CANADA'S FUTURE.

PAPER BY SIB ALLY GALT, K.C.M.G.

The following in the paper read by Sir Alexander Galt

The following is the paperread by Sir Alexander Gait before the Colonial Institute, on the evening of the 2 th 32, on the future of the Diminion of Canada.—
In selecting as the subject of this paper the future of the Dominion of Unands, I have no intention of discussing possible changes in its constitution or in its political relations to threat Britain. Those points have lately futured the subject of two articles in the "Contemporary Herrew" by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Clarke, and may be rafely left to the judgment of tocic readers. My object is to place before you the orderent position of the Canadam Plominion in the material appeals, and to direct your attention to that future upon which it is now entering. It ention to that future upon which it is now entering. It say be necessary in the course of my remarks to refer to wine of the statements and opinions in the articles reforced to, but it is not my desire to speculate upon even-

malities and changes that may be very distant, but rather to accept the relations which now happily exist under the admirable constitution established at the Confederation that must arrie, both to Great Britain and Canada, by some parial idea of the magnitude of the trust that steadily pursuing and extending that carrier of progress has been assumed by Canadians in undertaking the und usefulness upon which England's greatest colony solonization and government of the northern half of the northern half of the continent of North America. Picture to yourselves sends historical events, but will briefly recapitulate the adomain nearly as large as Europe, attractions show that aspirations with which they regard the future.

THE UNION OF 11-8 PROVINCES.

by the Queen's proclamation the two Provinces of old anada, now de-igoated Ontario and Quebec, were, on the 1st July, 1897, united with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick under the name of the Dominion of Canada on the 15th July, 1870, the vast territories in the occupaon of the Hudson lisy Company were incorporated with the Dominion, which extinguished the title of the company by a considerable payment, and assumed the former mperial responsibilities attendant on the management and control of the numerous Indian tribes of the interior. sin the zond July, 1871, British Columbia entered the confederation, and on the lat July, 1873, Proce Edward sland joined her sister Provinces, thus finally completing the consolidation under one Federal Parliament and ong the constitution under one reacht l'aritament and forestament of the entire British possessions in North America from the Atlantio to the Pacific Ocean, with the single exception of the Island of Newfoundland, which thus far has maintained its separate political existonce. Only seven years have, therefore, elapsed since the Dominion of Canada became territorially complete, and I think we may prudently await the exents of the sext few years before proposing any serious changes in storganization or constitutional status. It may be very safely asserted that the statesmen of Canada are more thely to judge wisely of the steps required for the procress and civilization of this vast domain than even those of the Mutter Country, while it is certain that all the ability and zeal the former may possess can be more profitably devoted to their own land, rather than expended upon other and less tamiliar portions of the Empire.

THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION. "I may not, in this connection, be inappropriate briefly to notice the powers granted to the people of Canada, and the exatin under which these powers are exercised by the Imperial Act constituting the confederation, the complete control of everything pertaining to their internal affairs is conferred upon the people, subject only to their allegiance to a common sovereign and their duties as members of the British Empire. These powers are ex-ercised under the Federal system, by which the United Parliament, consisting of the Governor-General as the representative of the Queen, with the Senate and House Commons, exact all the laws, in which the public at targe may be said to have a common interest-such as rede and commerce, navigation, fisheries, indirect and direct taxanion, postage, criminal law, and the establishment of suitable government for the wast and as vet comparatively little known regions of the interior. The inembers of the House of Commons are elected under a enost liberal franchise by ballot, and the Government of the day continues in office, as in this country, by the possession of the confidence of the House of Commons. While the Federal Parliament is, in fact, the supreme authority on all subjects of common or extra-provincial authority on all subjects of common or extra-provincial interest, local legislatures exist in each province under a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Federal Government, with Legis'attre Councils and Legislature Assemblies elected by the people, to whom is entrusted all legislation of a purely local and provincial character. These powers are of a very extensive nature, embracing all civil rights of projectly and cognate subjects, respecting which I may pause for a moment to explain, that apart from its propriety in other respects, the cession of Quebec by France secured to that province its existing eivil laws and language; and though full power exists to change or modify these laws in Quebec stielf, still their preservation necame a necessary condition of Con-rederation. Anterior to Confederation, and n w subsisting under past legislation, both Unterm and Quebec, aspecially the former, possessed an extremely perfect system of municipal government, which is being rapidly extended to the other provinces. While in regard to education, no part of the world can boast of a more perfect system, toginning with elementary or common school education, which is free to all, continued next by citimately universities, conducted by men of European reputation in science and letters. In all, therefore, that exlates to political freedom and self-government Canada .es nothing to enry in the condition of any other country; while in fittle ber people for the wise administration of those convers, she possesses in her educations and municipal systems advantages that can be surpased

MARACTER OF THE POPULATION

in the composition of her existing population, Cauada is also peculiarly favored. Commencing as a French colony, Quebec has now over a million of the descendants of the foremost nation of the Latin race—a people distinguished, like their ancestors, for industry and thrift combined with a natural courtesy and bonhommic which endear them to all. If the French Canadian is not jethapa, quite on a par with his Anglo-Sazon brother in enterprise, he is certainly more than his equal in those amenities which beautify life and cast a charm over even the hardships of the backwoods; while in devotion to his country, and loyally to the Sovereign under whom his condition has then from seridom to freedom, mone can exert him. In the rest of the Dominion the population is simust exclusively English, Irish and Scotch, though in the western prairies we have now rettlements from Rassia, Norway and Sweden, Iceland, and notably of Germans. In this respect but little difference exists between Canada and the United States, both being alike in progress of settlement from the ame sources. The very difficulties attendent on overcoming the forces of the wilderness naturally impact great energy and contage to such a population and bring about these wonderful results of successful progress which exerts the cavy and admiration of the world Perhaps I should with proper modesty confine this last Perhaps I should with proper modesty contact this last remark to the United States, but really the conditions are the same in both countries, said if they do not, as yet, show equally striking results in Canada, it ries from the fact that the resources of the latter country from the fact that the resources of the latter country stone the fact that the resources of the latter country been brought under one central government be sufficient to state that no engagement either of the bave only been brought under one central government be sufficient to state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the bave only that the burdend state that no engagement either or the bave only that the burdend state that no engagement either or the bave only that the burdend state that no engagement either or the bave only that the burdend state that no engagement either or the bave only that the burdend state that no engagement either or the bave only that the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either or the bave only that the burdend state that no engagement either or the burdend state that no engagement either engag action; their trade was bampered by numerous tarifs. by the imperial Government for various objects in 460 miles in which air injection restricted by Provincial which air injectial injected was admitted to exist; but civilised man.

the guardians up not only of her own interest, but the higher and nobler cause of civilization and progress in the whole of that rast territory conquered by the genius and prowess of her sons

EXTENT OF THE DOMINION.

emote historical events, but will briefly recapitulate the series of northern boundary as large as Europe, stretching from the series in the several Provinces Atlantic to the Pacific Ucean, with its southern extremity secund united into the present Contederation, their continuous the date of the complete union, the position in northern boundary along the shores of the Arctic which they now stand, and it en refer to the hopes and united to the position with which they regard the future. Seberies, watered by the most remarkable natural dis-tribution of lakes and rivers, enriched with all veneties of minerals, and now known to possess an enormous area of fertile prairie-lands destined to become the future grausity of England; this vast country reaches, as the crow flies, from ocean to ocean, four thousand miles, with an area south of the latitude of St. Pererature of at least two milion of square miles capable of larg of at least two million of square miles capable of cultivation, and of which fully one-half produces every crop grown in Great Britain. The Dominion of Canada, thus roughly sketched, is naturally divided into three great divisions: the Atlantic, the Central and the Pacific The Atlantic division is that which comprehends the older settled Provinces of Nova Scutia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. It contains almost the entire present population of the Dominion, about four millions, and hes, until very recently, Leen the only part of the British possessions in North America to which emigration has been directed. It may be described as the lorest section of directed. It may be described as the forest section of Canada, and stretches from the Atlantic to the head waters of the great River Mt. Lawrence, west of Lake Superior The central or prairie division, containing Superior the new Province of Manitoba, extends from the densely modeld Atlantic region to the Rocky Mountains. Commencing with the valley of the Red River, of unsurpassed fertility, the prairie extends westward over a gently undulating country, clothed with the most invuriant grasses and beautiful flora, for a distance of the trocky Munitain. of a thousand miles to the base of the Rocky Mountainby a varying width of from four hundred to six hundred miles. This magnificent district, watered and rendered accessible in its eastern section by the great Winnipeg and Manitoba lakes, is in its central and western portion traversed by the mighty liver Saskaichewan, with fifteen hundred miles of steamboat pavigation, and tertilised by many ocautiful tributaries issuing from the recesses of the mountains. With some comparatively loss guideant exceptions the practic division of the Do-Insignificant exceptions the prairie division of the Do-minion custains probably the largest continuous tract of country in the world adapted to the growth of wheat and other cereals and acculiarly fitted also for cattle rateing, especially on the western plateau, where cool and abundant water is combined with an exceptionally moderate climate. The Pacific acction, known as British Columbia, comprehends the volcatio region west of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, with the magnificent island of Vancouver. Possessed of a climate much more temperate than that of Canada of a climate much more temperate than that of Canada proper, British Columbia bas an immense extent of land bised for agriculture, while the mountain ranges which traverse the country are replete with miarral- of every variety, and are no doubt quite as rich as the similar dis ricts of California and New Mexico. Gold to the value of eight millions sterling has already been extracted from the gravel-washing alone, without the introduction of scientific mining. Vancouver's Island has, so far as known, exclusive monopoly of the coal has, so far as known, exclusive monopoly of the coal supply of the entire Pacific coset, from Behring's Straits to Cape Horn; her coal helds are inexhaustible in extent and excellent in quality, and in the future must make this telend the empor um of the China and Indian trade, while its importance in connection with the naval supremacy of England in the l'acific Ocean can scatterly be exaggerated.

PROGRESS OF THE PROTINCES.

will now shortly summarise the past progress of the Provinces included in the Atlantic division of Canada. Commencing in 1825 with a population of about 8.17 400, they have now attained at least four milion in number. Their revenues which were then perfectly lusignificant, were last year nearly £5,0.41000 sterling, but des the large local receipts of the respective Provinces Their trade, notwithstanding it has been revisible actually by the polytral decreasion TIDOFS seriously curtailed by the universal depression amounted in

Emports to in addition to the extensive interchange of products between the several Provinces. Their sea-goin tonnage registered and owned in the Dominion itself, independent of tonnage registered in Great Britain, but owned in Canada, amounted in 1879 to 1.332,004 tons. The fisheries along their coast yielded nearly three millions sterling, and with their shipping gave employment to a scafaring population of men and boys, including Newfoundiand exceeding forty thousand, a number sterling is to be any other greater, it is believed, than is possessed by any other country in the world, except. Great Britain berself. Their defence by land is entrusted to forty thousand active militia, in a fair state of preparation, and officers from one military so here and all inferences. from one military co lege and six infantry activola, while under the militar law every able-bodied man is liable to serve when called upon. The Atlantic coast of the Dominion is nearly twice as extensive as that of the British Islands, and all its important headlands and hatbors are efficiently supplied with hightbouse service. The whole country is provided with a well-organized municipal system, and, as I have already stated, education of the most thorough description. extends throughout the length and breadin of the land Religious liberty and equality prevail everywhere, and the case of Quebec, the feulal system, which des-cended from the French, has been jeacefully and thooughly abolished.

DEBT AND ASSETS OF THE DOMINION.

The statement I now make respecting the present position of Canada would, however, be incomplete reference were omitted to its public debt. And it this connection I may be permitted to notice and correct certain allegations in the article contributed by Mr. Anderson to toe "Contemporary Review," which are calculated to lead to the belief that in some form or other Canada has fatled in her obliga-tions to the Imperial Exchequer. On this point it may be sufficient to state that no engagement either of the

jeatoucies. They were taught to look more to the stotter Country and less to their own exertions than they should have done, their mental, and even their material growth, was dwarfed by a sense of colonial dependence. Now they have around most, if not all, of the attributes of national existence. Not one shilling has the British taxpayer disbursed on account of Canada. The others still current, amounting in all to for some years past, and even the military forces of the higher, which are usually the symbol of power, have been shill without and order, not only in its civil-red districts, but in a the remote recesses of the interior still occupied by the native tribes, is entirely committed to the care of the interior still occupied by the interior still occupied by the native tribes, is entirely committed to the care of the interior still occupied by the interior still occupied by the native tribes, is entirely committed to the care of the interior still occupied by the interior still occupied by the native tribes, is entirely committed to the care of the interior still occupied by the cated her colonial offs, ring to a state of such stability, that she has felt she could safely commit to their even the proper of the remaining of the country. The debt is not however, as is the cated her colonial offs, ring to a state of such stability, that she has felt she could safely commit to their even the remaining of mental interiors, but the proper of the country. The debt is not however, as is the cated her colonial offs, ring to a state of such stability. treasure squandered in foreign or intestino wars, but, on the other hand, registers the peaceful progress of a people conscious of the vast resources of their country, and variestly devoting bemselves to its development. Capada has seen

On her magnificent canal system 47, 100,000 On her railways ... On lighthouses and pavigation Lww ment, thus let of the great North 4,000,000 Hovernment buildings and mis el-

Assumption of l'rovincial debta 131 000,000 Her annual revenue in like manner is employed use fully and for the benefit of the people. In 1879

The interest (sloking funds and charges) on the debt absorbed about The Government legislation and Judiciary about.
The subsidies to the local Governments in tieu of the revenues assigned by them to the Dominion £1,700,000 630,000 20,00 30,00 43,00 20,00 20,00 about.
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PUBLIC WORKS-THE CANAL STRTEM Permit me, now, to give you what must necessarily be a very imperfect sketch of the work already achieved, and to show you the persistent and determined efforts your fellow-subjects in Canada have made and are making towards the development of that great country. will first speak of our canal system, of which a statement of expendits re conveys but a very inadequate idea. object contemplated by the outlay has been the perfec-tion of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence to the furthest extremity of the great lakes, overcoming the obstructions offered by the tapids and the falls of Misgara. so as to primit large resels to be employed direct from Chicago and Lake Superior to the ocean. These works cooplet, first, of the deelening of the channel between Quebec and Montreal from eleven feet six inches to twenty-two feet, and utilimately to twenty-five feet, whereby steamables of four thousand tons can now proceed one hundred and righly miles above Quebec to the quays of Montreal Al Montreal the canal system the quays if Mostreal. At Mostreal the canal system of in all forty-one miles, with locks two hundred feet long by forty-fire feet wide and passing vessels drawing to feet of water. Lake Ontario is then reached, and to surmount the falls of Nisgera, the Welland Canal has been built, twenty-eight miles, having at present locks one hundred and fifty by twenty-six feet, with ten feet of water. These canals being insufficient, new more compared to the new and will be proworks were commerced his years ago, and will be pro-bable completed within two years, whereby a uniform enlargement of the whole system will be established to locks two bundred and seventy by furty-live feet, with a depth of fourteen feet, allowing the passage fam Lake Brie to the ocean, via Montreal, of vessels of one thousand five hundred tons. From Lake Erie westward to Chicago the navigation is uninterrupted through Lakes Huron and Michigan, while to Lake Superior access is had by an American canal of one and a half miles in length, of similar capacity to the Canadian system. Thus, within two years, propellers of one thousand five hundred tons laden with the produce of the Western States and Car laden with the produce of the Western States and Canada, will be able to proceed to tide-water the St. Lawrence from any ports on the Great Lakes and by the Canadian Pacific Railway, to be opened next year. Winnipeg, the capital of M. nitoba, with the fertile valley of the II-d River, will be brought within four bunded miles of tole magnificent water route. In addition to these grand works, Canada has constructed a canel to conect the St. Lawrence with Lake Champinia and the Hudson River to New York, and also two large canals for the improvement of the Ottawa river or connection with the year lumber trade of that region. in connection with the vast lumber trade of that region.

THE RAILWAY STATEM

Passing next to the railway system of the Dominion t permentes the older Provinces from Halifax to Lake Huron, and with its ramifications covers nearly 7,000 miles in length. Of this mileage about 1,250 is the property of the Government, and operated by them; for the remainder, though largely aided by public grants, Can-ada gratefully acknowledges her debt to British capital and enterprise. Any nonice of the progress of the Dominion would certainly be incomplete which omitted reference to the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways, the former especially, which is not merely the arterial line in connection with the Government roads from Halifax to Detroit, but now, through the energy of its management, has conferred on Canadian trade inestimable advantage of a through railway from Chicago and the great l'acific States to Moutreal, our priu-cipal shipping port. Long enduring has been the faith or those who invested their capital in the ("and Trunk Railway , and from my own early connection with it no one can reluice more truly than myself to the unmistakeble signs that it is now emerging from the depts of de pression in which it was so foug sunk. The progress of Canada in the continued settlement of the older Provinces, and in the speedy colonization of her own great West, cannot fail to make the future of all Canadian railways, and especially of the Grand Artick, one of great and early development. But while speaking of the pre-sent railway system, it would be unpardouable in me were I to omit mention of the Canadian Pacific Railway, week to omit mention of the Canadian racine latiway, upon which the hojes and fortunes of the country so largely depend. I shall not detain you by lengthened reference to the ultimate grand results expected from this undertaking, ten years are allotted for its completion throughout, and betwee that time arrives I fiel as sured some other speaker before this Institute will find occasion to point out the widening spirits of the future usefulness of Causous, and to dwell on the advantages to her eastern possessions through a country inhabited by her own people, and governed by her own laws. shall now confine toyself simply to the main features of the enterprise to which Canada has committed berself A subsidy in work alteady undertaken and in cash of about eleven millions sterling, and a land grant of Pacific Railway Its longith, when complete, will be 2 600 miles, of this 200 mic now in operation, 540 additional will be finished in a year, and the Government are maured that within four years from this day the communication by water and rail will be complete through Canada from Rugland to the Rocky Mountains, opening up about 1,000 miles in length of the North-

THE NUMBER-WAST AND TARRESORDED JURISTICITIES Already, though Winnipeg has only had railway esc with the Colled States for loss than the years, it has sprang from a population of a few tu roads, without capital, and in spite of very post, roads, without capital, and in spine of every posts, misrepresentation as to its climate, has gone formade, "leafs and hounds," within the last four years, and he counts its 75000 inhabitants. Settlers, eager to fitte on to even more favored regions, and now dotting to on to even more favored regions, are now dorting to trail across the prairie with their forms in every direction. Villages are springling up many hundress of miles neated Winnipeg; churches are being built. But to goind the future crop are having their attents given wearily dragged across the plains. Even at the very have of the fackly Mountains herdeof cuttless now heing raised on the rich pastures of the affinity of the Fackatchewso, for which a market is not four in the advancing tide of settlement. From one code. of the Backatchewas, for which a market is to be forg in the advancing tide of settlement. From one cod c the country to the other there is the evident commons ment of one of those great novements of population at have from time to time signalized the progress of the American continent. The gigantic efforts now tent made to further the colonization of the Canadian tental and accorded by the wise and the made to fu ther the colonization of the Canadian to west are promoted and seconded by the wise and himpublic policy in respect to the land. By the Act of the Dominion Parliament, une-fourth of the whole July, domain in the North-West Territorica is deroted attacked. lutely to free grants 's actual settlers, another form is held at their option for three years at one-half us diosernment selling price, and the remaining one-lais to be sold at prices varying from 4s to L1 Jeram to reimburse the cost of the Canadan Park Railway. When it is remembered that the Railway. When It is remembered that the district thus being opened up exceeds in area 250 ac 000 of acres, it will be seen that the free grants inch alone are nearly twice as extensive as the whole of Erg land. Let me pause for one moment to answer the objection that I have seen occasionally urged against the policy England has pursued in transferring her territorial right to her Colonial subjects. This very territorial that I have endeavored most inadequately to desemb that I have endeavored most inaucquiamity to desente was for upwards of two hundred years within the jarr-diction of England herself, and has only been mad-over to Canada within ten short years. Admitting that its canabilities were then unknown, Canada at at least clulm the credit of diffusing the knowledge bur, if this was decied her, let too ask whether English but, if this was decied her, let foe ask whether English taxpayers would ever have convented to do white the content of the Exchiquer would have realised to propose a rule of \$\frac{11,000,000}{21,000,000}\$ stelling for a railway to open up such a remove counter? What linglish divergment would for year have sustained the burden of introducing government and law and order? And even in the case of the loans. and law and order? And even in the case of the liquis tribes, what statesman would have been bold enough tribes, what statesman would have been bold enough tell the people of England that for years to come by most provide £200,000 a year to save these wretches natives from starvation? Yet all this and far more to been done by Canadian statesmen and observally accurated in by the Canadian people, while one-fourth of its whole domain, acquired and developed at the sole charge. of the Canadian tagpayer, is now offired five to all the English bretbren who choose to come. Nor must I en-flue myself to these records of successful progress Already Canada is among the first of the great carran of the world, her alips are found in every sea, from eny frequented scaport they hear the produce of other lan-to market. Her trade is no longer with Kugiand and w United States alone, but extends to the East, to Australs the West lodies and South America. Within the press Gausse, will open the markets of that wat empire to products of Canadian industry. Similar arrangement is a confidently expected, will result from negotiation now in progress with Spain for trade with the Simals; West Indies And if further evidence be asked of the growing importance of the Dominion, it will be four in the fact that both the late and present. Government of Rugland have recognized the propriety of making a ceptional arrangements in future treaties of commerce with foreign countries for the colonies, and in the properties of Unuals will be watched over hy her own representatives and determined by her own Government Such, in brief, is the position of Unit, at to-day, and such the conductive and requires with which the is about the the population and resources with which she is about address herself to the stupendous task of colonisting to whole interior of North America lying north of the

United States, and stretching for unwards of 2,000 miles from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean. FUTURE DESTINY AND RELATIONS OF THE DOMINION.

May I be forgiven if, with such a task before by I

think it unwise to discuss the future of the Canada-Dominion with reference to possibilities that may nero arise? Mr Wm. Clarke, in the article referred to, bel-tles the present position of the country. He alleges it has no national life, is entirely provincial, and assume a state of discontented feeling with the present state. which my acquaintance with public sentiment then enables me absolutely to deny. He assumes that the present relations of England and Canada are essentially transient, and cannot be maintained beyond a few more years," and upon this assumption Mr Clarke proceeds to argue that Canada must accept one of the alternatives—independence, Imperial federation or as nexation to the United States, and of the three become to the conclusion that the last is the best. be the destiny of Canada ultimately, and even what my be that of the United States themselves, no one can five tell. We have certainly seen the great Union on the very verge of dissolution within the last twenty year, and though, with soormous sacrifices of blood at treasure, its unity was preserved, it would be rash to allege that its varied interests, spread over a country st large as Europe, can always be maintained in harmont Equally must it be admitted that as Canada increases in population and wealth her interests may diverge froz those of the mother country so as to produce separation But this is not the case to-day, and, on the contrap, i trust to be able to show that the interests of Canada an at this moment most intimately blended with those of Great lintain, and that the maintenance of the country tion may with sagacious statesm inable be fraught with the greatest cenefits to both co stries. Many writers are inclined to depreciate the condition of Uanada and marvel over the superior progress and energy of the United States as likely to form an arrestatible attraction for us. Sull'e me to examined this position for afer moments. First, taking contentment as the best general standard for comparison, I venture to assert that the Cauadians are fully as well satisfied with their condition as their Republican neighbors. Our attachment to ou Sovereign and to our institutions is quite as greats theirs, under our system of l'arliamentary Government copied from that of Kogland, the people possess a mudirect control over their Executive than do u. United States, our inxation in every respect is err greatly less at is true emigration to Canala is mail-less in actual numbers than to the United States, but a proport on to population it is relatively greater. Again, the prairie lands of the Union have been accessible size is 30-fift years ago, they have been opened up in ever d rection by railways, and have thus attracted hundreds twenty has million acres of thost executed practic land, of thousands of English and foreign emigrants, who may testify to the public importance of the Canadian shrank from the hardships of his in the forest. Opractic l'iovinces have only bad thirth within six veste they have been accessible by railway for less than two years, and the measures are only now being taken tom firm the overcrowded people of tirest limin and of the Continent of the great country that bolds out its acres to receive them. I must apologies for what you may deen a digression, but I wish you to understand that Casaopening up about 1,000 miles in length or the cortain dians are not disposed to expend vain early upon the manigation, practically bringing the whole district for neighbors. We all recognize the greatness of the Heiter 400 miles in width within the reach and occupation of States, their wonderful rapidity of progress, their many estimated man.

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