

but the Way of the Cross and the observance of God's law, and those who have ears to hear should listen and govern themselves accordingly.

A THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLAR STEAL.

Sir John Macdonald's Government will have to pay a dear penny to secure a solid Tory vote on the proposed loan of twenty-two and a half millions to the C. P. R. Syndicate. The Quebec Bishops want "better terms" for our province before they consent to add extra millions to the purses of foreign capitalists; the Maritime Provinces are in revolt against the idea of bolstering up the North-West and the Rockies at an injudicious expense to the older portions of the Confederation. To force their extravagant project down the throat of Parliament the Government will stop at nothing. A scandalous attempt to "fix" some of the Prince Edward Island members in the Senate and House is to be made in that direction. Their support is to be bought for the comparatively small sum of \$30,000, which is to come out of the Federal treasury.

The excuse for the appearance of this amount in the estimates is, that it represents the claims which certain merchants in the Island have brought against the Dominion Government for fish duties collected by the American Government. The story of the "deal" is told officially as follows:—These thirty thousand dollars are wanted for the alleged purpose of "making good to those merchants of Prince Edward Island, who were British subjects, the amount of duties paid by them to the United States Customs on fish and fish oil in the year 1871, under the arrangements entered into in advance of the legislation necessary to bring the treaty of Washington into force, by which arrangement United States fishermen were granted liberty to fish in the territorial waters of Prince Edward Island, on the understanding that the President of the United States should ask Congress to refund these duties, which arrangement the President subsequently declined to carry out on the ground that the proposal contemplated the united action of all the British North American colonies, which was not had, and that it would not be practicable to separate the colonies or carry into effect for one what the President was willing to effect for all, it not having been deemed advisable in the general interest of the British case to put forward and press the claim of these merchants before the Halifax commission."

The Halifax Commission was appointed to ascertain and establish what damages were payable by the United States for the privilege of fishing in Canadian waters, whereas this claim for a refunding of duties dates back to 1871. Why has such an antiquated claim been revived at the present juncture? People will understand why when it is known that those who will benefit most by it are those whose support the Ministry want for the coming vote on the C.P.R. bonus. If the merchants of P. E. Island (among whom are senators and members) have any claim at all it is against the American Government, and not the Dominion treasury. In fact, this view was taken of the matter during last session, when the Minister of Finance was forced to erase the item from the estimates owing to the crookedness of the transaction. It was then a palpable extortion, and it is the same to-day. That this claim is nothing else may be judged from the fact that Prince Edward Island did not form part of the Dominion when these duties are alleged to have been paid. The claim of these merchants, moreover, formed no part of the Dominion's case before the Halifax commission. Besides, no proof is given respecting the alleged payment of duties, and, in any case, the Canadian Government should not be asked to refund customs duties collected by the United States Government. The whole thing is a monstrous piece of Ministerial jobbery, and, what is worse, it is to be perpetrated for a scandalous purpose.

MORALITY IN MONTREAL.

The annual report of the Chief of Police, recently presented to the Police Committee, is a very satisfactory and encouraging document. The Chief of Police is the man supposed to have the best and closest insight into the moral or criminal standing of the community. According to Mr. Paradis, the citizens of Montreal have every reason to feel satisfied with the way in which the police force has done its duty; they, moreover, should feel thankful for the low average of crime which marked the life of the community during the past twelve months. The Chief points out that grave crimes or serious disturbances have not taken place in the city during the year, and he expresses his happiness at being enabled to put on record that less crime was committed in Montreal than in any other city comprising as large a population, on this continent. This is indeed a pleasing piece of information and a high compliment to the general law-abiding spirit of the people of the Canadian metropolis. We do not suppose that Mr. Paradis would have ventured the statement unless he was prepared to substantiate it by a solid array of facts. The chief has no doubt that this happy state of things is owing chiefly to the influence of clergy and the good moral character of the majority of the citizens, and also in some degree to the vigilance of the police. Although the number of criminals arrested during the year was less than the previous year, and although our moral standing is better than that of others, still there is a great deal to be done in rescuing the fallen and preventing others from leaving the path of virtue. Chief Paradis preaches a truth which parents would do well to heed, when he says that one of the

most fruitful causes of vice among young people is the carelessness of fathers and mothers and guardians in allowing them to stay out late at night, promenade the dark streets or filling the club rooms, where so many young men spend their evenings, and which are not such harmless places as some suppose them to be. The Chief also suggests that it would be a step in the right direction if the Police Committee would get a by-law passed regarding registry offices for servant girls, in order to protect inexperienced girls from the misleading advice of some unprincipled keepers of such places. Touching on the fact that the greater part of the criminals arrested last year, besides being young and illiterate, were addicted to drink, Mr. Paradis presents the following wise and salutary comments, which we cannot do better than reproduce in extenso:—"This fact should stimulate all who have the public morals at heart to use their utmost endeavors to lessen the number of liquor shops in the city. According to the returns of the revenue department, there are at present in the city 382 hotels and restaurants, and 448 groceries where liquor is sold. The amount of money paid annually for licenses for those places, added to what is spent in them for liquor and wrecklessly squandered or lost by persons intoxicated, would amount to an almost fabulous amount. Some of our influential citizens had lately been trying to devise a scheme for the suppression of prostitution in the city; if they would use their influence for the restriction or abolition of the liquor traffic they would be thereby dealing a death blow at prostitution, the tavern being to most young people a stepping-stone to the brothel and all other kinds of vice."

It will thus be seen that the report of the Chief of Police is not only complimentary, but it is highly useful, containing, as it does, eminently practical suggestions and advice. Mr. Paradis has read the community a lesson which it would do well to learn and put in practice.

THE CABINET COMPLETED.

The Hon. Dr. Ross has completed the formation of his Cabinet by the selection of the Hon. E. J. Flynn to assume the portfolio of Commissioner of Railways. In appointing Mr. Flynn to the vacant department, the Premier has not only considered the interests of the province and the strength of his own administration, but he has done an act of justice to a large and influential section of the population. In advocating the claim and asserting the right of the English-speaking Catholics of the province to Cabinet representation, The Post singled out the member for Gaspe as a fit and proper person to be their representative, and we are more than pleased that our appreciation of the man has been fully shared by the Premier. To lift the Province out of its present difficulties, Dr. Ross must have in his colleagues ability and willingness to do intelligent and conscientious work, and we have every confidence that none more than the new Minister will aid him in that respect. The general verdict will be, except from a few soreheads and grumblers, such as the Daily Witness and certain rascals, that Mr. Flynn is the right man in the right place. The portfolios of the Provincial Cabinet, as it is now formed, are distributed as follows:—The Hon. Dr. Ross, Premier; Hon. J. G. Robertson, Treasurer; Hon. L. O. Tallon, Attorney-General; Hon. W. W. Lynch, Commissioner of Crown Lands; Hon. Jean Blanchet, Provincial Secretary; and Hon. E. J. Flynn, Commissioner of Railways.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Abbe J. B. Abraham Brondelle, formerly cure at Lacadie, who died at Washington recently, was a member of the society of One Mass. The amount collected for the North West missions in the Quebec diocese is \$2,283.65, and in the whole Province of Quebec \$6,686.09 were given. A letter from Ste. Emilie de Lotbiniere states that Mr. Louis Auguste Frederic Parrot, agent for the Hon. E. G. Joly, was, on the 21st ult., converted to the Catholic religion. Abbe R. Chaput, formerly cure of St. Henri, and more recently cure at Oswego, has temporarily abandoned his religious functions on account of illness, and is at present with his relatives at Epiphanie, P. Q. The Gazette de Joliette announces that Abbe Beaudry is using his best endeavors to establish an industrial school in that town. The aim will be to impart a practical knowledge of useful trades to young men. The chapel which is being built at the Assumption Mission is situated 35 leagues from St. Jerome, on the Ross farm, long occupied by Mr. Varin. This chapel is in Lynch, on the Range, County of Montreal. The Echo de l'Ouest states that Abbe A. D. Gellinas of Yamachiche was at Minneapolis on the 30th of January last. As soon as he has completed his mission there he will proceed to Minnesota where he intends to sojourn for five or six months. On Saturday week three young ladies of Montreal, Miss Lafrance, daughter of Mr. Lafrance, bookbinder; Miss Harris, daughter of Mr. Harris, and Miss St. Amant, took the veil at the General Hospital Convent. Miss Harris devotes herself to the mission at Chateaufort. The Pope has convoked the cardinals to make provisions for the interests of foreign missionaries owing to the threatened conversion of the property of the Propaganda by the Italian courts into rentes, the Court of Cassation having already decided that this must be done. The Cure of Waterloo has taken the census in the parish of St. Bernard, which contains 276 families, 175 being in the village of Waterloo. The Catholic population comprises 1,426 souls, 875 living in the village and 550 in the parish. In 1881 there were 800 Catholics in the place. As we stated previously, in May next the nurse of the Hospital General will assume the direction of the new marine hospital at Chateaufort. The superiors will be Mother Saint Gabriel. The Sisters who are to accompany her have not yet been chosen. Miss Harris who is a novice since Saturday, and who will take the white veil and pronounce her vows at Chateaufort, is mentioned as one of the ladies to be attached to the institution.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

He passes away after a brief but very painful illness. The end comes to him in his home in Boston—his last work and the execution that followed is a sketch of the orator's life.

Boston, Feb. 4.—Wendell Phillips, the last great leader of the anti-slavery movement, is dead. He passed away after a most painful illness of a week's duration. His well-known figure was last seen upon the street on Friday, the 25th ult., when he spoke of his falling strength, but did not complain of positive illness. His address a month ago at the unveiling of the Harriet Martineau statue proved a severe tax upon his physical and mental powers, and he told his friends that his platform days were over. The first premonition of approaching illness came on Saturday last, when he felt symptoms of heart trouble, such as he had once or twice before experienced. His disease, angina pectoris, had caused the death of his father and two brothers, and he felt that in the end he, too, must succumb to it. The dying man was oh! how grieved to know that he must, after all, leave his much-beloved wife. Mrs. Phillips has been a helpmate in all these many years. In fact, since before their marriage and many times it has been thought her days were numbered, but she watched at the bedside of her dying husband, whose tender devotion has been the chief cause of his later life. Mr. Phillips was in his 73rd year, having been born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 29, 1811.

His polished speeches were prepared with great care, memorized, and delivered in a free, easy going, and conversational style that was at once original and charming. He had none of the obtrusive mannerisms of the professional elocutionists. He depended more upon his matter than his manner, and his incisive words cut close to the hearer's mental core. His appearance as a speaker became a surety for a crowded audience. As he stood before an audience in scrupulously neat and tasteful dress, with easy grace and bright, intellectual face, he was a good picture of a gentleman of the old school. He lived forty years in the old homestead in Essex street, Boston, and was finally compelled to leave it by the opening of a new street in 1852. It was here that he used to receive old John Brown of Ossawatimie and his fugitive slaves, and many a whip of the old house has been taken away by relic hunters. Here he nursed tenderly for years his invalid wife, to whom he gave lifelong devotion. After removing from Essex street he lived in Common street.

Some of Mr. Phillips' bitterest speeches were made during the war. From the first he saw that the war was the opportunity for the slave, and he kept urging the North to more active measures. He was impatient with Mr. Lincoln, and in one of his speeches in Cooper Institute, he declared that Mr. Lincoln was an "old turtle." He made stirring speeches in favor of arming, educating, and enfranchising the blacks, and was always predicting that they would seize the opportunity to free themselves at the sacrifice of their masters. He was a warm advocate of the Emancipation proclamation of both Fremont and Lincoln, and the fruition of his hopes was

decorations in the hall, all elaborate and beautiful, presented by General Butler, the Irish associations of America and the Irish associations of Boston. After the public had viewed the remains a cast of the head was taken at the request of the family.

NOTES FROM ROME.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT—THE GIFTS OF THE POPE—THE COLLEGE OF THE PROPAGANDA.

New York, Feb. 10.—The Herald's Rome despatch says the College of the Propaganda, finding its means of action and influence liable to be crippled by the decisions of the Court of Cassation, has determined to put its wealth beyond the reach of the Italian Government by removing its financial base of operations from Rome, and establishing new financial bases in London, Paris, Vienna, New York, Bombay and Sydney. An archbishop in each city will be delegated to receive the subscriptions, which were hitherto sent direct to the Propaganda treasury in Rome, and apply them to the work of the Church in their own countries. The administration of the Propaganda will remain in Rome.

On Saturday the corner stone given to Canon Brosnan by the Pope for the O'Connell monument at Chateaufort, left Rome for Ireland. It is a genuine corner stone of Taverland, weighing several hundred weight, and was taken from an ancient house. On it have been engraved the words of the letter in which Leo XIII. blessed Canon Bros-

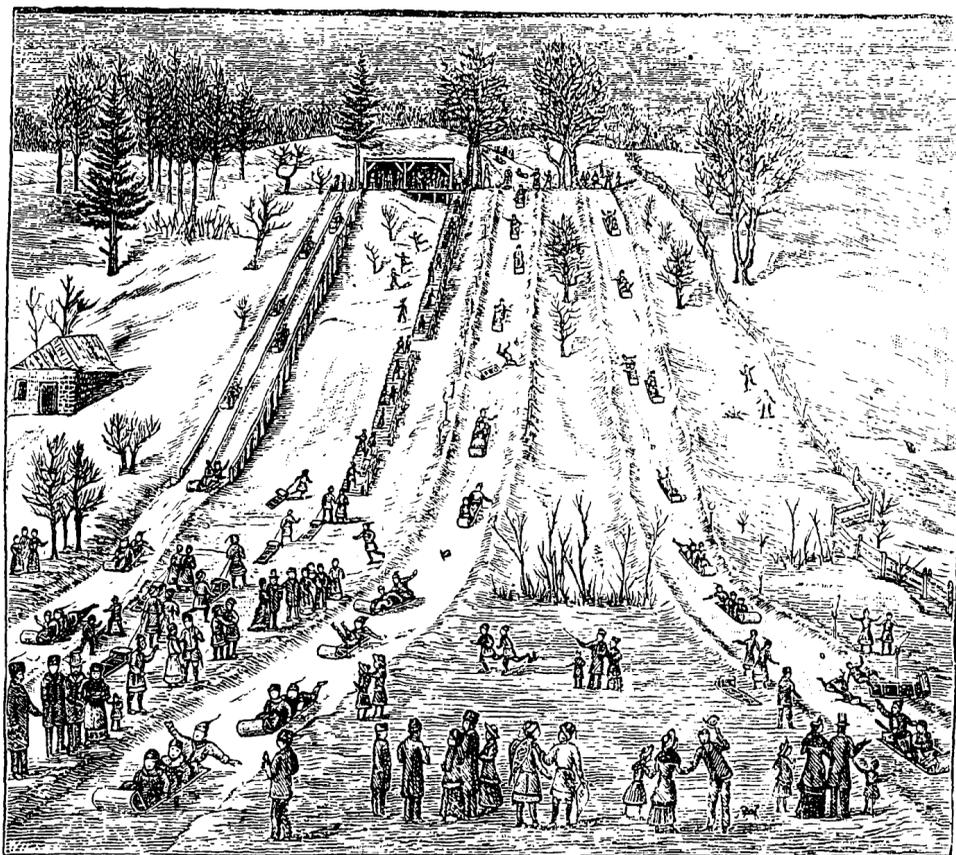
Telegraphic Summary

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

The damage by floods at Pittsburg is estimated at \$1,900,000. Wholesale executions of rebel prisoners are taking place in Haiti. The Lavioles imprisoned in Ireland are to be removed to an English prison. John Dessey, of Cork, has been nominated for Parliament by the Irish National League. Measures are being taken to organize the Orange vote in England to oppose home rule. It is said in Quebec that the business of the rubber works there is to be moved to Montreal. The United States has purchased the Dundee whaler Theta for the relief of the Greely expedition. The British iron-clad Monarch and torpedo ship Ecola, with 300 marines, have gone to Port Said. The Plattville Bank, Wisconsin, has suspended, with liabilities of \$150,000, and assets \$40,000. The reduction in the U. S. revenue by the Morrison tariff bill is estimated at \$3,000,000 to \$35,000,000. The Ontario Gazette contains the appointment of David D. Hay as registrar of the North Riding of Perth. Mr. T. M. Healy, M. P., has published a pamphlet attacking the Irish Orangemen for their recent demonstrations. The Emperor William is renewing efforts to effect a reconciliation between Prince Frederick Charles and his wife. Heavy fines have been imposed on the parties connected with the London Park Club for allowing gambling in the premises. The nomination of Dr. Morin as health officer of Quebec and to compile vital statistics has been ratified by the Ottawa Government. Terrible suffering is reported from Wheeling, W. Va., caused by the floods. In Cincinnati the water is higher than the flood of 1832. The French Chamber of Deputies has rejected the bill introduced by Lissant relating articles belonging to poor people from pawn shops. The French Chamber of Deputies has resolved to consider the proposal to establish a system of official inspection of imported meats. The French Bishop of Tonquin writes that over two hundred Christians have been massacred and many mission houses destroyed by the natives. Jas. Adams, reported as murdered at Calgary, belonged to Dorchester, Westmorland County, N. B., and left there about eleven months ago. The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War, has obtained the sanction of the cabinet for a scheme to increase the electric army. The United States house committee on labor have ordered a favorable report on the bill for the establishment of a department of labor statistics. The Paris Academy of Medicine has, with one dissenting voice, pronounced in favor of a repeal of the prohibition of the importation of American pork. The journeymen printers of Quebec, have summoned a meeting to take into consideration certain grievances alleged to exist in the trade in that city. The consul at Zurich reports as the result of the employment of a silk expert that \$24,000 has been saved to the United States revenue on 130 invoices. From reports just issued it appears that \$65,000 was raised by the New York Committee for the defence of O'Donnell and the Phoenix Park murderers. While a wedding party was crossing the river Theles, near Donera, Austria, yesterday, the ice broke and thirty-five of the party perished by drowning. A telegraph operator named Rolph has been committed for trial at Riviere du Loup (en bas) for forging a telegraph pass from Point Levis to St. Flavie. The Recorder of Quebec has announced that the next defendant convicted in his court of carrying a revolver will be sent to jail for twelve months without the option of a fine. The republican meeting announced to be held yesterday in Madrid to commemorate the proclamation of the republic in 1873, was prevented by the authorities. The crowd dispersed quietly.

OBITUARY.

ALMONTE, ONT. A gloom has been cast over the town by the death, this morning, of Mrs. J. Letang, who has been a resident of Almonte for many years. The late Mrs. Letang was one of the most highly respected ladies of the town, her amiable disposition and her courteous and lady-like ways, gaining for her a host of friends. Although she has been in failing health for the past year or more, hopes were entertained that she would ultimately recover, and be restored to health. All that a kind husband, a loving family and medical skill could do for the deceased was done, but she finally expired on Monday morning in the midst of her family and friends. The late Mrs. Letang has many friends in Montreal and suburban villages who will deeply regret to learn of her death. The many friends of Mr. Gairbraid Ward, contractor, will learn with regret of his demise, which took place at his residence, St. Urbain street, in this city, Thursday morning. The deceased gentleman was afflicted with Bright's disease of the kidneys, which was the ultimate cause of his death. He was a native of Strabane County Tyrone, Ireland, and was a resident of this city for over fifty years, during which time he superintended the erection of a number of public buildings, among which are the Montreal Post Office, Exchange Warehouse and the Drill Shed, at which he was engaged at the time of his death. The obituary of this gentleman was a true born and patriotic Irishman, and took an active interest in Irish affairs generally. He was a son of ex-Alderman Ward, and father of Dr. Ward. Requiescat in pace.



THE TOBOGGANING SLIDES.

His father was the first Mayor of Boston, a man of the people, scholarly, cool, and held in esteem by his fellow-townsmen. The son went through the usual school training, entered Harvard College and graduated at the age of 20. He was destined, by his father, for a career at the bar, and accordingly Mr. Phillips, at the age of 22, graduated from the Harvard Law School, and next year became a full-fledged lawyer. Three years afterward the words of William Lloyd Garrison reached Mr. Phillips' ear, and the commonplace, rather retiring and by no means industrious young man had his every nerve braced by the fascinating prospect of a crusade under such a leader. On the evening of Nov. 7, 1837, Rev. Elijah Parish Lovejoy, a native of Maine, was murdered at Alton, Ill., by a drunken mob of pro-slavery men, and in the next month a meeting was held to consider the matter of Mr. Lovejoy's death. At that meeting the youngest and most impassioned speaker was Wendell Phillips, whose humanitarianism and love of liberty, and the freedom of individual pursuit of happiness then for the first time broke forth. He had pronounced to the world that until no man in the United States wore the chain of slavery would he cease to cry, "Liberty to all!"

Two years after his speech in Faneuil Hall he abandoned the practice of law and declared himself no longer bound in fealty to the Federal Constitution, under whose aegis existed the horrid crime of slavery. From that date till the day of his death he was an advanced thinker, writer and speaker. He advocated disunion as the only feasible means of doing away with slavery, and when the war came he was the leader of New England, "whose voice was still for war," and so fired the patriotic heart of the North and was the greatest recruiting means brought to the victory of the Republic.

In the height of the anti-slavery movement, when his advocates were often treated with obloquy and brutality, his eloquent voice commanded attention and respect from many who went only to scoff and jeer. His oratory was peculiar to himself. He had the art of blending history, statistics, anecdotes, denunciation and argument in the most captivating way, so that from the time he began to speak to the close his interest never flagged. He spiced his addresses with pointed and bitter personalities, and never tired of exhorting the slave holders and their friends, and many was the telling blow which he dealt to the allies of the South among Northern churches, social and business institutions. He struck at the foe of the slave wherever he found him, and was in the van always to help the slave. Tireless in his work, he went wherever free speech was permitted, advocating his cause on lecture platforms, at conventions, meetings of Abolitionists, and everywhere that a word could be said in favor of humanity.

found in the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment. Mr. Phillips found time all his life for urging other reforms also. He was always an advocate for temperance and for the enfranchisement of women, and he was prominent speaker on those topics. At the close of the war Mr. Phillips came prominently to the front as an advocate of the principles of the Greenback-Labor party. He got 20,000 votes as a labor and temperance candidate for Governor of Massachusetts in 1870, and soon became celebrated for his marked utterances on the labor question as had characterized his anti-slavery speeches.

When the lecture system in this country was most in vogue, and other forms of amusement for small cities and towns were not so common as now, Mr. Phillips was in great demand as a lecturer. Among his most celebrated lectures were those on "The Lost Arts," eulogies of Theodore Parker and John Brown, and "Toussaint L'Ouverture." "The Lost Arts" was a charming literary production, full of curious data, going to show that the ancients were in many respects ahead of the moderns in works of art. He even traced the ancient history of many modern jokes. He varied the lecture from time to time, and delivered it hundreds of times in various parts of the North. On the Chinese question Mr. Phillips differed from some of the old abolition orators, and favored the restriction of Chinese immigration as a means of essential protection of American workmen. He said: "They who seek to flood us artificially with barbarous labor are dragging down the American home to the level of the houseless street-lords of China. If the workmen have not combined to prevent this it is time that they should. When rich men conspire poor men should combine!" Mr. Phillips was of medium height, compactly built, erect, and of a scarp carriage. His eyes were blue. He usually wore short side whiskers. Boston, Feb. 6.—The funeral services over the remains of Wendell Phillips were held today. The church was crowded and thousands were unable to gain admittance. Committees from the Legislature, Common Council, Woman Suffrage Association, labor organizations, temperance societies, Irish societies, Free Thinkers' Association, American Free Love Society, Young Men's Congress and many reform organizations with which Phillips was identified, were present. The services were conducted by Rev. Samuel Longfellow. The body was taken to Faneuil Hall where it lies in state. The post mortem of Wendell Phillips, showed disease of the heart of long standing as well as of recent date. The heart was extensively enlarged and fatty. The people crowded the sidewalks along the entire route of the procession and a great concourse met the remains on their arrival at Faneuil Hall. There were but three Ital-

nan's work. The Pope has also given Canon Brosnan a white marble slab from the tomb of St. Flavie, Domatilla, which will be placed in a conspicuous part of the projected monument with the words uttered by the Pope at the private audience granted to the Irish delegation in December engraved on it. The subscriptions for the O'Connell monument fund so far amounts to \$2,658, \$800 of which was received by Canon Brosnan this morning from his delegate, Father Fitzgerald, now in Rhode Island. Rome, Feb. 11.—A high ecclesiastical dignitary said to the N. Y. Herald correspondent today:—"Be assured that the Propaganda will not meekly submit to the recent decision of the Court of Cassation. The Propaganda is exasperated by this tyrannical abuse of power. Eight million francs worth of the Propaganda property was, as a matter of fact, seized and converted even while the lawsuit was pending. But this is a small matter. Protestants and Catholics alike recognize the universal utility of the Propaganda."

A BARRIN VICTORY.

The government harasses the Propaganda at every turn, and the Court of Cassation attacks its principles and outrages its spiritual power and annuls the so-called law of guarantees. The Propaganda and Christian apostates in every part of the world. The Italian government will probably find its legal victory barren or worse. Means are easily found of evading the effect of the legal sentence. Moreover, Italy henceforth will save the whole colonial influence of the Catholic missions arrayed against her."

READ THIS.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS there is nothing so good as DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and guaranteed, and is returned if not found satisfactory. Capt. McCafferty, for whose whereabouts the British Government has offered a large reward, is in Portland, Oregon, and asserts he is neither an assassin nor murderer and is in no way connected with the dynamiters.

QATARAH.—A new cement whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-4t

The Quebec Gas Company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the current half-year. The establishment of a land mortgage bank, backed by the English government, is projected in the North of Ireland to assist occupiers of the soil to become owners of their farms.

Advertisement for Golden Krut Bitters. The text includes: "GOLDEN KRUT BITTERS", "INGVORATE & PURIFY THE WHOLE SYSTEM", "We need the medical action of these Fruit Acids in our system, and their cooling, counteracting influence.", "CURE INDIGESTION LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, LOSS OF APPETITE, BILIOUSNESS, GENERAL WEAKNESS, AND ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM IMPURE BLOOD OR TORPID LIVER.", "H. H. SWELL & CO. MONTREAL."