

ered the gloomy ruin with a mantle of green and has healed the gaping wounds which once rendered ghastly the land that Nature made so fair. The surges of the Atlantic sound mournfully upon the shore—the requiem of Louisburg, the city made desolate.

The harbor of Louisburg is the only one in Cape Breton which is perfectly safe, easy of access, and practically free from ice. It is almost entirely land-locked, and is easier of access from the east than any other harbor on the Atlantic coast.

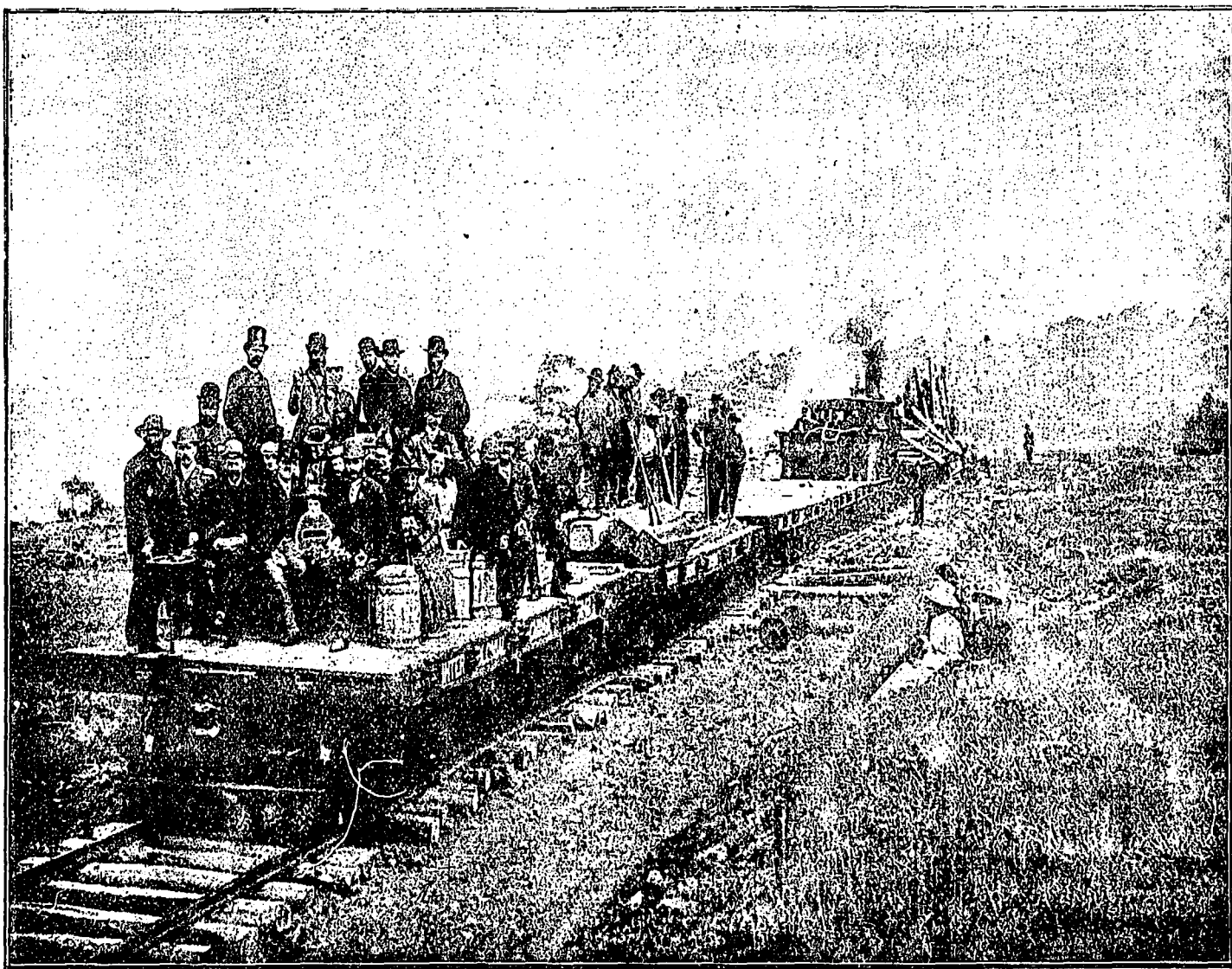
The claims of Louisburg as the winter port have been often enough before the public. For purposes of rapid communication, Louisburg possesses manifest advantages in summer as

what consolation they could in possessions on the coast of Newfoundland, where they maintain to this day a large fleet of cod-fishers. The English in taking possession of Cape Breton seem to have continued the French policy. For twenty odd years after the conquest the government refused to grant lands to settlers, one of the motives being to keep those coasts as a nursery for seamen, and therefore to favor fishing, and discourage agriculture. Even as late as 1800 there were only a thousand or two of population, chiefly coal miners and fishermen.

About the beginning of this century the advantages these colonies offered to settlers were much discussed in Scotland; for many of the tenantry there were compelled by the landlords to emigrate. "Many of the Highland, who had discovered that the raising of cattle and sheep afforded greater profits than the letting of their lands to miserable tenants, were dispossessing

The Island of the Rising Sun.

THE present war between China and Japan has increased our interest in that "Island of the Gods and of the Rising Sun," as her poets call Japan. In speaking of this war, arising out of the international dispute as to who should have possession of Corea, Dr. Mackay, the well-known missionary of Formosa, was of the opinion that the struggle for supremacy between the two countries, which he deplored, would result, if the warfare was fierce and protracted, in the complete overthrow of the Japanese. But how long the present hostilities may continue no one could tell. China was a slow-going and rather backward nation. She



FIRST PASSENGER CAR.—From Cape Breton Illustrated.

well as in winter, occupying, as it does, a point in a more direct line with Britain and Montreal than that traversed by any other route.

The civilization of Cape Breton seems to have been reserved for the Scotsman. The Spanish, Portuguese, Basques and Normans, who have visited the island to obtain fish and fur, made no colonies. Even the French, holding the island for over a century, did nothing but establish fishing villages at Arichat, St. Peter's, St. Ann's Bay, Ingonish, and build the costly fortress at Louisburg to protect them. Ingonish is said to have had at that time a population of 4,000 souls. But although they did nothing to develop the agriculture of Cape Breton, the French attached great importance to it as a nursery for drilling hardy seamen.

When they lost the island, they obtained

the latter of their farms and holdings." The peasants saw "their houses unroofed before their eyes, and they were made to go on board a ship bound for Candaa." Some of the young men were glad to visit new scenes, but the most of the peasantry left their country with the most bitter regret. The first ship loaded with emigrants for Cape Breton came in 1802. "From this time the tide of emigration gathered strength as it advanced, until it reached its highest point in 1817, when it began gradually to decline. The last emigrant ship arrived in 1828." And it may be added that almost all the settlers of Cape Breton, excepting the Acadians, came from the north of Scotland and the Hebrides, the islands of Skye, Barra, Lewis, Mull, Uist, etc. The population thus thrown upon the island, estimated at 25,000, made it a Scotch country. The total population now is about 86,000; 55,000 are Scotch or of Scotch descent, 12,500 Acadians, 17,000 English and mixed races and about 1,500 Indians.

was a great and unwieldy monster. But the Chinese were superior to the Japanese. They had greater intellectual power. They were more conservative, more tenacious and, in his opinion, superior in every respect to their rivals. The Japanese were mere imitators. One hundred years ago Japan copied and took up everything that was Chinese. Now they copied everything from western civilization. The Loo Chu Islands between Formosa and Japan all paid tribute to China.

With the advent of missionaries to Japan and the visit of many foreigners, who, on account of the progress and rapid development towards civilization which Japan had made, and the number of educational civil and political institutions she possessed to-day, had been led to flatter her people, the