



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 very 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 completed 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 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:

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."

And whereas, the House of Assembly for the Province of Quebec repeatedly (2) 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:

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, by the said Jesuits' Estates Act of 1868, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is directed "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 deduced that the Holy See will support 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. 1867.
2. In 1800, 1812, 1835.
3. Position of 1825.
4. Appendix to Journals, House of Assembly, G. C. B., vol. 84.
5. Statutes of Quebec, 1838, pp. 43, 44.
6. Statutes of Quebec, 1838, p. 43.
7. Statutes of Quebec, 1838, p. 50.
8. Cardinal Simoni, Statutes of Quebec, 1838, p. 47.
9. Statutes of Quebec, 1837, 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 Ald. 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 to the honor of 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, "French men 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.

"Thus the Church during those ages was the great representative of man; it claimed and exerted supreme power over all kingdoms; in the male, it exerted that power wisely and for the benefit of humanity; it heeded down the tyrant and the oppressor; it was the friend of the down-trodden, the champion and ally of man against fraud, against despotism of every kind. The Roman Catholic Church will exist, perhaps, some centuries yet. It will exist, as a good, as it exists, while it satisfies the thought, the religious aspirations and needs of any class in the community.

"The only way in which religions are killed is by being outgrown. They are never killed by direct attack, by arguments or by abuse. Certain clergymen of this city, who waste their time and temper in abuse of the Roman Catholic Church, would do well to remember that the effect of abuse is to call forth religious enthusiasm and to weld the persons abused more closely together."

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 Buge-dict; "Why, I was in love!"