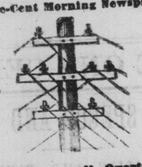
THE TORONTO WORLD

A One-Cent Morning Newspaper



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TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 13, 1883

GRAZING LEASES IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

The interview with Mr. C. C. McCaul of the Jones & Inderwick ranche, published in Saturday's issue, suggests some interesting questions as to the policy pursued by the government for the encouragement of the cattle industry in the Northwest territory.

Under the Dominion Lands Act (46 Vic, cap. 17, s. 40) the governor in council is empowered to grant leases of unoccupied dominion lands for grazing purposes for such term of years as may be deemed expedient; upon the condition, however, that such lease may at any time be cancelled by the minister of the interior upon two years' notice to the lessee. Now the grazing country *par excellence* extends from about Calgarry on the north to the international boundary line on the south, including a strip of land, say fifty miles in width, along the eastern base of the Rocky mountains and Porcupine hills. This tract of country embraces some of the finest grazing lands in the world, and moreover has the advantage of being abundantly supplied with excellent water by the tributaries and main streams of High river, Bow river, Old Man river, St. Mary's river, etc, etc. It is not then surprising that this magnificent country should have attracted the attention of our own and English capitalists, and that the opportunities and inducements offered by the Canadian government should have been eagerly embraced. As a matter of fact, almost the whole tract of country indicated above—with the exception of the Indian reserves and the country south of the St. Mary's river—is already under lease for grazing purposes, and cattle ranching in the Northwest has already become a very important industry.

The leases granted by the government include as a maximum allowance of land one hundred thousand acres (roughly, eleven miles square), for which the lessee has to pay a yearly rent of one cent per acre, and also to covenant to stock his lease with cattle, so that at the expiration of three years there shall be at least one head for every ten acres included in the lease. There are also provisoes in the leases to prevent the lands from being used for other than legitimate grazing purposes; that in case the governor in council shall consider it advisable to open the lands to settlement that the lease may be cancelled on two years' notice; that persons in actual occupation of any portion of the leased lands at the date of the lease shall not be disturbed without the consent of the minister of the interior; and, further, that the minister may, if he think it expedient, give to the lessee written notice that the land in possession of such persons, and such adjoining lands as he may think proper (not to exceed in all 320 acres), are withdrawn from the operation of the lease.

It will thus be seen that ample protection has been given by the government to bona fide settlers in actual possession of their homesteads, and that by taking advantage of the conditions in the lease the government can, at any time, quash any leases held by speculators or others who are not actively pursuing the cattle business.

The Fort McLeod Gazette, while posing as quasi-conservative and professing to advocate the interests of the cattle ranchers, on whom it is largely dependent for support, has nevertheless nothing but unmitigated abuse for the leasing system, and hard words for everyone who professes to be in favor of it. The cry raised is the cry of Irish landlordism, and the Gazette professes to be in favor of "free ranging" and squatter's rights. Now as we have said before, this country is *essentially* a grazing country. We do not say for a moment that the country is actually unfit for farming; experience has shown that fair crops of oats and roots can be raised in places, but experience has also shown that in the majority of cases the returns have been miserably small, and nine out of every ten cattle-men have decided to drop all attempts at farming as they find it actually cheaper to purchase farm produce at Calgarry and McLeod than to raise it on their own fields. It is possible that irrigation and cultivation for a number of years may alter this state of affairs, but nevertheless the indisputable fact remains that the *Bow River district is essentially a grazing country.*

From the most reliable information that we have at our command we have reason to believe that the leaseholders in the district, far from dealing harshly with intending settlers have in most cases received them kindly, and not in a few instances have been really generous. Of course, when a private gentleman or company has invested a large amount of money in the cattle business and finds squatters quietly settling on his hay bottoms, stencing in his springs and blocking up the approaches of his cattle to water no one can blame him if he puts in operation the machinery of the law, but even in such cases there are numerous instances of the leaseholders making compensation to the settler for his labor and improvements, and we firmly believe if it were not for incendiary articles in some newspapers, and a selfish desire to curry favor with the *vulgus*, that the settlers and leaseholders in the Northwest would soon be on the best of terms.

No blue-book has yet to the best of our knowledge been published giving statistics in regard to the cattle business, but we fancy it will be found that a very considerable revenue is derived from the rental of these lands, while the enormous amount of capital yearly being invested in cattle is of incalculable benefit to the country.

On one point we agree with the Fort McLeod Gazette; we have no sympathy with speculators who have obtained leases and are making no effort to stock them, but we think it would be an utter breach of faith on the part of the government to withdraw their support from those who are honestly striving to build up a business and attempting to stock their leases. As a matter of fact the conditions in the leases appear to us too stringent, not too lenient. No lease in the country can support one head to every ten acres, unless a liberal allowance is made for marsh, rocks, etc., which renders a certain percentage of land on every lease unavailable. Twenty acres should be allowed for each head, and five instead of three years for stocking the leases. Otherwise the sudden demand for large herds will advance the prices in Montana, Wyoming, etc., etc., to such an extent that this promising industry will be nipped in the bud, and our American cousins, not ourselves, obtain all the money. We, of course, will then have the experience.

In 1881 a herd of cattle could be purchased in Montana at $18 per head. To-day few sales are made at a lower figure than $35, and the sudden wealth of so many of the cattle-kings of Helena and Fort Benton is mainly the result of the large demand to stock our own ranches in the Northwest territories.

THE COMING CIVIL WAR.

General Sherman is taking a cheerful view of things since his retirement from the head of the United States army. A few weeks ago he presented a scheme for increasing the army by 100,000 men, and in a subsequent address he declared that "in the future the army will be the nucleus around which this great nationality will cluster."

These be notable words truly.

Mr. Sherman is no fool. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was the man who stated that it would take 300,000 men to repress it. People thought him "crazy" then. What now, then, does his prophetic sense view that he considers that the nation in the future must find its rallying point in the army?

The answer is quite ready. The conflict between labor and capital, between the schemes of Henry George and the views of Jay Gould, have reached a point which it is impossible to contemplate without some anxiety. It is the severest problem which lies before the world at present, and before the United States especially, since it is probably that country which will be called upon to solve the problem first. It is a grand position to lead the world in the solution of world-problems, but it is a position attended by anxiety. In other words General Sherman sees no solution except in civil war, and the new American nationality which will be born of that war will be that which has made the army its nucleus. This is a shocking outlook and the general faces it like a soldier.

No doubt this problem of capital and labor is the problem of the age. It is interesting and instructive to hear philosophers state calmly that there can be no conflict between capital and labor because their interests are identical. Their interests may be identical, but their shares of the profits are not. The interests of a sleeping and an active partner may be identical but most people would prefer to be the sleeper. It is in the same way that the laborer and the capitalist are brothers, but the capitalist is unluckily the elder brother in a world where primogeniture seems to be the rule.

In another world, where the environment is better arranged than in this, labor and capital will look at things in the same light.

But at present their points of view are different.

A difference that can only be arranged, thinks Sherman, by the old and gentlemanly resort to pistols and coffee.

For ouselves, though, we see its better solution in the elasticity of American institutions, an elasticity that has never yet failed to provide for the wants and needs of the republic. But that such an old head as Sherman should see differently is sufficiently disgusting.

For if he is right then are we no whit ahead of those effete Europeans.

A NOTABLE AMERICAN CHARITY.

There is a peculiar American charity carried on in New York during the dog days called the Tribune Fresh Air Fund. It is a scheme originated two years ago by the New York Tribune for giving the children of the crowded tenement houses a fortnights holiday in the country In 1882 $21,000 was subscribed by charitable people for this purpose and the number of children who by this means obtained a fortnights charming ramble in the green fields most of them had never seen before amounted to between 6000 and 7000. This past summer owing to the continued coolness of the weather the subscription reached the smaller sum of $16,745, and the number of children sent away were 4250 to the country and 5700 for a day's trip to Coney island. It is a charitable action to which many contribute. City people send money, the Tribune itself acts as treasurer and patron, and the country people volunteer to take the children under their roofs. It is estimated that every $15 gives one child a two weeks run.

English visitors to New York during the summer were very much struck by the very American simplicity and ingenuity of this method of breathing life into the crowded districts, and expressed a wish that something similar might be done in London. Perhaps Lord Salisbury will introduce a bill to this end among his other interesting schemes of civilizing the East End.

MANY GOOD MEN CHILLED.

Many men famed for virtue or philanthropy were chilled yesterday on King street by the northwest wind. Some way or other the change in time seemed to have no effect on its violence.

It started from the boreal pole between 16 and 21 o'clock on Sunday, but this fact only seemed to aggravate its ideas of the correct thing to do under the new time table.

What it did out on the lone plains where never a house or a tree withstood it, it boots not to inquire.

What it did in Toronto we know.

It found our citizens walking about with their usual trust in serene skies and a careful Providence, and at first the audacity of their severity staggered the joy breezes.

But on inquiry it was found:

That none of the west end tailors had finished a coat within six months;

That all the stovemen had gone to Oshawa to get new burners;

That there was scarcely a double window up from Don to Humber;

It took the wind about three hours to find all this out, but they told every man Jack from Mayor Boswell down to Ald. Piper all about it in less than fifteen minutes.

And the number of good men chilled to the bone yesterday was appalling.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S OATH.

A rather novel subject is at present occupying a portion of the attention of the Roman catholic press of Quebec. It is alleged that the oath of office taken by each succeeding governor-general is modelled upon the form of declaration required from his officials and servants by Henry VIII. after his secession from Rome. The concluding clause is the one objected to, and it is as follows:

"And I declare that no foreign prince, no person, no prelate, or potentate has, nor can have any jurisdiction, any power, any superiority, pre eminence or authority, *ecclesiastical or spiritual*, within the borders of this country."

It need not be explained that this denies the pope's right to exercise spiritual authority in Canada, which is, as matters stand, a palpable absurdity. The pope's right to exercise ecclesiastical and spiritual authority over the bishops, priests and laity of his church is not seriously disputed in any part of the British empire, and in no country in the world has he more devoted adherents than in Canada. So long as his authority is not magnified beyond its proper limits the most zealous protestants will not trouble themselves about it.

It is curious that no such objection was ever raised before. Governor after governor has taken this oath in the presence of Roman catholic ministers of the crown, without objection or comment, and naturally enough so, because in practice it in no way affects the religious freedom of any class of the community. If anybody has reason to object to it it is the governor general, who is made to solemnly deny that which he knows to be a notorious fact. Such formal fictions are not unknown in England, where the ecclesiastical titles bill created such a futile fuss, and where Bradlaugh's parliamentary exile is due to a dispute about the propriety of a man's swearing to what he confesses he does not believe in. The pope himself does not worry about formal denials of his spiritual jurisdiction so long as it is not practically denied. There are some people in Quebec more papal than the pope.

Commenting upon the statement of Archbishop Lynch of Toronto that "thousands of souls are lost by reason of impoverished emigration," the Detroit Evening Journal says that the public of that city will hardly doubt the statement after one hour's observation of the large number of emigrants that daily pass through Detroit. Young girls and women without a dollar in the world reach America and are swallowed up in the vortex of metropolitan life, and not one in ten can withstand the alluring glitter of gold when starvation stares them in the face.

The Ottawa Citizen publishes the address of the Indians of Ontario to the governor-general. It has often been observed that the red men of America have shown a fatal facility in imitating the bad practices of the whites.

A bee-keeper near Campbellford has sold 1000 pounds of honey during the past season.

According to the Mail, the laborers who went up to work on the Lake Superior section of the Canada Pacific railway refused to take off their coats at $2 a day. The Mail does not state what wages these laborers were promised if they would go there. It is a fact that laborers have been enticed to that section of country by the inducement of large pay, which inducement on their arrival they found to be a myth.

A correspondent of a city contemporary defends the practice of some medical men in sending all their prescriptions to particular druggists, upon the ground that this is necessary to protect patients from the extortions of dishonest or ignorant druggists. It is alleged that some of the city dealers in drugs are not properly qualified for their business, while others are so greedy as to palm off upon the public cheap inferior articles for the sake of increased custom and business. If there be any truth in these statements it is time that an efficient inspector of druggists' stocks was organized. It is bad enough to be sickened by adulterated food and drink without being furnished with adulterated drugs purchased to cure sickness. One trouble about general charges of this sort is that they elude investigation, and often do injustice to honest traders, which is a reason why the latter should court official inspection.

ANTIOCH'S LETTER.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: I am under many obligations to your correspondent Antioch for his communication in this morning's World. I have been in doubt in regard to many religious questions for a number of years, seeking for the truth.

Antioch's letter lessens, materially, the ground to be covered in my search for the truth.

Any system or plan of salvation that is not open to the field of investigation by any and every one, by any and every means, is not worthy of the support of any person. Truth will never hide behind bigotry.

Will some member of the secular society inform me, as well as others, through The World, what steps one must take to become a member of that society? And are mechanics desired as members? TUNIS.

STREET RUFFIANS.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: About half past nine o'clock Sunday evening while quietly walking along I was attacked by a youthful rowdy at the corner of Queen and Simcoe streets, in a most unprovoked manner. Although I had not much difficulty in disposing of my assailant, it was his evident intention to give me a beating if he could. Last week a friend of mine coming home late was followed along King street west by a couple of ruffians who came up to him and assumed a menacing attitude at the corner of John. On his pulling a pipe out of his hip pocket and presenting it a la revolver, they made off. Within a few weeks back two young ladies have been attacked after dark and robbed of their satchels within a few yards of their own doors. All these occurrences took place in and about Simcoe, John and Peter streets. Is it not about time that the police in this part of the city should wake up? E. H.

Nov. 12, 1883

WHERE THE YOUNG MEN ARE.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: In reply to your correspondent in Saturday's issue wanting to know where the young men of Toronto spent their evenings, a friend of mine took a tour on Saturday night around a few of the principal resorts. Here is his report. At the Grand Central on Yonge street he counted 68 young men; at the Mammoth on King street west there were 76; at the Three Graces, where billiards and cigars are combined, there were 19; at No. 8 Richmond street east there were 23 young men; those were all either engaged or looking on at fascinating games of billiards and pool, which, as I know from experience, is cheaper and often more entertaining than young ladies' company. Some of the items in keeping company with ladies of Toronto are outrageous. You are not considered a gentleman if you do not invite your lady friend at least to accompany you once a week to the opera house, besides their everlasting tea fights and social assemblies. I can plainly tell some of these young ladies that a man on a salary of $10 (less their expenses) and to clothe himself respectably and contribute a small mite to the church, cannot show a very large balance to his credit on Saturday night.

COUNTRY BOY.

WHEAT, FLOUR AND BREAD.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Being in sympathy with the timely editorial in The World of Nov. 8 under the above heading, and from having had some experience in farming, with considerable practice in buying and selling wheat, and practice in having had wheat made into flour by millers for sale to bakers, I can commend The World in desiring "enterprising citizens to unite together and try and find a remedy to have the price of bread in proportion to the price of wheat, and that flour dealers and the bakers are called upon to explain to the public the reason why with wheat presently very cheap, flour is dear and bread dearer."

Though only a citizen of this Canada of ours, about 75 miles north of Toronto, having in view the forthcoming trades and labor convention, and the talked of farmers' council convention, it might be opportune to introduce by way of discussion as to the propriety of erecting a co-operative flour mill and bakery, to have connection by switch from railway track. Possibly boss bakers of the city might undertake the erection of such a mill, with ample bin room for storing wheat all the year round, as practiced in old countries.

STAYNER.

THE EDITORIAL CHAIR OF THE IRISH CANADIAN.

To the Editor of The World.

SIR: Shortly after the recent shuffle in the editorial chair of the Evening Canadian there appeared in your columns a short note from Mr. John Charles Dent, the present editor of the Canadian, in which he stated that although he was the editor of the Evening Canadian he had nothing to do with the Irish Canadian, which formerly was, and as I shall prove is now, the reprint of the daily. I am an every-day reader of both The World and the Canadian, and as it was not clear to me that Mr. Boyle's daily and weekly papers could be run separately, I have gone to the trouble of comparing last week's Irish Canadian with those copies of the Evening Canadian published since Mr. Dent's assumption of the latter's editorial chair. This comparison has shown to me that *every* editorial in the former is identical with those that have appeared in the latter since Mr. Dent has become editor. Here is a very logical demonstration: Mr. Dent is the acknowledged writer of certain editorials in the Evening Canadian; those same editorials are found word for word in the Irish Canadian, therefore Mr. Dent is the editorial writer of the Irish Canadian—although he has declared in your paper that he is not. Will Mr. Dent deny that my mode of reasoning is logical, and consequently convincing? Anyone who is not so stupid as to refuse to be governed by the indisputable laws of logic will admit that I have proven that Mr. John Charles Dent is the editor of the Irish Canadian, notwithstanding his printed statement to the contrary. It may be said that there is no crime in being the editor of the Irish Canadian. No, there is not. But Mr. Dent evidently thinks that there is, or he would not seek to hide the fact by a statement made to the public through the columns of a newspaper.

CANADIAN.

Himalaya (the abode of snow from the Sanscrit "hima," snow, and "alaya," abode) is the most elevated and stupendous system on the globe. The tea plant can be cultivated along the entire southern face of the Himalaya to an elevation of 5000 feet, but the best is produced at from 2000 to 3000 feet above the sea, and the best only is sold by the Li-Quor Tea company at 39 cents per lb.

186. 186.

We call the attention of the public in want of

BOOTS AND SHOES

To the following lines which are really First-Class Value.

Women's Lace Boots, Felt Lined	$1.25
Women's Button Boots, felt lined, worked button holes	1.50
Women's Button Pebble Boots	1 00
Women's Pebble Lace Boots	1 00
Misses' Lace Boots, felt lined	1 15
Misses' Button Boots, felt lined, worked button holes	1 25
Men's Lace Boots, solid leather	1 75
Boys' Solid Leather Lace Boots, clump sole	1.25
Men's Long Boots from upwards	$1.50

Men's Congress Boots, imitation lace, $3.

Children's Boots and Shoes from 35c upwards.

We have also on hand a few pair of those Boy's Boots at $1.

Our Customers contend that these goods and prices are the very best in Canada, probably they are over-indulgent in their kind opinion, but at the same time we feel satisfied they are as honest goods and prices as any honest merchant can afford to offer his patrons We aim at keeping the very best goods manufactured, and as we buy strictly for cash and sell on the same terms we are able to offer genuine bargains

Another important fact with us is that we confine our efforts solely to

BOOTS AND SHOES

And do not dabble in a dozen and one lines of trade. Consequently we thoroughly understand our business and buy in the right markets, and buying right can sell right.

Kennedy & Fortier,

186 YONGE STREET 186

(4 Doors North Queen Street.)

Grand Opera Restaurant,

WEST OF YONGE STREET.

Six dinner tickets only $1. Board by the week $3, Sunday included. Ladies' and Gent's Dining Room a specialty. Best Oysters always on hand. Restaurant open from 6 a.m. to 12 p.m.; on Sundays 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.

GEORGE SUTHERLAND, Prop.

PHIL. PEARSON

DEALER IN

Stationery, Fancy Goods, Xmas Cards, Cigars, Etc.,

490 YONGE ST.

I beg to call your attention to the fact that I have opened the above store with a choice assortment of *Fancy Goods, Stationery, etc. XMAS CARDS a Specialty.*

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

You can get harness at No. 55 Jarvis cheaper than any other shop in town. No shoddy nor cheap machine work sold. Note prices:

Russet Lines from	$1.55
Black Lines do	1.25
Bridles do	1.75
Saddles do	1.50
Express Saddles	2.00
Nickle Harness	$14.00 upwards
Rubber Harness	16.00 do

Harness sent into the country C. O. D. for inspection.

Remember we warrant all our work. Store and repairing shop No. 55 Jarvis street.

STEVENSON & ASHTON.

BELFAST LINEN WAREHOUSE,

McKee Bros., 391 Queen st. w.

Make a specialty of importing "Irish" Linen Double Damask Tablecloths, Napkins, Sheetings, Hollands, Shirting, Towels, Window Curtains, Blinds, &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

TO GROCERS.

AVERY'S

Agate Balances and Brass Weights (Government Standard.)

FAIRBANKS'

Platform, Counter, Even Balance

SCALES.

RICE LEWIS & SON,

52 & 54 King Street East,

TORONTO.

CANADA LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

The progress of the company is shown by the following figures:

April,	Income.	Sums Assured.	Assets.
1869	$ 127,727	$3,105,401	$ 440,119
1871	355,437	8,309,111	1,227,311
1883	1,150,928	30,139,00[illegible]	5,617,682

Next division of profits in 1885.

J. D. HENDERSON, Agent.

Office—*46 King Street west.*

CONFEDERATION LIFE

ASSOCIATION.

President—SIR W. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G.

Vice-Presidents—HON. WM. McMASTER and WM. ELLIOT, Esq.

The profits for the five years to the 31st Dec, 1881, were distributed during 1882, and were eminently satisfactory to our policyholders.

The surplus over all liabilities at the 31st Dec, 1882, the first year of the current quinquennium, was as follows:

Surplus under the Company's own valuation of the Policy and Annuity obligations	$ 62,889.87
Surplus under the valuation of Prof. Cherriman, Superintendent of Insurance	75,063.07
Surplus under the valuation of Mr. S. Homans, on the standard for the State of New York	102,633.83

If policy holders are safe in the companies which merely conform to the requirements of a fixed standard, it is evident that the policyholders of this association are most thoroughly protected.

This association holds the highest reserve of any Canadian company.

R. S. BAIRD, City Agent. J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director. 2

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SLEIGHS.

A full assortment of all the latest styles now on exhibition.

QUALITY AND FINISH

Away ahead of anything in this market.

INSPECTION INVITED.

CHARLES BROWN & CO.,

American Carriage Repository,

6 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO

GREAT ASTONISHMENT.

A SURE SAVING OF 20 PER CENT.

Ladies and Gentlemen before buying your HATS CAPS, and FURS go to

JAMES JOHNSON,

362 YONGE STREET.

He makes all his own goods at 13 JARVIS STREET. If you want to get your Furs redyed, redressed or repaired go to JAMES JOHNSON, 13 Jarvis street.

All kinds of dyed and redressed furs made to order.

JAMES JOHNSON,

13 Jarvis St. & 362 Yonge St.

MONS. D. SCHLOCHOW,

Of the French College of Mulhouse, Alsace, and Saarbrucken College, Germany,

Professor of French and German and Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music,

38 BERRYMAN STREET

ST. PAUL'S WARD TORONTO.

DUCHESS RANGE.

COUNTESS BASE BURNER.

WHEELER & BAIN,

179 and 67 King St. East,

278 Queen St West.

Telegraph Students' Instruments,

Railway and Telegraph SUPPLIES AT

T. J. FRAME & CO.

120 KING STREET EAST,

TORONTO.

$3 PER DOZEN

—FOR ALL STYLES OF—

CABINET PHOTOS

And the most substantial proof of their superior artistic qualities is that I have made more sittings during the past year than any other studio in Toronto

THOMAS E. PERKINS,

Photographer, 293 Yonge street

$3

The Best Offer Yet.

FOR

THREE DOLLARS

WE WILL SEND

THE WORLD

For the Balance of this Year and all of 1884.

14 MONTHS

For $3.00.

Send in your Subscriptions and get the benefit of this splendid offer.

Every Resident of Toronto

Can have THE WORLD delivered to him before 6 a.m. from now till January 1st, 1885, for THREE DOLLARS.

Every Farmer

Who has a daily mail can have it for the same time for the same money, post-age paid,

Every Storekeeper and Hotelman

Throughout the Province should read THE WORLD.

EVERY SCHOOLMASTER, CLERGYMAN AND DOCTOR should write for our Special Rates.

THE WORLD

IS THE

Cheapest and the Best Paper

Published in the Dominion.

DON'T FORGET OUR OFFER OF $3 FOR 14 MONTHS.

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