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WEDNESDAY... DECEMBER 10, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR. DECEMBER. THURSDAY, 11.—St. Damasus, Pope and Confessor. FRIDAY, 12.—Of the Octave. Fast. SATURDAY, 13.—St. Lucy, Virgin and Martyr. SUNDAY, 14.—Third Sunday in Advent. Epist. Phil. iv. 4-7; Gosp. John i. 19-28. Con. Bp. Bronide, Vancouver, 1870. MONDAY, 15.—Octave of the Immaculate Conception. TUESDAY, 16.—St. Eusebius, Bishop and Martyr. WEDNESDAY, 17.—Ember Day. Fast.

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN ARREARS. All those indebted for subscriptions, and who have already received accounts, are specially requested to send their remittances without delay. The amount thus outstanding is so large that we are under the necessity of pressing all to an immediate settlement.

The colonies of the Irish Catholic Colonization Association, established in Nebraska and Minnesota, are in a flourishing condition with increased moral and religious advantages. The object is to remove from the large cities poor but worthy people to the public lands. In a few years these lands will be beyond the reach of the poorer classes.

Of the 34,000 newspapers of the world, nearly 32,000 are published in Europe and North America, leaving a little over 2,000 for all the other continents. South America only issues sufficient to allow each of its inhabitants three newspapers a year—exhibiting the curious contrast in this, as in all else, between the Northern and Southern continents.

A cable despatch says it is reported that Mr. Gladstone has offered to the Marquis of Ripon, the retiring Governor-General of India, the position of Viceroy of Ireland, to succeed Earl Spencer, who is said to be desirous of withdrawing from a disagreeable and onerous position. If Mr. Gladstone intends to make any such offer to Lord Ripon, he will have to amend the constitution before hand, as there is a very liberal (?) provision against a Catholic holding the position of viceroy in Catholic Ireland.

The Irish National party calculate on returning at least eighty-five members to the House of Commons when the Franchise and Redistribution bills go into effect. Their gratification over the coming electoral revolution is characterized as jubilant. They confidently expect to succeed in securing seven or eight representatives from English and Scotch constituencies. The organ of the party declares that the Redistribution bill will produce most momentous changes in the constituencies, and says it will lead to the final triumph of the National cause.

The day after the alleged attempt to blow up the house of Mr. Hussey, the notorious Kerry land agent, the cable announced that the gentleman "was agent for Lord Lansdowne, and that immediately on hearing of the affair, His Excellency cabled his sympathy and congratulations on the wonderful feat of escape of Mr. Hussey and family." Lord Melgund, private secretary to the Governor-General, has authorized a flat contradiction of the despatch quoted, and says there is not one word of truth in it; that Hussey is no agent of Lord Lansdowne, and that the latter forwarded no expression of sympathy to the former. This is well, for the Governor-General of Canada would be wasting his sympathy on the person who blew up the house of got the police to do it.

The Irish-American element is already very strong in the Congress of the United States. At the late general elections they seem to have added to their strength and have secured their full share of the political honor

this year. The following is a pretty accurate list of Congressmen elected from the Irish-American portion of the population:—P. Dunn, Arkansas; C. L. Mitchell, Connecticut; W. H. Orin, Texas; Charles Dougherty, Florida; N. J. Hammond, Georgia; John C. Black and James McCartney, Illinois; Robert Lowry, Indiana; J. H. Murphy, Iowa; Thomas Ryan, Kansas; J. B. McCreary, Kentucky; S. R. Martin and A. B. Irwin, Louisiana; S. E. McCormac, Maryland; Patrick A. Collins, Massachusetts; James T. O'Donnell and J. E. Fitzgerald, Michigan; J. B. Gillilan, Minnesota; A. M. Dockery, John J. O'Neill, M. L. Clardy, W. Dawson, Mississippi; William McAdoo, New Jersey; Peter P. Mahoney, Felix Campbell, and A. Dowdney, New York.

The Belgian Radicals have clamored in vain for a change in the very moderate education law passed last session by the Conservative majority. Their riotous proceedings and dire threats have not succeeded in intimidating the Ministry, who have declared that they would on no account comply with the unreasonable demands of the anti-Catholic extremists. In point of fact, the absurdity and iniquity of the Education Law of 1879, passed by the Radicals, could not be surpassed. The effects of that unjust law are briefly described as follows:—While the Catholic schools were filled to overflowing, the godless Government schools were deserted. Partial school buildings were erected at immense cost to no purpose whatever, for the Government schoolmasters, who drew very large salaries, enjoyed perfect seclusion, as the vast majority of the people refused to have their children reared as heathens. In this way about a million sterling was fooled away every year, and now the Liberals cry out because an extinguisher has been put on their mismanagement.

IRELAND'S representation on the New York bench is surprisingly large. Three of the Supreme Court Judges—Donahue, Brady and Barrett, are of that nationality. Judge Barrett, who is one of the most esteemed judges in the State, was born in Ireland and has been in New York since his boyhood. Then there is Judge Charles G. Daly, who is well known as President of the Geographical Society, is also of Irish stock. His namesake, Judge Joseph F. Daly, who is following in Barrett's footsteps towards distinction, is of Irish parentage. The principal criminal judge, Frederick Smyth, of whom everybody (the criminals excepted) speaks in highest terms is a native of Ireland. The criminal bench of New York has not been occupied by a more upright man. Of the nationality or character of Richard O'Gorman, now a judge in the Superior Court, it is not necessary to speak. Of the minor judges in the "district" courts and the police courts, more than half are on the Irish side, either by birth or parentage. The Irish certainly have no reason to complain of moderate representation in the New York judiciary, for in this particular they are well ahead of any other nationality.

The total popular vote of the United States cast during the late Presidential election has been figured up and has been found to fall considerably short of what was expected. At the election of 1880 the whole national vote was 9,204,428; in 1884 it was only 9,062,028, or about a full million less than what was counted on. The vote was distributed as follows among the four presidential candidates:—

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Vote Count. Cleveland: 4,809,636; Blaine: 4,892,468; St. John: 147,621; Butler: 139,286.

These figures show that the successful candidate failed to carry the country by a clear majority. Cleveland had 109,858 votes less than a bare half of the total vote, and only defeated Blaine by the small plurality of 67,191 out of nearly ten million votes. A remarkable and significant feature of the count is that in every State of the solid South except three, Arkansas, North Carolina and Texas, the usual Democratic majorities were reduced. The gains in these States were 42,119, the losses in the other ten Southern States 125,591, or a net loss of 83,472 in the South. The Democratic gains in the North counterbalanced this unlooked for result by 157,681, giving a net gain of 74,209 in the Union to the Democrats. Every State in the Union increased its vote except Georgia and South Carolina, but on the whole the total does not show much improvement, as can be seen by the following comparison with 1880:—

Table with 3 columns: Year, Total Vote, and Increase/Decrease. 1880: 9,204,428; 1884: 9,062,028; Increase/Decrease: -142,400.

The number of immigrants who settled in the Province of Ontario during the past year, excluding the present month of December, has been less than in either of the two preceding years. The total number of settlers was 7,076. Of these 4,639 came from England; 1,378 from Ireland; 1,012 from Scotland, and 40 from Germany. The immigration agents say that the arrivals were of a better class than the average of the past two years, and no difficulty was found in getting situations for all. Farm laborers particularly were in great demand. The general health of the immigrants was good, and only three deaths were reported, and these were children. Of the total number 672 were mechanics, 401 clerks and tradespeople, and 2,308 were farm laborers. The clerks and mechanics were altogether too numerous. It is a mistake to spend immigration money on bringing out such classes to this country at the present time. They form over one-seventh of the entire immigration, which is by

far too large a proportion. There is enough Canadian in the country to fill all the positions of clerks and mechanics that offer without competition from outside.

We publish elsewhere a letter from a respected correspondent, requesting that a list be opened in the columns of this paper for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the National Fund now being raised in England and Ireland for the family of the late A. M. Sullivan. The suggestion is a good one, and we have no hesitation in acting upon it. A. M. Sullivan devoted his life and his labors to his country, and left his widow and children without that competency which he could so easily have attained if he had been less patriotic and more selfish in his noble and effective work for the amelioration of Ireland and for the advancement of her people. It was consequently a generous and grateful impulse to have started a National Fund for the benefit of the cherished orphans, who would suffer for the patriotism and devotion of a father, if left to their own resources. That generosity and gratitude of the people at home must surely find an echo in the hearts of Irishmen abroad. We shall accordingly, in compliance with the request of our correspondent, open a list in the columns of this paper for the purpose, and, as he remarks, when a respectable sum is subscribed we shall remit to the National Treasurer.

A CASE that is of great importance to the Press has been brought into the American courts. The Boston Globe published the other day what purported to be a confession of a mysterious murder which occurred in 1872. The confession was represented to have been made by a convict in a jail somewhere in New Mexico. The District Attorney summoned the city editor and a reporter before the Grand Jury, and demanded the source of the information contained in the article. They asked for time to consult counsel before replying to the question and the jury gave them two hours. At the end of that time they said that by advice of counsel, they declined to expose the secrets of the editorial room. They, moreover, refused to state who wrote the article, or where the information came from. The District Attorney thereupon moved their commitment for contempt of court, and had them arraigned before a judge of the Superior Court. After hearing the case the judge took the matter under advisement, and his decision is awaited with considerable interest. The Globe says if the decision is adverse, it will contest the case and bring it before the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus.

JUDGE BLONGETT, of the Superior Court, has rendered his decision in the case of the two newspaper reporters of the Boston Globe who were arrested on a charge of contempt of court in refusing to disclose to the grand jury the source of certain information regarding a mysterious murder which occurred some years ago, and the facts of which were ascertained and published by the reporters only a few days ago. The right of the press to hold their sources of information as a professional secret has been maintained. The judge's decision is in effect that the fact in the case did not warrant the commitment of the journalists for contempt, as the question was a narrow one and resolved itself down to the question whether or not the gentlemen should divulge the names of persons who had given the information. The decision was awaited with great interest by the journalistic profession. The decision is looked upon as settling that a newspaper reporter cannot be compelled in a judicial proceeding to divulge the source from which he obtained his information. During the recent libel suit of Senecal vs. the Toronto Mail this same point was raised, and this paper then held and asserted the opinion which the American courts have just confirmed.

SHAKING THE EXPENSES AND DUTIES OF WAR.

Perhaps the most unwarranted and silly things uttered by the Canadian Premier during his sojourn in England, was the following passage in his Imperial Federation speech at the London meeting. Coming to the question of offensive and defensive action in the interests of the Empire, Sir John asserted that he spoke with authority for Canada when he said that "in case England was engaged in a foreign war the sympathies of the people, the sympathies of the Government and Legislature of Canada would be with the mother country, and I do not think there would be much fear or apprehension in the minds of our people that they will be hurried into all the dangers of war by undue action on the part of the mother country. I believe that England will not without great necessity enter into a foreign war. We believe that the whole policy of England is opposed to an aggressive war, and in another war the people of Canada would be quite prepared to take their share of expense and duties."

This is about the purest buncombe and floundering Sir John was ever guilty of. There would have been no harm done if the Premier had satisfied himself with going security for the sympathies of the people or of the Legislature in case England became engaged in a foreign war; but when the right hon. gentleman undertook to tell the British public that the people of Canada would be quite prepared to take their share of expense and duties in England's next war, he stretched it by too many points and sought to create expectations which it would be more than madness to attempt to realize. Canadians can afford to be sympathetic on occasions of war which do not concern them, but they cannot afford to be liberal with either their blood or their money. Sir John expressed his belief that England will not, without great

caution, enter into a foreign war and that the whole policy is opposed to an aggressive war. This may be correct in one sense, but not in another. England is not anxious to meet any first-class nation; but when the Boers, the Soudanese, the natives of India, Egyptians, or some defenceless, out-of-the-way tribe are in question, there is great eagerness at the War Office to give the army and navy a chance to show of what stuff they are made. Aggressive against the weak, polite towards the strong—that is the policy of the British Government, and with that policy the Canadian people do not want to have anything to do, neither by way of sharing the expense nor doing the work.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES AND ANNEXATION.

THERE is a growing evidence that the feeling in the Lower Provinces towards confederation is far from kindly. It is constantly becoming more manifest that a very large and influential section of the people as well as of the press are dissatisfied with the working of the confederation and with the results that have flown from the union. This feeling of dislike and dissatisfaction is taking deeper root every day, and threatens to develop into unvelled antagonism to the existing state of things. It is no longer a safe or sound policy to ignore and scout that feeling as being of no moment and of no consequence. In fact, if there was not some little disguise used, the Government and the people of the Dominion would have a plain declaration from the Lower Provinces that confederation for them was a failure and an obstacle in the path of their development and progress, and that the remedy lay in the direction of annexation. At the annual meeting of the St. John Board of Trade, which, by the way, was the largest held for years, this question was openly broached and discussed in a tone and spirit which were indicative of very little hope or good will for the permanent maintenance of the union. Mr. Fairweather, to counteract the impression which had gone forth relative to the subject of annexation to the United States, presented a resolution to the effect that the board was opposed to the idea of a dismemberment of the Dominion by annexation to any other country whatever, as a means of bringing relief to the Maritime Provinces and assuring their prosperity. This motion met with comparatively little support or encouragement. Those opposed to it complained that the Government had not taken cognizance of the existing treaty which injuriously affects Canadian trade with the Spanish West Indies. Mr. George Robertson voiced the sentiments of the opposition. He considered he was loyal to his Province, whose prosperity he wished. He had spoken as a supporter of the administration, as a man who had voted for Confederation, and he again said things were not satisfactory. The Spanish-American treaty was prima facie evidence that Canada had not been cared for by the Imperial Government. Our trade was with the United States and not with Ontario, and reciprocity was what we wanted. Instead of paying attention to the Maritime Provinces, the Dominion Government were devoting their energies to the North-West and the Pacific Railway.

These remarks were followed by an amendment to the resolution, declaring that as no official opinion had been made either on the questions of annexation or dismemberment of the Dominion, a vote on this or any other political question was out of place. This amendment was strongly supported. Mr. John V. Ellis, M.P.P., repeated that the colonial relation is not favorable to the development of the country, that Canada requires a treaty-making power, and that we want fair trade with the United States, and protested against the attempt to muzzle free speech in a free country. Ex-Mayor Jones said the people had been living on promises, and were now threatened with the loss of the West India trade, and that their fish would be shut out of American markets. New Brunswick had been going down for years, and it was about time to stop the descent. The people wanted less sentiment about loyalty and more business.

These arguments convinced the Board of Trade to the extent of making it throw out the resolution, declaring against annexation, by a vote of two to one. To complete the turning of the tables the Board adopted the following resolution, which is highly significant and which should not fail to attract the serious attention of the authorities at Ottawa. It was resolved that "the Boards of Trade and local legislatures and governments of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick be requested to take such steps as to them may seem right for the pressing upon the parliament and the Government at Ottawa the need there is that the foreign and intercolonial trade of these provinces should not be allowed to be injured by such adverse action as can be avoided, and that such steps should be taken by the maritime provinces as may enable them to exercise more influence at Ottawa upon the course of legislation and executive action than hitherto they have been able to do, and that as far as the board has power to express its opinion, it declares, irrespective of political parties, that since the union of these provinces the just expectations of the maritime provinces have not been realized, and dissatisfaction with union has become the general sentiment among the people, who desire a remedy rather than against the constitution, and whose loyalty to the crown and respect for the laws of their country are the only reasons why stronger and more unmistakable action has not been taken in the matter."

THE ORANGE TROUBLES IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE ORANGE TROUBLES IN NEWFOUNDLAND. The intolerance and brutality of Orangemen have been pretty effectively curbed during the past few years, both at home and abroad. In the United States they have settled down to the peaceful way of life, in Canada they give infinitely less trouble than they used to in Ulster, Ireland; they have been taught lessons of quietness and tolerance, and before long we hope to see these lessons put into lasting and general practice by those spring-sons of King William. There remains, however, one British possession where Orange blood has not been purified, and where Orange feeling is still adverse to peace and harmony, and that is Newfoundland. A brief but pregnant despatch from St. John's lets the outside world into a knowledge of the ruffianly behaviour of the Orange body. "The despatch reads:—'The Orangemen at Conception Bay are developing new troubles. The house of a Catholic 'Redemptorist Father was assaulted with stones. Arches bearing Orange banners and symbols were erected near the Roman Catholic church and a Catholic procession compelled to pass under them.'

In these few brief lines we have a faithful and complete description of the whole object, aims and purposes of the Orange organization in its barbarous mood. Their object is to create and develop trouble; their aim is to attack those opposed to them in religion and destroy property by stones or otherwise; and their purpose is to make Catholics submit to any indignities that hatred and bigotry can suggest.

Orangemen will always continue insolent and brutal until they are made to feel that the law is impartial, or that tactics similar to their own are used to suppress them. We are afraid that the law in Newfoundland is not impartial, or rather, its administrators. Our readers will remember the Orange riots in December of last year, when a large number of Catholics were arrested and the Orangemen were allowed to go scot free. Nineteen Catholic prisoners were arraigned last spring and tried for the "murder" of William Gaynes, one of the victims of the riot. They were acquitted, but the Crown refused to discharge them and held them in jail ever since to await another trial for the "murder of one William French, a fellow-victim of Gaynes." The St. John's correspondent of the Gazette, writing on the 28th of last month, reports the opening address of the Attorney-General, Sir William Whitway, at this new trial. The address stamps the Crown prosecutor as a rabid and bigoted partizan. He lamented the fact that the jury in the first trial had acquitted the prisoners and charged them with not doing their duty. Sir William would appear to be a fac simile of the notorious Bolton, of Dublin Castle fame. He villainously asserted, in face of the unanimous verdict of not guilty, that the law had not been vindicated, and that they should try again to stretch the necks of the Catholic prisoners. "The Crown officers," said this Attorney-General, "the bench, and the police had all done their duty well; and for the jury whom he addressed to do their duty and not let the ends of justice to be defeated, and to return a true verdict in accordance with the evidence which would be adduced. "If any of the prisoners," he concluded, "had inflicted a fatal wound with a gun or otherwise, the homicide would be murder in all of them."

That is very edifying language for an Attorney-General to hold. It is prima facie evidence of his incompetency and unfitness to fill the position which he holds. With such a man it is difficult to believe that there can or will be an impartial administration of justice. Nothing pleases or satisfies him but what tells against the honor and lives of his prisoners. The police and the judge, in his estimation, did their duty in trying to convict the accused, but the jury were false to their oaths because of their verdict of acquittal. The Attorney-General's appeal to the present Jury to bring in a verdict of guilty by fair or foul means is a scandalous outrage, and shows what Orange ruffianism can do in high places as well as in the lowest ranks.

GROWTH OF DIFFERENT CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

From a religious standpoint the Plenary Council at Baltimore, which is about to conclude its labors, is the most important assemblage of Church dignitaries that has ever been held on this side of the Atlantic, and is a most conclusive indication of the very wonderful growth and the strong hold that the Catholic Church has obtained in the great American Republic. A hundred years ago, in 1785 when Dr. Carroll, first Bishop of Baltimore, submitted to the Roman Propaganda a report of the condition of the Catholic Church in America, he was able to enumerate the churches on his fingers. There were but twenty-six priests, and the total number of Catholics was computed to be 25,000. To-day instead of being the one hundred and twenty-fifth part of the population, the Catholics form nearly the one fifth, which is a rather notable increase. Since the opening of the Council particular attention has been directed to the comparative growth of the principal churches in the country, and statisticians have prepared a table showing the relative results, which will no doubt be a surprise to many. By the census of 1880 the population of the United States was 31,445,080. The present population is now estimated at 55,000,000. The gain in twenty-five years has been, therefore, twenty-three and a half millions, or at the rate of 75 per cent. In 1860, according to estimates, the accuracy of which was universally acknowledged, there were 8,000,000 Methodists in the country. They were then, as they are now, the strongest religious body, numeri-

cally. Since 1860 the total has grown from 15,000,000, which is an increase of 75 per cent., keeping pace exactly with the increase in population. The number of adherents of the various Baptist churches was, in 1860, 8,000,000. To-day it is 12,000,000. The increase in twenty-five years is, therefore, 50 per cent., a gain in absolute ratio, but a falling off when considered relatively. The Presbyterians numbered in 1860 3,000,000. Now they number 5,500,000, an increase in twenty-five years of 53 per cent. The Lutherans, who have been materially benefited by constant and increasing emigration from Germany, Sweden, Holland and Norway, have grown from 1,250,000 in 1860 to 2,000,000 in 1884, or at the rate of 60 per cent. The Congregationalists have declined relatively very much. The old spirit of the New England pilgrims seems to be lying out among them. In twenty-five years they have advanced but 27 per cent.—that is, from 1,413,000 in 1860 to 1,800,000 at present. On the other hand, the various Reformed (Churches)—Dutch, German and Evangelical—show an increase of nearly 50 per cent., from 810,000 in 1860 to 1,200,000 to-day.

The Episcopalians show a fair increase in number, yet one relatively below the average. Their percentage of gain is 33 1/2 per cent. in twenty-five years, bringing up the total from 900,000 to 1,200,000. The Hebrews—counting together those who are orthodox and those who are merely nominal—have increased from 350,000 in 1860 to 700,000 in 1884, a full hundred per cent. of gain. The Friends, or Quakers, show an absolute as well as relative decline. They have fallen off 60 per cent. from 220,000 in 1860 to 150,000 in 1884. The denomination of Christians, who are numerous in Kentucky, Southern Indiana, Southern Illinois and Missouri, number 800,000 against 500,000 in 1860, an absolute gain of 60 per cent., yet a falling of relatively of 15.

But the most surprising feature of this statistical table is the immense growth of the Catholic Church. In 1860, the Catholic Church numbered in the United States only 3,175,000, or one-tenth of the entire population. In 1884, their number is 9,500,000; some writers claiming it to be 11,000,000. Accepting the smaller figure, this would give a gain of over 200 per cent. in twenty-five years, constituting them about the one-fifth of the total population. Should the same ratio of increase continue to be preserved, they would number at the close of the century close on 39,000,000. The ten churches of 1785 have increased to 7,763; the one Bishop to a Hierarchy, composed of a Cardinal, an Apostolic Delegate, thirteen other Archbishops, sixty-one bishops and vicars-apostolic; and twenty-six priests to an army of 6,635, besides innumerable members of religious orders. The archdiocese of New York alone has a Catholic population of 600,000, that of Boston has nearly 350,000, that of Baltimore 220,000, that of Chicago over 250,000, that of Cincinnati 150,000, that of Philadelphia, which is now under the direction of the eloquent Archbishop Ryn, has over 300,000, and the other archdioceses in proportion. Great dioceses, like those of Brooklyn, Buffalo, Cleveland, Louisville and Newark, have each a Catholic population ranging from 150,000 to 200,000. New York State alone has within its borders nearly 1,300,000 Catholics.

In 708 universities, seminaries, colleges and academies the higher education of the youth of both sexes is carried forward by learned and accomplished professors. The orphans, the aged, and the abandoned are sheltered in 294 asylums, and the sick are cared for in 139 hospitals, all under Catholic control and support. The Church, as a crowning glory, has built within fifty years and sustains 2,532 Christian schools, in which secular learning is imparted without sacrificing the religious instinct and all notion of Divine Providence. During the past year these schools were frequented by 481,831 pupils, built, fostered and supported for the people's children without the aid of a single cent from the State. The Catholics have every reason to feel proud of the high and influential position which the Church has taken in the United States, despite the intolerance and prejudice exhibited in the earlier days and in certain parts of the Union. Her progress and development have been little short of the marvellous.

DAKOTA vs. MANITOBA.

Notwithstanding the five or six hundred thousand European immigrants and native Canadians that started, during the past decade, to make Manitoba their home, there are to-day less than 100,000 souls all told in the Prairie Province. This condition of things is in startling contrast with what obtains in a neighboring prairie, but which is situated just across the border.

Dakota is the great and successful rival of Manitoba, in the matter of progress and development, although they started on equal natural terms, the fertility of the soil and the climate being not very dissimilar. In 1876 the population of Dakota was 13,000, and of Manitoba 12,000. In 1880 the population of the former had reached to 135,000, while that of the latter only touched 50,000. To-day Dakota numbers her citizens in the neighborhood of 500,000, while Manitoba has not yet cleared 100,000. It will not explain the situation to say that Dakota has fifty million people to draw from, while Manitoba has only five million. Dakota is not the only unsettled section of the country to receive the surplus population of the East; there are a dozen of competitors for the hands that travel west, such as Montana, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Colorado, Texas, California, Oregon, Nebraska, Washington Territory. In Canada, Manitoba is the sole receptacle, with slight exceptions, of all our immigrants; and of all Canadians from the older provinces, so that its chances of development are just as