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WEDNESDAY......APRIL 3, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, April 3rd, St. Richard. THURSDAY, April 4th, St. Isadore. FRIDAY, April 5th, The Precious Blood. SATURDAY, April 6th, St. Celestine. SUNDAY, April 7th, PASSION SUN-MONDAY, April Sth, St. Dionysius of Cor-

TUESDAY, April 9th, St. Mary Cleophas.

The Debate on Disallowance.

Great principles in the constitution of Canada have been established by the debate and division in the House of Commons on Ool. O'Brien's resolution demanding disallowance of the Jesuito' Estates Act. That enly thirteen members in a full house could be found to vote for the resolution is certain proof of the overwhelming preponderance of opinion in favor of Mr. Mercier's settlement. for it cannot be contended that undue influence could have secured so unprecedented a majority in the face of the violent agitation carried on outside against the Act.

The Toronto Globe contends that the resolution was designedly framed so as to "repel rather than to attract support," and accuses Col. O'Brien of treachery to the cause of disallowance. On the other hand, the Mail praises the resolution as covering the grounds on which disallowance is demanded. This thies to settle between them. We regard bodied all the objections to the Act and, in I free citizens of a free country, Its defeat by an almost unanimous parliamentary vote, establishes the fact that neither of the great political parties place the smallest value on the arguments arrayed with so much passion and persistency in the press and on the platform at Toronto. Never did fanatics receive a more crushing or a more deserved rebuke. Even Hon, Alexander Mackenzie, enfeebled in health, appeared in the House at night, contrary to his custom, to vote against the resolution.

On the whole, the debate was conducted with great moderation, the legal and historic cal aspects of the question having been presented by Mr. McCarthy on one side, and Sir John Thompson on the other, No one can read the speeches of these two gentlemen, which will be found in full in this issue, without being struck by the superior cogency and force of the arguments of the Minister of Justice. Mr. McCarthy made the most of his material and neglected nothing that could strengthen his case. But its inherent weakness was too much even for his admitted ability and legal skill. At best, his speech was but an echo of what the Mail has been printing day after day with tiresome iteration, and a forlorn baker's dozen, an unlucky thirteen, were all who agreed with him, though a mass meeting of fanatics were howling themselves hoarse a few blocks away. At Toronto the vote appears to have fallen like a blizzard on the agitators, for even the Mail was silent on it the day following.

But the great point established by parliament is a constitutional one. It not only secures the principle of Provincial Rights by the wholesale conversion of the Conservative party to the doctrine contended for by the Liberals, but also the status of the Cathelic people. It must now appear to the most obtuse in the ranks of the agitators that no government, no parliament, no political party can safely invade the rights of Catholics in Canada and that it is hopeless to try to divide the people on religious lines. A great danger has been averted, and those who were taught by a fanatical and unscrupulous press and by the mouthings of bigots, that a religious civil war was imminent in this country, will be relieved of all apprehension, A continuance of the agitation is proposed by its premoters and threats are freely used against the members who voted against disallowance. These exhibitions of anger are natural under the circumstances and, perhaps, excusable, but the thing is dead beyond hope of resurrection. Those who created the disturbance will no doubt come to their seases after a while and calmly arrive at the conclusion that the powers, constitutional, political, nocial and economic, are not in these intelligent times to be diverted into instruments of reactionary revolution. Furthermore, they will have to realize a few facts, the most important of which, perhaps, is that they wakened the wrong passenger when they started this agitation.

Statesmen like Sir John Macdonald may be trusted to take the most practical view of great questions in their bearings on public policy. The Mail says "the Minister of Justice made a good legal argument, but " utterly failed to meet the question of public " policy, which, after all, is the chief issue "involved.' On the contrary, we think this is the very thing which the Minister of Justice most clearly meant. But if his remarks on this head do not satisfy the Mail we would draw attention to Sir John Macdonald's remarks. "If this bill had been disallowed,"

an alarming national disturbance would

not disallowing the Act they cannot deny of public policy. For, let the legal, historical and religious merits of the question be what they may, the forecast made by Sir John Macdonald is perfectly correct. Therefore, it is better in the interests of the country at large that the settlement made by Mr. Mercier should stand, than that a national orisis, the final result of which no man could foresce, should be precipitated. It is asserted that the majority voted against disallowance because they "feared that their "constituencies would be rendered intolerable to them, in case of a general election, " by the antagonism of the Roman Catholics," This is very frank, and we may as frankly say in reply that we rejoice that such is the case, for wherever it is otherwise Catholics get but scant justice or consideration. Evidently also, if the Catholic vote is of so much importance, Protestant opponents of the Act would show more wisdom and greater patriotism by striving to live on terms of good-will and mutual forbearance with so powerful a the settlement valid, effective, permanent, class as the Catholics of Canada are thus shown to be.

The severe check administered to the fanatics by parliament should admonish them of the dangerous spirit they are invoking. Catholics have no desire to emulate their example. Throughout this whole discussion no word has been said by the Catholic clergy or published by the Catholic press which either have reason to regret. The storm has been met with calmuess, weathered without excitement. Nevertheless, we do not expect that those who have been worsted will accept defeat with becoming humility. Out of their agitation may grow a movement which we may vaguely estimate. But of this we are confident-whatever the effect may be on point may be left to those newspaper wer. | political parties or the Deminion itself, the Catholic Church will lose none of its prestige, the resolution as quite proper, since it em. | the Catholic people none of their rights as

John Bright.

John Bright was one of those great men of whom it has been truly said that they lived too long. His fame would have been greater, his name more honored, his services to mankind more enduring, had he passed away before his delusion into the Radical knot in the tail of the Tory kite along with Chamberlain and the gang of recreants who deserted Mr. ! the dealers ! Gladatone when that great atatasman declared himself in favor of justice to Ireland. All will admit the magnificent services the to the situation. Every member gave his vote deceased rendered to the popular cause in the early and meridian portions of his career, but his desertion of principle and the vindictive fury with which he turned on his old friend and leader was, perhaps, the saddest little the politicians fear the loud-mouthed pectacle in the public life of England during this century. Bright's sympathies had gone out warmly on all occasions to the struggling and oppressed of all lands; his eloquence and great personal influence was ever exerted for the right, till the redress of Irish wrongs claimed his services. Then he failed to answer the call of duty and of justice. The Pole, the Hungarian, the Italian, the Bulgarlan, the African, the Indian, all had in him a powerful advocate and pleader at the bar of British public opinion. But when it | tioninto the narrow groove of their prejudices, came to the Irish victims of Tory misgovern. ment and landlord tyranny, the fountains of his pity and mercy, the well-springs of his sympathy, became immediately congealed, and remained solidly frozen till the Angel of Death summoned him away.

Thus a spirit, an intellect, a personality, which men had learned to admire and love, passed into an eclipse which must unhappily cloud them forever. But we must not be too exacting in our judgment of the frailties of a really great man. Robust as his nature undoubtedly was, it lacked the true temper of growth beyond certain limits. Charity and a desire to find an excuse for him anggest that he was long past the period of liberal expansion when he sank into an apologist of opercion and a defender of Toryism. Herein he presents a striking contrast to Mr. Gladstone. whose career has been a magnificent example of progressive development. John Bright. born a Radical, died as much a Tory as possible for a Quaker. William Ewart Gladstone. born a Tory, stands pre-eminent to-day as man of the people. Bright drew the line of his human sympathies at the Irish; Gladstone, more magnanimous, has grown with the times and espoused the cause of humanity where his elequent friend abandoned it, Yet Bright did great and good work in his day, but having outlived his usefulness and deserted his principles, we may draw a broad mantle over the great error of his later years, and since he can no lenger raise obstacles in the path of freedom, let us hope that the good he has done may survive in the memory of his countrymen as an example urging to noble effort, while his failure may stand as an impressive warning for all future time.

Pelitical Parties and the Jesuits' Estates Act.

It would be impolite, perhaps, to say with reference to Mr. Peter Ryan's letters in the Toronto Globe, that-

" Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." but it would not very inaptly describe his action. As a Catholic, he wrote in support of the Globs's famous "flop over" on the said Sir John, "Mr. Mercier would have Jesuits' Estates question, his objection to the grounded on evangelical principles, will give

lature would have been called together and It is rather singular that Mr. Ryan should the measure re-enacted. Then what would have fallen into the same error that has made have happened No Government could be the Pavillionists of Toronto ridiculous in the formed that could take the responsibility of eyes of all sensible men. We incline, howagain disallowing it and continue to live, and ever, to the view that he was not altogether guided in his writing by a single eye to the defence of those alleged Liberal principles Thus, whatever motives may be attributed | which he professes. In every city there are to the Premier by those who blame him for one or more persons who elect themselves to speak on all possible occasions for the conthat the reasons given in the above quotation stituency vaguly defined Irish Catholic. Mr. are eminently sound on the broadest grounds | Ryan appears to be one of these, and being a man of considerable force and ability, he has managed on several occasions to impose his ideas on the public. His favorite role is to defend the Protestants whenever he thinks they are unfairly dealth with by Catholics. His criticism of Bishop Cleary's misreported remarks on the "loudness" of certain young women in public, will not have been forgotten. Such champions may serve a useful purpose to the party they belong to, but in the eyes of Catholics generally they appear dangerously akin to demagogues.

The point insisted upon by Mr. Ryan, however, is not well taken; in fact, there is nothing in it. The Act confers no measure of soverignty whatever on the Pope. It is simply in effect an Act to quiet the title to the Jesuits' estates and, as such, had to take cognizance of the Pope's authority as recognized within the Catholic Church. As a Catholic Mr. Ryan ought to know that this was absolutely necessary in order to make Since the passage of the Act the Pope has had no more authority in this country than he always had, the Globe, the Mail, Goldwin Smith and Peter Ryan to the contrary notwithstanding.

We have not heeltated, when occasion demanded, to warn members of the priesthood of the danger they ran when they unduly ininterfered in politics, while we hold they have an undoubted right to exercise their functions as free citizens. But this is a very different question. Catholics belonging to the Liberal party have had much to suffer in the past, in this province particularly, and when at last these who persecuted them have found them, when in possession of the government, willing and able to legislate without prejudice to the Church, they are justly surprised at seeing men calling themselves Liberals and Catholics in another province joining in a hue and cry against them started by their phenomena of the kind, has an explanation close at hand. The Globe's great object is to prevent a Protestant bolt from the party, Mr. Ryan's to prevent a Catholic bolt. The Tories are precisely in the same position. If the Liberals have a Catholic who favors disallowance, the Tories have an Orangeman who opposes disallowance. The parties must be kept together, and honors made easy by

But the debate in the House of Commons on Col. O'Brien's resolution furnishes a key equarely with regard to the feeling of his constituents, and the division list informs us exactly where Protestant prejudices are strongest. The debate also clearly shows how very threats of press and platform fanatics. may go further and say that the same debate proves how remote is the apprehension entertained by the keenest and most adroit of our public men of "Jesuit influence" and "Catholic aggression," Rather is the apprehension felt, though not very clearly expressed, that the Puritan element, made up largely of dissenters, is most to be feared as enemies to public tranquility. The constant afforts of dissenting ministers to force legislatheir uncessing attempts to usurp the functions of government and the administration of the law, their Sabbatarianism, Prohibitionlam, Law-and-Order-ism, are all indications of a Levitical spirit that would, if it could. trample every spark of human liberty out of existence. Although they are everiastingly talking about equal rights for all, their only idea is contained in the lines from Black-

"Permit me to prevent you Having liberty, mirth, or grog."

These people really constitute a dangerous class, and, when led by firebrands like Goldwin Smith and Dr. Wild, there is no telling what mischief they may do. Already their ravings in getting up this agitation have stopped immigration, injured the public credit and placed the country at an immense disad. vantage in the eyes of foreigners. Our merchants icel the effects of the threat of civil war in impaired credit and decreasing business. An enormous impetus has been given to the exedus, and it is not improbable that still greater misfortunes will follow the insane conduct of the men who have fomented this most stupid and reckless agitation. That an Irish Cathelic Liberal should be found to take sides with them would be astonishing did we not know that politics are at the bot-

Protestant Bigotry and Catholic Toleration.

While certain newspapers and ultra-Protestants in this country are raking history to find instances of Catholic intolerance in bygone times, an instance of glaring Protestant intolerance is given to the world by the State of New Hampehire. An attempt was recently made in that state to wipe from the statute book the un-American enactment imposing disabilities on Catholics in regard to public offices. A two-thirds vote was necessary to secure the 'proposed amendment to the constitution, but though there were 9,000 majority in its favor the vote fell short of the number required. The obnoxious clause reads as follows :-

Art. 6. As morality and plety, rightly

knowledge of these is most likely to be proppublic instruction in morality and religion; therefore, to promote these import at purposes, the people of this State have, a right to mpower, and do hereby fully copower, the Legislature to authoriza, frem time to time. the several towns, parishes, bodies corporate, or religious societies, within this State, to make adequate provision, at their own expense, for the support and maintenance of public Protestant leachers, of piety, religion. and morality.—New Hampshire State Con-

Here is bigotry crystalized into a constitutional enactment in a state of the American republic where it is a popular boast and an article of political faith that "all men are born free and equal"! New Hampshire was founded by Protestants who, in the article quoted above, established theirides of freedom of conscience and worship-an idea which over one-third of its people have the bigotry to preserve to the present day. What a splendid contrast the Catholic founders of the State of Maryland present to the Protesiant fanatics of New Hampshire. Religious rights were established in Maryland, as follows :-

WHEREAS, The enforcing of the concience in matters of religion hath frequently fallen out to be of dangerous consequence in those Commonwealths where it has been practiced. and for the more quiet and peaceful govern-ment of this province, and the better to preserve mutual love and amity among the inhabitante no Person within the Province Professing to believe in Jesus Christ, shall be anyways Troubled, Molested, or Discountenanced for His or Her Religion, or in the free exercise thereof .- Act of the First Colonial Assembly of Oatholic Maryland.

We would recommend the persons who are now howling against the Jesuits and demanding an intolerant exercise of the veto in the name of teleration to ponder on these historical proofs of Protestant and Catholic spirit as displayed where each was in the ascendent. when laying the foundations of new commonwealths in Americs.

Boycotting and Pigottry.

As the term boycotting has passed into language and even into statutory legal phraseology, expressing an idea, not new in itself, but singularly developed under prevailing with almost equal celerity been accepted as expressing a certain sort of turpitude devoloped under prevailing moral conditions. The Tory enemies. But this paradox, like all | Irish has given us both these terms, deriving them from the names of individuals made notorious in a particular way, and, it must be confessed, that the very sound of the syllables seem to convey their meaning. In this respect these words are true language of thought and emotion, as well as of fact and allusion. Had Captain Boycott been Captain Smith, he would never have attained the unique distinction of adding a new word to the dictionaries of all modern tongues.

leader could not have tailed to observe now it has evolved the new Gospel of Industry in a way which its advocates themselves seem out vaguely to apprehend. If a man decline to have social intercourse or dealing with another, he "cuts" him, but if a number of men act towards him in the same way they boycott" him. Now, since the individual exerts an unquestionable right in cutting an undesirable acquaintance, how can the same action by a number of individuals be a crime? They deprive the boycotted person of no right which he can justly claim, inasmuch as his own conduct is the cause of their action. He may be in the right, they in the wrong. or vice versa. All human history is full of instances illustrating both positions. In fact, the idea of the boycott is the root of natural justice. The weakness of individuals forms the strength of the community, and to preserve society men boycott certain obnoxious persons into prison and, in extreme cases, boycott them out of existence altogether, This is what we are accustomed to call law and justice.

But in the progress of society towards a higher civilization the rights of industry have come into conflict with hitherto prevailing ideas of the rights of property. The claim that a man shall enjoy the fruits of his own labor, and shall not be compelled to share those fruits with another who has not isbored is not recognized by acts of parliament, yet it is founded on the deepest of human convictions, It is not recognized because Industry has had no hand in the making of acts of parliament. Those acts have been made by men who, as a rule, made nothing else. They made them in order that they might appropriate to them. selves the earth, which is the work of God. and the fruits thereof, which are the work of man, while giving little thanks to the One and the least possible compensation to the other.

Industry, however, has come to a pretty clear understanding of its rights and, as it in every Catholic heart. cannot legislate for the pretection of those rights in parliament, it constructs such machinery as it can to suit its purpose outside, knowing well that parliaments were never yet reformed from within. The rectitude of its position is undoubted, though the means it employs may produce some suffering. As the surgeon's knife inflicts pain for the patient's good, so the industrial hammer at work on the body politic means renewed health, if the body be not too enfeabled.

Ireland, in giving this new Gospel of Indus. try to the world, has also taught mankind that try to the world, has also taught mankind that its acceptance can be best obtained by evolution, not by revolution. Without assailing the institutions of government as they stand, the Irish people have demonstrated that they like friends and supporters. can dispense with government, as usually achieved a great triumph; he would have been the coampion of the Church; his Legis- having a measure of soverighty in Ganada. Salisbury, Balfour and the Tory productions from the great artists—whis month

party generally have not realized the stupend The Entombment" by Fra Bartolomm agated through a society, by the instruction ous consequences of this great fact, nor the of the public worship of the Deity, and of effort it is likely to have in England hereafter.

By their resistance to an obsolete system of industrial injustice the Land Leaguers gave us the term "boycott," On the other hand, the Tories, by the means they took to defeat the Leaguers, gave us the term "pigottry." The words indicate the spirit and character of the epponents. On the one side open, fearless combination to secure that justice which the law denies; on the other side subornation of perjury and forgery with corruption of instruments by money. When contestants for the control of a state get down to these conditions the end cannot be

ADVOCATES of disallowance of the Jesuits' Estates Act are not satisfied with the action of parliament and have expressed their determination to continue the agitation. It is proposed to carry the case to the courts and, if necessary, to the Frivy Council. This is the view of the more moderate among the agitators, but another section proposes to get up an agitation on a great scale, so as to force the hands of the government. Both the Mail and Globe have declared that the people of their province would rather secede from Confederation then accept the interpretation that parliament has given to the Act. This is strong language and we will wait with curiosity to see whether these papers really and truly represent the feeling of the people of Ontario. There can be no objection in the world to a legal inquiry into the constitutional merits of the questions at issue, but when it comes to secession, things assume a very different aspect. We have no fear, however of a smash up of Confederation. The smashers are neither strong enough ner numerous enough to smash anything but their own heads in butting against a stone wall.

Were O'Donovan Rossa and his abettors de anything more pleasing to the Tory Coercionist government of England than what they are now doing. Elsewhere we give the press report of his latest criminal move, and hope social conditions, so the term Pigottry has every man and woman who loves Ireland and who wishes to see her cause triumph alike over English enemies and these worse enmies who would bring infamy upon it, will frown down Rossa and his schemes. He lives upon this sort of thing, but his want of money does not palliate the troacherous, cowardly blew he is trying to strike at the heart of Ireland at a time when the hope of centuries appears on the eve of realization. Any one can see that a handle will be made of this vile movement by the English Tories to check the tide of popular feeling now running strongly throughout Great Britain in favor of dome Rule. It has ever been the grame of the ber relates to the prevention of collisions at sea,

> CARBOLL RYAN, late editor of The Montreal Daily Post, has decided to retire from the and production of the first play. Daily Post, has decided to retire from the Assurance." The ever-interesting history of field of active daily journalism and devote Josephine furnishes a theme for the versatile himself hereafter to literary and scientific pursuits. He is now engaged preparing a new edition of his poems, for publication during the coming summer. It will contain a number of pieces not before published, with the original notes, and will be one of the handsomest volumes of Canadian poetry ever

LITERARY REVIEW.

TOLD BY THE FIRE-LIGHT. A collection stories for buys and girls. Re printed from "Ave Maria." Boston: Thomas B. Noonan & Co., Boylston street.

Good, healthy literature for boys and girls. stories especially that will tend to develop the better aspirations of young minds by the right sors of stimulurs, is what the world is most in need of to-day. The enormous sale of the personnel of the personne nicious and often criminal dime novel and stories of its class shows how great and eager is the demand for juvenill literature. Catholic publishers are making praiseworthy efforts to supply more wholesome reading. The book be-fore us, beautifully printed and artistically bound, is a good specimen of what is so much needed. It is a volume of the Library, and we presume will be followed by others in the same style. We cordially recom-mend it to parents selecting reading for their

THE POOR SOULS' ADVOCATE, a Catholic Mag-azine, devoted to the holy souls in Purga-tory. Published by an Association Priests, the second day of each month, at Evansville

As the very title suggests, this magazine aims to apread the knowledge and practice of the devotion for the holy souls in Purgatory. Count less publications appear daily for every conceivable purpose All classes of laborers, all kinds of charities, have their special organs to represent and advocate the cause of their clients. other Catholic devotions are explained and recommended, by special papers and magazines. Why should the beautiful and consoling devotion for the holy couls not enjoy the same privilege? Why should the greatest and most privilege? Why should the greatest and most worthy of all sufferers not be represented bylen advocate who will constantly appeal to the sympathy of religion and charity in their be-half? Certainly the cause and object of the Poor Souls' Advocate strike a responsive chord in every Catholic heart. The Magazine will induce the faithful to more frequent and earnest prayers for the souls departed; to practice good works in their behalf; to gain indulgence, to make offeringe and sacrefices in their favour; to have the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass offered for these boly souls, etc.; in short, to stimulate all those practices which will benefit the poor souls in purgatory. To this end it will furnish such reading matter as may directly or indirectly tend to promote this devotion. The future possible proceeds will be at once devoted to the same sacred purpose. The magazine commends itsel especially to priests, as a great auxiliary in their ardums and responsible managing. their arduous and responsible vocation—The salvation of souls. Every one knows how the devotion for the holy souls tends to promote plety and virtue. It commends itself to all Christians, in particular those (and who is not

The Messenger of the Saureu Heart (Phils.

The Entombment "by Fra Bartolommeo, and Martyrs of the Georgia Coast," It tells the story, too little known, of the Jesuit and Franciscan missions in the Sea Islands, with some ciscan missions in the Sea Islands, with some very striking sketches of the locality. Special reference is made to Dr. Shea's great history, now publishing. The poem "Death as a Friend," with a remarkable illustration by a Spanish artist, as an effect to the despairing cry of Du Maurier's work, so often reproduced, The short biography of the foundress of the communities of the Good Shepherd in this century is full of interest to those acquainted with this sublime work. "Mink," the American tale of Mr. Barnaby, continues the story of the rise and fall of a 'drummer', dealing with the hero in a real and practical manner. The the rise and fall of a unummer, dealing with the hero in a real and practical manner. The article on the "Bells of Ireland," by P. J. Coleman, has illustrations and details not readily accessible outside of technical works. There is also, in a line, proper to the Messenger, the narration of "A Pair of Graces," one connected with the death of an actress, the other poetes. by the well-known poeters, Eleanor C. Don-nelly. "The Reader" takes up the question of Commencement books, and there is the usual variety of devotional articles.

The Magazine of American History for April is exceptionally strong and interesting. The feature of first importance in washington's letter feature of brst importance in wasnington's letter from Philadelphia to John Landon in fac-simile, written on his memorable route to New York in April, 29th 1789, in which he states when he shall reach Trenton and New Brunawick, from which latter place he expects to drive in the morning to meet the committees from New York at Elizabethtown Point. This in Washington's own handwriting is one of the most timely and precious treasures the centennial upheaval has brought out. The issue contains two other of Washington's letters in fac-simile, and the De Peyster Portrait of Washington, never before published, The editor's admirable article, "Washington and Some of his Contemporaries," includes brief sketches, among others, of aball reach Trenton and New Brunswick, from cle, "Washington and Some or the Convempor-aries," includes brief sketches, among others, of John Landon the first president of the senate James Duane, the mayor of the city, George uniquely illustreted. General J. W. de Peyster describes the Washingten Portrait, which forms the frontispiece; Hon. J. W. Longley, of Halifax, writes a graphic account of "The Romance of Adèle Hugo," daughter of Victor Hugo, R. A. Perkins discusses "Commerce and the Constitution." and does it very sleverly; Hon. Charles K. Tuckerman gives us some very riadable "Reminiscences of Washington City"; General Marcus J. Wright contributes the "Distry of Col. Charles Porterfield," throwing light upon the attack on Questee of Dec. 21, 1775; Dr. Cyrus Thomas, the eminent antiquarian scholor, offers some strong arguments on the "Mound Builders and Their Ancient in the paid employ of Ballour, they could not Works"; Mrs William C. Eddy contributes the autobiography of her grandfather, Postmaster. General Osgood; and Edmund Smith Middleten a short poem on Washington. Among the ten a short poem on washington. Among the shorter articles are several tit-bits about Washington, altogether with his letters on agriculture to Sir John Sinclair. The departments are all delightfully varied. It is a superb number, Price, \$5 a year, 743 Broadway, N. Y. City. THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for A pril is

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for A peril is particularly noteworthy for the timely confidence of its principal articles. Colonal Ingonal takes brought into special notice by Polessor Husbrought in the wind in the colonial state of the colonial state Chace, of Rhode teland, who has just resigned, Pigett, too, by the peculiar fitness of his name to his crime obviates the need of explaining excuse for oppression, and this move of Rossa's has all the appearance of having been concected in Public Captain Captain Boyer, of the "Arizona"; Captain Boyer, of "La Champague." In a charming article. of "La Champagne." In a charming article,
Dion Boucicault tells the story of the writing play of Gail Hamilton's trenchent pen. The Rev. Dr. Abboots, editor of the Christian Union points out the difference between the underlying principles and methods of Christianity and those of Socialism. The difficulties in the way of Americans who wish to marry when in of Americans who wish to marry when in foreigh countries are set forth in a scholarly paper by the Hon. Eugene Schuyler. Yan Phou Lase, who was recently graduated from Yale College, makes a strong plea in behalf of a Chinese in America, and Mr. George Haven Putnam tells of the advantages that would result from International conversit. An international conversit. sult from International copyright. An interest ing chapter in reference to the assassination of Lincoln, with inside facts regarding Booth, Mrs. Surrett and others, is narrated by John T. Ford, formerly proprietor of Ford's Theatre, in which the martyred President was shot Dr. W. S. Searle describes many of the idioaynerasies of alcohol, and the same entertaining speculations in reference to the probability of navigating the air are furnished, by Karl Blind. In the department of Notes and Comments, In the department or Notes and Comments, "Thought-transferrence," "Count Tolstoi and His Critics," "Some Newly-Discovered Heroes," and "Geographical Dalusions" are among the

DEATH OF HON, J. H. POPE, MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

OTTAWA, April 1,-The Hon, John Henry Pope, minister of railways and canals, died at five o'clock this afternoon. Yesterday after noon at one o'clock he took a chill, after which he sank rapidly,

topics discussed, .

Mr. Pope was born at Compton in the year 1824, and came of U. E. L. stock. He began life as a farmer, and to the end took a close interest in all that pertained to agricultural pursuits. He was an active volunteer for many years, commanding the Cookshire cavalry, and retired with the rank of major. He was one of the oldest members of the House of Commons. He first presented himself for parliamentary honors in 1854, but was defeated. In 1857, ten years before Confederation, he was successful, and ever since has represented the county, first in the Parliament of the old province of Canada and later in the Parliament of the Dominion. During these thirty-one years he has been four times elected by acclamation, and when opposed always headed the poll with majorities that strongly headed the poll with majorities that strongly emphasized the hold be had on the constituency. In 1874 he defeated Mr. H. E. Cairns by 535; in 1878 Mr. H. Leonard by 668; in 1882 Mr. Cairns again by 789, and in 1887 Mr. T. B. Munro by 823. He was sworn of the Privy council and became Minister of Agriculture on 25th October, 1871, gring out with the Government in 1873. Five wears later, on the defeat in 1873. Five years later, on the defeat of the Mackenzie administration, he was re-appointed on the 17th October, 1878, to his old Five years later, on the defeat portfolio, becoming Minuiter of Railways and Canals on the 25th September, 1885. In 1880, in company with Sir John Macdonald and Sir Chs. Tupper, he visited England, and took an active share in the negotiations that led to the formation of the Canadian Pacific raimway. While Minister of Agriculture he greatly improved the laws relating to contagious diseases among live stock, and established the quarantine system. which two years ago proved its usefulness by checking the distribution through the country of a number of herds infected with plepro pneu mouis. Outside of politics and the militia Mr. Pope has been a promoter and president of the International railway and the Compton Colonization company, a trustee of St. Francis col-lege, and a director of the Eastern Townships

The funeral took, place from the hon, minister's late house at Obsawa, Tuesday afternoon, and thence by special train over the Canadian Pacific railway, via the Lachine, bridge to Cookshire. The funeral service was held at 2 80 on Wednesday afternoon at Cookshire, where the interment took place in the family.

The second secon