.

The Mail is still somewhat solicitous to defend Sir John from the Globe's unjust personal and political aspersions, but the first-named journal's declaration that it cannot support the principles upon which the Premier seeks re-election renders pertinent the query "What is he to Hecuba or Hecuba to him?"

President Cleveland's private secretary is kept pretty busy acknowledging the receipt, with thanks, of sure cures for rheumatism. The senders all profess to have been sufferers themselves, and to have been cured, each one by his or her own particular nostrum. At least their intentions are good and their feelings sympathetic. One twinge of rheumatism makes strangers akin, so that the President is certain of a big rheumatic vote for a second term. A certain candidate was assured that one of his supporters was a fool. "Well, if all the fools vote for me I shall have a large majority," was the philosophic rejoinder.

The Philadelphia Times is authority for the statement that the British owners of a large Kentucky cannel coal mine are shipping the output thereof to England. If this be true the proverb about the absurdity of sending coals to Newcastle must fall into innocuous desuetude. The coal and iron of the new (mining and manufacturing) South are destined to make both Britain and the Northern States feel their competition in fields heretofore disputed by the latter two only.

It is alleged that Gladstone's Nineteenth Century criticism of Tennyson's second "Locksley Hall" was written in three days, and that he received therefor $1250. At that rate of remuneration he will be able to pay his board until such time as he gets back to the situation from which he was recently discharged.

It was thought that the cancer which killed Gen. Grant owed its origin to his inveterate habit of smoking, but John Roach never smoked, and cancer killed him, too. The moral appears to be that doctors cannot always tell where diseases come from.

As a false prophet the Globe is a success.

The Tiffin railway disaster was caused by an intoxicated engineer, assisted by an inexperienced fireman. Nothing is said of what ailed the conductor, but he is suspected of stupidity.

Important.

—When you visit or leave New York City save baggage expressage and $3 carriage hire and stop at the **Grand Union Hotel**, opposite the Grand Central Depot.

613 rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevators. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. ed

A Severe Trial.

—"I tried all the doctors in this locality for liver and kidney troubles (which I had for years) with no benefit. Four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me," says Lemuel Allan, Lisle, Ont. 246

A Sportsman's Protest.

Editor World: I notice in to-day's World an article on the killing of a large deer on Monday by David Kennedy at High Park. Mr. Kennedy, as well as others, must certainly be aware that we still have game laws in Ontario and that it is an open violation of the same to kill deer at this season of the year. It would have been an easy matter, and more to his honor, to whip off or shoot the curs which he claims were chasing it and thus allowed the noble animal to escape.

"Ignorance of the law excuses no one," and in this case I trust the necessary steps will be taken by proper authorities to enforce the law, and if possible prevent in a measure this merciless slaughter which is so boldly carried on against our noblest game animals of Ontario. SPORTSMAN.

Parkdale, Jan. 12.

Well Spoken of.

—"I can recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil very highly. It cured me of rheumatism in my fingers when I could not bend them."—Ida Plank, Strathroy, Ont. A medicine for internal and external use in all painful complaints. 246

Secular Schools in Australia.

Editor World: Victoria, Australia, has been our model for banishing religion and patriotism from the common schools. In Victoria the Bible is rejected altogether, and history so falsified to please the Catholic Church, that we may expect growing up in that country a nation of atheists and knownothings such as our Educational Department is raising up in Canada.

The following extract from an article in the Canadian Methodist Magazine for January, inst., is from the pen of that distinguished Methodist, Rev. T. B. Stevenson of England. It will well repay perusal as a warning to us in Canada. CANADIAN.

St. Catharines, Jan. 10, 1887.

MELBOURNE.

Rev. T. B. Stevenson, LL.D., in the Canadian Methodist Magazine for January, 1887.

The worst feature of the Victorian system of education is its offensive secularism. It is not only irreligious, it is anti-religious at least so far as the influence of the Ministry of Education can make it so. No religious services are permitted in the schools and the Bible is strictly excluded. And more still at the bidding of Jewish or infidel parties in the electorate all passages which in any sense recognize Christ Jesus as worthy of reverence are expunged from the reading books. Nelson's Royal Readers are used in the schools, but only in the form of an edition specially prepared to the order of the Victorian Government, in which all passages that could be supposed to be Christian in their implications are cast out.

Some of our finest poetry has been murdered at the bidding of this worse than heathen vandalism in order that such words as "Christ" and "Christian" may not be heard in the State School walls. So far as the Government is concerned all is done to secure that a child shall be able to pass through the whole of its school course without suspecting any such thing as Christianity ever existed on the planet.

The slavery of the Government to the Roman Catholic electors leads them to treat history as their slavery to the infidel and Jewish electors leads them to treat religion. English history is tabooed for obvious reasons, and so the youth of Victoria are being brought up in entire ignorance of the history of the nation from which they sprung. The landing at Botany Bay is the dawn of history to them, and their legislators seem to think that an intelligent and self-respecting English community can be reared to whom Hastings, Runnymede, Crecy, Naseby, the Boyne and Waterloo have no meaning whatever.

Happy indeed—far happier than their truest friends can hope—will the Victorian people be if they do not find this policy one day bearing bitter fruit.

What True Merit Will Do.

—The unprecedented sale of *Boschee's German Syrup* within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of coughs, colds and the severest lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by physicians, as it does not dry up a cough and leave the disease still in the system but on the contrary removes the *cause* of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land: Price, 75 cents, large bottles. 462

His Last Resort.

—Mr. Richard Rowe of Harley, Ont., was afflicted for four years with dyspepsia. Two experienced doctors treated him. Getting discouraged, he tried Burdock Blood Bitters. He states that two bottles cured him. He is now doing heavy work and as well as ever. 246

SHAMEFUL ABUSE

Heaped Upon a Noted Englishman for His Open Honesty.

Wm. Ed. Robson, M.D., L.R.C.S.I., M.K.Q.C.P.I., late of the Royal Navy of England, has got into professional trouble for writing the following open letter to the editor of the London Family Doctor:

"I believe it to be the duty of every physician to make known any means or remedy whereby sickness can be prevented, and it is for this purpose I write to give my experience both here and abroad. I ask the publication of the statement that people may be warned before it is too late, to say to them that there is at hand a means by which they may be restored to perfect health. It is well known to the medical world, and indeed to the laity, that a certain disease is making a terrible havoc; that next to consumption it is the most fatal, and that when fully developed there is nothing to be done for the sufferer.

"Physicians and scientists have long been trying to throw light upon the cause, and, if possible, find in nature a medicine for this fatal malady. They have shown, absolutely, that the blood-purifying organs of vital importance are the kidneys, and that when they once fail the poison which they should take out of the blood is carried by the blood into every part of the body, developing disease.

"In my hospital practice in England, India and South America, and also while a surgeon in the Royal Navy of Great Britain, I gave a great deal of attention to the study of diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, and found that not only was the cure of chronic Bright's Disease hopeless, but that kidney disease was remarkably prevalent; much more so than generally known, and was the cause of the majority of cases of sickness, and, further, that the medical profession has no remedy which exerts any absolute control over these organs in disease.

"Some time ago when I had a case which resisted all regular treatment—which is very limited—complicated with the passing of stones from the kidneys, much against my will I permitted my patient to use Warner's safe cure, of which I had heard marvelous results. In his case the result was simply marvelous, as the attack was a severe one, and development very grave, for an analysis showed per cent. of albumen and granular tube casts."

"The action of the medicine was singular and incomprehensible to me. I had never seen anything like it. The patient recovered promptly, and is to-day a well and healthy man. This stimulated my inquiry into the merits of the remedy, and after analysis I found it to be of purely vegetable character, harmless to take under all circumstances.

"Casting aside all professional prejudice I gave it a thorough trial, as I was anxious that my patients should be restored to health, no matter by what medicine. I prescribed it in a great variety of cases, Acute, Chronic, Bright's Disease, Congestion of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, and in every instance did it speedily effect a cure.

"For this reason I deem it my duty to give to the world this statement regarding the value of Warner's safe cure. I make this statement on facts I am prepared to produce and substantiate. I appeal to physicians of large practice who know how common and deceptive diseases of the kidneys are, to lay aside professional prejudice, give their patients Warner's safe cure, restore them to perfect health, earn their gratitude, and thus be true physicians.

"I am satisfied that more than one-half of the deaths which occur in England are caused, primarily, by impaired action of the kidneys, and the consequent retention in the blood of the poisonous uric and kidney acid. Warner's safe cure causes the kidneys to expel this poison, checks the escape of albumen, relieves the inflammation and prevents illness from impaired and impoverished blood. Having had more than seventeen years' experience in my profession, I conscientiously and emphatically state that I have been able to give more relief and effect more cures by the use of Warner's safe cure then by all the other medicines ascertainable to the profession, the majority of which, I am sorry to say, are very uncertain in their action."

"Isn't that a straightforward, manly letter?"

"Indeed it is."

"Well, but do you know the author has been dreadfully persecuted for writing it?"

"How so? What has he done to merit it?"

"Done? He has spoken the truth 'out of school,' and his fellow physicians, who want the public to think they have a monopoly in curing diseases, are terribly angry with him for admitting professional inability to reach certain disorders.

"That letter created a wonderful sensation among the titled classes and the public. This jarred the doctors terribly. The College of Surgeons and Queen's College, from which institution he was graduated, asked for an explanation of his unprofessional conduct, and notified him that unless he made a retraction they would discipline him.

"The doctor replied that he allowed his patients to make use of Warner's safe cure only after all the regular methods *had failed*, and when he was satisfied that there was no possible hope for them. Upon their recovery, after having used Warner's safe cure, he was so much surprised that he wrote the above letter to the *Family Doctor*. He regretted that the faculties found fault with his action in the matter, but he could not conscientiously retract the facts as written to the *Family Doctor*.

"The faculties of both colleges replied that unless he retracted they should cut him off, which would naturally *debar him from again practicing his profession*, and also prevent his securing another appointment in the Royal Navy?"

The illustrious doctor's dilemma is certainly an unpleasant one, emphasizing, as it does, both his own honesty, and the contemptible prejudice and bigotry of English medical men. The masses, however, having no sympathy with their nonsense, keep on using the remedy he so highly recommends and get well, while the rich and able depend upon the prejudiced doctors and die!

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Gzowski & Buchan, stock and exchange brokers, 24 King-street east, Toronto. Buy and sell all stocks and debentures, and deal in American, English and foreign money and exchange. Exchange bought and sold for banks, loan companies, etc. 249

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12.

The local Stock Market this morning was moderately active, with prices of bank shares as a rule firm. Montreal rose ½ to 235¼ bid, while Ontario declined ¼ to 113¾. Toronto is 1 higher in bid at 212, and Merchants' steady with buyers at 128¾. Commerce is ¼ firmer in bid at 123¾, and Federal easier, with a sale of 5 shares at 108¾. Dominion strong, there being sales of 10 shares at 219½, and 20 at 219¾. Standard also strong, with sales of 10 shares at 127½, and 30 at 127¾. Loan and miscellaneous shares quiet. Consumers' Gas sold at 196 for 4 shares, and Montreal Telegraph easier at 93 bid. North-west Land sold at 60½ for 150 shares, and closed at 60 bid. Freehold Loan offered at 170, without bids, and Imperial Savings firm at 118 bid. London & Canadian declined ¼ in bid, and People's rose ½ to 113¾ bid. Ontario Investment firmer at 115 bid, and the others are unchanged. The market was strong in the afternoon. Montreal sold at 236¾ for 5 shares, and Ontario rose 1 in bid to 114¼, but no sales made. Toronto firm, with buyers at 212¼, and Commerce changed hands at 124½ for 20 shares. Federal sold at 108¾ for 20 shares, and Dominion is strong with buyers at 220. Standard closed at 127 bid. Western Assurance sold at 154½ for 20 shares, and Montreal Telegraph is higher at 97 bid. The balance of the list is unchanged.

Closing prices on the Montreal stock exchange: Bank of Montreal, 236¾, 235; Ontario Bank asked 116, Banque Du Peuple, offered 96½; Molsons Bank 145, 140; Bank of Toronto, 215, 213; Merchants' Bank, 129¾, 128; Commerce, 124½, 123¾, Canadian Pacific Railway, 68, 67¾. Montreal Telegraph Company, 100, 93; Richelieu, 62½, 62; Passenger, 270, 240; Gas 222, 221¼; Canada Cotton, 97, 92½; Dundas Cotton, asked 75; Northwest Land, 62s, 57s 6d.

E. C. Rutherford, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, 53 King-street east. 246

Foreign exchange was quoted by Gzowski & Buchan to-day as follows:

IN NEW YORK.	Posted.	Actual.
Sixty days' sterling	$4 83½	$4 82½ to $4.83
Sterling demand.	4 87½	$4.86½

TORONTO.	Between Banks. Bid.	Asked.	Counter.
New York Funds	7-16	9-16	¼
Sixty days' sl'g.	8 13-16	9	9⅛ to 9⅜
Demand do.	9 11-16	9¾	10⅛ to 10½

A cable to Cox & Co. from London quotes Hudson Bay shares at £23¾.

The receipts of grain on the street to-day were limited, and prices irregular. Wheat easier, there being sales of 800 bushels at 81c to 82c for fall, 81c to 84c for spring, and 73c to 73½c for goose. Barley steady, 1000 bushels selling at 48c to 59c. Oats sold at 33c to 34c, and peas at 54c. Hay quiet and prices steady, with sales of 20 loads at $13 to $14 a ton for timothy, and $9 to $12 for clover. Straw sold at $9 to $9.50 a ton. Hogs firm at $6 to $6.50. Beef, $3 to $4.50 for forequarters and $5 to $7 for hindquarters. Mutton, $5 to $6.50. Lamb, $6.50 to $7.50.

St. Lawrence Market was quiet to-day and prices nearly are unchanged. We quote: Beef, 12c to 14c; sirloin steak, 13c to 14c; round steak, 10c to 11c. Mutton, legs and chops, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 7c to 8c. Lamb, 7c to 9c, for front, and 12c to 13c for hindquarters. Veal, best joints, 12c to 13c; inferior cuts, 6c to 8c. Pork, chops and roasts, 10c. Butter, lb rolls 21c to 22c; large rolls, 16c to 18c; inferior, 10c to 12c. Lard, tubs, 10c, pails of new, 11c. Cheese, 12c to 16c. Bacon, 10c to 12c. Eggs, 21c to 23c. Turkeys, 75c to $1.50. Chickens, per pair, 25c to 40c. Geese, 60c to 75c. Ducks, 45c to 60c. Potatoes, per bag, 75c to 80c. Cabbages, per dozen, 30c to 35c. Apples, per barrel, $1.50 to $2.50. Turnips, per bush., 35c to 40c. Carrots, 30c to 35c. Beets, 30c.

Oil City oil market: Opened 72, closed 71¾; highest for day 72¼, lowest 71.

Final cash prices in Chicago: Wheat 78½c, corn 36½c, oats 26½c, pork $11.65, lard $6.32½.

Consols in London 100 12-16 for money, 100 15-16 for account.

Canadian Pacific shares in London 69½. In New York opened 68¼, closed 67¾.

JAMES & FURNESS,

Produce and Commission Merchants, dealers in mess pork, bacon, hams, lard, butter, cheese, eggs, potatoes, hops, and all kinds of produce, 72 Colborne-street, Toronto. Storage and warehouse receipts given. Hops always on hand. Game and poultry handled in season. Advances made on consignments. Consignments of all kinds of produce solicited. 246

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 9½c, do. New Orleans 9 11-16c. Flour—Receipts 28,000 bbls., dull, heavy and in some instances a shade lower; sales 15,000 bbls. Wheat—Receipts 62,000 bush; exports 233,000 bush., spot lots quiet; options advanced ¼c to ¾c, closing firm; sales 2,416,000 bush. future, 168,000 bush. spot; No. 2 spring 93c, No. 2 red 92c elevator, 83½c to 93½c delivered, No. 1 red 86c, No. 1 white 92c, No. 2 red Jan. 81½c to 91½c, Feb. 91½c to 92½c. Barley—Canada, 72c to 76c. Corn—Receipts, 40,000 bush. cash lots a shade lower; options firm; exports 82,000 bush; sales 296,000 bush future, 69,000 bush spot; No. 2 47½c to 47¾c, elevator, No. 2 Jan. 47½c, Feb. 48c to 48½c, May 50½c to 50¾c. Oats—Receipts 60,800 bush; shade easier; sales 350,000 bush future, 80,000 bush spot; No. 2 35½c, mixed western 36c to 37c, white do. 38c to 42c, white state 39c to 40½c, No. 2 Jan. 35½c, Feb. 35½c, May 36½c to 36¾c. Sugar dull; refining 4¾c to 4¾c, standard "A" 5½c, cut loaf and crushed 6¾c, powdered 6c to 6¼c, granulated, 5½c to 6c. Eggs weak; state 33c to 34c, Western 32c to 33c.

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H. D. KYLE,
Banker and Broker,
38 Broad and 34 New Streets, New York City

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—The grain markets were more active to-day and closed higher. Provisions were weak and unsettled. The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—No. 2 Jan. 78½c, Feb. 78½c, March 79½c, May 85½c. Corn—No. 2 Jan. 36½c, Feb. 36½c, March 36½c, May 42c. Oats—No. 2 Jan. 26½c, Feb. 26½c, March 26½c, May 30½c. Pork—Jan. $11.65, Feb. $11.67½, March $11.80, May $12.22½. Lard—Jan. $6.32½, Feb. $6.32½, March $6.40, May $6.65. Cash quotations were: Flour quiet, unchanged; No. 2 spring wheat 78½c, No. 3 red 79½c, No. 2 Corn 36½c, No. 2 oats 26½c, No. 2 rye 53c, Pork $11.65, Lard $6.32½, Short rib sides $5.90, Dry salted shoulders $4.85 to $4.90, Short clear sides $6.40 to $6.45. Receipts—Flour 27,000 brls, wheat 56,000 bush, corn 269,000 bush, oats 141,000 bush, rye 2000 bush, barley 47,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 31,000 brls, wheat 21,000 bush, corn 42,000 bush, oats 74,000 bush, rye 1000 bush, barley 21,000 bush.

STOCKS, SHARES AND DEBENTURES.

ROBERT COCHRAN,

Member of the Toronto Stock Exchange.
"Yonge Street Arcade," Toronto.
Correspondent of Norton and Worthington, Chicago. Grain and Provisions bought and sold. 216

CHAMPAGNE.

MOET & CHANDON.

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246

The Rosebud River Ranche Company Limited.
HEAD OFFICE
Union and Loan Buildings, Toronto.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under "The Canada Joint Stock Companies Act, 1877," letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada, incorporating Thomas Bailey, of the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, merchant; Dan Martini, of the City of New York, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, Gentleman; Alexander John McKay, of the said City of Toronto, contractor; Alexander Charles McKay, of the town of Port Hope, in the Province of Ontario, High School Teacher, and Harry Webb, of the said City of Toronto, confectioner, for the following purposes, viz.:

To carry on the business of ranching, grazing, farming, breeding, buying, selling, slaughtering and dealing in cattle, horses, sheep and other live stock, and of canning, preserving and curing the meat by any method and of selling the same, and also dealing in wool, hides, tallow, hay and other products, and importing and exporting the same.

To purchase, sell and deal in lumber, wood, coal, minerals, grain, provisions, clothing, farming or ranching implements and utensils and general supplies or other merchandise.

To acquire by purchase, lease, location or otherwise, coal mines, coal and wood lands, farming, grazing and ranching lands and timber limits in the District of Alberta or in the Northwest Territories, and to work and develop the same.

To build, acquire, own, charter or lease, navigate or use steamboats, barges and other vessels or boats for the purposes and business of the company aforesaid.

To build, construct and own or lease all necessary wharves, and to make, build, provide and carry on, use and work, tramways, by animals, steam or other power, telegraph lines, roads and other works which may be considered necessary to carry out the objects of the said company.

To aid by way of bonus or otherwise the construction and maintenance of a line or lines of railway, tramways and steamboats, steam-tugs, barges or other vessels used by the company for the transportation of horses, cattle, stock, grain, timber, lumber, coal, wood, merchandise or supplies as aforesaid.

To purchase, take on lease or in exchange or otherwise acquire or give, lease or grant by deed or otherwise, real or personal property and any easements, rights and privileges which the company may consider necessary for the purposes of their operations, and to use and dispose of any lands or other real estate or personal property at any time owned or controlled by the company or any part thereof or any interest therein or claim thereon.

And generally to do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the carrying out of the objects of the said company.

And to borrow or raise money for the purpose of carrying on the business operations and the objects of the company, by the issue of bonds or debentures of the company, in such form and under such terms as may be allowed or directed by the bylaws of the said company, and to secure the same by collateral mortgages on the real or personal property of the company in such form and manner as may be allowed or directed by the bylaws of the company, by the name of "The Rosebud River Ranche Company, Limited," with a total capital stock of four hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into nine thousand shares of fifty dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State, this 17th day of December, 1886.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,
Secretary of State.
4444

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company to be called "The Manufacturers' Life and Indemnity Company," with power to insure life and to indemnify against accident.

Dated at Toronto, January 6th, 1887.
ed A. R. CREELMAN,
Solicitor for Applicants, 23 Toronto-street.

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