

SEPT. 22, 1882.

in every way well adapted to the growth of cereals.

So much for this interesting region of which so little till recently was known by the general public.

On their return homeward the press party met with a most pleasing reception at Emerson, the "gateway city."

Emerson is a town of excellent promise having already a population of 2,000. The land in the neighborhood is extremely fertile.

Besides this, Emerson will be at an early date the outlet by means of the C. P. R. for the far-famed Souris and Turtle mountain districts, which contain land as rich as is to be found in any portion of the world.

I regretted very much the impossibility of my enjoying the receptions accorded the Association at all these interesting points. It was not, indeed, my purpose on leaving home to go any further than St. Paul, Minnesota, but having gone I could not resist the temptation of seeing Winnipeg. I had long desired to visit that city and felt amply compensated by the pleasure of my visit for the fatigues of necessity to be endured in travelling so long a distance by rail.

I had no sooner arrived in Winnipeg than I was surrounded by many old friends whose society I had enjoyed in various portions of old Canada. Amongst those from London, I had the pleasure of meeting Messrs. Hugh MacMahon and David Glass Q. C., who worthily uphold the reputation of the "Forest City" in the far west.

From Ottawa Mr. Amos Almon, Dr. Patterson, Wm. T. Maclean, from Quebec, Mr. John Carey, Barstow, together with a number of others from various other places. On the evening of my arrival, I proceeded with some friends, led by Mr. Carey, to the site of old Fort Garry, the scenes of the incidents interesting to every Canadian. The old fort has been partially dismantled, and therefore does not look itself at all, but still some idea can be formed of its appearance.

A portion of the stockade is yet standing, and the old H. B. Coy's store and buildings are yet in a good state of preservation, though it is, I have been told, the intention to remove them all. Within the enclosure is the Lieut.-governor's residence. It is an old, unpicturesque-looking edifice, and could not be considered worth seeing but for the historic recollections it evokes. Here lived and ruled the governors under the Hudson's Bay Coy's regime; from that edifice, now about to disappear, issued decrees binding on the immense regions, all of which will soon enjoy the full benefits of self-government. Here were treaties made with the chiefs of redmen, and here also, we cannot doubt, that even with the restricted society of that day, many a happy social gathering took place.

Outside the old fort, almost directly opposite the governor's residence, is pointed out the spot where Scott was executed in March, 1870. The excitement created by that execution in the older Provinces can never be forgotten. For a time it seemed that the appeals then made to religious fanaticism and prejudice would bring to the whole confederation. Wiser counsels, however, prevailed, and now few if any of the busy inhabitants of Winnipeg or the contented agriculturists of the Province desire to revert to the memories of that stirring period. Within the precincts of the old fort are still several pieces of cannon which will, it is presumed, be preserved as relics of an interesting past. I could not help thinking it regrettable that the fort and the old H. B. Coy's buildings should be demolished.

Their disappearance will remove the only edifice of interest to the antiquarian in the capital of the North West. The fort was built on a picturesque point just at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine rivers, within sight of the location of the old Fort Rouge built early last century by Laverandrye. The first named river is now spanned by the magnificent Louise bridge.

The new H. B. Coy's stores are certainly a credit to Winnipeg and inferior to none in the West of Chicago. Governor Canchon is also erecting a large block of stores on Main St., which will greatly add to the beauty of this street.

Main street has been well described by a correspondent of a leading journal who says: "The great thoroughfare of the city is, of course, Main street, which is the original trail followed by the ex-carts in going from the Red and Assiniboine rivers, and it still retains the sinuosities which characterize ex-carts all over the country. These windings render Main street less impressive than a similarly broad straight street would be, but it has its advantages in affording conspicuous bases for the buildings which line it. Fortunately for Winnipeg, this street is one of the broadest on the continent, being one hundred and fifty feet in width. This fact ensures for Main street a perpetual prominence and will always make it the great avenue of commerce of this city."

It extends from the station about one and a quarter miles south to Fort Garry, and corresponds to Bonaventure and St. James street in Montreal. The price of lots on this street ranges from \$250 per front foot near the station to \$1,000 per front foot near the Portage avenues, which may be compared to the post office corner in Montreal. The going rate for each of its angles. For instance, Main street is valued at \$500 per front foot, based upon actual sales, gives a total value for this street of six million dollars. Nearly all this property pays rental of from ten to fifteen per cent. upon the estimated value, rents being about four times as high as in Montreal. For instance, offices on the ground floor, about 10 feet by 30 deep, rent for \$1,500 per annum, and single rooms on the second floor bring from thirty to forty dollars per month. One large store, which cost, apart from the ground site, \$15,000, rents for \$9,000 a year and yields at least 20 per cent. interest on the capital invested. That it pays tenants to give these high rents on Main street is proved by the fact that it is impossible to get stores or offices on Main street even at these high figures. The additional amount of business to be done in the leading street more than pays the extra rent.

The other streets are very irregular and unsymmetrical, owing chiefly to their having been surveyed from the old farm lots all of which had a narrow frontage

two acres on the river and then ran back a distance of two miles. It is to be regretted that timely legislation did not make provision for this difficulty, which will be all the more seriously felt a few years hence. This difficulty will not, however, seriously retard the growth of the city which in my estimation destined as I will hereafter endeavor to show, to become one of the greatest on the continent.

THE POPE AND IRELAND.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" says: "The Pope's letter to Cardinal McCabe and the Irish Bishops is published in the Clerical papers and reads as follows:—"

"DEAR SON AND VENERABLE BROTHERS—Apostolic greeting and benediction. The affection and good will which we have for Ireland, and which increases in proportion to the difficulties of the crisis through which it is now passing, makes us watch with peculiar solicitude and with a paternal heart the course of your affairs. But that attention brings us anxiety rather than consolation, for it is not given us to see that the order and prosperity which we should desire prevail in your public affairs; for on the one hand serious evils still press upon you, and on the other the perilous excitement of men's minds has drawn many among you into seditions designs. There are even those who are sullied by horrible murders, as though public prosperity could be promoted by such a heinous crime. We already knew, dear son and venerable brethren, that this state of things preoccupied you as much as ourselves, and what was decided upon at the last meeting of Irish bishops at Dublin brought it afresh to our knowledge. Rightly trembling for your country's safety, you have given excellent teaching as to what should be avoided in critical a moment and in so serious a struggle. Hereby you have well performed your episcopal obligations, as was demanded by the public weal; for the moment when the faithful have special need of the counsel of their bishops is when they wrongly judge as to the advantage to be derived from certain acts; and it is the duty of the bishops, when they see men drawn as it were into the abandonment of honest means, to calm their excited minds and to recall them by reasonable exhortations to that moderation and justice which should be observed in all things."

"You have very opportunely reminded them of that Divine precept that the Kingdom of God and his righteousness must first of all be sought, which makes it the duty of Christians in every act of their private lives, and even in public matters to regard their eternal welfare as the end of everything that is of this world below the duties of religion. By the means of the observance of these principles, it is allowable for Irishmen to seek a mitigation of their afflictions. It is allowable for them to struggle for their rights, for it must not be imagined that what is permissible for every nation is also permissible for Ireland; but honesty must govern the search for these advantages, for it must seriously be considered that it is a blamable act to defend a cause, however just, by unjust means. Now justice is lacking, not only in every act of violence, but particularly in the present societies which, on the pretence of virtuous rights, evidently tend to disturb public order. As our predecessors had repeatedly done, and as We ourselves have done, you have very seasonably warned the faithful in your Dublin meeting of the scrupulousness with which these societies should be shunned by every honest man. As long as the same dangerous tendencies which you vigilantly report these admonitions, and to exhort all Irishmen, by virtue of the sanctity of the Catholic name, and for the love of the country itself, never to have anything to do with any societies of this kind, which can in no way serve to effect what the people justly demand, and too often lead to crime those who have been seduced by them."

"As Irishmen make it their boast, and without reason, to be styled Catholics, which, according to St. Augustine's interpretation, means guardians of integrity and pursuers of justice (De Vera Religione), let them show themselves worthy of the name and be entitled to it even while defending their rights. Let them remember that the first liberty is to be exempt from crime (St. Augustine, Tract xli.), and let them so demean themselves in the whole lives that none of them incur the penalties of the law, as murderers, as thieves, as evil-speakers, or as covetous of the goods of others (1 Peter, iv, 15). It is right also that your episcopal solicitude in urging the people should be supported by the efforts and zeal of the whole clergy. We, therefore, approve as just and in harmony with present circumstances what you have decided on this subject, especially as regards the younger priests; for it is just in these popular tempests that it is most necessary for the priests to contribute with intelligence and zeal to the preservation of order. And inasmuch as one's own reputation, they must strive to obtain the approbation of men by the dignity, firmness, and moderation of their acts and words, and do nothing which is not calculated to tranquillise men's minds. Now it is easy to see that a clergy, trained from the outset by wise discipline and sound teaching, will be such as present circumstances demand. 'Young men,' as the Fathers of the Council of Trent said, 'will never persevere well in ecclesiastical discipline without the very great and special aid of God unless they are at a very early age trained to religion and piety (Sess. xxii.).' By this means We think Ireland will, without violence to any right, attain to the happy state of things she longs for; for, as We have said to you elsewhere, we are confident that those who are at the head of public affairs will counsel to the just demands of the Irish. We only desire justice dictate to them, but it is what we may be expected from their prudence, seeing that it is beyond doubt that the tranquillity of the whole Empire is bound up with the welfare of Ireland. Meanwhile, cherishing this hope, we shall not cease to aid the Irish with our counsels and to ardently pray to God to look graciously upon that people, so emboldened by its virtues, and at length give it the peace and prosperity it desires. As a pledge of these celestial gifts, and as a testimony of Our special favor, We, with much affection

in the Lord, give you, dear son and venerable brothers, your, your clergy, and the whole people, the Apostolic Benediction. Given at St. Peter's at Rome, the 1st of August, in the fifth year of Our Pontificate."

THE IRISH RESOLUTIONS.

Hon. L. S. Huntington's Reply to the London Times.

The following is, in a condensed form, a letter by the Hon. L. S. Huntington to the London Times, replying to that journal's criticism of the action of the Canadian House of Commons in passing the resolutions respecting the Home Rule in Ireland.

"I hope you are wrong in presuming that Lord Kimberley's reply was intended as a 'snub' to the 'familiar impudence' of the address. We understood in Canada—as well before as after that despatch—the doctrine of exclusive Imperial jurisdiction in Ireland; but Canadians will learn with some surprise from your columns that their address is to be regarded not only as an impertinent interference, but as a 'recommutation that rebellion and treason should be legitimized.' No doubt your assertion that this address 'amounts to a vote of censure' on Mr. Gladstone's Government will create a painful impression in Canada, especially when coupled with your interpretation of Lord Kimberley's despatch and the ready inference which will be drawn there, that you speak in some sense for the Administration. Nothing could have been further from the intention of the Canadian Parliament than offering any embarrassment to the Government, or suggesting what they were likely to be the effects of the Federal system, which they enjoyed themselves, and which they hoped to see adopted. The Canadian people have experience of the Federal system; and on the whole, they have faith in it, and the confederated provinces, each with local Home Rule, have restored harmony and given reasonable public confidence. As to your own experience, it cannot be shown that the concentration of local work at the Imperial centre has been of advantage to Imperial interests. To a large extent you make Parliament, a kind of 'Metropolitan Board of Works,' that deal with 'questions' which might better be left to local jurisdiction. The 'address' does not seek to dictate to give 'advice.' It speaks for itself, and unless you charge it with some indiscreet utterance in its support, or with the cable extravagance which heralded it, does not justify your severity. It suggests a few points touching the Irish question, which stand before the Canadian people; and though we did not fight at Waterloo—most living Englishmen did not—we are as much a part of his realm as you Imperial Islanders. Neither the people of Canada nor England desire to weaken the connection between them. They understand the Imperial position and are satisfied; but you may create uncomfortable friction by straining the elasticity within which 'we live, and move and have our being.' Could anything be more appropriate than for the Canadian Parliament to send a message to the Queen, and to the British Government, and to the young Irish shores? And there thus suggested no Irish hostility to England? Was it impertinent to say 'respectfully,' ay, and loyally, too, to the Imperial authority: 'Look at what your Confederation Act has done for Canada—reducing to a minimum our local and sectional estrangements, and giving to the British and Canadian people, Irish, French, Irish and Scotch—a prosperous and happy life; and a country lately shaken by religious and national feuds. Might you not win the unhappy Irish as you have already won the discontented among us, so far as may be, contentment and stability, by granting for our young country? And is there thus suggested no Irish hostility to England? Was it impertinent to say 'respectfully,' ay, and loyally, too, to the Imperial authority: 'Look at what your Confederation Act has done for Canada—reducing to a minimum our local and sectional estrangements, and giving to the British and Canadian people, Irish, French, Irish and Scotch—a prosperous and happy life; and a country lately shaken by religious and national feuds. 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