



MONTREAL
"WITNESS"

HISTORICAL SOUVENIR
AND REVIEW
ISSUED TO INAUGURATE
THE SEVENTY-FIFTH YEAR
OF SERVICE TO
THE PEOPLE OF CANADA

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REVIEWING WITH NOISE

By "The Editor."

THE REVIEWING WITH NOISE is a book by the late Mr. J. H. P. Jones, who was a well-known Birmingham writer. It is a collection of his reviews, and is published by the Birmingham Press. The book is a very good one, and is well worth a read. It contains many interesting and amusing reviews, and is a very good example of the Birmingham Press's style of writing. The book is published at a very low price, and is a very good value for the money. It is a book that every Birminghamer should have on their shelves. It is a book that will give you a very good idea of the Birmingham Press's style of writing. It is a book that is well worth a read.



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The Publishers of THE MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD.

The Wonderful Era THE WITNESS' THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY

Three-quarters of a century have almost passed since John Dougall issued the first number of *The Witness*, which will, by the end of the coming year, have visited many homes 3,900 times.

The present writer is not connected with *The Witness*, but has been in a position to watch a great part of its career, and welcomes this opportunity of declaring that it has carried out its founder's intention and rendered a service so faithful, so constant, so fertile, that its formative work upon our young country can hardly be measured.

The era that has elapsed during the life time of *The Witness* has been the greatest in the world's history.

It was a very different Canada into which the *Witness* was born.

None were then called Canadians except the French. The rest were pioneers in the first and second generation, people who had faced the wilderness with daring and knew its privations.

People of those days could tell of walking sixty miles through the bush with a sack of wheat to the mill. They could tell of a fortnight's canoe journey to trade a load of potash for food, while the wife had to glean in the neighbor's field or dig up and clip the seed potatoes to keep the children alive. There had been immigration, all along the border, of United Empire Loyalists, and later the overflow of a fine population from the United States, before their own Ohio Valley was accessible. There had been a great migration from the Scottish Highlands of men driven from their hills by landlords who wanted these hills for shooting and sheep-raising, thus doing the dispossessed a much better service than they meant. There had been a great influx from the Scottish towns, of men driven from their looms by the development of steam machinery. There had been a pitiful inflow of Irish, largely fever-stricken, driven from the old sod by the potato famine.

There were also gentry, whose ladies entered on a curious mixed life,—potato dig-

ging in the day time,—a ball at York (Toronto) in the evening.

An officer's wife, describing another feature of common life in those days, co-operation in building house or barn, says:—"When the logs were ready we called a bee and sixteen of our neighbours cheerfully obeyed our summons. All distinctions of rank, education and wealth are for the time voluntarily laid aside. You will see the son of the educated gentleman and of the poor artisan, the officer and the private soldier, the independent settler and the labourer who works out for hire, cheerfully united in one common cause." She gives a dialogue between a retired captain and a lady, which illustrates the strangeness of the conditions in which the "gentry" found itself. It seems that the captain's son had learned to use the axe.

"I wonder that you allow George to degrade himself so," she said, addressing his father.

The captain looked up with surprise. "Degrade himself! In what manner, madam? My boy neither swears, drinks whiskey, steals, nor lies."

"But you allow him to perform tasks of the most menial kind. What is he now better than a hedge carpenter; and I suppose you allow him to chop, too?"

"Most assuredly I do. That pile of logs in the cart there was all cut by him after he had left study yesterday," was the reply.

"My boys shall never work like common mechanics," said the lady, indignantly.

"Then, madam, they will be good for nothing as settlers; and it is a pity you dragged them across the Atlantic."

It was indeed a rich but wholesome mixture, the population of that day, with a fine backbone of God-fearing people of Puritan extraction, English and Scottish and Irish, into whose homes the *Witness* found ready entrance, thereby making it a powerful lever for the well-being of the future nation.

Montreal was the Capital then; not merely the "commercial capital" as now.

but the seat of Government for the whole of Canada. That is, for the two Provinces—now Quebec and Ontario—which had been united under one Parliament four or five years before.

The town was so small that few Montrealers lived too far out to walk in five or ten minutes from house to office or workshop, while many still lived over their stores, down by the river, on St. Paul or Notre Dame or St. James street.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, far away to the east—it took you ten days or so to reach Halifax from Montreal—had more connection with the West Indies than they had with Canada. Each Province had its own separate legislature, its own customs tariff, even its own varying currency system.

The northern parts of Quebec and Ontario, and all the rest of our present Dominion, to the very shores of the Pacific, were a vast game-preserve. Law-suits arising there were tried in Canadian courts; but otherwise that huge territory was ruled by the Hudson's Bay Company, under a trading monopoly held direct from the British Crown. In 1845, west of the Prairies, there was not even a recognized boundary between British territory and the United States.

TRAGIC 'FORTY-NINE.

A very young capital was Montreal, to be sure—not two years old—though two centuries old as a town. Kingston was the first headquarters of the Canadian Government, established on the union of the two Canadas in 1840; but in 1844 a move was made to Montreal. It was in that same year that John A. Macdonald and George Brown, the bitter foes who afterwards clasped hands to create the Dominion, first appeared on the public stage—Macdonald as legislator, representing Kingston, and Brown as founder and editor of the *Toronto Globe*.

Tragic days were not far off. Europe was on the eve of revolution. In 1848 France became a Republic; the thrones of Germany and Austria were shaken by revolt, though there the monarchs and militarists managed to stave off their doom for another seventy years.

Canada had been convulsed by rebellion ten years earlier. The cause had been removed in 1840 by the wisdom of Imperial statesmen, who established responsible government among us. But it was only in 1847, when Sir Charles Metcalfe was replaced as Governor-General by Lord Elgin, that the responsibility of the government to the representatives of the people alone was fully and completely recognized.

The change did not suit everyone. In 1849 a Bill was passed granting compensation for losses suffered in the rebellion. Convicted rebels were expressly debarred

from receiving any part of the money voted; but, on the ground that some of it might find its way to unconvinced rebels, the ultra-loyalists were furious. In the name of loyalty they themselves turned rebel, burned down the Parliament building, and stoned the Governor as he drove through their streets.

No more Parliament for Montreal! For fifteen years, till they finally settled at Ottawa, the legislators met alternately in Toronto and Quebec.

The burning of the Parliament Building was not the only form of protest that the malcontents indulged in. As Macdonald put it, long afterwards, "Our fellows lost their heads."

COUNSELS OF DESPAIR.

"Strange Times in Canada"—under that title the *Witness* in the summer of 1849 published an article telling of a manifesto in favour of annexation to the United States. A later historian says: "It is astonishing to find that men whom we have known in recent years as senators, judges, cabinet ministers, and even an English Prime Minister of the Canadian Confederation—men, even, who have been knighted by the Queen—were once banded together to procure the dismemberment of her dominions."

The discontent of those annexationists in 1849 was inspired not so much by political disgust as by commercial depression. The mother country had just discarded the system of Protection, which imposed heavy customs duties on foreign products and much lighter duties on imports from the British colonies. While the colonies had lost this preferential treatment in the Old Country market, they were still practically restricted to that market by the old Navigation Acts. In 1849, however, those Acts were repealed, so that Canada could send her lumber, her grain and her fish, to any country that would take them; and in 1854 the United States agreed to take them, under a treaty establishing reciprocity of free trade in natural products.

The separatist movement, which had long been languishing, expired, and ever since has been as dead as Queen Anne.

POLITICIANS AND NEIGHBOURS.

In those formative days there were serious questions of liberty at issue between the parties, and these questions were fought over, as might be expected, in no gentle mood.

Yet, all the same, and notwithstanding, Grit and Tory alike were chiefly engaged in minding their own business. The farmer was attending to his fields, the lumberman to his logs, and the fisherman to his fish. All alike, Grit and Tory side by side, had perforce to spend nine-tenths

of their energy of body and mind in earning a livelihood for themselves and their families, with always a little helpful energy to spare for a neighbour in case of need, without regard to the neighbour's politics or creed.

The farmer, clearing stones off his field, piled them peacefully along the fence; he did not hurl them at his political opponent on the other side. The Grit would lend his sugar-kettle to the Tory, the Tory would ride off to fetch a doctor for the Grit; and, taking them by and large, folk behaved as folk should to each other.

LOOKING UP.

To Heaven, with its sunshine and rain coming down impartially on the just and the unjust, Grit and Tory alike found time to look up.

Not without sacrifice, money and time being equally scarce, the settlers built churches for themselves.

Under the old Canadian Constitution of 1792, one-seventh of the public land had been set apart as "Clergy Reserves," for the endowment of Protestant clergy. For many years the Clergy Reserves Fund was monopolized by the Church of England, for which it was probably at first designed. An attempt was made, indeed, to unite all the clergy in an established church. The immigrants who came direct from the Old Country in the early Nineteenth Century, however, were largely Scotch Presbyterians; they included also many Irish and Scottish Roman Catholics. In 1826, therefore, a grant of £750 a year was made to the Church of Scotland folk, with a similar amount to the Roman Catholics. The Methodists, though numerous, came in mostly from the States, and were suspected of political as well as ecclesiastical heresy; so they got nothing.

The Legislature favoured a fairer division of the endowment, but had no power to carry it out. It did, however, pass a Bill enabling the Methodist Church to hold property and allowing Methodist ministers to perform marriages. In 1840 the Imperial Parliament decided that half the revenue from clergy lands still unsold should go to the ministers of the English and Scottish Churches, and half to other denominations.

That was the situation when the Witness came into being. It took a long agitation to bring about disestablishment. It was not until 1854 that the Canadian Parliament passed a law devoting the Clergy Reserves to educational purposes and leaving all the churches to support themselves.

Along with the church came the school. In many places there was a keen demand, far exceeding the supply, for education,

among the people who had been educated themselves and dreaded lest their children should grow up in degenerate ignorance. Private schools sprang up to meet this demand, and many of them did splendid work.

FORTY-CENT WHISKY.

The most ruinous of the temptations which assailed the new and mixed population was that of liquor, which was plentiful, popular and cheap. An Irish Immigrant, writing to a friend who thought of coming out to join him, encourages him by describing his own "very snug cellar, moderately stocked with choice Teneriffe at 7 shillings the gallon (\$1.75), Brandy at 10s (\$2.50), Rum at 4s 6d (\$1.10), and Whisky, very good, at 1s 8d (40c)."

One of that writer's companions, by the way, a few weeks later tells how "some of our countrymen in a drunken frolic lately attacked the landlord of a tavern in which they had been drinking; broke everything in his bar, and pursued him into the bush," where one of them was shot dead before the incident ended.

I have no wish to exaggerate, and such events were not of every day occurrence. But the sum total of misery and crime caused by the drink business, as I have myself observed it in all parts of the Dominion, leave me in no surprise at the general desire to close the business down altogether.

Into the arena, to help in the fight against that and all other anti-social influences, there stepped a notable champion, in those last days of 1845.

The God of Fashion is so slavishly feared and worshipped, it is so hard to break away and stand out against long established and popular custom, no matter how injurious, that it took some courage to attack the drinking habit of that day.

But John Dougall had the courage of a lion, and his courage was not only inspired by a fervent love of God and man but guided by a keen and powerful mind. When he planned and launched the Witness, he did more than forge a weapon—he furnished a whole arsenal. Not only by its direct influence on the thought and conduct of its own readers, by the high principles it inspired for the upbringing of their families, and by the zeal it stimulated in the ministers and other leaders of public opinion, and the arguments it supplied them with—but also by its indirect influence on the minds of men who never read the Witness, through hundreds of journals that have been compelled to follow its lead—the paper carried on by the Dougalls for three-quarters of a century has been undoubtedly the greatest of all the human forces bringing about the revolution we see today in the

nation's attitude towards the drink trade.

What the Witness stood almost alone in saying 75 years ago, is now echoed by the great majority of the people of every province in the Dominion, with one partial exception.

A FEUDAL LAND SYSTEM.

The same year that settled the Church question settled a land question that had caused some agitation in Lower Canada.

In the older districts—not in the Townships, settled only in British times—the land had been given by French Kings to "seigneurs," who were to reproduce in the New World the feudal system of the Old. The farmer had to pay not only rent—a few cents per acre—but a lump sum whenever he transferred his holding to another. In 1854 the Legislature abolished this ancient system, and voted £500,000 to the seigneurs by way of compensation.

As for the rent, it was not absolutely abolished, but the farmer received the right to commute it on paying such a sum as would (at 6 per cent.) yield the seigneur what he had been getting in annual payments. Many French-Canadian farmers have preferred to go on paying the trifling rent, rather than pay even the modest sum which would make them freeholders.

It was a coalition government that carried both the Church and the Land Acts. Sir Allan MacNab was the Premier, but the real leaders were John A. Macdonald, an Ontario Conservative, and A. N. Morin, a French-Canadian Liberal. The coalition soon showed itself to be really an amalgamation. George Etienne Cartier took Morin's place in 1855, and the Macdonald-Cartier Conservative regime lasted until 1863. (The union of the two provinces, it will be remembered, resulted invariably in a double leadership in Parliament.)

LEGISLATIVE UNION DYING.

It was pretty clear by this time that the experiment of Legislative Union could not last much longer. It became evident that the affairs of two peoples differing so widely—in language and religion, in temperament and habits of thought—could not be efficiently managed by one set of ministers and a single legislature. The bond was too rigid to be natural.

The English-speaking Province found the bond even more irksome than the French did. The essence of the scheme of 1840 was that neither province should have larger representation than the other in the joint Legislature. But by 1861 immigration had given Upper Canada, as Ontario was then called, a far larger population than Lower Canada, or Quebec, thus reversing the situation of 1840. The cry of

"representation by population" was therefore raised in the Upper Province. The Lower Province, just as naturally, objected to having all its laws made by a Legislature in which it would be in a permanent minority.

At last, in 1864, the machinery of the Constitution came to a deadlock. Four Ministries were overturned in the course of three years. Election followed election, without giving either side more than a nominal and quite unreliable majority of one or two votes.

What was to be done?

Both sides had too much sense to demand absolute separation. Union was imperative, not only to give sufficient force for the development of the country, as thoughtful men saw, but to consolidate the defensive power of the country against possible danger from without, which the blindest could not fail to see.

A new kind of union, therefore, had somehow to be secured. In 1860, the Ontario Liberal leader, George Brown, had asked the Assembly to declare for "the formation of two or more local governments, to which should be committed all matters of a sectional character, and the erection of some joint authority to dispose of the affairs common to all." The idea had been rejected then, but its time had now come. In 1864, Brown offered to join forces even with John A. Macdonald, to whom he was particularly opposed, to set up a federal system, including the Maritime Provinces. His offer was accepted.

The Legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, as well as that of Upper and Lower Canada, agreed to the scheme drawn up by their delegates, and most willingly adopted at their request by the Imperial Parliament; and so, on the First of July, 1867, the Dominion of Canada sprang into being.

THE WILD WEST IN 'FORTY-SIX.

Even then the Dominion only included a small fraction of the British half of this continent. You will remember the whole of the vast area west of little Canada, except the Pacific slope, with all the north-eastern wilderness except the Labrador coast strip belonging to Newfoundland, was governed by the old Hudson's Bay Company.

Let us take just a glance at the West as it was in the first year of the Witness' existence.

In that very year of 1846, as it happened, an artist named Paul Kane set out, as he tells us, "with no companions but my portfolio and box of paints, my gun and a stock of ammunition," to make pictures of Indian life and "the scenery of an almost unknown country."

Such a journey as it was! Leaving Toronto on the 9th of May, he reached "Fort Vancouver," 90 miles from the mouth of the Columbia River — now in the States, but then "the largest post in the Hudson's Bay Company's Dominions"—only on the 8th of December.

From the head of Lake Superior he had to travel practically all the way by canoe, though occasionally on horse-back. His route lay through the Lake of the Woods and Lake Winnipeg to Norway House, up the North Saskatchewan to Edmonton House, up the Athabasca to Jasper's, across the Yellowhead Pass, then down the whole length of the Columbia, by the Arrow Lakes and Fort Okanagan.

At Edmonton he found quite "a large establishment," forty or fifty men, with their wives and children, amounting altogether to about 130, all living within the pickets of the fort. The men were occupied chiefly in building the company's boats, sawing timber and cutting up firewood. The women, "all, without a single exception, either squaws or half-breeds," were employed making moccasins and clothing for the men, and converting buffalo meat into "pimmi-kon."

ON THE RED RIVER.

The one real settlement in the whole of the West was that of Fort Garry, extending about 50 miles along the banks of the Red River, and "back from the water, according to the original grant from the Indians, as far as a person can distinguish a man from a horse on a clear day." Here lived about 6,000 half-breeds, all speaking Cree and "the Lower Canadian Patois," and "governed by a chief named Grant."

The white folk, about 3,000 in number, were Scottish families, living "in great plenty so far as mere food and clothing are concerned." Luxuries were "almost unattainable." There was "no market nearer than St. Paul's, on the Mississippi River, a distance of nearly 700 miles over a trackless prairie."

The Scotsmen were genuine farmers—the fathers of western agriculture.

The half-breeds—well, they had discarded "the practice of scalping," but otherwise they differed "in very few respects from the pure Indians." In fact, when our artist went riding with them after buffalo, the first game they stalked was a party of Sioux Indians, of whom they brought down eight at one volley. "They abandoned the dead bodies to the malice of a small party of Saulteaux, who accompanied them." These Indian allies immediately "commenced a scalp dance, during which they mutilated the bodies in a most horrible manner. One old woman, who had lost several relatives by the Sioux, rendered herself particularly conspicuous by digging out their eyes and otherwise dismembering them."

HUNTING BUFFALO.

When they came up with the buffalo, a herd of four or five thousand bulls, "the chase continued only about one hour," but at the end of that time five hundred lay dead and dying over an area of five or six square miles. "It is calculated," adds Kane, "that the half-breeds alone destroy 30,000 annually."

Further west, near Fort Carlton, our traveller found the Indians hunting buffalo in their own way—driving them into an enclosure and then despatching them with spears and arrows. "This had been the third herd driven into this pound within ten or twelve days, and the putrefying carcasses tainted the air all round. The Indians in this manner destroy innumerable buffaloes, apparently for the mere pleasure of the thing. Not one in twenty is used in any way, so that thousands are left to rot where they fall." Even the wolves, hovering around while the slaughter was going on, could not dispose of such a monstrous feast.

There—that was the West as some of the western readers of the *Witness* still remember it; and on those same prairies, red with the blood of buffalo and buffalo-hunters, these same readers have lived to see harvests of golden wheat gathered in by the hundred million bushels.

The West, as far as the Rockies, was added to the Dominion in 1870, Canada buying out the Hudson's Bay Company with \$1,500,000 cash, and one-twentieth of all the land in the "fertile belt," besides 45,000 acres around the various forts.

And by the way, another set of absentee landlords had to be bought out, before the Dominion was complete. The little Province of Prince Edward Island was only persuaded to join the federation when the Dominion Parliament voted \$800,000 to pay off the proprietors, descendants of men to whom the land of the colony had been granted a hundred years before for services rendered to the Imperial Government.

RAILWAY BUILDING.

Another condition made by Prince Edward Island was that the Federal Government should build a railway through the Province, which was accordingly done in 1875.

And that was the smallest of the railway undertakings that the Dominion was committed to.

In the east, a line had to be built connecting Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with the Canadas. This line, the Intercolonial, was opened in 1876, when connection was made with the Grand Trunk System at Rivière du Loup; and later on

the national system itself was extended to Quebec and Montreal.

In the far West, British Columbia agreed to enter the Dominion in 1871, on condition that a railway connecting it with the eastern provinces should be begun within two years.

The history of that Pacific Province is as romantic as its scenery. Its coasts had been explored by Captain Cook in the 18th Century. In 1845 it was only a part of the Hudson's Bay Company's domain, and so it remained till the sudden inrush of thirty thousand gold-seekers in 1858 compelled the Imperial authorities to step in and organize a Colonial Government.

The Mackenzie Government of 1873 started to construct the stipulated railway as a national concern, beginning with the section between Lake Superior and Winnipeg. The succeeding Government of Sir John A. Macdonald in 1880 entrusted the work to a company, the present C.P.R., which received a cash subsidy of \$25,000,000, twenty-five million acres of prairie land, and the sections of railway already built. By 1886, the chain of steel across the continent was completed.

OUR OWN TIMES.

We are now on familiar ground. The events of the last thirty years or so, mentioned under their various dates in our condensed history, on other pages of this little book, are well remembered by most of our grown-up readers and known by hearsay even to the children.

Canada has won a great and honourable place in the sun, and not by bullying or ousting others, but by sheer hard work at first and sacrificial courage when the testing challenge came.

The reality of our national independence had been proved again and again before the war. We had made our own commercial agreements, even with foreign nations, and a very notable one with the British West Indies.

The chief glory of our international position, however, has been this,—that we have established our right to free and independent action without forfeiting or even weakening our partnership in the splendid brotherhood of free peoples called the British Empire.

We fought side by side in South Africa with our brothers from all over the Empire, and won our rank with their bravest. Again, we have fought side by side with them in defence of outraged right and imperilled liberty, and the whole world has learned what Britons knew before of Canadian courage and capacity.

We have had plenty of fighting of another sort at home,—besides a little of the same sort, in 1885, when our boys had to

put out the flame of rebellion in the North West.

Most of our campaigns have been bloodless, however fierce. That of 1896 ended a long reign of Conservatism at Ottawa, and that of 1911 ended a Liberal reign of almost equal length. Restrictions on trade by customs taxation,—around these have the federal battles chiefly raged,—though the leading issue decided in '96 was the right of Manitoba to establish a public school system that displeased a sectarian minority. The Tariff wall still stands, though a few stones have been dislodged from the top and a hole or two knocked out at the bottom. The Laurier Government, at any rate, reduced the duties on British goods; and the Borden Government, under Western pressure, has been compelled to yield a part of the demand, condemned as heresy in 1911, for freer trade with the United States.

OUR INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT

The magnificent development of our Western Provinces, through the influx and enterprise of thousands of settlers from Eastern Canada, from the British Isles and the United States; the improvement of agriculture, both East and West, by the increased use of knowledge and of machinery; the making of railways and re-making of roads; the motor-car and rural telephone, reducing the isolation of country life; the growth of our cities, of our commerce and our manufactures; the vast increase of bank deposits; all these are matters of common fame, and sources of not a little pride.

Behind these showy signs of activity and advance, it is happily true to say, the life of the people has been flowing on in a steady stream of industry, honesty, sobriety, good order, good neighbourly fellowship, and contentment. Yes, even contentment, on the whole, in spite of all the expressions of discontent that make themselves heard on every hand.

The Witness has powerfully helped to make this true,—not only reminding us of our duty to God and our neighbour, but inspiring us with a real love and admiration for what is good and contempt for what is evil.

But, frankly, there is another side to the picture, and this is the place to say so.

There has been an outflow as well as an inflow. The country-side has lost as well as gained, especially through the drifting of our sons and daughters to the cities. And in these cities, amidst the thousands of good citizens, there are hundreds if not thousands of mere hangers-on and parasites of society. Where we find extremes of poverty and luxury, we find a mass of vice, crime, and low vitality of body and soul.

The liquor trade has been scotched, but not killed. It has all the "nine lives," as well as the teeth and claws, of a wild cat.

Agriculture, with all its improvements, is still in its infancy as a science. It has a vast deal yet to learn. But the non-agricultural folk, including our governments, have a vast deal to learn about it, too. It is the great foundation industry, the one absolutely necessary industry which has to keep all the rest alive. With the aid of the fisherman, the farmer has to feed the nation, and to help in feeding other nations also.

Has all been done that could have been done, then, to preserve and make the best use of our fertile soil? Or of our seas, and rivers and lakes? Or our forests, of whose lumber we have to build our homes? Or our underground reserves of coal and oil, which heat and light them?

The question answers itself promptly,—in the negative.

Our roads,—how pitifully poor they are still, the vast majority. Our railways,—what a carnival of waste has accompanied their unregulated construction.

Even worse than neglect of agriculture, the basis of physical life, has been our neglect of education, the basis of intellectual life. The one has been as ill-paid as the other. In fact, if our farmers and our teachers had not constantly worked for far less pay than could be gained in other trades and professions, we might all have starved, in body and in mind.

AND WHAT IS TO COME?

"Humanity has struck its tents, and is on the march."

In these exhilarating words the dawn of the new era is perfectly described by a man whose position is itself one of the brightest signs of our times. A few years ago General Smuts was in arms against us. Throughout the war just ended he has been a tower of strength to the Empire, and to-day he is Prime Minister of our sister Dominion, the free and loyal Union of South Africa. He and his country are a brilliant illustration of the rock-like faith and trust on which the British Empire is firmly based.

"We are on the march"

The peculiar glory of the Witness is that it has always been on the march, and always away ahead, clearing the way and blazing the trail for others to follow, keen-eyed and fearless.

And its policy is constructive, far more than destructive. It is, above all things, practical. It seeks to clear away abuses, not for the pleasure of wielding the axe, but to open the nation's way to unobstructed enjoyment of rich material, intellectual and moral prosperity. Whatever practical aid and advice can be given, it

gives, to help its readers in their daily occupations.

The destination we are marching to is a Canada where all work together for the common good.

Mutual appreciation and respect must take the place of suspicion and misunderstanding between races, between classes, and between Provinces.

The barriers between wage-payers and wage-earners must be demolished.

Self-government must be perfected by enabling every section of the people to be fully represented, by appointing officials on grounds of properly tested capacity, go-ahead energy, experience and integrity alone.

Instruction and education—which are not the same thing—must be so vastly improved that the whole nation shall be not only well-informed but equipped with trained minds, capable of reasoning out the problems that will confront either the individual or the community.

Science and ingenuity of the highest degree must be energetically applied to every industry, and especially to the development of the potential wealth in and under the soil.

Co-operation, in productive industry, in trading, in finance, and in every sphere where thorough testing shows it to be either locally or nationally practicable, must be scientifically organized.

Transportation must be thoroughly reviewed and perfected by the improvement of existing and organization of new systems according to the needs and possibilities of every locality.

Waste, in private and in public life, must be attacked by every means in our power,—waste of means and material, especially of land; waste of power; above all, waste of human life.

Under it all, for the success of it all, we must cultivate in ourselves that devotion to high ideals, that readiness for the sacrifice of private interest to the public good, of which our citizen soldiers have set us an everlasting example. Religion must lead, and not follow, in the struggle for betterment.

With such aims before us, cherishing such ideals, we can make the fourth quarter of the century more remarkable even than the wonderful third quarter now drawing to its close.

To the building up of the new and better Canada here foreshadowed, we all rejoice to know that the Witness will continue to devote itself, with all the energy, all the intelligence, and all the independence, that have done such splendid service to its country in the past, and have raised it to a leadership of honor among the journals of the Dominion.

DICTIONARY OF DATES *By WAK*

In a History of the World for 75 years, of course, it is only possible to mention events, not to explain them. Explanations will gladly be given in the "Question and Answer" column of the "Weekly Witness" at any reader's request.

"U.K." stands for United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
"U.S." stands for United States.

Canadian events are set in conspicuous type (*italic*) and, for convenient reference, are grouped together after the events (in ordinary type) of other countries.

1845. Britain adopts Free Trade.
Famine in Ireland caused by potato crop failure.
FIRST ISSUE OF "WEEKLY WITNESS," DEC. 15.

1846. Sewing machine patented by Elias Howe.
Smithsonian Institute established at Washington "for increase and diffusion of knowledge," by bequest of \$515,000 from an Englishman.
STATE PROHIBITION of Liquor Trade adopted by Maine.
Annexation of Texas (1845) leads U.S. into war with Mexico. California and New Mexico enter U.S. by Peace Treaty (1848), Mexico receiving \$15,000,000.
Abraham Lincoln elected to Congress.
Mormons go West from Illinois.
Pius IX. elected Pope.
OREGON TREATY makes 49th parallel the boundary between Canada and the United States, across Rocky Mountains to Pacific Ocean.
Draper-Papineau Government formed.

1847. American Association for Advancement of Science formed.
Longfellow's "Evangeline" and Prescott's "Conquest of Peru" published.
Hoe Rotary Press introduced.
Death of Sir John Franklin in the Arctic. (Record found, 1859).
Lord Elgin succeeds Lord Metcalfe as Governor. Responsible Government Established.
John A. Macdonald joins Draper ministry. Sherwood succeeds Draper as Premier. Cabinet resigns; succeeded by Baldwin-Lafontaine Ministry.
Montreal-Lachine Railway opened.
TELEGRAPH LINES opened, Quebec to Montreal and Toronto.

Sons of Temperance (formed 1842) organized in Canada.

1848. FRANCE BECOMES REPUBLIC.
ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN GERMANY. Street fighting in Berlin. (Old Order re-established 1851). Insurrections in Vienna. Francis Joseph I. becomes Emperor of Austria. Hungarian rising suppressed (1849) by Austria with Russian help.
Venice and Milan rescued from Austria; recaptured, 1849.
In England, agitation for "Charter" of Universal Suffrage, Secret Voting, etc.
Swiss Federal Constitution adopted, after War between Protestant and R. C. Cantons.
New Zealand obtains Representative Government.
Natal becomes a separate colony.
"Free Soil" (later "Republican") Party formed in U.S.
Lowell's "Biglow Papers" appear.
Gold found in California.
Death of Mendelssohn.
N.S. and N.B. attain Responsible Government.
Ship Fever among immigrants.
St. Lawrence Canals opened.
Land allotted to Fugitive Slaves from U. S.

1849. Victoria separated from New South Wales.
Transvaal Republic organized.
Spain refuses to sell Cuba to U.S. for \$100,000,000.
Taylor, slave-holder, elected President of U.S.
Sikh war; Punjab annexed to British India.
Father Mathew welcomed to America.
Parkman's "Oregon Trail" published.

(Followed by a succession of great works on Canadian History.)

Cholera Epidemics.

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, first Woman to take Medical Degree.

Death of Chopin.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE BURNED by rioters against Rebellion Losses Bill. Parliament decides to meet alternately in Quebec and Toronto.

Annexation to U.S. advocated by many leading Canadians.

Attempted colonization of Vancouver Island, under Hudson's Bay Co.

against Russia; siege of Sebastopol; Victories of Alma, Inkerman, Balaklava. Peace, March 30, 1856.

New South Wales obtains Responsible Government.

Japan makes treaties with U. S. and Britain.

MacNab Coalition Ministry. Disestablishment by **CLERGY RESERVES BILL**.

Sir Edmund Head becomes Governor.

RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH U. S.

Allan Steamship Line started.

First Canadian oil wells.

First sugar refinery in Montreal.

1850. Papal Bull establishes Hierarchy of R. C. Bishops in England. (Law enacted to fine anyone putting Bull into effect; law never enforced.)

ANGLO-AMERICAN CANAL TREATY. Neither country to control or fortify proposed Canal across Central America.

U. S. census: 23,191,876, including 3,638,808 colored.

California State formed.

U. S. Congress enacts \$1,000 fine and six months for harboring Fugitive Slaves.

Death of Wordsworth, Poet of Nature.

1851. First International Exhibition, London.

Anglo-French Submarine Telegraph.

U. K. census: 27,637,761.

Gold discovered in Australia.

Neal Dow's Maine Law prohibiting manufacture and sale of liquor.

Death of J. M. W. Turner, the artist.

Yacht America wins America Cup.

Hincks-Morin succeeds Baldwin-Lafontaine Ministry.

George Brown enters Parliament.

Postal System taken over from Imperial Government. Uniform postage adopted.

Montreal Y.M.C.A. founded: The first in America.

Population of Upper Canada (Ont.), 952,000; Lower Canada (Que.), 890,000; Nova Scotia, 276,000; New Brunswick, 193,000.

1852. Burma, in part, becomes British.

French Republic overturned; Louis Napoleon, Emperor.

Deaths: Duke of Wellington, victor of Waterloo; Tom Moore, Irish Poet.

Wreck of the Birkenhead.

Laval University incorporated, Quebec.

1853. Cape Colony obtains Representative Government.

MONTREAL - PORTLAND RAILWAY opened by Grand Trunk Co.

First Railway in Ontario: Toronto to Bradford.

Gavazzi riots in Montreal.

1854. **CRIMEAN WAR**. Britain and France (and later Sardinia) help Turkey

1855. Lord Palmerston succeeds Lord Aberdeen as Premier.

Victoria: Responsible Government.

G. E. Cartier succeeds Morin as French leader in ministry.

Niagara Suspension Bridge opened.

Ottawa City Incorporated.

Prohibition Law in N.B. (Repealed, following year).

1856. War with China. (Peking occupied, 1860).

War with Persia, on her annexing Herat.

S. Australia and Tasmania: Responsible Government.

Etienne Tache succeeds MacNab as Premier; Macdonald and Cartier the actual leaders.

MONTREAL - TORONTO RAILWAY opened.

Telegraph Cable, Cape Breton to Newfoundland.

Vancouver Island: First legislature.

1857. **INDIAN MUTINY**: Cawnpore, Lucknow, Delhi. (India passes from Company to Crown, 1858; Canning, first Viceroy).

Fighting in Kansas: Rival constitutions, slavery the issue.

1858. **TRANSATLANTIC CABLE LAID**. Princess Royal married Crown Prince of Prussia.

S. S. Great Eastern launched.

Minnesota State formed.

OTTAWA CHOSEN AS CAPITAL.

Gold rush to British Columbia. Gold found in N.S.

Institut Canadien attacked by R. C. Bishop of Montreal.

Decimal Currency adopted.

Canadian regiment (100th) added to Imperial army.

1859. Queensland formed.

Austrians driven from most of Italy.

Darwin's "Origin of Species" published.

HARPER'S FERRY. John Brown hanged.

Oil found in Pennsylvania.

First Newspaper in West: "Nor'West-er," Fort Garry.

1860. Lincoln elected President of U. S. South Carolina secedes.
U. S. Population, 31,443,332.
PRINCE OF WALES (later, King Edward VII.) visits Canada; lays foundation stone of Parliament Buildings, Ottawa; opens Victoria Bridge, Montreal.
"DAILY WITNESS": First number, Aug. 13.

1861. U. S. CIVIL WAR. Fort Sumter. Confederate Envoys seized from British ship; given up on British protest. Death of Prince Albert, father of Edward VII.
Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia becomes King of Italy.
Russian Serfs emancipated.
Rumania formed.
U. K. population, 29,035,465.
Population: Upper Canada, 1,396,000; Lower Canada, 1,111,000.

1862. U. S. War. Antietam, Fredericksburg.
Cotton famine in England.
Revolution in Greece; George of Denmark made King.
Ministry formed by Sandfield Macdonald and L. V. Sciotte.

1863. U. S. War. Gettysburg and Vicksburg. Emancipation proclaimed.
Prince of Wales (Edward VII.) married Alexandra of Denmark.
Gordon suppresses Chinese Rebellion.
Death of W. M. Thackeray.
Separate School Law.

1864. U. S. War. Sherman's march through Georgia; Alabama sunk. Lincoln re-elected.
Britain gives Ionian Isles to Greece.
Austrian Archduke Maximilian made Emperor of Mexico, with French support.
Austro-Prussian war on Denmark; Schleswig and Holstein seized.
Tache forms another short-lived Ministry.
George Brown and other Liberals join J. A. Macdonald in Coalition Ministry to secure Federation. Conferences at Charlottetown and Quebec.
Dunkin Act; Local Option.
British Columbia mainland gets a Legislature.

1865. END OF U. S. WAR AND SLAVERY. Lincoln assassinated.
King George V. born, June 3.
Salvation Army formed.
Penny (2c.) postage in U.K.
Parliament votes address to Queen asking for Union.
Salt discovered in Ontario.
FIRST NUMBER OF "NORTHERN MESSENGER," Jan. 1.

1866. AUSTRIA BEATEN IN WAR with Prussia; Hanover annexed to Prussia;

Italy recovers Venice from Austria.
First meeting of Parliament at Ottawa.
Vancouver Island re-united with B.C.
RECIPROCITY ENDED BY U. S.
Fenian attempts at invasion from U.S.

1867. Gold and diamonds discovered in S. Africa.
Fenian outrages in England.
French evacuate Mexico; Emperor shot.
Powers guarantee Neutrality of Luxembourg.

FEDERATION.

Conference of Canada, N.S. and N.B. in London, frames British North America Act, which Imperial Parliament passes without division; Dominion of Canada, therefore, comes into being, July 1; Premier, Sir J. A. Macdonald; Governor-General, Lord Monck.

1868. Gladstone becomes Prime Minister. Carries Irish Church Disestablishment, 1869; Irish Land Act and Education Act, establishing School Board system, 1870; Ballot Act, 1872.

Gen. Grant elected President U. S. (and in 1872).
Telegraphs nationalized, U.K.
Japan welcomes foreigners.
D'Arcy McGee assassinated.
Uniform Dominion Postage, 3c. Post Office Savings Banks opened.

1869. SUEZ CANAL OPENED.
Papal infallibility proclaimed by Vatican Council.
Railway, Atlantic to Pacific, U.S.
RED RIVER REBELLION.
Lord Lisgar, Governor-General.
Newfoundland declines to Federate.

1870. FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR. Napoleon III. surrenders at Sedan; France becomes a Republic, Germany an Empire. End of Maori wars, New Zealand.
Death of Charles Dickens.
NORTH-WEST BOUGHT by Canada from Hudson's Bay Co.; Manitoba Province formed July 15; Wolseley's Red River Expedition; collapse of Rebellion. Fenian Raids.

1871. ROME again becomes Italian capital. End of Temporal Power of Popes. Princess Louise marries Marquis of Lorne.
Population of U.K. 31,817,108.
Stanley found Livingstone in Central Africa.
Japanese Feudalism abolished.
BRITISH COLUMBIA joins Dominion.
Wilfrid Laurier enters Quebec Legislature.
New Brunswick School Act.
TREATY OF WASHINGTON: Fishing Privileges for U.S.
Fenian Raid, Pembina.

*Last Imperial Troops leave Quebec.
Population, including P.E.I., 3,635,024.*

1872. Cape Colony secures Responsible Government.

ALABAMA ARBITRATION WITH U.S.
Award for damage caused to Federal shipping by Confederate cruiser fitted out in British port.

*Pacific Boundary Arbitration: Kaiser awards San Juan Island to U.S.
Lord Dufferin, Governor-General.
Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario.*

1873. Spain a Republic. (Monarchy restored, 1875).

Death of Livingstone. Death of Landseer.

Conviction of Wm. Tweed, New York.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND joins Dominion.

*Death of Sir G. E. Cartier.
Pacific Railway Scandal: Macdonald defeated; ALEX. MACKENZIE forms Liberal Ministry.*

1874. Disraeli supersedes Gladstone as Prime Minister.

Ashanti War. Gold Coast Colony formed.

Fiji occupied by British.
Wilfrid Laurier enters Parliament. (Minister of Inland Revenue, 1877).

*Beginnings of railway to B.C., between Fort William and Winnipeg.
W.C.T.U. introduced to Canada.
Mennonite Immigration.*

1875. Britain secures control of Suez Canal, buying Khedive's shares.

Prince of Wales (Edward VII.) in India. Serbians rise against Turks in Herzegovina.

Moody and Sankey in England.
Guibord, member of Institut Canadien, buried in R.C. Cemetery, after long litigation.

*Icelanders migrated to Canada.
Winnipeg incorporated as a city.*

1876. Queen proclaimed Empress of India, under Royal Titles Act.

Serbian war with Turkey. Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria.

Franco-British Dual Control in Egypt.
U. S. Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia.
Custer's force destroyed by Sioux in Montana. (Sitting Bull killed, 1890).
INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY to Halifax opened.

*Manitoba Legislative Council abolished.
Federal Supreme Court opens.
Royal Military College opens, Kingston.
Lacrosse tour in England.*

1877. RUSSO-TURKISH WAR. (San Stefano treaty, 1878, later revised by Berlin Congress. Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania become independent; Bulgaria, practically so; Bosnia and Herzegovina

to be ruled by Austria, Cyprus by Britain).

TRANSVAAL ANNEXED BY BRITISH.
R. B. Hayes declared President, U. S.
ELECTRIC TELEPHONE AND PHONOGRAPH introduced.

Great Famines, India and China.
*First Manitoba wheat exported to U. K.
Halifax Fisheries Commission awarded.
DOMINION ALLIANCE FORMED for the suppression of the liquor traffic.*

1878. Manhood suffrage and Triennial Parliaments in New Zealand.

Leo XIII. succeeds Pius IX. as Pope.

London University grants Degrees to Women.

*Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General.
Scott Act (Local Option).
SIR J. A. MACDONALD regains power.*

1879. Zulu war. Rorke's Drift; Ulundi, Afghan war. (Roberts' March to Kandahar, 1880).

Chili at war with Peru and Bolivia. (Peace, 1883).

*Protective Tariff imposed.
Lieut.-Gov. Letellier, Quebec, dismissed by Federal Government for dismissing his Ministers.*

1880. Gladstone again Prime Minister. Gen. Garfield elected President, U.S.

Boer War. (Annexation cancelled, 1881).
Arctic Archipelago transferred from Imperial Govt.

*George Brown murdered.
Edvard Blake succeeds Mackenzie as Liberal leader.*

First High Commissioner of Canada in London: Sir A. T. Galt.

1881. Mahdi's revolt in Sudan.

Tsar Alexander II. killed.
Death of Lord Beaconsfield (Disraeli) and Thomas Carlyle.

Revised Version of New Testament.
U. K. Population, 35,026,108.

Tunis under French control.
Canadian Pacific Railway, first sod turned, May 2.

*Royal Society of Canada formed.
Population, 4,324,810.*

1882. BRITISH OCCUPY EGYPT, after Arabi's revolt.

Dutch language permitted in Cape Parliament.

Death of Longfellow and Garibaldi.
Lord Frederick Cavendish murdered, Dublin.

N. W. Territories: Capital named Regina; Provisional Districts of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan created.

1883. Germany obtains part of New Guinea, annexed by Queensland.

Sudan abandoned by Egypt; Gordon sent to bring away Khartum Garrison.

Krakatoa Eruption, Java, Aug. 26.
Boys' Brigade founded.
Death of Gustave Dore.
Sir C. Tupper becomes High Commissioner.
First Winter Carnival, Montreal.
Lacrosse tour in England.
Lord Lansdowne, Governor-General.
Standard time adopted.
Methodist Church Union.

1884. Gladstone's Franchise Extension Act.
Rand Gold Discoveries.
Bechuanaland a Protectorate.
French protectorate over Annam and Tonquin.
Revised Version of Old Testament.
G. Cleveland elected President, U.S.
British Association meets in Montreal.

1885. KHARTUM RELIEF EXPEDITION.
Death of Gordon. Australian troops at Suakin.
Anglo-Russian crisis: Penjdeh.
Upper Burma becomes British.
German E. Africa and Congo Free State founded.
Death of Gen. Grant, July 23.
SECOND RIEL REBELLION: Duck Lake, March 26; Fish Creek, April 24; Cutknife Hill, May 2; Batoche, May 12; Riel hung Nov. 16.
Federal Franchise Act.
Fishery arrangements under Treaty of Washington ended by U.S.
Poll tax on Chinese immigrants.

1886. Gladstone defeated on proposing IRISH HOME RULE.
Royal Niger Co. formed.
C.P.R. OPENED, coast to coast.
LAURIER SUCCEEDS BLAKE as Liberal leader.

1887. Queen Victoria's Jubilee.
British E. Africa Assn. formed.
Stanley's expedition to rescue Emin.
Mercier forms "Nationalist" ministry in Quebec.

1888. KAISER WILHELM succeeded by Friedrich III., March 9, and he by Wilhelm II., June 15.
British South Africa Co. formed. Mashonaland and Matabeleland within British sphere.
Gen. B. Harrison elected President, U.S.
Anti-Slave Trade blockade, E. Africa.
Sarawak under British protection.
Brazil abolishes slavery.
Jesuit Estates Act in Quebec: Equal Rights Agitation.
Fishery Treaty signed; rejected by U.S. Senate.
Lord Stanley of Preston, Governor-General.

1889. S. Africa Customs Union.

N. and S. Dakota, Montana and Washington States formed.
Death of Browning.
Brazil becomes Republic. Emperor banished.
Samoa declared Neutral. Six warships wrecked. Calloope escapes.
Parnell and "The Times."
Ontario extended to Manitoba.

1890. Western Australia obtains Responsible Government.
Cecil Rhodes, Premier of Cape Colony.
Bismarck, German Chancellor, resigns. (Died 1898).
HELGOLAND CEDED TO GERMANY, on her recognizing British claims in E. Africa.
British Protectorate in Zanzibar and French in Madagascar mutually Recognized.
Nigerian Frontier agreement with France.
First Japanese Parliament.
Mormon Church renounces Polygamy.
Death of Cardinal Newman.
O'Shea-Parnell Divorce. Split in Irish party. (Parnell died, 1891).
London-Paris Submarine Telephone.
MANITOBA SCHOOL ACT.
N. W. Territories receive Responsible Government.

1891. Death of Lowell.
U. K. Population, 37,879,257.
Liberal Policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity with U.S. defeated.
On Sir John Macdonald's death (June 6) Sir John Abbott becomes Prime Minister.
Public Works Corruption Scandal.
St. Clair tunnel opened.
Population: 4,835,239.

1892. Death of Tennyson and Whittier.
Cleveland again elected President U.S.
Jerusalem-Jaffa Railway opened.
Dahomey and Timbuktu annexed by France, 1892-94.
Sir John Thompson succeeds Abbott as Prime Minister.
Mercier Ministry dismissed in Quebec.
Conservative Ministry formed.
N.W.T. License Act replaces prohibition.
Death of Alex. Mackenzie, April 17.

1893. GLADSTONE'S SECOND HOME RULE BILL.
Duke of York (King George V.) married, July 6.
Natal gets Responsible Government.
New Zealand adopts Woman Suffrage.
Matabele War.
Imperial Institute Established, London.
H.M.S. Victoria sunk.
Chicago World's Fair.
Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General.
P.E.I. Legislative Council and Assembly merged.

1894. Rosebery succeeds Gladstone as Prime Minister.
Uganda Protectorate proclaimed.
CHINA loses in War with Japan.
Capt. Dreyfus convicted of Treason against France.
Prince of Wales born, June 23.
Salisbury becomes Prime Minister.
Death of Sir John Thompson; succeeded by Sir M. Bouell.

1895. Newfoundland: Reid Contract.
JAMIESON RAID ON TRANSVAAL.
Chitral Campaign.
Turkish Massacres of Armenians.
RONTGEN (X) RAYS discovered.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY, Preece's, across Sound of Mull. (Marconi's system brought to England, 1896).
Gen. Booth's "In Darkest England" published.
Sault Ste. Marie canal opened.
Canadian Treaty with France.

1896. British East Africa Protectorate.
Venezuela incident, U. S. and U. K.
Malay Federation formed.
Siam. Anglo-French arrangement.
W. McKinley elected President, U.S. (And in 1900).
Utah becomes a State.
Women's Suffrage in Victoria, Australia.
Niagara Falls electric power developed.
Federal Government attempts to override Manitoba's School Act. Sir C. Tupper, Bozell's successor, defeated;
LAURIER FORMS LIBERAL MINISTRY. Manitoba law amended.
Marchand Liberal Ministry formed, Quebec.
Lord Strathcona becomes High Commissioner.
KLONDIKE GOLD DISCOVERIES.
Death of Sir Leonard Tilley.
Quebec Province enlarged.
Canadian Northern Ry. begins.

1897. QUEEN VICTORIA'S DIAMOND JUBILEE.
Tirah Campaign.
Slavery abolished in Zanzibar.
War between Greece and Turkey.
Andree leaves for N. Pole in Balloon.
Death of Gen. Neal Dow.
PREFERENTIAL TARIFF on British Goods adopted.
Laurier at Diamond Jubilee and Colonial Conference in England.
Seal Fishing Arbitration with U.S.
Britain abandons her Commercial Treaties with Germany and Belgium, at request of Dominions.
British Association meets in Toronto.

1898. SUDAN REDEEMED BY KITCHENER.
Fashoda: French withdraw from Upper Nile.
Imperial Penny Postage.

Wei-hai-wei leased from China, Russia having obtained Port Arthur.
Hawaii annexed by U.S.
WAR BETWEEN U.S. AND SPAIN:
Cuba freed; Porto Rico and Philippines annexed by U.S.
Death of Gladstone. Death of Miss F. E. Willard.
Two-cent Imperial postage.
Lord Minto, Governor-General.
DOMINION PLEBISCITE results in Favor of Prohibition.

1899. BOER WAR. (Pretoria occupied, Ladysmith and Mafeking relieved, 1900; Peace, May 31, 1902).
HAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE.
Rhodesia organized.
British Guiana: Venezuelan Boundary award. (Brazilian frontier settled, 1904).
Sudan and Tunis: Anglo-French agreement.
Dreyfus "pardoned" after re-conviction.
Death of Rosa Bonheur, the artist.
FIRST CANADIAN CONTINGENT leaves for South Africa, Oct. 30.
Death of Sir Wm. Dawson.
Dukhobors settle in Canada.

1900. BOXER RISING IN CHINA. Peking Legations relieved by International Force.
UGANDA RAILWAY OPENED, Mombasa to the Victoria Nyanza.
Nigerian Protectorates formed.
Samoa ceded to Germany.
King Humbert of Italy shot.
Death of John Ruskin.
United Free Church formed in Scotland.
Women Lawyers in France.
U. S. population, 76,295,220.
R. L. BORDEN SUCCEEDS TUPPER as Opposition Leader.
Manitoba Prohibition Act (Repealed two years later).
P.E.I. PROHIBITION ACT.
B.C. Government dismissed.

1901. AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH FEDERATED, Jan. 1. Parliament opened by Duke of Cornwall (King George V.).
DEATH OF QUEEN VICTORIA, Jan. 22.
U. K. population, 41,609,071.
New Zealand acquires Cook Islands.
West African Railway, Lagos to Ibadan.
Assassination of President McKinley, Sept. 14. Succeeded by T. Roosevelt.
Visit of Duke and Duchess of Cornwall (King George and Queen Mary).
FIRST NUMBER OF "WORLD WIDE," Jan. 5.

1902. King Edward VII. crowned, Aug. 9.
Order of Merit instituted.
Australian Federal Franchise for women.
Nile dammed at Assuan.
Mont Pelee eruptions, Martinique, May 8, July 8-11.

- A. J. Balfour succeeds Lord Salisbury as Prime Minister.
Death of Cecil Rhodes.
Laurier at Coronation and Colonial Conference.
Pacific Cable completed to Australia.
1903. ENTENTE CORDIALE WITH FRANCE.
Irish Land Purchase Act.
New Zealand adopts British Preferential Tariff.
Panama secedes from Colombia.
Tariff Reform campaign began in U.K.
Serbian King Alexander murdered.
Death of Herbert Spencer and Lord Salisbury.
G. Sarlo becomes Pope Pius X. on death of Leo. XIII.
ALASKA BOUNDARY AWARD.
Death of Sir Oliver Mowat.
1904. RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR. (Port Arthur surrendered, Jan. 4, 1905. Mukden, Feb. 19-March 12. Tsu Shima Naval Battle, May 27-28. Peace Sept. 5, 1905).
NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERY: French privileges exchanged for West African territory.
France recognizes British position in Egypt.
Dr. Jameson, Premier of Cape Colony.
Chinese Labor on Rand.
Empire Day inaugurated, May 24.
British Expedition to Tibet.
Roosevelt re-elected President, U.S.
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. incorporated.
Lord Grey, Governor-General.
1905. ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.
British Fleet at Brest; French Fleet at Portsmouth.
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman succeeds Balfour as Prime Minister.
The Mad Mullah in Somaliland.
Cape-to-Cairo Railway reaches Zambesi;
Victoria Falls bridged.
Telephones Nationalized, U.K.
Death of Sir Henry Irving.
RUSSIAN DISORDERS: Constitution Granted.
Norway and Sweden separate.
ALBERTA and SASKATCHEWAN Provinces formed, Sept. 1.
Ontario Liberal Govt. defeated; Sir J. D. Whitney becomes Premier.
SILVER DISCOVERED AT COBALT.
Halifax and Esquimalt Defences taken over by Dominion.
1906. Transvaal receives Responsible Government; enacts Anti-Indian Legislation.
King of Spain marries British Princess.
Church and State separated in France.
Dreyfus re-instated.
Suffragette disturbances, U.K.
Oklahoma State formed.
San Francisco Earthquake, April 18.
1907. NEW ZEALAND A DOMINION.
Orange River Colony given Responsible Government.
Nyasaland protectorate.
Anglo-Russian Agreement as to Afghanistan.
Kingston, Jamaica, destroyed by Earthquake, Jan. 29.
Second Hague Conference.
Criminal Appeals allowed in U.K.
Imperial Conference on Education.
Largest Diamond in world (found 1905) presented by Transvaal Government to King Edward.
Third Colonial Conference, London.
Collapse of Quebec Bridge, Aug. 29.
1908. Asquith Ministry formed.
Territorial force organized, U.K.
REVOLUTION IN TURKEY. (Sultan Abdul Hamid deposed, 1909).
King Carlos of Portugal assassinated.
Australian Labor Ministry formed.
Messina Earthquake, Dec. 28.
W. H. Taft elected President, U.S.
Boy Scouts organized.
QUEBEC TERCENTENARY: *Visit of Prince of Wales (King George).*
Royal Mint established at Ottawa.
1909. SOUTH AFRICAN UNION FORMED.
Old Age Pensions begin, U.K., Jan. 1.
PEARY REACHES NORTH POLE, April 6.
Blieriot's flight across English Channel, July 25.
Mauretania's Atlantic speed records.
Imperial Defence Conference, London.
International (Canada and U.S.) Waterways Commission formed.
Conservation Commission appointed.
1910. DEATH OF KING EDWARD, Accession of George V., May 6.
Portugal a Republic; King settles in England.
World Missionary Conference, Edinburgh.
Deaths: Holman Hunt, painter of "The Light of the World"; Florence Nightingale; S. L. Clemens (Mark Twain).
U. S. population, 91,972,266.
Atlantic Fisheries; Hague award.
Commercial Treaty with France ratified.
Trade Agreements with Germany, Italy, Belgium and Holland.
Naval Defence Act.
Death of Goldwin Smith.
1911. King George crowned, June 22.
His Indian Tour: Delhi Durbar, Dec. 12.
HOUSE OF LORDS' Legislative Veto abolished.
Bonar Law succeeds Balfour as Unionist leader.
S. POLE REACHED by Amundsen, Dec. 16.

U. K. population, 45,324,425.
Government, proposing Reciprocity with U.S., defeated; BORDEN FORMS CONSERVATIVE MINISTRY.
Duke of Connaught, Governor-General.
 Population, 7,206,643.
Imperial Conference, London.
Electricity from Niagara Falls.

1912. CHINA BECOMES A REPUBLIC.
 BALKAN WAR: Bulgaria, Serbia, Montenegro and Greece defeat Turkey.
 Titanic sunk, April 14.
 Prince of Wales enters Oxford University.
 National Insurance Act, U. K.
 Telephones Nationalized, U. K., Jan. 1.
 Coal Miners' Minimum Wage Act, U. K.
 Woodrow Wilson elected President, U.S.
 Window-smashing by Suffragettes, London.
 Trans-Australian Railway opened.
 Airplane Flights, Wales to Ireland.
 Deaths: Gen. Booth; Lord Lister; Justin McCarthy; W. T. Stead; Capt. R. F. Scott, Antarctic explorer.
 Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba boundaries extended.
 Privy Council Judgment on Canadian Marriage.
 Death of Sir R. Cartwright. C. M. Hays, President of G.T.R., lost in Titanic.

1913. ANOTHER BALKAN WAR. Serbia, Greece and Rumania defeat Bulgaria.
 King George of Greece murdered.
 Death of Lord Wolseley.
 Japanese Treaty Act.
 TRADE AGREEMENT WITH W. INDIES.
 Canadian Rifleman wins King's Prize, Blaisy.
 Stefansson Arctic Expedition sailed, July 21.
 Naval Bill defeated in Senate.

1914. IRISH HOME RULE AND WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT enacted, but suspended during the War.
 Austrian Archduke murdered in Bosnia, June 28. Serbia attacked by Austria, July 28.
 WAR DECLARED BY GERMANY on Russia, Aug. 1. Germans, to attack France, invade Belgium. British Declaration of War, Aug. 4. Fall of Liege, Aug. 7; Namur, Aug. 22; Mons, Aug. 23. French in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans enter France, Aug. 26.
 MARNE. Germans turned back, Sept. 7. Aisne, Sept. 17. Fall of Antwerp, Oct. 10. Passchendaele, Oct. 21. TURKEY in the War Oct. Helgoland Naval Fight, Aug. 28. Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy submarines, Sept. 22.
 Samoa captured by New Zealand, Aug. 30. Australians occupy German New Guinea, Sept.
 JAPAN in the war, Aug. 23; Kiao-Chau

taken, Nov. 5. Togoland and Cameroons taken, Aug. and Sept. Cruisers Emden and Königsberg caught, Nov. Russians invade E. Prussia. Austrians retreat in Galicia.

Naval Defeat, Colonel, Nov. 1, and Victory. FALKLAND ISLANDS, Dec. 8. English Coast towns bombarded.
 Death of Lord Roberts, Nov. 14.
 Vera Cruz, Mexico, occupied by U. S., April 21.
 Pope Pius X. succeeded by Benedict XV.
 Landing of First Canadian Contingent (33,000) in England, Oct. 16.
 Death of Lord Strathcona and Sir J. D. Whitney.
 G.T.R. and C.N.R. completed to Pacific Coast.
 Empress of Ireland sunk, May 29.

1915. THE WAR: GERMAN S. W. AFRICA conquered, July 9. Zeppelin raids on Yarmouth, etc. Naval raid defeated, Jan. 24. Turks defeated at Suez Canal, Feb. 2. German blockade of England, Feb. 18. British air attack on Ostend, etc., Feb. Germans invade Poland, Feb. NAVAL ATTACK ON DARDANELLES, Feb. 20. Neuve Chapelle, March 10. St. Eloi, March 15-16. Ypres (gas), April 22-24. Gallipoli Landing, April 25. St. Julien, April 26. Russians retreating in Galicia, May 3.
 LUSITANIA SUNK, May 7. Festubert, May 9, 15. ITALY declares War, May 28. Coalition Ministry under Asquith, May 25. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, June. Italians invade Trentino, May 25. Karlsruhe attacked from air, June 15. Austrians re-take Lemberg, June 22. Arzonne, July. Hooge (flame projectors), July 30, Aug. 9.
 Fall of Warsaw, Aug. 4. Royal Edward sunk, Aug. 14. Arabic sunk, Aug. 19. Tsar takes command of army, Sept. 5. Hulluch, Lens, Hill 70, Sept. 25. Landing at Salonika, Oct. 5. Belgrade lost, Oct. 10. BULGARIA enters war, Oct. 12. EDITH CAVELL shot, Oct. 12. Venice bombed, Oct. 27. Haig succeeds French, Dec. 15.
 Canadian troops in France and Flanders, February. Second Battle of Ypres, April 22. Sir R. Borden at Imperial Cabinet Council. War loan, \$100,000,000. Military Hospitals Commission formed.
 Imperial Naturalization Act in Force, Jan. 1.
 Death of Sir C. Tupper. Sir Sandford Fleming. Sir W. Van Horne.
 Prohibition Act in Saskatchewan.

1916. THE WAR: GALLIPOLI EVACUATED, Jan. 8. Austrians take Montenegro capital, Jan. 13. Senussi Arabs defeated, W. Egypt, Jan. 23, March 14. St. Eloi, Jan. 26, 27. Gen. Smuts takes E. African command, Feb. 9.
 CONSCRIPTION in U. K., Feb. 10. Rus-

sians take Erzerum, Feb. 16. Cameroons, last Germans surrender, Feb. 18. VERDUN attacked, Feb. 21. PORTUGAL at war, Feb. 24. Kut lost, April 29. JUTLAND Naval Battle, May 31. Kitchener lost in H.M.S. Hampshire, June 5. Arabian Revolt against Turks, June 21. Somme Battle begins, July 1. Capt. Fryatt sentenced to death, July 26. Sir R. Casement executed, Aug. 3. Italians take Gorizia, Aug. 9.

RUMANIA declares War, Aug. 27. Capital of German E. Africa taken, Sept. 4. Tanks appear, Sept. 15. Germans invade Rumania, Sept. French offensive at Verdun, Oct. 24.

Aisne Battle begins, Nov. 13; Beatty takes Command of Grand Fleet, Nov. 29; Germans take Bukarest, Dec. 6; French victory at Verdun, Dec. 15.

Lloyd George, Prime Minister, Dec. 7. President Wilson re-elected, U. S. Lansing succeeds Bryan, Sec. of State. Death of Austrian Emperor, Nov. 21. Dublin Fighting, April 24.

Increase of Canadian Troops to 500,000 authorized, Jan. 12. Board of Pension Commissioners formed, June 3. Second War Loan, Sept.

OTTAWA PARLIAMENT BUILDING BURNED, Feb. 3. Duke of Connaught lays corner stone of new building, Sept. 1.

Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General. Prohibition Acts in Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and British Columbia.

1917. THE WAR: Greece agrees to Allies' demands, June 18. German "unrestricted naval warfare," Feb. 1. Kut re-taken, Feb. 24. German-Mexican plot revealed, March 1. BAGDAD TAKEN, March 11. Bapaume, etc., taken, March 17; Peronne, March 18. Turks defeated at Gaza, March 27.

U. S. AT WAR, April 5. Vimy Ridge, etc., carried, April 9. Aisne, second battle, April 16. Conscription in U.S., April 28. Messines Ridge carried, June 7.

Greek King abdicates, June 11. U.S. troops arriving in France, June 26. German advance at Nieuport, July 10.

RUSSIAN RETREAT, July 19. Anglo-French advance in Flanders, July 31. CHINA declares war, Aug. 14. Passchendaele, Oct. 4. Italian Retreat, Oct. 24. Cambrai operations, Nov. 20. German East Africa clear of Germans, Dec. 1. Jerusalem occupied, Dec. 9.

Enemy Titles dropped by British royalties, June 19.

"Order of the British Empire," June 21. Labour Party, U.K., approves of Labour men entering Government, June 23.

Irish Convention meets, July 25. Clemenceau, French Premier, Nov. 16.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION MARCH 12. Kerensky, Premier, July 22; deposed by Bolshevik Lenin, Nov. 7.

CONSCRIPTION ADOPTED, Aug. 29. Third and Fourth War Loans, March and Nov.

Wheat Duty removed, April 16; Food Controller appointed, June 21; Fuel Controller, July 12.

Quebec Bridge completed, Sept. 20.

Franchise Act; Votes for Women, etc.

UNION GOVERNMENT FORMED, Oct.; wins General Election, Dec. 17.

Reconstruction Committee of Cabinet, Oct. 23.

Death of Sir M. Bowell.

1918. THE WAR: Wilson's 14 Points, Jan. 8. Italian offensive, Jan. 28. Fall of Jericho, Feb. 21. RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY, March 2. RUMANIA also surrenders, March 5.

FINAL GERMAN OFFENSIVE, March 21. Paris bombarded, March 30. Naval attack on Zeebrugge and Ostend, April 22.

U.S. troops at front, May 1. Italian Victory, June 23. U.S. success at Chateau Thierry, June 25. Germans cross Marne, July 15. GERMAN RETREAT begins, July 18.

BULGARIA surrenders, Sept. 30. TURKEY surrenders, Oct. 30. AUSTRIA surrenders, Nov. 3.

GERMANS sign armistice, Nov. 11. German Fleet surrendered to British.

German towns on Rhine occupied by Allies. Lord French, Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, May 5.

Death of John Redmond, March 6. Fifth War Loan, Oct.; War Savings Stamps.

National Registration, June. Soldier Settlement Board appointed, Feb.

Dept. of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment formed.

Influenza epidemic. PROHIBITION BY FEDERAL ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Quebec Prohibition Act. C.N.R. ADDED TO NATIONAL RAILWAY SYSTEM.

1919. PEACE TREATY signed, June 28.

Poland free; other Independent States formed. League of Nations.

German surrendered ships sunk by their crews.

D'Annunzio's Capture of Fiume. National Prohibition, U.S.

U. K. Railway Strike. U. S. Coal and Steel strikes.

Atlantic crossed by airplane, via Azores, May. First direct crossing, Newfoundland to Ireland, June 14.

Prince of Wales in Canada. Winnipeg strike.

Death of Laurier, Feb. 17. Succeeded by Mackenzie King.

Grand Trunk Ry. nationalized. Ontario Government replaced by Farmers and Labour Ministry, Nov..

Sixth War Loan.

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