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### THE FIGHT BEGUN.

#### RESULTS OF THE FIRST CONTESTS IN THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Gladstone to Represent Two Constituencies—The Contest Generally Close—Forty-Four Home Rulers Already Elected.

LONDON, July 2.—In the last election Mr. Gladstone was opposed by Chas. Dalrymple, Conservative, and returned by 7,870 votes to 3,248, and Messrs. Parnell and Healy were elected by 6,716 and 6,536 votes respectively to 1,464 and 1,401 cast for their Conservative opponents. P. J. Power, Parnellite, has been returned for the East division of Waterford, unanimously. At the last election he polled 3,291 votes against his Conservative opponent's 314. Mr. Quinn was elected for Kilkenny Town unanimously, and Mr. Plunkerton for Galway, both being unopposed.

YESTERDAY'S POLLING.

The following returns from to-day's polling have been received:—

| ROCHESTER.                             |       |
|--|-------|
| Col. Hallitt, Conservative.....        | 1,600 |
| Mr. Beasley, Gladstonian.....          | 1,354 |
| SHERWSBURY.                            |       |
| J. Watson, Conservative.....           | 1,826 |
| Mr. Jones, Gladstonian.....            | 1,260 |
| KIRKDALE, LIVERPOOL.                   |       |
| G. E. Baden Powell, Conservative.....  | 3,084 |
| Mr. Nevill, Gladstonian.....           | 2,172 |
| SOUTH SALFORD.                         |       |
| Howarth, Conservative.....             | 3,645 |
| William Mather, Gladstonian.....       | 3,488 |
| WEST BERRY, LIVERPOOL.                 |       |
| Lord Claud John Hamilton, Cons.....    | 3,604 |
| Hampbell, Gladstonian.....             | 2,244 |
| BURY ST. EDMUNDS.                      |       |
| Lord Francis Hervey, Conservative..... | 1,135 |
| Goodwin, Gladstonian.....              | 800   |
| LYNN REGIS.                            |       |
| Rt. Hon. Robert Bourke, Cons.....      | 1,417 |
| Briscoe, Gladstonian.....              | 1,146 |

EXCHANGE DIVISION, LIVERPOOL.

Duncan, Gladstonian..... 2,920  
Laurence R. Bailey, Conservative..... 2,700

LONDON, July 2.—A feature of to-day's polling is the great number of abstentions. In nearly every case the votes are greatly reduced in number. The Liberals have won seats in East Leeds, Southwest Manchester, North Manchester, and in the Exchange division of Liverpool. The Tories have won seats in South Salford, West Salford, Hereford, Hastings, Falmouth and South Bristol, a net Tory gain of two. The Unionist candidate for Newcastle-under-Lyme holds his seat, notwithstanding frantic efforts to defeat him. The Unionist candidate at Bristol is equally successful. Jacob Bright, a Gladstonian, brother of John Bright, is elected in Manchester. Sir T. Brassey (Gladstonian), who left Hastings to contest Liverpool, is defeated. At Stockport Jennings (Tory) received 4,702, Gedge (Tory) 4,490; Lee (Liberal) 4,084, and Davey (Liberal) 3,938. In West Leeds, Herbert Gladstone received 5,226, and Chas. Williams 2,970. It is feared that to-day's polling will depress the Liberals.

LONDON, July 3.—Returns up to 1 a.m. show the election of 93 Tories, 13 Unionists, 30 Gladstonians and 9 Parnellites. The results of yesterday's elections indicate nothing clearly except the close nature of the contest. The Unionists maintain a lead owing to the number returned without opposition. Returns from the boroughs so far contested show a balance of the parties. Manchester returns three Gladstonians and three Unionists; Liverpool four Unionists and two Gladstonians; Bristol three Unionists and one Gladstonian, and Leeds three Gladstonians and two Unionists. The only Scotch contest was in Perth, which returned a Gladstonian by a small majority, and foreshadowed the general tendency in Scotland. Three London divisions, East Paddington, North Paddington and the Strand, have given immense Unionist majorities, returning respectively Lord Randolph Churchill, L. L. Cohen and W. H. Smith. Mr. Gladstone's denunciation of the return of the Gladstonian nominee, but Mr. Cairne, although opposed by the personal influence of the Premier, succeeded at Barrow. A feature of the elections is the general smallness of the majorities. For instance, Armitage, a Gladstonian, carried West Salford by only 57 majority, and in Central Leeds the majority of Balfour, Unionist, was 13. In the Scotland division of Liverpool T. P. O'Connor's majority was 1,480.

#### GLADSTONE ELECTED IN LEITH.

The most desperate electoral struggle between the Gladstonians and the Unionists ended to-day in the utter rout of the latter in the parliamentary district known as the Leith burghs. Mr. W. Jacks was returned to the last Parliament as a regular Liberal by a majority of 3,970 in a total poll of 8,840 votes. He opposed the Home Rule bill, but was nevertheless considered invincible in his district and was nominated in the present canvass as a Unionist to continue his opposition to the Premier's Irish policy. Mr. Jacks's hostility to Mr. Gladstone angered thousands of Scotchmen of Leith, but they looked upon their opposition to him as hopeless and were unable to obtain a candidate to oppose him, all those mentioned for the seat having declined to run. The Tories, in order to emphasize the Unionists' opposition to the Premier, withheld opposition and left the field clear to Mr. Jacks so that he might go back to the House of Commons with a largely increased majority. At the last hour allowed by the law the Liberal managers nominated Mr. Gladstone himself as their candidate, the Premier consenting. Thus equipped, the Gladstonians went to their work. This was so effective that Mr. Jacks became routed, and to-day withdrew from the field, leaving the Leith membership to

### HOME RULE MEETING.

The Citizens of Pembroke Attend a Home Rule Meeting and Subscribe Liberally Towards the Fund.

A meeting of the citizens of Pembroke was held recently in the town hall for the purpose of expressing practical sympathy with Mr. Gladstone in his efforts to secure for Ireland an independent legislature. All classes and nationalities among the citizens were represented. Mr. William Moffat occupied the chair, and Mr. J. P. Sarsfield acted as secretary. The chairman made a neat speech, in which he explained the object for which the meeting was called, pointing out that the struggle now being waged in Great Britain and Ireland by Gladstone and Parnell was a struggle for civil liberty, that it was not a question of creed or nationality, but a constitutional warfare to obtain for the Irish people the boon of self-government, which we as Canadians so much prize.

Mr. M. J. Gorman, L.B.B., followed in an earnest and practical address, in which he showed the necessity for strengthening Parnell in the approaching contest by contributions to the Parliamentary fund. Mr. Gorman, who is himself a Conservative, highly complimented Mr. Gladstone, describing him as perhaps the greatest statesman the world had ever seen—a statesman who had spent his life in bringing about useful reforms. The speaker impressed his audience that all friends of home rule should make it a point to explain that in no way was religion concerned in the matter. The question was solely one of civil liberty. He explained that in the four provinces of Ireland there were unions which extended to every constituency, and whose object was to defeat every Parnellite candidate.

Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, M.A., was the next speaker, and his presence on the platform was greeted with enthusiastic applause. Mr. O'Hagan said: "I feel it to be my duty to join heart and hand in the purpose which convoked this meeting—of strengthening by sympathy and practical resources the great statesman who are endeavoring to secure for Ireland that measure of freedom for which she has struggled during the past seven centuries. We owe it to ourselves as Irishmen and sons of Irishmen to remember the land of our forefathers were reposed their sacred dust. We are bound to the people of Ireland by the solemn ties of existence—nay, more, by the strongest bonds of kindred and affection. The greatest statesman of the present century, William Ewart Gladstone—a statesman whose whole life has been marked by everything that is honorable, stands to-day pleading at the heart of England for a measure of justice to Ireland. Let us strengthen his hands by our practical sympathy and contribute of our means to the furtherance of an independent legislature at Dublin."

Mr. Andrew Irving said that he believed in home rule. He believed that it would bring peace to Ireland, and therefore strength and stability to the empire.

Mr. William Murray said it was unnecessary for him to make a speech at this stage of the proceedings. He hoped to see a subscription list opened, when he would be willing to lend pecuniary aid.

A subscription list was then opened, Mr. M. J. Gorman being appointed treasurer, and in a very short time a handsome sum was subscribed and handed to the treasurer.

The following are the names of those who contributed, with the amount given by each:—

Capt. J. L. Murray, \$100; T. & W. Murray, \$50; St. Patrick's Society, \$25; R. & J. White, \$20; Andrew Irving, Wm. Moffat, Wm. O'Meara, John W. Murray, M. J. Gorman, T. A. Mulligan, Robert Russell, John Doran, John Cunningham, \$10 each; Martin Dowley, John Lee, (Stafford), John Gorman, Francis Mooney, Peter Hayes, John McKinnon, Andrew Meehan, M. Gorman, Sr., Edward Behar, M. Howe, M. Shea, Thos. O'Hagan, E. Beard, M. D. Jewell & Duff, J. A. Thibodeau, Wm. Kennedy, John Hartrey, J. P. Sarsfield, Samuel Dowley, J. Quinn, R. Mackey, W. C. Irving, Robert C. Miller, John O'Donnell, Patrick Murphy, Henry White, M. O'Driscoll, O. Sills, J. F. Mangan, W. Slatery, Captain Doggan, Joseph Darcy, Edward J. Church, \$5 each; Peter Kehoe, \$4; Hugh Francis, J. O'Meara, William McLaughlin, \$3 each; Patrick Hines, Louis McKague, Philip Arnold, J. Archibald Cassidy, Charles O'Neill, Edward Walsh, Patrick Manion, M. Martin, John Tevans, Joseph Bourke, A. Friend, John Legge, J. J. Shields, \$2 each; John Valin, S. Leveille, John Ryan, Thomas Thorpe, Samuel Thorpe, V. Charron, Louis Jette, William Charron, James E. Gorman, James Mullin, Edward Hogger, Thomas Carroll, William J. Long, Philip Dolan, Louis Rajotte, James Kellest, Ed. O'Meara, Ed. Kitts, B. Teevens, E. Leeney, M. Dowley, Jr., Daniel Moran, Edward Kehoe, James Donaghey, Charles Devlin, Thomas Miller, Joseph Hamel, A. J. Fortier, James Bourke, Thomas Meagher, George Mitchell, J. F. Forgie, Joseph E. Whelan, T. A. Colton, James Carney, Philip Arnold, Sr., Patrick Shannon, James Dwyer, Civil Liberty, M. Kelly, Thomas McLaughlin, \$1 each; Richard Evans, \$50; M. DePherson, \$50. Total to date, \$554.

A draft for £100 sterling was sent to Mr. Parrell by mail, and the following cablegram was also sent him:—"Pembroke, Canada, Home Rulers send you one hundred pounds. More follows." It is expected that, with the contributions yet to be received from persons now out of town and from the country people, another £100 will follow next week.

#### PARNELL THREATENED.

LONDON, July 3.—Mr. Parnell receives letters every day menacing him with injury or assassination for his "efforts to dismember the Empire." He has not, however, solicited police protection or called public attention to his perilous position. He is escorted everywhere he goes in his campaign work by a bodyguard of personal friends, all stalwart young Irishmen who say they feel perfectly able to take care of him and themselves.

### FRA CARLO'S CRUCIFIX.

A MARVELOUS WORK OF ART AT THE PHILADELPHIA CATHEDRAL.

An ivory crucifix, upon which the figure of Christ is portrayed as he is supposed to have appeared at the crucifixion, is among the most valued works of art at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in this city. It is also an object of devotion to many of the worshippers at the cathedral, few of whom probably are acquainted with its remarkable history. While the altar of the church does not insist upon their followers believing that the crucifix was produced by miraculous intervention, yet so many remarkable facts are presented in connection with its production as to make it easy for Catholics to believe that the maker of this figure received Divine assistance. The ivory figure is over two feet long and one foot wide between the hands. It is mounted on a wooden cross and is enclosed in a glass case, which rests alongside the Drexel memorial altar.

The maker of this figure was Carlo Antonio Parnelli, who was born of poor parents in 1803, at Genoa, Italy. From early life he evinced a fondness for religion, and when 20 years old he started on foot for Rome, but, after many days' travelling, sought shelter in the monastery of St. Nicholas, some distance from the Eternal City. He was told that a picture was at his height in that city, whereupon he remained at the monastery, assisting the monks at their labors. His stay was lengthened into years, and finally he took the vows of brotherhood and was known as Fra Carlo.

For two years of self-abnegation and poverty, the monk was sitting on a knoll outside the monastery thinking of the crucifixion, when the earth trembled and all seemed to grow dark. As Fra Carlo afterward stated, he could see a light appearing in the distance which gradually grew near and revealed his soul's desire—Christ nailed to the cross.

For days after the disappearance of the vision he was absorbed in the contemplation of what he had beheld, and communicated his experience to his brother monks, who all believed Fra Carlo had been vouchsafed a sight of the crucifixion of Christ. He longed to reproduce the scene upon canvas or in marble, but he had no knowledge of art; had never been instructed even in its rudiments, and was in despair at the thought that there was no means by which he could transmit to posterity the picture he beheld.

Filled with pious thoughts, he one day entered a cell that he often frequented. Upon the floor he saw a huge dark object, which proved to be an ivory tusk, four feet long by fourteen inches in diameter, and weighing 125 pounds. It was thought an animal of the present age could produce such a tusk, and no one in the monastery could explain how it came within its walls. Fra Carlo determined to take it to his cell and attempt the feat of carving the figure of Christ as he beheld it in the vision. For four years he labored incessantly, at the end of which time he gave to the world the figure which is now in the cathedral. Crowds flocked to the monastery to see the "Mitaquale Cross." Its fame reached the leading sculptors and artists of Italy, who examined it critically and pronounced it an imitable work of art, an anatomical accuracy, which could not be considered less than miraculous.

Fra Carlo was finally induced to part with his image to Mr. E. Lester, who was then United States consul at Genoa, for a large sum of money, which was devoted to charitable purposes in connection with the monastery. It was brought to Florence as the suggestion of Mr. Powers, the famous American sculptor, who fancied he could improve the eyes, but after having it at his studio ten days he returned it, candidly confessing that it could not be improved by any artist on earth. It was exhibited all over Europe, and the Cosmopolitan Art Association became its possessors by purchasing it from a gentleman who received it from Mr. Lester for \$10,000. It afterward fell into the hands of a gentleman from Pennsylvania, from whom Bishop Newman received it, and upon his death it was transferred to his successor.

### AN HISTORICAL EVENT.

MGR. TASCHEREAU RECEIVES THE CARDINAL'S CAP.—THE DAPAL DELEGATES' ARRIVAL.—IMPOSING CEREMONY AT THE PRESENTATION.—QUEBEC AGAIN EN FETE.

QUEBEC, June 29.—Count Gazzoli, the garde noble of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., who is the bearer of the cardinal's cap to Cardinal Taschereau, arrived here this morning by the Canadian Pacific railway train, and was met at the station by Grand Vicar Legare and by Rev. C. A. Marois, secretary to the cardinal. They at once proceeded to the St. Louis hotel, where the garde noble will reside during his visit to Quebec. At 1 o'clock the Grand Vicar and Rev. C. A. Marois were driven to the St. Louis hotel in the cardinal's equipage, and met the garde noble and escorted him to the palace, the Grand Vicar and the noble guard occupying the rear seat and the secretary the front seat. They were driven through several streets en route to the palace, which were thronged with citizens anxious to see the bearer of the cardinal's cap. Flags were flying, bells ringing, people running to and fro, and amidst the wildest excitement, the carriage was drawn up before the door of the palace. The Count was dressed in the full uniform of a papal guard, having on a blue tunic embroidered with gold, white pants, etc., and wore a French military gold helmet, while a sword hung by his side. He was escorted to the reception room, where His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau was seated upon the throne, surrounded by his clergy. Upon entering the garde noble and his Eminence bowed to each other, when, amidst profound silence, the Cardinal of His Holiness was announced by the Grand Vicar. The garde noble then advanced, and with an imposing ceremony, handed His Eminence the sealed official notification of his elevation. Immediately upon breaking the seal His Eminence handed the document to Grand Vicar Legare, who, after reading it in Latin, translated it into French. The garde noble then advanced towards the Cardinal and presented him with the red cap, which is of scarlet or red velvet.

### MARY IMMACULATE CONVENT.

CLOSING EXERCISES AT THE ABOVE CONVENT AT PEMBROKE.

The closing exercises and distribution of prizes took place at the Mary Immaculate Convent, Pembroke, on Friday last, His Lordship Right Rev. Bishop Lorrain presiding. There were also present:—Rev. Father Richard, Mr. Thos. Murray, M.P.P., Mr. Wm. Poupore, M.P.P., Thos. O'Hagan, Esq., M.A., Captain Duggan, Mr. Thos. Mulligan, and a large number of ladies. The entertainment opened with an instrumental quartet entitled, "Perseverance Polka," which was skillfully played by Misses "J. Kennedy, J. Rajotta, M. Poupore and M. Sammon. A piano solo, "Moonlight on the Hudson," performed by Miss A. Channonhouse, was greatly appreciated. A French dialogue entitled, "Madame a Ses Nerfs," next followed, and reflected great credit on the young ladies who took part. Tenyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade," was then recited simultaneously by the following young ladies of the Convent:—Misses M. Copeland, H. O'Meara, M. Slatery, M. Hogan, I. M. Mulligan and W. Kennedy. The "Overture to Zampa," performed on two pianos by Misses B. Champagne, J. Poupore, K. Meehan and M. Keaney gave evidence of fine execution. A declamation, "The Painter of Seville," was then recited by Miss C. O'Meara. An instrumental duet on the piano and organ, entitled "Prayer from Stradelli," was well performed by Misses J. Poupore and B. Champagne. This was followed by a beautiful piano solo entitled "Chanson Crole," by Miss B. Champagne. A cantata "The New Flower Queen," was the next piece on the programme.

An address in English by Miss M. Keaney and the singing of the "Laudate" brought the programme to a close. His Lordship, Right Rev. Bishop Lorrain, then addressed the young ladies, expressing himself as much pleased with the entertainment which he had just witnessed. He referred particularly to the performance of the young ladies in the calisthenic class, and spoke of the necessity of physical training in general. Messrs. Murray and Poupore, M.P.P.s, also delivered short addresses, in which they referred to the excellent work being done by the good Sisters of the Convent of Mary Immaculate in giving a religious and refined education to the Catholic young ladies of the town of Pembroke. The following is the list of medals and special prizes that were awarded at the close of the evening's performance:—

### SPECIAL PRIZES.

Prizes awarded to young ladies who have obtained highest number of marks, presented by Rev. Father Dowdall: Primary Class, Miss L. Martin; Junior Class, Miss W. Kennedy; Senior, Miss M. Keaney.

Prizes for regularity, awarded to Miss W. Keaney; prize for needle work, awarded to Miss M. J. McGuire; prize for domestic economy, awarded to Miss Minnie Keaney; prize for English composition, third course, Miss L. Fortin; prize for English composition, fourth course, Miss M. Wallace; prize for English composition, fifth course, donor, Thos. O'Hagan, Esq., awarded to Miss Ida Poupore.

Prize for French Composition, presented by Rt. Reverend Bishop Lorrain, awarded to Miss Minnie Keaney.

Prize for Observance of Rules, presented by Rev. Father Dowdall, awarded to Miss Mary Sammon.

Prize for Instrumental Music (Piano), awarded to Miss Ida Poupore.

Silver Medal, for Music (Organ), presented by Rt. Rev. Bishop Lorrain, awarded to Miss B. Champagne.

Silver Medal, for Amiable Deportment, presented by Rt. Rev. Bishop Lorrain, awarded to Miss M. J. McGuire.

Silver Medal, for Religious Instruction, presented by Rt. Rev. Bishop Lorrain, awarded to Miss Minnie Griffen and Miss Mabel Poupore.

Silver Medal, for Religious Instruction, presented by Rt. Rev. Bishop Wadhams, awarded to Miss M. A. Sheedy.

### A GREAT PULPIT ORATOR.

FATHER AGOSTINO, OF MONTE FELTRO, WHOSE EQUIVOQUE HAS SET ALL ITALY ASTIR.

Phenomenal oratorical powers are, if the correspondents are to be believed, shown by an Italian Priest, Father Agostino, of Monte Feltro, whose preaching in Pisa during Lent seems to have created a more powerful impression than has attended the efforts of any other European pulpit orator within many years past.

A year ago Father Agostino attracted attention by his brilliant sermons while preach-

### ING IN BOLOGNA.

He not only drew to him and swayed the masses, but demonstrated a surprisingly potent influence over the minds of such men as Zilopanti, the post-athletic dreamer; Ceneri, the radical advocate, and Carducci, the poet, and the great Cathedral was insufficient to hold the multitudes that thronged to hear him. Then he was something of a star, but now he has become a planet of the first water.

His preaching in Pisa this year has thrilled all Italy. The loads of people came from Florence, Leghorn, Lucca, and even more distant points, simply to hear this eloquent Franciscan. Two hours before the time for his sermon each day every available space in the Cathedral would be taken, and many persons would find themselves unable even to enter the doors. Merchants abandoned their places of business, lawyers left the courts, professors and students together deserted the university, workmen threw down their tools, doctors neglected their patients, all to hear Father Agostino's sermons.

Among the many thousands thus gathered together, great numbers were persons unaccustomed to find themselves in the house of prayer, and they in order to kill time while waiting, would read the rustling pages of periodicals, talk together in low tones, shift their seats uneasily, and cough. Suddenly, at 11 o'clock, the noise of sabres, striking the stone floor would arrest attention, and put a stop to the impatient hum of the multitude. Six carabinieri were required to force a way through the throng to enable the Archbishop, Capponi, to reach his place. Then ensued a profound silence. Father Agostino had appeared in the pulpit, his white hands were crossed, as if in prayer upon the railing, a ray of colored light from a lofty window bringing out in strong relief, his pallid face, his thin covering of curly dark hair, and his Cesar like beard. With head inclined, his eyes half closed, and in a low but chosen few notes, he would utter in a few short preparatory phrases the subject of his sermon. Then, raising himself erect and looking about upon his vast congregation, in tones clear, penetrating and forceful, he would begin the swift utterance of a torrent of brilliant sentences, glowing with poetic imagery, powerful with argumentative strength, and thrilling with a magnetic earnestness that never slackened for an instant, nor halted for lack of a word during the space of a full hour. Then suddenly he stops, quickly disappears, effects his exit by a private door, reaches a carriage, and is driven rapidly to his abode. Several times he has had to struggle to prevent the enthusiastic populace from detaining his carriage to make a triumphal demonstration about him.

Father Agostino has already engaged to deliver the Lenten sermons of 1887 in Florence. If but half of what he said in Pisa, he is, without doubt, the most effective pulpit orator of the Catholic Church in Europe to-day.

### AN INFAMOUS TRAFFIC.

HOW MONTREAL CONTRIBUTES TO CHICAGO'S IMMORALITY.

For some time past it has been known that a number of young girls were being conveyed in this city to go West for the ostensible purpose of accepting situations as servants, but in reality to become inmates of disreputable houses in Chicago and other large cities. Up to the present the nefarious trade has been conducted with the greatest secrecy, and until a few days ago, transactions in this line were known but to the chosen few most directly interested in a pecuniary point of view.

Embodied by their continued immunity from judicial interference, and made reckless by their continued success, the operators have become less guarded in their conversation, and in more than one drinking establishment in this city might be heard the recital of the latest ventures in this immoral commerce. The last known transaction in sending young girls to distraction took place on last Tuesday evening, when eleven young girls were put on board the Chicago train in charge of a traveling agent. Of this number four were sisters from the late of Ontario, the youngest being fifteen years old. All matters of detail are arranged between the keepers of the Western dens and the procurers here by means of a special traveling agent, whose whole time is occupied travelling between Chicago and the Canadian cities. Contrary to general practice, the parties engaged in this trade are men, some of whom are said to hold licences from the Government as saloon-keepers.

In the last shipment referred to, one of the procurers obtained from the travelling agent \$150 as an instalment on his commission on four of the girls, the balance to be remitted to him when the dupes were ready to start on their destination. Others received sums in proportion to the number of victims they furnished. The headquarters where the trade is carried on is situated on Charlotte street, near St. Justin street, and a little vigilance well directed by the police in that locality might by the means of arriving at important discoveries.

We give publicity to the above facts in order that the young girls throughout Canada may be put upon their guard. According to information received from Toronto the same nefarious trade is being carried on on a great scale, and it behooves the police authorities of Canada to awake from the present lethargy in which they are reposing and use their utmost endeavors to make an example of some of these procurers, and so-called travelling agents.

### Rev. Abbe Picard, of the Seminary, who is so well known for his works of charity, is dangerously ill.

### Rev. Father Leyden, O.M.I., long connected with the College of Ottawa, has left for Columbus, Ohio, to take charge of a parish there. A number of friends have presented him with a handsome testimonial.

### Mgr. Fabre, accompanied by Mgr. Duhamel, of Ottawa, will leave for Quebec on the 20th instant, to take part in the festivities attending the presentation of the beretta to Cardinal Taschereau on the following day.