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THE GREATER HALF OF THE CONTINENT

Erasmus Wiman Shows that Canada is Larger and Richer than the U. S.

Our Illimitable Wheat Belt—Ontario a Breeder of Men—Immense Mineral, Agricultural and Forest Wealth—Our Mighty Rivers, Lakes and Inland Ocean—The Whole Argument is that the Yankees Should Possess this Land—The Suppressed Conclusion, However, is that Canadians Should Keep it for Themselves.

(From the North American Review for January.)

It is not a little singular that, in this country, and in this period of the easy acquirement of general information, so little is known of the greater half of the continent of North America, included within the British possessions. It shows, for instance, how little is known even of the broadest generalities, when the statement is received with surprise, if not incredulity, that excluding Alaska, Canada is a larger country than the United States. For such is the case; for the United States, prior to the purchase of Alaska, was included within 3,035,000 square miles, while Canada stretches out to fill 3,470,392 square miles. It would perhaps help to convey some conception of the magnitude of Canada when the statement is made that, in area, it comprises nearly 40 per cent. of the entire British Empire the extent of which is recalled by the boast that the sun shines always on British possessions. A still further startling statement in relation to Canada is, that, including the great lakes which encircle it and which penetrate it, and the rivers of enormous size and length which permeate it, is found more than one-half of the fresh water of the entire globe. Such broad generalities as these may well excite the attention of the people of the United States, who in view of the magnificent proportions of their own country, have been unconsciously led to believe that is all worth having on the continent.

NOT A LAND OF FROST AND SNOW. The impression of magnitude, so far as Canada is concerned, is, however, always accompanied by a conviction, born of ignorance, that the Dominion is a region of frost and snow; that it is a sterile and inhospitable waste—simply a section of the North Pole. There is a further conviction that it is of little or no use to this country, so rich in resources, so varied in climate, and so self-contained and independent of the outside world. The vast number who thus look upon the northern half of the continent, fail to remember that, by the purchase of Alaska, the subsequent development, testimony of regions very many degrees farther north than the average of Canada, and that to-day so full of promise is the prospect for this latest acquisition of the United States, that no money payment, however large, would have the faintest hope of acceptance for its cost to another power. It is doubtful if, in any part of the United States, a greater return has been realized in proportion to the capital invested or the effort put forth than that which has rewarded the enterprises in this most northern section of the United States.

CANADA'S CLIMATE. So far as the climate of Canada is concerned, it should never be forgotten that, within the parallel of latitude, which include the greater portions of the Dominion, the development in the United States has been the most marked. Indeed, no development in the history of the world is more rapid than the growth of the commerce of the great lakes, which to-day act as a barrier, dividing the two countries, but which, under happier conditions should be the bond that united them. Reference to the extent of this lake commerce brings out another startling comparison, which, creating surprise, shows after all how little the average man knows even of his own country, much less of the regions alongside of his own land. This statement is, that the tonnage and value of products which passed through the Suez Canal, compressed within seven months of the season of navigation of 1888, equalled that which passed through the Suez Canal in the entire year. Here, in the northern part of North America, between two inland lakes, with only one of shores of these developed, a commerce has been created which equals that between two oceans, whose traffic is almost as old as the universe, and contributions to which are made from every clime and country of the globe. Recall, also, the fact that the water communication of the lakes is competed with by the most perfectly equipped railway systems of the age, while the commerce of Suez is practically without a competitor. This development of the States and cities bordering upon the great lakes, and growth and productive forces which have been set in motion, not only on the shore of these inland seas, but on the stretches of country tributary to them, is a testimony to the advantages of a northern climate that it is impossible to ignore. So magnificent was this growth, so significant is the lesson that it teaches, that, so far as Canada and its climate is concerned, a true appreciation of her vast value is, from the advantage of her location, at length beginning to dawn upon the minds of observant men. The place that she should occupy, as the greater and northern half of the continent, can be no longer denied to her. A proper estimate will show Canada to be a country having few equals in extent, none in richness of resources, in accessibility ease of interior communication, and, notwithstanding the smile that lightens up the face of the reader, none superior to her in the advantage of climate.

OUR GREAT WHEAT FIELDS. Perhaps the best test of climatic advantage is found in the ability to produce, in the largest quantities, and of the best quality, the most valuable and the most universally

used article of commerce. Certainly, in this respect, there is nothing surpassing the article wheat, which may be said to be the basis of civilized existence. The steady movement toward the north of the wheat-producing regions of this continent is remarkable. Wheat is a plant so delicate, and so easily affected by frost and adverse conditions that it might be supposed to be cultured safely only in the most temperate zones. Yet the movement of the wheat-producing areas toward the North Pole has been as steady as the movement of the needle in the compass in that direction. Within the memory of many readers of this publication, the Genesee Valley, in the State of New York, was the great wheat-producing region. So much so was this the case that Rochester was named the "Flour City," from the number of its flouring mills, and the activity of its commerce in this direction. Since then it has changed the manner of spelling the word which designates it, and though it is still called the "Flour City," it is because of the development of the nursery and seed interests, which so adorn and benefit it, and the rest of the country. No longer is Rochester the centre of the wheat-producing area. Westward these took their way, first to the valleys of the Ohio, then to the prairies of Illinois and Iowa, until now, in the most northern tier of States and Territories, is found the great source of national wealth in the production of this great cereal. The milling activities of Minnesota, the marvelous railroad development in the Northwest, both toward the west and north, and more recently toward the east, for the special accommodation of this flour and wheat trade, tell the story, that so far as climatic advantage is concerned, wheat has found its greatest success in States to the extreme north. Is it to be supposed that there is something magical in the 49th parallel that bounds Minnesota on the north, that will check the progress of wheat production toward the north? Its steady tread in this direction for so many hundreds of miles makes it highly probable that, beyond it, wheat should be produced, largely and profitably. Indeed, this is certainly so; for it happens that, north of the Minnesota line, and within the Canadian territories, are wheat areas possessing all the advantages of the region to the south, but, in richness, fertility and extent infinitely greater. It would be a startling statement to make, as showing the advantages of the much derided Canadian climate, then even in its extreme northern latitudes the Dominion possesses a greater wheat producing area than does the entire United States; that the soil of this wheat area is richer, will last longer, and will produce a higher average of better wheat than can be produced anywhere else on the continent, if not in the world. Wheat is known to have been grown in the vicinity of numerous Hudson's Bay Company's stations for twenty consecutive years, without rotation, without fertilization, and annually producing crops averaging thirty bushels to the acre!

WHAT MAKES OUR CLIMATE SO GOOD. If, therefore, the production of this most valuable of cereals is the truest test of climatic advantage; if the tenderness of the wheat plant in its cultivation is a delicate standard of conditions, as is really it, it is submitted that the prejudice as against the Canadian climate should, in the first place, prevail no longer than it prevails against the climate in similar latitudes in the United States, where the greatest success has been achieved; and, second, that the advantages which the northernmost portions of Canada possess over even parallels far to the South should be recognized. These advantages are found in the often forgotten circumstance that climate is much more the result of altitude than it is of latitude. According to Humboldt, Europe has a mean elevation of six hundred and seventy-one feet, and North America a mean elevation of seven hundred and forty-eight feet. It is a significant circumstance that the Canadian portion of North America has an altitude of only three hundred feet. In the extreme northwest of Canada, the falling off from the height of land toward the vast body of water known as Hudson's Bay is shown in the fact that from even within the Minnesota line the rivers all begin to run toward the north. This low altitude, in its influence upon the climate is second only to the effect of the marine currents, which are singularly favorable to Canada. These influences are shown in the startling fact that the mean temperature of Hudson's Bay is three degrees warmer during the winter than that of Lake Superior; and that it is on the southern and western shores of Lake Superior where the most important development of American enterprises has taken place,—the developments that have yielded in lumber, in iron and copper, riches of greater magnitude than produced elsewhere in the country; and within parallels of latitude included in this lake, an agricultural development more remarkable than that elsewhere in the world. The moderating influences of vast bodies of fresh water that never freeze over are well known. In the great chain of lakes that surrounded Canada, and the vast number of lakes and rivers that diversify her surface, there is a fresh water area of one hundred and thirty thousand square miles, and as above stated, comprising nearly one-half the fresh water of the globe.

CLIMATES COMPARED. But it is not to be inferred that the climate of Canada is represented by the regions to the extreme north which have just been referred to. The Dominion, from its vast extent, as has been truly said, "possesses all the climates of Europe, from the Mediterranean to the Arctic Ocean, as might be expected, seeing that it extends from the latitude of Rome, in Italy, to that of the North Cape, in Norway, and is of almost equal area." The Gulf Stream, in the Atlantic Coast, and the Japanese Current in the Pacific, are both singularly favorable to Canada. In the Province of British Columbia the thermometer in the summer months ranges from eighty degrees to ninety degrees, while in winter the cold rarely goes below twenty-two degrees. On the Atlantic the climate of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is in no respect less desirable in winter than that of Massachusetts and Maine. St. John;

The effect upon the climate of this vast aggregation is most beneficial, so that in altitude, and in other influences that mitigate the extreme northern location of the land, there are found considerations of the greatest weight. These influences are shown in the warmer climate of the great territory of Alberta, which lies directly north of Wyoming, from the latter of which and into the former, stock is being regularly driven at the beginning of each winter, because of the presence within the Canadian border the year round of an abundance of grass. The experience of last winter showed conclusively that wheat throughout Manitoba and the Canadian North West Territories the winter of 1888 was not excessively severe, as far south as Iowa and Nebraska the severest cold was felt, and as far east as even New York in the famous blizzard, which never found its equal even in Winnipeg, the most northern of Canadian cities. It is true that in the northwestern portions of Canada the winters are long; that the frost is severe and continuous; but it is equally true that the climate is dry and invigorating.

CLIMATIC COMPENSATIONS.

But aside from this continued severity of the climate in the winter, there are compensations and advantages in the summer months in this extreme northern region of Canada which must not be ignored. For instance, what would be thought of a device that should provide, underneath the whole surface of a vast and fertile wheat-producing area, of a well-spring of moisture, that should continuously exude and feed the delicate tendrils of roots that the wheat plant sends down into the earth for sustenance? Yet this is precisely what nature has provided in the thousands of square miles of wheat areas of the Canadian Northwest. Ages of long winters, continuous and often severe cold, have produced a frost line in the earth far down below the surface, which being thawed out during the summer months is full of force. What seems, at first glance, a barrier to the productive power of nature, is, in this case, found to be contributory in the highest degree to man's advantage. For the vast area of ice, far enough below the surface to permit the growth of plants, holds in suspension and readiness for the land above, the needed element of moisture, constant and assured, which in other regions comes only in the rains and dews that fall from the sky—a supply uncertain and uncontrollable. But there is still another advantage in those northern wheat-fields of Canada, incident to the climate; and that is, that while these latitudes imply long winter days, they equally imply the longest days in summer. Thus, there is an average of two hours per day more of sunshine during the period of the growth of wheat in the Canadian Northwest, than is vouchsafed in any other locality where wheat can be produced. Not only is two hours of sunshine in each day an inestimable advantage, but the sun is stronger and more forceful at this period, and in this region, not only helping rapidly toward the ripening process, but the heat is continuously sufficient to cause an exudation of the moisture from the ice in the ground beneath. So that in this far north land, despised in the minds of many for its cold and sterility, conditions unite to make it the most productive, and the most valuable of all the wheat lands upon the continent. It would seem as if a conjunction had been formed by the heavens above and the earth beneath to illustrate, in the highest degree, the productive forces of nature, in a region where man least expects of nature, but which enjoys these advantages, and which has its long, forceful rays from above, is particularly rich and inexhaustible. Lord Dufferin an observant and reliable authority, said that throughout his whole journey of weeks through the Canadian Northwest, he was constantly reminded of the English kitchen gardens in the vicinity of London. Cauliflowers grew large enough to serve for three meals for an ordinary family, while potatoes four or five pounds in weight are nothing extraordinary. The average crop of wheat in 1887 in Manitoba, was thirty bushels to the acre, and in Minnesota and Dakota did not average more than fifteen bushels. A mere handful of settlers in Manitoba produced in that year a surplus of twelve millions of bushels of wheat, seven millions of barley, and two millions of bushels of potatoes—the latter crop being a failure so great in the States as to command throughout the greater portions of the year a rate as high as \$1 per bushel, while at points of production within Manitoba they could be had for one-eighth of that price. It is true that early frosts in August of that year have partially injured the crop of 1888 and there is this contingency always present in the northern regions; but early frosts are equally dangerous in Minnesota and Dakota, while this year, as far east as Massachusetts, there has been serious damage done. There is no locality but has its disadvantages with its advantages; but taking all the circumstances in view, it may be very well claimed for these northern wheat-producing regions that they are full of the greatest promise, as being in the line of the steady movement north of this valuable product, and that they cannot fail to have a most important influence in the world's future supply of the staff of life.

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the chief city of New Brunswick, is in the latitude of Milan, Lyons and Venice, and the whole province is within parallels which include Belgium, Holland and the German Empire, where populations are most dense, indeed, for more than half of the summer the maritime provinces are most delightful resorts, as shown in the steady stream of summer tourists that are setting in even north of Mount Desert in Maine. In Ontario the climatic conditions created by the practical encirclement of the great lakes are especially favorable, and such stretches as are included in the Niagara Peninsula, and those bordering upon Lake Erie, force themselves upon the attention of the student of North America as among the most favored spots on the whole continent. So far as climate, then, is concerned, there is no one thing in all the catalogue of advantages which Canada possesses that is of greater value; for, in its variety, it favors the production of numerous cereals and crops, and, in its forcefulness and vigor, it stimulates the best efforts of its population. (Continued on seventh page.)

VETO DEMANDED

ON LAST YEAR'S JESUITS' ESTATES BILL.

The following petition has been sent, in harmony with the instructions of the Evangelical Alliance, to the Governor-General in Council: PETITION. To His Excellency the Right Honorable Frederick A. Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston G. C. B., Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada in Council: The petition of the undersigned humbly sheweth: That whereas, at a meeting of the Evangelical Alliance for the Dominion of Canada, held in the City of Montreal in the month of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, certain matters touching the interests of the several Protestant Churches were taken into serious consideration, among which was "The Act respecting the Jesuits' Estates" passed by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, and assented to on the 12th of July, 1888—now lying before Your Excellency in Council for consideration: And whereas, "the estates of that (the Jesuit) Order were originally granted by the King of France for the purpose of educating the natives of the country," and the Jesuits "were merely depositaries thereof for the purposes of the education of the youth of the Province." (1) And whereas, the Order of the Jesuits was suppressed in France in 1761, and its property taken by the King for the purpose of education: And whereas, the Royal instructions to the Governor-General of Canada in 1774 directed "that the Society of the Jesuits should be suppressed and dissolved, and no longer continue a body corporate and politic, and that all their rights, privileges, and property should be vested in the Crown." (2) And whereas, the House of Assembly for the Province of Quebec repeatedly (3) petitioned the king or his representative that the said estates might be devoted, "according to their primitive destination, for the education of the youth of this country," and be placed at the disposal of the Legislature for that purpose; (4) And whereas, on the 7th of July, 1831, Lord Goderich, then Secretary for the Colonies to King William IV., addressed a despatch to His Majesty's representative in Quebec, in which he stated that "the Jesuits' estates were, on the dissolution of that Order, appropriated to the education of the people," and further, "that the revenue which might result from that property should be regarded as invariably and conclusively applicable to the object," and moreover, "that the King, cheerfully and without reserve, confided the duty of the application of those funds for the purposes of education to the Provincial Legislature;" (4) And whereas, the disposal of the said Estates has been from time to time impeded by the "energetic representations" of the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church asserting a claim to their "ownership;" (5) And whereas, the Government of the Province of Quebec, in the negotiations with the representative of the present Order of the Jesuits in the Province of Quebec, forming the basis of the Jesuits' Estate Act of 1868, expressly declared "that it did not recognize any civil obligation, but merely a moral obligation, in this respect," and proceeded to treat on the amount and terms of a "compensation in money," on condition of receiving a full renunciation of all further claims on the said estates; (6) And whereas, the said Jesuits' Estates Act of 1868, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is clearly "not to pay the sum of four hundred thousand dollars" out of any public money at his disposal, "for the purpose of such compensation," "to remain as a special deposit until the Pope has ratified the said settlement, and made known his wishes respecting the distribution of such amount in this country;" (7) And whereas, the said Jesuits' Estates Act recognizes power in the Holy See, in thus requiring its consent to legislation within her Dominions, and the application of public funds, and in accepting such terms as—"The Pope allows the Government to retain the proceeds of the sale of the Jesuits' Estates as a special deposit to be disposed of with the sanction of the Holy See;" (8) And whereas, your petitioners contend that not even a "moral obligation" exists to make "compensation" for property duly and lawfully taken by the Crown, to the extinction of all "civil obligation;" And whereas, from the whole tenor of the negotiations on this matter, it is to be clearly seen that the Holy See will appropriate at least a large share of the above-mentioned \$400,000 to the order of the Jesuits, which does not represent the Roman Catholic Church or population of Quebec as a whole, but itself alone, and is confined by law to two archdioceses and one diocese; (9) And whereas, no stipulation is made that the said \$400,000 shall be devoted to public education, or any account be rendered to the Government of the use made of such public money; And whereas, any further proceeds of the sale of the Jesuits' estates are not secured for the purposes of education, but passed into the general revenue of the Province; And whereas, finally, the appropriation in the said Jesuits' Estates Act, of the sum of sixty thousand dollars, to be invested by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction for the benefit of Protestant Institutions of superior education, though urgently needed and justly due, though unlike the \$400,000 available for the entire population of one class alike,—and though, by contrast again,

to be administered under public accountability,—is liable, nevertheless, to be interpreted as making the Protestant community consenting and approving parties to that appropriation of the \$400,000, to which the grave objections above recited have to be made; Therefore, that your petitioners, being duly authorized on this behalf by the aforesaid Evangelical Alliance, do enter their solemn protest against the act in question being carried into effect. And humbly pray that it may be disavowed by Your Excellency in Council, as provided by the British North America Act of 1867. Signed on behalf of the Evangelical Alliance of the Dominion of Canada. JOHN MACDONALD, President. WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary. January 10th, 1889. 1. Address to His Excellency from the House of Assembly, G. C. B. A. D. 1889. 2. Address to the King from the same, in A. D. 1825. 3. In 1800, 1812, 1835. 4. Position of 1825. 5. Appendix to Journals, House of Assembly, L. O., 1824, vol. 81. 6. Statutes of Quebec, 1838, pp. 43, 44. 7. Statutes of Quebec, 1838, p. 50. 8. Statutes of Quebec, 1888, p. 50. 9. Cardinal Simoni, Statutes of Quebec, 1888, p. 47. 10. Statutes of Quebec, 1887, p. 66.

ALDERMAN JOHN HENEY OF OTTAWA.

His Investiture of the Order of the Holy Sepulchre. On Sunday Evening the 6th inst., there was a great gathering of Ottawa citizens at that city, in honor of Alderman John Henev, on the occasion of his investiture with the insignia of a Knight of the Sacred and Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre, sent him by His Holiness Leo XIII. This Order of Knighthood dates from the time of the Crusades, and was instituted, with Pontifical approval, for the guardianship of the Holy Sepulchre and the relief and protection of pilgrims. The Holy Father himself was at first Grand Master, but he subsequently ceded his rights to the Patriarch of Jerusalem. The knights were, by the rules of the Order, to be of noble descent; they were bound to hear Mass daily; to fight, to live and die for the Christian religion. In return for these duties fulfilled, the Knights had upon them conferred the most signal and extraordinary privilege—namely, an exemption from taxation and the possession of church property. When Jerusalem had, after deliverance by the Crusaders, again fallen into the hands of the Turks, the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre retired to Perugia, in Italy. The Order there lost much of its strength and influence. A temporary union was formed with the Hospitallers, but in 1813 the Order of the Holy Sepulchre was reconstituted both in France and Poland and now consists of a small and very select body of Knights chosen by the Patriarch of Jerusalem and approved by the Sovereign Pontiff himself. The leading members of the capital were present, including members of the Federal Cabinet, clergy and civic dignitaries. Speeches were made by Alderman Henev, Minister of Justice, Senator R. W. Scott, Hon. John Costigan, Rev. J. F. Coffey, Rev. F. J. McGovern, Father Pallier, and Rev. Father Malloy, all bearing testimony to Mr. Henev's sterling merits as a model citizen in all the relations of life. Ald. Henev has passed the greater part of his life at Ottawa. He went there in 1843, when Bytown was a poor straggling village, and there he has since lived and labored in honor to himself, his family, friends and fellow-citizens by the rectitude of his life and the influence of his good example. He has, too, for thirty years almost unintermittently held a seat at the City Council Board, where his good judgment, his disinterestedness and keen sense of duty, have ever been conspicuous. In every good work he has taken an active part. But with the Irish Catholic Temperance Society, founded by the venerable Father Malloy, in March, 1846, is Ald. Henev's name most intimately and most honorably identified.

U. S. SENATOR BLAIR ON ANNEXATION.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—In the course of a debate in the Senate to-day on the tariff bill, Mr. Blair said there was no better foreign element in this country than the French Canadian. The idea of American destiny was not to be confined. It had been talked of for a century, but could not be postponed for ever. If there was to be an American continent with one flag and one people, it was desirable to have it before it was filled with hostile populations and before national prejudices had grown strong. He had no desire to legislate for a future war, and the sooner the people became a united people, which was the tendency on both sides of the line, the better it would be with regard to the continuing peace of the continent. He trusted that in the discussion of the bill nothing would be said to spoil a tendency which was now so manifest in the direction of a union of two people who were now comparatively few in numbers. It might be objected that the French Canadians were Catholics, but at least they professed the Christian religion. He was informed that those who controlled the interests of the Catholic Church on the other side of the frontier looked on the question in the same light that he did. The French-Canadian Catholics were escaping from the Church of Rome, and in order to preserve its relations to them a political union was desirable. If there were those in this or any other country to whom the Catholic Church was an abomination, he asked them to consider the question whether if that church were to be eliminated, it would be less difficult to produce that effect while the Church was in a foreign country and operating directly with that country. If there were things in the organization or ascendancy of that Church which would be less objectionable to anybody's mind, they could only be removed by a spirit of intelligence and by the general diffusion of knowledge which would remove whatever was objectionable in any religious organization. He believed that by bringing the mass of mankind together, and especially by bringing naturalized citizens under the direct influence of American institutions, anything objectionable could be easily eliminated. But there was nothing about the French-Canadian population that was to his mind objectionable. But the Canadian immigrants were not wholly of French extraction or of the Catholic Church. Many thousands of other extractions had fought under the banner of the United States in the war. Finally, on motion of Mr. Hall, Frenchmen was struck off the free list of the tariff bill and put on the dutiable list at half a cent a pound.

A GRAND OLD CHURCH.

THE TRIBUTE OF A PROTESTANT MINISTER TO ITS MISSION.

Never in the World's History has there been Anything to Match the Catholic Church in its Work for Humanity—The Friend of the Poor, the Enemy of Fraud.

Rev. Minor J. Savage is one of the liberal Protestant Ministers of Boston. In the course of a recent sermon he paid this tribute to the Catholic Church: "I wish to note, as sympathetically as I can, some of the features of the Roman Catholic Church in its grandest days. That church in the main rightly ruled Christendom, because it summed up and represented in itself at that time all the best that was in Christendom. A further point is the magnificent organization of that church. Never in the history of this world has there been anything to match it; never has a church been so wonderfully, so wisely organized for power and dominion as this. We have also to remember that when the barbarians broke over Europe it was the Roman Catholic Church that preserved for us all that was valuable in the world's art and the world's learning.

"All the intellect there was in Europe was in the service of the Church. Science wrought within the limits of her claims; philosophy speculated within those limits; art lived apparently only to serve the church; music attempted to give expression to her aspirations. So that the whole intellect of the time was satisfied with the church's conception of God, about the nature and origin of man, about all the great things that concerned human life. The Church's thought at that time was substantially man's thought, so that the church extended by virtue of the grandest of all rights—the right of summoning up, of expressing and satisfying the thought of the world.

"The Church was also the natural and legitimate expression of the religious aspirations of men. There was no emotion, no hope, no fear, no worship, no prayer, which the human heart seemed capable, that did not find fitting and complete utterance for itself through the Church.

"Again, the Church in those days and for some hundreds of years stood for humanity. It was the grandest humanitarian organization on the face of the earth. It stood for democracy, for the essential human as against race, feudal power, kings and emperors. The Church in its power went all over Europe, but it was neither German nor French, Spanish nor English, it was simply human. The Papacy was as freely open as our presidency is to-day, and it was no uncommon thing for a peasant to become a Pope.

PREMEDITATED MURDER.

MR. SHEFFIELD, OF THE C.P.R., SHOT BY A NEGRO PORTER.

Mr. J. A. Sheffield, the superintendent of the place at Shingee and sleeping car department of the Canadian Pacific railway, was shot Monday evening by a colored porter named Chandler, and it is almost certain that the result will be fatal. Chandler is a jobbing porter and has been occasionally employed, being sent out on pay trains, etc. He is a good cook, and his work gave general satisfaction. He had complained somewhat bitterly on more than one occasion of late that he was being passed over, and naturally the superintendent of the car department came in for a plentiful share of his abuse. Yesterday Chandler expected to be sent out on a pay car along the north shore to Quebec. He did not get the job. Another porter, named Chausse, was sent. Chandler met Mr. Sheffield at the depot and spoke to him about his job near the baggage room. He then pulled out a revolver and fired point-blank. The bullet entered Mr. Sheffield's breast above the heart. Chandler was immediately arrested and Mr. Sheffield taken to his home, where little hope is entertained of his recovery. Chandler appears to be a violent, revengeful, reckless man. He had before given it as his opinion that a man had only one to die, and asserted that if any man "crossed" him he would put a knife in him. He was about to be married for the fourth time when he was discharged by the company.

"You should have counted on the expense of married life before you entered upon it," said the young husband's friend; "it was only a question of common sense and reason that you should have exercised." "Common sense and reason" echoed the young Bacheloret: "Why, I was in love!"

THE TRUE WITNESS

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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DECISIONS REGARDING NEWSPAPERS

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1898

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

THURSDAY, Jan. 10, St. William. FRIDAY, Jan. 11, St. Hortense. SATURDAY, Jan. 12, St. Arcadius. SUNDAY, Jan. 13, First Sunday after Epiphany.

MR. WIMAN ON CANADA.

We devote considerable space in this issue to the article by Erastus Wiman on this Canada of ours. We do so in the interests of education, for there are many grown people among our readers who never before, we think, had the actual case of Canada, its extent, resources, climate and capabilities, so well laid before them.

While these are the main reasons for the backwardness of Canada in the race of progress with the republic to the south, they are all points of the first magnitude, which Mr. Wiman has been careful to avoid discussing.

We cannot believe that this country, which, to many of us, is home and native land, should continue to remain in a state of arrested colonial development.

A LESSON FROM OTTAWA.

The Ottawa mayoralty contest was made a direct issue on the race and religious question by the Protestant Electoral Association.

the Tory party at the Capital. It has had a good effect, however, in teaching both French and Irish Catholics that no reliance is to be placed on Protestant Conservatives, who regard them as useful only to vote as they are told, but they must not presume to seek election for one of themselves.

When will Catholics of every nationality in Canada learn that in sustaining the party led by Sir John Macdonald they are simply voting to preserve a bloodthirsty and implacable enemy in power over them?

"ROBERT ELSMERE."

A very good idea of the sea of doubt on which the Protestant ship is sailing all over the world has been given by the furore created by the novel "Robert Elsmere."

Protestant pulpits everywhere are ringing with denunciations of it, from which we take it, that the story struck right into the sorest spot in the Protestant body.

Mr. Gladstone in a long article of great acuteness combated those arguments from an Anglican's point of view, and exposed more thoroughly, perhaps, than he was himself aware, the fundamental errors of the Anglican conception of the Christian faith.

By thus admitting the authority of the Catholic Church in fixing, at the beginning, the true teaching of Christianity, the Protestant writer places himself in a strange position.

For if the authority of the Church is unquestionable with reference to two great doctrines concerning which, he says, there is "an historical gap," by what right can he question the same authority with reference to matters of far less importance?

In the manner Mr. Gladstone agrees with Mr. Hale in accepting Cardinal Newman's statement that the doctrine of the Catholic Church "must be accepted if we are to have a good working religion."

testant error—error all the more lamentable since the motive of the book was to cast doubt on the fundamental doctrines of Protestantism taken on Catholic authority with a view to clearing the ground for an attack still more radical on the Catholic Church itself.

Such being their true character and history, can we wonder that adversaries so nimble and unscrupulous should be sought to be got rid of by those whose real object is to overthrow the citadel of Christianity within the Catholic Church?

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE AND THE JESUITS' ESTATES ACT.

In this issue we reproduce the petition of the Dominion Evangelical Alliance to the Governor-General praying for the disallowance of the Act passed last session of the Quebec Legislature respecting the Jesuits' Estates. The Daily Witness, from which we copy the document, styles it "a carefully worded petition."

By reference to the Lt.-Governor's speech at the opening of the Quebec Legislature, it will be seen that allusion was made to this subject. His Honor was made to say that, the Ottawa authorities having intimated that the question of disallowing the Act was under consideration, it would not be put in force until the full time allowed by law for the exercise of the veto had elapsed and the legality of the settlement under the Act placed beyond question.

Taking the petition with the circumstances now recited, it would seem that the Evangelical Alliance has undertaken to force Sir John Macdonald's hand. We all know with what alacrity the Dominion Premier can put his foot down on any Act of the Provincial Legislatures which might run counter to his policy or political interests.

But the petition, carefully worded though it may be, leaves out altogether the main reason for the passage of the Act. Justice, public policy—dare we say political necessity?—require that all questions of a disturbing nature should be settled on the broadest principles of equity for one object, namely the general good.

STATISTICS OF CATHOLICITY.

The Catholic Directory, Register and Almanac for 1889, recently issued, contains a mass of valuable information concerning the progress of the Church in Great Britain and elsewhere.

third ecclesiastics, and many exiled clergy from foreign parts. The directory gives the Catholic Archbishops of Ireland as 4, with 28 Bishops under them; and the grand total of Archbishops and Bishops of Catholic sees in colonies and dependencies throughout the four quarters of the world as 94, besides 5 Vicars Apostolic and Prefects Apostolic who are not Bishops.

The estimated Catholic population of the British Empire is 9,730,000. It is distributed as follows: Ireland, 3,913,000; England and Wales, 1,360,000; Scotland, 327,000; in the colonies and dependencies the numbers are: America, (Canada, Newfoundland, West Indies, &c.), 2,200,000; Australasia (Australia, New Zealand, &c.), 58,000; Asia (British India, Ceylon, &c.), 1,044,000; Africa (South Africa, Gold Coast, Mauritius, &c.), 131,000; European Colonies (Gibraltar, Malta, and Gozo), 175,000.

WHAT THE CATHOLIC CHURCH HAS DONE FOR THE NEGRO.

The universality of the Catholic Church, and the absolute equality of men of all races within her fold, were strikingly shown at the Colored Catholic Congress held at Washington, recently, on which occasion was made a former number of THE TRUE WITNESS.

Remark has frequently been made on the vast growth of Catholicity in the United States, but, perhaps, it will not be denied that nowhere has that growth been more providential than among the negro race.

Perhaps at no other period in the history of the country has the time been so ripe for imparting to the colored people the great principles and truths of the Catholic religion as at present.

Dr. Whitton pointed out that the Catholic Church was the only Church that had received the colored race on equal terms. There was one place where there was no distinction between white and black, and that was when they appeared before the altar of the Catholic Church to receive communion.

LORD LANDDOWN'S New Year's gift to his tenants is the distribution of notices to quit by registered letter, which may have the effect of flinging sixty-four families on the roadside at Laggacourran.

what they had; but the Laggacourran people have joined the "plan of campaign," and profess themselves ready to stand by their guns.

ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI, the noted Italian revolutionist, is dead at the age of 30 years. The mention of his name recalls to mind the stormy scenes of the revolutionary epoch of 1848 and the subsequent events which led to the establishment of the kingdom of Italy.

With the opening of the New Year, when all the world is rejoicing in the renewal of hope and happiness, the devil's work has recommenced in Ireland with redoubled, pitiless fury under the express directions of Balfour the Brutal and Bloody.

THE Parnell Commission is to meet on the 15th inst. It is to be hoped that this astonishing tribunal will make an effort at once to get down to the marrow of the Times charges without further loss of time.

THE writ for a new election in Montreal Centre will not be issued till the Legislature acts upon the report of the judges who tried the Laprairie case.

MR. J. F. REDMOND has been nominated by the workmen as their candidate for Montreal Centre, in the Quebec Legislature, should the seat be declared vacant.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD was 74 years of age last Friday, January 11th.

FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. RANDOM TOPICS.

Mr. Tardivel, the talented editor of La Verité of Quebec, is at present travelling in Europe, from whence he is writing a series of letters to that excellent Catholic journal.

Those who passed their examinations on sciences—Messrs. C. I. Lamontagne, G. Chagnon, F. A. Genuerex, V. Renaud, J. A. Girard, P. Grenier, D. McAvoy, L. Belleau, J. O. U. Lussignan, R. L. De Marigny and Jules Gendron.

ST. PATRICK'S COURT. NO. 95, MONTREAL, ORGANIZED CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS.

A new organization was formed in the city Monday evening. It is known as the "Organized Catholic Order of Foresters." This society has a strong membership throughout the United States, particularly in Chicago, and is approved of by all the American clergy.

lead men to become apathetic and lukewarm in the cause of religion, it is refreshing to find a militant writer of the force of Mr. Tardivel, whose doctrine leaves nothing to be desired in the way of orthodox, for he belongs to that valliant school, who has counted in his ranks Danon Cortes, Yemillot, Cardinal Pitras, Dom Guaranjer, and a host of other illustrious monks who have shed unflinching lustre on our epoch.

His letters from Ireland, which spot formed his first glimpse of Europe, are of exceptional interest, and his comments on the religious, political, and social aspects of the dear old land, are those of a sincere and sympathetic friend, who sees a thousand things to admire in the patient deserver of the people, and nothing to condemn but the barbarous injustice of their cruel oppressors.

Through all his letters there runs a vein of tender sympathy for the sad condition of the distressed tenants, warm appreciation of the traditional courtesy of the people, and unstinted admiration for the great zeal, learning and devotion of the Irish priests. He met many of the latter, and records with what warm-hearted kindness and cordial hospitality he was received by them.

At Brussels he had an interview with M. De Rély, formerly a captain in the Pontifical Zouaves, who subsequently founded a flourishing Catholic journal at Brussels named La Croix, which was as remarkable for its ability as for the soundness of its doctrine.

A few years ago a Catholic University was founded at Lille; at the present date it is completely organized, with all the facilities, and is, in the fullest sense, a Catholic institution, where liberalism, no matter how mitigated or distinguished, can find entrance.

MONTREAL BAR EXAMINATION. The Bar examinations at the Court House for the past two days were concluded Friday last.

Those who passed on letters are Messrs. Buchanan, Mackay, Plants, Madors, Chabot, Prevost, Chalout, Marchand, Vipond, Lesage, Goyette and Larose.

IRISH SANCTUARIES.

St. Finn Barr's Hermitage.

[From the Catholic Times.]

That reverence for memorials of the past, hallowed by religious associations, which the ruins of the past awakened in the mind of Dr. Johnson, and which in later days has found expression in the enthusiasm for architectural restoration, seems to have suggested to some Irish priests the idea of preserving from decay a few of the numerous ecclesiastical remains which still exist in that land of undying faith.

While the Carmelites are restoring White Abbey, in the County Kildare, and Father Brennan is busily engaged in renovating the old abbey at Ballinabur, which has never been lost or wholly diverted from the sacred uses for which it was built, Father Hurley, the zealous pastor of Inchigeelagh, is quietly setting about fulfilling a similar self-imposed labour of love in regard to the hermitage of St. Finn Barr, which, early in the sixth century, the holy anchorite who founded the triple distinction of being the founder of the diocese, cathedral, and ancient city of Cork, lived in prayer and retirement until the needs of the Church called him to lead a more active life.

The long line of successive anchorites occupied his retreat in that "green island in the sea" of Gouganne Barra, the scenic charms of which a Cork poetaster, Jeremiah Callanan (whose nephew, the Right Rev. Mgr. Neville, D.D., is the present learned and respected Dean of that diocese), has so sweetly sung in melodious verse. The last of these hermits was Father Denis O'Mahony, who, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, closed a life of religious seclusion here, and whose memory is still cherished and revered by the pious country people.

Some broken walls—blematic, like the broken column, of the festing and fragmentary character of human life—indicate his last resting-place which is contiguous to the unpretentious rural "God's acre" where a few frail memorials mark the great-grown graves of the "rude forefathers of the hamlet." Smith, in his "History of Cork," makes mention of a few ruins which he follows in his inscription: "Hoc sibi et successoribus suis in eadem vocatione monumentum impositum Dominus Doctor Dionysius O'Mahony presbyter, licet indignus." Also for the vanity of human wishes. This memorial, by which the poor hermit, with that natural craving to be remembered by one's fellows which is common to all of us, sought to perpetuate his name, is no longer to be found. Nor had he had any successors; albeit, more than a century and a half afterwards, a foreign Capuchin—a former member of the community who served the church of the Holy Trinity, Cork—expressed to the late Bishop Delany a desire to follow the example of the Irish recluse, but was persuaded to abandon a design which has its own peculiar perils, and is now-a-days considered more admirable than imitable. O'Mahony found the place a ruin, and left it so. The late Bishop, who had a special affection for this hallowed spot—the oracle, so to speak, of his diocese—had other designs than that which pious enthusiasm suggested to the good friar. We believe we are correct in stating that the Mellory monks were invited to establish a house of their Order in the vicinity, and that his Lordship contemplated entrusting the custodianship of the place to some religious community. Father Hurley, therefore, in setting before himself the task of restoring and partly rebuilding the ruins, with the approval and encouragement of the present Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, O.P., is fittingly giving effect, as far as in him lies, to the wishes of his Lordship's venerable predecessor, to whom he was secretary. We may, therefore, hope to see St. Finn Barr's hermitage again become the scene of pious pilgrimages without the recurrence of those abuses which, early in this century, necessitated the intervention of Bishop Murphy, in whose time a large slab at the foot of a tree contained, along with a short history of the place, directions for the devout frequenter.

Loch Ire, or Gouganne Barra—that is, according to Dr. Joyce, the hollow or rock-cleft of St. Barra or Finbarr, through the late Mr. Windell's "Historical and Descriptive Notices of Cork," p. 288 derives its name from the gorges of the river—in a small lake in the mountainous region of Boh-laoghaire (the O'Leary's country), in the West of the County Cork, where the River Lee takes its rise.

The pleasant Lo that, like an island fair, Encompassed Cork in its divided fairs. It is in the midst of a deep hollow surrounded by lofty mountains called Faoille, rising almost perpendicularly from the margin, their rugged outlines and frowning precipices, reflected in the waters beneath, reminding one of Thackeray's lines on Lismavaddy—"Mountains piled around, Gloomy was their tinting."

they are too poor, like most of the inhabitants of the mountainous districts of Ireland. He has, besides, to build or rebuild a church at Ballinagary, near Gouganne, and a parochial residence, in both of which the parish will have enough to do. The first thing he intends doing is repairing the ruined chapel near St. Finn Barr's cell, and afterwards, if able, to rebuild the house and chapel which Father O'Mahoney erected. The house would serve as a place for a caretaker and also for the priests to lodge in during pilgrimage time, hear confessions, and attend to the spiritual wants of the pilgrims. On the Sunday within the octave of the feast of St. Finn Barr, Mass was celebrated in one of the small chapels on the island by Father Hurley in presence of a large congregation—in the very place where, thirteen centuries ago, the saint himself offered the same Holy Sacrifice. The commencement of the sacred function was announced by the firing of a small cannon, which awakened the echoes among the neighbouring hills, and which again resounded at the solemn moment of the Consecration.

Will it be difficult in the midst of the exciting and momentous struggle in which the people are at present engaged to get a hearing for such an appeal as this? We think not. Although the time may not be ripe for the advent of some Guersuger to restore and re-populate the long deserted monastic cloisters of Ireland like that of Solesmes, the close union between religion and nationality which has always marked the course of Irish history will justify and explain such a pious and patriotic project as that to which Father Hurley has put his hand. Nor will it be less a recommendation in the eyes of our readers that he has been from the first one of the most zealous and successful promoters of the revival of Father Mathew's temperance movement which is identified with his life. These first Irish explorers, therefore, antedated the Northernmen by over five hundred years, and preceded Columbus by more than nine hundred years.

From the are of the Pinta, Santa Maria, and Nina, however, modern historians at present date tangible results. The university of the Irish race had been a potent factor in the world long anterior to the time of Columbus. A certain portion of the race had always been of a migratory nature. But on exploration, the preaching of the Gospel, or in the acquisition of geographical knowledge, they had traversed all the known earth. They had traded with Spain for centuries, and many of them were, at all times, to be found in Spanish sea-ports. When, therefore, Columbus embarked in 1492, it was entirely within the logical sequence of events that among his crews were two or more Irishmen. One of these is given as William Eyres of Galway; but beyond this history is silent. The object of the present paper is to briefly review the successive waves of Irish immigration from the earliest period down to the war of the Revolution.

In 1634 a notable Irish immigration occurred. The expedition was under Leonard Calvert, brother of Cecil, the second Lord Baltimore, and consisted of two hundred Irish and English. They landed in Maryland, Banoroff, speaking of the event, and of the place where they settled, says: "The Catholics took quiet possession of the little place, and religious liberty obtained a home—its only home in the wide world—at the humble village which bore the name of St. Mary." From that time down to the Revolution Irish immigration was continued on a tremendous scale. Colonies of Irish were formed in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia. Irish pioneers penetrated the great wilderness of the West, and erected their log cabins in many pleasant valleys and by many lonely streams.

They prospered and increased. They breathed the air of freedom and became more than ever the inveterate foe of tyranny. They and their descendants were largely instrumental in creating the sparks of revolution. Oaco started, they fanned those sparks into a blaze, the intense heat of which finally drove British power from the country. At Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Saratoga, Monmouth, Stony Point, and other battles, the British recognized the convincing qualities of Irish musketry and the grim effectiveness of Irish steel. Vast numbers of Irish came here in 1641-52. The number arriving in 1656, as mentioned by Lingard, was sixty thousand. Cromwell, in his scheme to depopulate Ireland of its native people, transported thousands to America, many of whom came to so-called New England. The Jesuit Father Jogues found some Irish on the island of Manhattan in 1642. Father Ponet met others of the same nationality in 1643 near Albany. When St. Thomas Dongan, an Irish Catholic, was appointed Governor of New York, in 1683, new impetus was given Irish immigration in that direction.

One of the earliest Irish settlements in New Jersey was made in 1680, under the direction of Thomas Sharp, of Dublin. The party settled in what was at that time called the third of Irish tent, before the founding of Philadelphia. Ramsay, in his "Annals of Tennessee," notes the fact that, in 1690, Doherty, an Irish trader from Virginia, visited the Cherokee Indians, and remained many years. Such in brief, is a sketch of Irish arrivals in this country prior to the year 1700. Were the incidents attending Irish immigration to that period recorded in detail, they would form a narrative more absorbing than was ever penned by novelist. They were heroic men, these Irish pilgrim fathers! Unlike another pilgrim element, upon which the changes have been rung unceasingly, they did not deny to others that liberty they so dearly prized themselves. Their influence on the future of the colonies was incalculable. To them, and to the broad spirit of tolerance, charity, and patriotism which they inculcated, is due in a large measure more than any influence proceeding from Plymouth Rock. This is said, not through a gratuitous boast, but as a plain statement of fact. Many settlements were founded in New York by the Irish, most of which are to-day wealthy towns. In 1709 Henry Wilman, who is described as a "free and noble-hearted Irishman," was granted three hundred thousand acres of land in New York, upon which he settled a large number of his countrymen. Drake's "Landmarks of Boston" states that a large body of Irish immigrants arrived in Boston about 1718, "bringing with them the manufacture of linen and the implements used in Ireland." One hundred Irish families settled Londonderry, N. H., in 1719, introducing the spinning-wheel and the culture of flax and potatoes. Their descendants subsequently founded many towns in that section, including Dublin, which they named after the capital of Ireland. In an article published in Potter's American Monthly, March, 1875, it is stated that a very large immigration from Ireland to Pennsylvania took place from 1720 to 1730. "They at once pushed to the frontier of Oberon country, and settled along the Chingog, Alungo, Swartars, Foxton, and other streams in the township of Donegal. They were brave and hardy race." In 1723 John Sullivan arrived at Boston. He was the father of Major General Sullivan of the Revolution. An Irish colony located in Maine about 1723, and named their first settlement Belfast. Their number was continually increased, and included Maurice O'Brien of Cork, who with his sons, struck

the first blow on sea for American independence. Irish settlements were made about 1720 at Stratford, Saybrook, and elsewhere in Connecticut, the settlements prospering and becoming hotbeds of patriotism for the cause of liberty. In the year 1727 large numbers of Irish immigrated to Virginia, and one of their number took sixteen thousand acres of frontier land. Chief Justice Logan, of Pennsylvania, said, in 1879: "It looks as if Ireland is to send all its inhabitants hither, for last week two or three arrive aloft. The common fear is that if they thus continue to come, they will make themselves proprietors of the province." In one year, 1728-29, nearly six thousand Irish arrived at Philadelphia alone. A year later they had secured fifteen thousand acres of land in that vicinity. The Charitable Irish Society was organized at Boston in 1737, a fact which testifies to the strength of that element at the time. Gen. Knox was a member of the society, so was Gen. Elliot and thirteen captains of the Continental Army. North and South Carolina became a great Irish stronghold about 1737. They settled along the banks of the Santee, Cape Fear, Catawba, Yadkin, and other rivers in immense numbers. The historian of South Carolina says that the province was furnished with many inhabitants as Ireland. Scores of ships left any of its ports for Charleston that was not crowded with men, women, and children." In 1750 the Governor of Virginia granted to an Irishman, named James Patten one hundred and twenty thousand acres of land, upon which an Irish settlement was subsequently founded. It is estimated that nearly one hundred thousand Irish came to this country in the years 1771, 1772, and 1773. In that period thirty immigrant ships sailed from Belfast, thirty-six from Londonderry, twenty-two from Newry, and over two hundred from other ports, in Ireland. The torch of liberty was early lighted in the Irish colony of Mecklenburg county, N.C. A convention was held at Charlotte, May, 1775, and on the 31st of that month promulgated the famous Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. That was over two weeks before the Battle of Bunker Hill. Among the members of this convention mentioned were John Fitzgibbon, Richard Barry, Neil Morrison, John Ford, Matthew McClure, and others bearing distinctly Irish names. The rallying and parliamentary spirit of the convention was one of deadly hostility to English rule. "We will smash British power," exclaimed an Irish delegate, and the sentiment was received with unbounded applause. The Mecklenburg declaration, as unanimously adopted, was far less, vigorous, and to the point. It bore the impress of Irish determination to knock the props from British ascendancy, and tumble the structure into the Atlantic. There was no mistaking the language of the declaration. It asserted that all commissions, civil and military, which had been granted by the crown to be exercised in the colonies, were null and void; that the Provincial Congress, of each province, under the direction of the Continental Congress, was invested with all legislative and executive powers which could exist in any of the colonies. It furthermore declared that the inhabitants of the country should meet on a certain day, and having formed themselves into local companies, should elect a colonel and other military officers, whom, they declared, should hold an exercise of their power, and be entirely independent of the crown of Great Britain. Another clause boldly declared that whoever thereafter should receive a commission from the crown, or attempt to exercise any such commission, would be deemed an enemy to the country. In a little over a year afterward that other and immortal Declaration of Independence was given to the world. At Bunker Hill a company from Bedford, N. H., was stationed near the rail fence. It was mainly an Irish company, and inflicted terrible punishment upon the assailing British troops. From the historical collections of New Hampshire we learn that among the members of the company were Daniel Moore, T. McLaughlin, James Martin, John Callahan, Patrick O'Finn, Daniel Larkin, James Moore, Valentine Sullivan, Eben Sullivan, John O'Neill, John Riddle, John Ross, John Dore, W. Gilmore, and Patrick O'Murphy. During the third assault on the American lines by the British, Dore and Callahan were killed. True soldiers of freedom never died. Daniel McGrath and Lawrence Sullivan, who belonged to another company, were taken prisoners by the British, and in less than three months were reported dead. When the siege of Boston was decided on by Washington and his generals, Henry Knox, of the Charitable Irish Society, already mentioned, was made chief of artillery. He at once had transported to the siege thirty-nine guns, fourteen mortars, and two howitzers. As soon as these arrived, they were placed in position, and every muzzle pointed toward Boston, within which the flower of the English troops were thus penned up. Finally, the latter evacuated the city by sea, and took with them over one thousand civilians, who loved the crown better than they loved freedom. The British left the city on St. Patrick's Day, 1776, and the American army immediately took possession. The American brigadier that day was an Irishman's son, General Sullivan.

The Declaration of Independence, issued July 4, 1776, bore the signatures of not less than twelve who were of Irish birth or extraction, the last survivor of whom was Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The first secretary of Congress, Thomas Thompson, was born in Ireland, and Callahan was killed. "The man of truth," John Adams, referred to him as "The life of the cause of liberty." Of the signers of the Declaration, Matthew Thornton was born in Limerick, and John Donny in Tyrone; James Smith and George Taylor were also born in Ireland. The father of Edward Rutledge was a native of Ireland; Charles Carroll's grandfather came from King's county; Thomas Nelson's grandfather was a native of Strabane; the father of William Williams, from Ireland, and settled in Pennsylvania; and Thomas

FROM DAWN TO REVOLUTION. Thos. Hamilton Murray, in Donahoe's Magazine. The original advent of the Irish on this continent took place over thirteen centuries ago. This in accordance with the Brendanian theory. Thanks to American and Irish antiquarians, that theory is rapidly ceasing to be a theory, as constant development are diverting it of its apocryphal character, and clothing it with all the attributes of historical truth. These first Irish explorers, therefore, antedated the Northernmen by over five hundred years, and preceded Columbus by more than nine hundred years. From the are of the Pinta, Santa Maria, and Nina, however, modern historians at present date tangible results. The university of the Irish race had been a potent factor in the world long anterior to the time of Columbus. A certain portion of the race had always been of a migratory nature. But on exploration, the preaching of the Gospel, or in the acquisition of geographical knowledge, they had traversed all the known earth. They had traded with Spain for centuries, and many of them were, at all times, to be found in Spanish sea-ports. When, therefore, Columbus embarked in 1492, it was entirely within the logical sequence of events that among his crews were two or more Irishmen. One of these is given as William Eyres of Galway; but beyond this history is silent. The object of the present paper is to briefly review the successive waves of Irish immigration from the earliest period down to the war of the Revolution.

BEYOND DISPUTE. There is no better, safer or more pleasant remedy made than Hagar's Pectoral Balsam. It cures Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all throat and lung troubles.

THE WORK OF THE SPIRIT IN ADOPTION. A gentleman much perplexed on the subject of the Spirit's witness, desired me to explain it to him; and, believing that he already possessed it, I asked him to describe his views and feelings on the subject, when he said: "I certainly feel that I have experienced a great change, and can now approach God with full confidence and love." "Then most assuredly," said I, "you have the very thing about which you are inquiring; for, according to the apostle, the witness of the Spirit is the power given to believers to view God in his paternal character, and to draw nigh to him with the simplicity, confidence and affection of children. 'Because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of His Son into your hearts, crying Abba, Father.' It is the indwelling Spirit that enables us to approach God as our Father, and thus bears witness to our adoption into the divine family."—(Robert Young.

WILL PUZZLE THE AMATEURS. A new shape for a dress waist has been invented which has one bias and one long seam extending from the shoulder to the end of the point. This gives an effect of slenderness by breaking the uniform surface from the centre of the waist to the arm, and it furnishes variety; and further, if generally adopted, it will necessitate a change in all the "charts" sold for dressmakers or for amateurs, and it will puzzle the women who make their own clothes at home, all of which things mean more custom for the really good dressmaker, until her rivals become mistresses of the new style of cutting. Mrs. E. H. Parkins, Creek Centre, Warren Co., N. Y., writes—"She has been troubled with Asthma for four years, had to sit up night after night with it. She has taken two bottles of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil and is perfectly cured. She strongly recommends it, and wishes to act as agent among her neighbors."

CASTORIA for Infants and Children. Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication. THE CENTRAE COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

High on the granite walls the builders, toiling, Heaved up the massive blocks and slabs to place, With avar and streaming brow and straining sinews, Under the summer's blaze.

And higher yet, amid the arches of autumn, Tier upon tier and shell on arch arose; And still upward, coldly, wearily, slowly, 'Mid winter's sifting snows. From stage to stage up springs the master builder, Instructing, cheering, chiding here and there; Scanning with scrutiny severe and rigid Each lusty laborer's share. Anon his voice to these most distant shouting, 'Through the hoarse tramp ye makes his orders swell; Or utter words like these, to rouse and hearten: "Build well, my men, build well!"

"The ropes are strong, and new and sound the pulleys; The derrick's beams are equal to the strain; Unerring size the level, line and plummet; Let naught be done in vain! "Build, that these walls to coming generations Your skill, your strength, your faithfulness shall tell; That all may say, as storms and centuries test them, The men of old built well!"

BRIEFS FOR THE INTELLECT. THINGS WORTH KNOWING ABOUT THE WORLD AND ITS PROGRESS. Boiled starch makes an excellent paste. When flat irons become rusty blotken them with stove polish and rub well with a dry brush. Use charcoal to broil with. The flames close the pores quickly and make the meat very tender.

The first recorded eclipse of the moon is that observed by the Chaldeans at Babylon on March 19, 720 B. C. Silver can be kept bright for months by being placed in an airtight case with a good-sized piece of camphor gum. For ink spots on floors rub with sand wet with water and oil of vitriol and afterwards rinse with perline water.

Orange peel, when thoroughly dried or baked, is a capital thing for lighting fires. It burns fiercely and gives out an intense heat. Windows can be cleaned in winter and the frost entirely removed by using a gill of alcohol to a pint of hot water. Clean quickly and rub dry with a warm chamolis skin. Large quantities of vegetables should not be stored in a cellar under the house. They will vitiate the air of the whole house and cause sickness. Better have a root cellar or store them in a pit.

Persons sending postal cards and who write upon the address side of them "in haste," or other words unconnected with their delivery, subject them to letter postage, and they are held as unmailable. A Maine historian says that in old times the fine ladies of Eastport, then a gay, flourishing town, used to acquire beautiful complexions by sleeping with their heads out of the windows in foggy weather.

On the top of an old log boat or top boat, out a piece of the right size, line it with woolen and you will have the best kind of holder for flatirons and stove-ware—better and safer than old cloth holders. The woman of Malta gave to Queen Victoria for a Jubilee present a skirt or train of the finest Maltese lace, eighteen feet long, with profuse flouncing and trimming. The Queen is much pleased with it and will wear it at her first drawing room.

A new dynamo with a capacity to run eight incandescent lights has been invented by a Vermont electrician. It has some novel features, one being a slow current obviating all danger, while one light can be shut off without affecting the others on the same circuit. A recent novelty is an invention designed to facilitate the manufacture of durable boot heels. By its use a heel-shaped leather shell is made and filled with a solid body. It has also a novel device for pressing the leather into the approximate form and for moulding and working it.

On a mountain in Alpine county, California, during a thunder storm the lightning struck a pine, tree followed it down into the ground, and immediately there burst forth a brilliant fire, which has continued to burn ever since. It is believed the lightning ignited a bed of coal, which is now leading the flame. Oil paint may be removed from boards with a preparation of fuller's earth mixed in boiling water with one ounce of soft soap and one ounce of soda or pearlsh. After using let it dry and then scour with soap and water. If the paint is very old a little powdered lime is a help and the liquid should be left on the paint for some time to soak.

Colonel W. E. Earle, of Washington, has presented to the State of South Carolina the great seal of the Confederate States of America. The seal is of polished bronze three inches in diameter, bearing one side the inscription:—"The Confederate States of America, 22d February, 1862, Deco Vindico." And the other an equestrian statue of Washington. It is said that the best contrivance to keep knives, forks and tablespoons is a pocket tacked on the pantry door made of enamelled cloth and lined with Canton flannel, the interior being stitched in small divisions to accommodate the separate articles. It is urged as an advantage that the Canton flannel will absorb all moisture that may be left on the articles.

"John," said Mrs. Hawkins, as they were going home from church, "why did the minister call the dove that brought back a green twig to the ark?" "I don't know," replied John; "unless that it was that if the dove had been a female she couldn't have kept her mouth closed long enough to get the twig to the ark;" and there was ill-feeling in that household all the rest of the day.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for the promotion of Charitable purposes, and its franchises as a part of the present State Constitution, in 1878, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MAWTHO DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually (June and December) and place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes, Attested as follows: "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we further certify that we have examined the accounts of the Company, and find them to be correct, and we have our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

R. M. WALKLEY, Pres. Louisiana. J. M. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, February 15, 1888. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5. Tenths \$2; Twentieths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES. 1 PRIZE OF \$500,000. 1 PRIZE OF 100,000. 1 PRIZE OF 50,000. 1 PRIZE OF 25,000. 2 PRIZES OF 10,000. 6 PRIZES OF 5,000. 25 PRIZES OF 2,000. 100 PRIZES OF 1,000. 200 PRIZES OF 500. 500 PRIZES OF 200.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 100 Prizes of \$500. 100 Prizes of \$400. 100 Prizes of \$300. 500 Prizes of \$100. 500 Prizes of \$50. 3,124 Prizes amounting to \$1,000. Note—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal prizes.

For Full Rules, or any further information desired, write to the undersigned, care of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, 120 Canal Street, New Orleans, La. More rapid return mail delivery will be secured by your enclosing an envelope bearing full address. Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Order of New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Carries by Express (at our expense) addressed to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes GUARANTEED BY THE NATIONAL BANK of New Orleans and the Prizes are all paid in full by the National Bank, and are not subject to any litigation or annulment of any kind. ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest or fraction of a Ticket issued by us in a Drawing. Any change in our name, or for less than a Dollar is a warning.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing the annoying complaint, while they do not correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

ACHIEVE would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try these Little Liver Pills will find them in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. Buy after all sick headaches.

ACHE. Is the name of so many lives that here it is what we make our great boast. Our pills cure it when others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In a price of 25 cents, five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

BURDOCK BILLS. A SURE CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE ADJUTANT TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

ITS STOPPED FREE. Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. For all BRAIN AFFECTIONS, such as NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, LOSS OF MEMORY, &c. It is a SURE CURE, and is sold by all druggists. Beware of cheap imitations.

For sale by J. A. Harbo, 1759 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

