"ORRIGTIANUS MILL HOMEN BOZ, CATHOLIOUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"ORRIGTIAN 18 MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIO MY SURNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Contury.

he Catholic Record.

VOLUME 9,

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY. DEC. 31, 1887.

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO SEE OUR GLOVES. UNDERCLOTHING.

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NEAR TALBOT.

The Two Popes.

BY BLEANOR C. DONNELLY.

o all times, unto all generations, as the Ninth shall to forever known one of the Immaculate Conception. Mary's glory, the grand cornerston

o for the past-and earth shall Les the Thirteenth (brilliant Light from Patturg fime's feeble tapers all to shame men and angels. As shall bonored be, A Pontiff of the Holy Rotary !

Special to the CATHOLIC RECORD. DIOCESE OF PLTERBOROUGH.

DESOF DOWLING VISITS THE PARISH OF ENNISMORE.

Ennismore, December 19th, 1887. Bishop Dowling of Peterborough must eeds be a happy man. His appointment Bishop was balled with enthusiastic elight by the priests and people of the discuss immediately concerned. Not only did they give him a reception discesse immediately concerned. Not enly did they give him a reception such as an emperor might suvy, but knowing, with Dr. Johnston, that acts are the sons of Heaven, whereas words are the daughters of earth, they assured the Bishop that they only longed for an opportunity to manifest in a strik-ing manner their love and loyalty. The opportunity soon presented itself. There was no Bishop's Palace in the Epiccopal Gity. The Bishop interviewed the Priests on the subject. The invariable reply was: I know the feeling of the priests and people; purchases Bishop's palace; priests and people will pay for it. He visited the different pariaber-everywhere he found priests and people not only willing but eeger to contribute. The feeling was manifest in a marked manner on the Festival of the Immaculate Conception in the parish of Eunismore. Just six months previously the Bishop had visited this parish to bless a bell. On that occasion the people manifested extraor-dinary warmth in welcoming his lord-ship. But on this occasion the people appreciated the situation; their Bishop coming among them to ask as a favor what in the exercise of his power as a Bishop he could demand as a right, and their encement on this account all the more cordial. The people were in the parish church to meet his Lordship on the eve of the Immaculate Conception, and as usual on such occasions, was preeve of the Immaculate Conception, and as usual on such occasions, was preoke, Eq., one of the matchless men of

Tipperary. As the Bishop entered the Church the choir-and an excellent choir it is-

upon them by the Bi-bop of the Diocese condescending to ask for contributions. When the bishop had returned to his throne Father Keilty informed his Lord-hip that he intended to supplement the propie's contribution by a contribution from bimself, and that consequently he would guarantee from Ennimore the sum of one thousand dollars. The bishop ther, as he alone knows how to do it, than ked priest and people for their more the generous offering, and fervently suppli-other not only an hundred fold in this world, but life everlasting in the next in the dono the answer and seased the people fod, and concluded by giving them his priscopal bleasting, and delighted them by sying that he would again address them at Verpers on the same subject. In the works we be poke of the Immeculate Mother of God. On all occasion, but more especially when his theme is the bieseed Virgin, his Lordship's words, to use an expression from the Book of Pro-verba, are like apples of gold in pletures. The following day the Bishop left for Downeyville, Father Connolly's parish, where he was given, as every-thil finish as I began : Bishop Dowling is most assuredly a happy man because, no account of his elequence, his peculiar is position to consider as mereity child's pay what other men would be oblighed prist to consider as mereity child's pay what other men would be oblighed pay has torden and more than al, on provider a tremendous difficulty. May bis Lordship always be in the future what most undoubtedly he now is : the idle of his priesta and people.

THE BATTLE WITH TYBANTS.

SPRECH OF MICHAEL DAVITT.

At a large and enthusisatic mass meeting recently held near Dublin, Mr. Michael Davitt delivered the following brilliant speech in reference to the battle now being waged with the tyrant coer-cionists :

cionists : Mr. Michael Davitt said—Fellow.coun-trymen and fellow-Gaels, I almost ex-pected that among your resolutions there would be one thanking Mr. Balfour for the service which he has—uncon-scioualy, of course—rendered to our cause by sending the Lord Mayor of Dublin to prison (loud cheers). It was good enough in its way to commit Wil-liam O'Brien (cheers) to jail because he demanded less for the tenant farmer under the Plan of Campsign than the Coercionist Hovernment is granting through the Land Commissiou; but the blunder of consigning T. D. Sullivan to Richmond Bridewell for daring to print a report of a meeting in the Nation is a more substantial service still to the anti coercion movement (cheers). These are the kind of mistakes which Mr. Bal-four should be invited to commit as often as possible. The law, which was supposed to be wanted by him as an instrument against moonlighting and outrage, is now seen applied to one of the kindliest, most cautious, and most inoffensive of men in Ireland (cheers) Men of the stamp of the Lord Mayor of Dublin are the "criminals" with whom the coercionists are dealing, and it remains to be seen what those members of Parliament from Great Britain will say in the next session over such an admin-istration of the measure which they ionists : Mr. Michael Davitt said-Fellow.coun

to a great uprising scainst the National cause (laughter). Great Britain is now invited to witness the fail of Mr Parcell and the rise of Mr. Jonathan Hogg (loud laughter), or the possessor of some other equally Iriah name, as the real leader of Irish public feeling. Any-thing so ludicrous as the crowing of the Coercionists over the Leinster Hall de-monstration it would be difficult to imagine. Six thousand people in a city of 300 000 inhabitants is proof enough to Lord Hartington and Mr. Goschen of the strength of the Unionist and weakness of the Nationalist cause in Ireland. Wby, 100 000 Irish could be assembled in London at any outdoor meeting, and no rational politican would conclude that such a body of Irish feeling could hide the English sentiments of the remainder of the population (hear, hear). The meet-ing was as much representative of Irish opinion as Lord Hartington or Mr. Gos-chen are; and all the sophistry and asser-tion at the command of the "three great Dublin daily papers" (laughter) cannot give such an assemblage of British resi-dents a single Irish to the general election, and were addressed by every Coercionist from Lord Salisbury down to Mr. John M'Evoy (laughter), it would have no effect whatever upon the Parliamentary or municipal represen-tation of the metropolitan city of Ire-land (loud cheers). In the city council the anti Irish party have eight out of sixty sests, while out of the four divi-sions of Dublin they cannot send a single member to Westminster to back up their Coercionist idois, Mr. Goschen and Lord Hartington (chwers). BOUBON BEASONING. "The wealth, education, and culture"

and Lord Hartington (cheers). BOURBON BEASONING. "The wealth, education, and culture" arguments do not count for much in these days of political equality. They were trotted out in opposition to dis-establishment in 1869, and proved of no avail against the claims of justice (cheers). Mr. Goschen used them against the extension of the franchise to English agricultural labourers, but he did not succeed in keeping from them the right of voting (cheers.) This kind of Bourbon reasoning is of little account against the power, the intelligence, and the sprit de corps of the masses of the people. It is the producers, not the monopolists, of wealth who demand Home Rule for Ireland. It is the work-ers, not the loafers, of society who are monopolists, of weath who defined Home Rule for Ireland. It is the work-ers, not the loafers, of society who are fast becoming the law-makers of these three countries; and it is the industrial classes of Ireland who are demanding from the industrial classes of Great Britain the right to have Irish local affairs managed according to Irish ideas in Dublin instead of being managed in London, alike to the injury of English and Irish interests (cheere) We do not appeal to the Hartingtons or the Gos-chens, but to their masters the British democracy; and we know right well that the response, when it can be given at the next general election, will be for justice and against coercion (cheers). THE BARED OF THE MINORITY

broad arrow they may stamp upon my garment, but they cannot brand it upon my heart within" (loud cheers). THE UNIONISTS One would imagine upon reading the Coercion Press during the past week that a single meeting of suii-Irish re-sidents in and around Dublin amounted to a great uprising assinst the National cause (laughter). Great Britain is now invited to witness the fall of Mr Parnell and the rise of Mr. Jonathan Hogg (loud laughter), or the possessor of some other equally Irish name, as the real leader of Irish public feeling. Any-thing so Indicous as the crowing of the sector of one act cover of norther would be analysed as a mean as its would be unwise. The standard and that of the nation (cheere). If the landlord and that of the nation (cheere). If the landlord and any earthly to a great uprising assing the National and the rise of Mr. Jonathan Hogg is atanding on its last and its coercionist cover of link public feeling. Any-thing so Indicous as the crowing of the section of the scording to cover degreat and the public feeling. Any-thing so Indicous as the crowing of the score of most of its power of evil and coverd, and accurating a measure for its abolition, he is mentally a jackasa, morally a eviction at will there would be some rational explanation of the action of such tenants as would consent to take the landlords' part. But when landlordism is shorn of most of its power of evil and is standing on its last and its coercionist legs awaiting a measure for its abolition, he is mentally a jackass, morally a coward, and actually a deserter of his own class and interest, who at this time of day helps the landlords and the enemies of his country to do an act of wrong and injustice to an evicted tenant-farmer (cheers). "Cursed is be who removes his neighbor's lank mark" is not a distum of the Land League, but the language of Holy Writ; and for this and the other reasons that I have acduced I rould ask those who are influenced by landlord greed or by their own covetcous spirit to resist, and to asy "lead me not into temptation" to commit that against another which, if committed against my-self, I would denounce as an injustice to my children and as an outrage upon the cause of my fatherland (loud cheers).

THE TRIAL OF THE LORD MAYOR.

CE OF TWO MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT On Friday the eight summonses served on the Lord Mayor, M P., for having published in the Nation newspaper re ports of "suppressed" branches of the National League, came on for hearing in the Northern Police Court before Mr. Charles J. O'Donel, chief magistrate. The Lord Mayor entered court about a quarter to one o'clock. accompanied

Charles J. O'Donel, chief magistrate. The Lord Mayor entered court about a quarter to one o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Illingworth, M. P.; Mr. Francis Stephenson, M. P.; and about a dosen of the Irish M. P.'s. Loud cheers were raised as his lordship passed into the building, which was surrounded by bodies of police. Mr. Carson said he proposed to go on with the first summors entered on the book.—In the course of an argument as to whether the Court could entertain the question of whether there was sufficient evidence to convict, apart from the ques-tion of whether there was some evidence, —Mr. O'Donel said—My difficulty was that the only evidence given before me that there had been a meeting held at Ramsgrange was solely the production of the defendant's newspaper, which set a statement that there was a meeting held. I held that the admission or confession I held that the admission or confession by the defendant was not sufficient evi

I held that the admission or confession by the defendant was not sufficient evi-dence, and was not binding upon the defendant until independent evidence was given of the commission of the corpus delecti There was no evidence produced to that effect; but I must bow to the decision of the Court of Exchequer, which decided the evidence produced was evidence of the corpus delecti. I con-fess that I was surprised at that decision, but I must obey it, and I hold that the production of the Nation newspaper is binding upon the detendant that there was a meeting held, and that therefore he did publisn a report of the preceed-ings of such meeting. THE DECISION. There are seven or eight other cases here. The course that both parties appear to think ought to be adopted is that I should now proceed to give judg-ment in the case before me. I, in point of fact, indicated what I conceive that judgment must be—that I am bound to

 abeling and increased and increased of the summous and increased of the summous and provide summary and increase of the summary and in the summary and increase of the summary and became much affected at this point). It is very pantul because of the re-spectability, the years, the reputs-tion, and character of the defendant. I am bound, however, to discharge my duty however painful. (After a long pause during which Mr. O'Donel seemed much moved). Having regard to the serious character of the charge brought against him. I think I cannot do less against him, I think I cannot do less than sentence the defendant to a term than sentence the defendant to a term of imprisonment for two months. In doing so I take care to avoid adding what the Act of Parliament allows me to do-hard labour to the punishment. I not only do not add hard labour, but I most only do not add hard labour, but 1 most gladly avail myself of a provision in the Prisons Act of 1877, section 49, under which in case for sedition, or seditions libel, &o, the person convicted shall be treated as a misdemeanant of the first-class division. The previous portion of the act divided them into divisions, and it is a curious fact that this Act of Parliament should make the pro-Parliament should make the pro-vision in reference to an offence sgainst the law so aerious as that of sedition, or seditious libel, which one would think approaches part to the offence sould think approaches next to the offence of treator seditious libel should be treated as misdemeanants of the first class. Now, under the powers vested in me under that Act, I order and direct that the that Act, I order and direct that the defendant be treated as a prisoner of the first division. When I pronounce that sentence it may be convenient to the Orown to intimate that if they purpose going on with the seven additional cases going on with the seven additional cases against the defendant that in case I against the detendant that in onvict in any should deem it right to convict in any of these cases, the sentences I shall imoose shall be concurrent with that which

And, your worship, though I may be made technically a criminal by the deei-sion of this court and the prosecution that preceded it, I wish, furthermore, to a sy in vindication of myself and my con-f duct, that I consider my mind, and thoughts, and habits are as far apart from orime as those of Mr. Balfour, or those of any of the majority of the British Parlia-ment who passed the Act under which I now stand convicted In conclusion, I shall only say I do not intend to make any appeal from your decision. I have asked my legal advisers and defenders not to enter any appeal, and my conclud-ting words shall simply be these, that for those proceedings and other such proceedings, which make criminals in the eye of the law of men who, as I have said, are far apart from crime in act or intention, that for this atrocity I, for one, desire to declars from the base in this courthouse, that i do not hold the English people in any degree responsible. I believe that when the go of far lisher that they would do so to-day if the opportunity presented is at one i far opportunity presented is at one i far opportunity presented is at one win this good ceuse of of reversing this Act of Parliament they will do so. I believe that they would do so to-day if the opportunity presented itself. And now in this good cause of Ireland, in which I have laboured all my life-the principles of which I have done my best to promulgate and engrave in the hearts of the people of our county-I would be proud and happy to suffer the punishment your worship has inflicted on me, and to suffer it gladly were it ten times greater (spplause).

our dear Mother in heaven, and pray that, though the circumstances of life shall hereafter disband our little company, "We may all meet, no wanderer lost, A Sodality in Heaven."

With profound respect, we are, Mon-signor, your grateful children, THE SODALITY OF THE B V. M. Goderich, December 14th, 1887.

We beg you will commend us often to

CHRISTMAS DAY AT STRATFORD.

The celebration of this great feast in Stratford was of nuusual magnificence. Under the management of the energetic and respected pastor, Rev. Dr. Kilroy, this was to be expected. Masses were celebrated at the usual hours. The col-lection taken up amounted to the very liberal sum of nine hundred dollars. With his well-known generosity, Rev. Dr. Kilroy made a donation of five hundred dollars to the ladies of Loretto. Since their establishment in Stratford this makes

Kilroy made a donation of five hundred dollars to the ladies of Loretto. Since their establishment in Stratford this makes a total of six thousand dollars they have received from the hands of the good father as a free gift. Actions like these speak for themselves. The circumstance will not, however, be deemed surprising by those who are acquainted with the good warm-hearted parish priest of Strat-ford, Mosart's 12th mass was given in mag-nificent style by the choir of the church, under the direction of the accomplished organist, Miss Lucy Allen. For over seven years this lady has given her time and attention as well as rare talents to the praiseworthy work of rendering in a be-coming manner the grand music of the ehurch. She deserves all praise for her earnest and most successful efforts, and the people of Stratford ows her, indeed, a deep debt of gratitude for her valuable services.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION IN INGERSOLL.

 Inc. and to suffer it gladly were it ten times greater (applause).
After some delay, the Lord Mayor was placed in a cab, which was driven at a rapid bace, eccorted by police, to Richmond Prison.
MR. LABOUCHERF, M. P., ON IRISH AFF AIRS.
MR. LABOUCHERF, M. P., ON IRISH AFF AIRS.
Writing in the current number of Truth Mr. Labouchere says:
With regard to the sentence on Mr. Sullivan, I think two months far too much; but I am glad that the magistrate had the good sense and humanity to refuse to pass cumulative sentences, and to order the "criminal," he is a man for whom everybody who has ever come in contact with him entertains the highest possible opinion. He has performed the part of a politician in this rough and-tumble world very creditably, but no one can have the most casual acquaintance with him without perceiving that for the stormy carseer of politics he has no natural vocation. He is by nature a literary man—a poet. If he had been an to ordeus the most casual acquaintance with him without perceiving that for the stormy carseer of politics he has no natural vocation. He is by nature a literary man—a poet. If he had been an to progress made during the year, and The Key, Jos. F. Molphy. F. F. and Key. The Key, Jos. F. Molphy. F. F. and Key. The Key, Jos. F. Molphy. F. F. and Key. The Key, Jos. F. Molphy. F. F. and Key. The Key, Jos. F. Molphy. F. F. and Key. The Key, Jos. F. Molphy. F. F. and Key. The Key, Jos. F. Molphy. F. F. and Key. The Key, Jos. F. Molphy. F. F. and Key. The Key, Jos. F. Molphy. F. F. and Key. G. B. Northgraves, editory of the CATHO-LIC KEOORD, were present. By request, the Key. Father Molphy replied on be-half of the teacher. He thanked the pupils for their handsome gift, and said that Miss Coveny would prize it, not the Key. Father Molphy replied on be-half of the teacher. He thanked the pupils for their handsome gift, and said that Miss Coveny would prize it, not the Key. Father Molphy replied on be-half of the teacher. He thanked the pupils for their handsome gift, and said that Miss Coveny would prize it, not the filleren that they apprediate the self-sao-risce of their devoted and kind teacher. In conclusion, he congratuisted them on the progress made during the year, and which makes "agitators," "firebrands," and "criminals" of men like T. D. Sulli-van is self-condemned.

eee and hear him sgain on the following day. We must not forget to say that the hall bleased by his Lordship just six months ago rang out a joyous welcome in his honor on the occasion of this visit; and again on the morning of the glozious Immaculate Conception of the Bleased Virgin Mary it vibrated with most joyous peal, calling Bishop, Priest and people to the House of God. Right solemnly was the Mass celebrated by the pastor, Rev. Father Keilty, in pre-ence of the Bishop. A very large congre-gation attended, and the church looked very pretty in its adornments of motio

gation attended, and the church looked very preity in its adornments of motto and evergreen. After Mass the priest said that he rightly interpreted the feelings of the people when he assured His Lordship of a cased mills fasible in the parish of Ennimore. His Lordship would always he walcome hat on an eccentre like of a cased mills failths in the parish of Ennismore. His Lordship would always be welcome, but on an occasion like this he was doubly welcome. The people here, as elsewhere, knew the power a Bishop in God's Ohurch possesses, and they knew consequently that an edict promulgated by the Bishop from his Episcopal city would be quite sufficient to accomplish the object in view. But the Bishop, in his humility, was journey-ing from one parish to another, meeting everywhere, it was gratifying to note, with unparalleled success. Father Kellty concluded by saying that although the parish was small its heart was warm, and he would venture to say that, in giving an account of itself to day, it would not lag behind the larger parishes of the Diocese. His Lordship then briefly explained the mature of the appeal he was making in all the parishes, and said that it needed no word of assurance from the Pastor to knew that the good people of Ennismore would ing from one parish to another, meeting everywhere, it was gratifying to note, with unparalleled success. Father Keilty concluded by saying that although the parish was small its heart was warm, and he would venture to say that, in giving an account of itself to day, it would not lag bebind the larger parishes of the Diocese. His Lordship then briefly explained the matter of the sppeal he was making in all the parishes, and esid that it needed no word of assurance from the Pastor to knew that the good people of Ennismore would do their duty. He would now, his Lord-ship said, go around the Church and receive their contribution. Not only did the people of Ennismore give generouly, but like the genuine Catholies they are seemed to realize the honor conferred

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MB HARRINGTON'S ARREST. Then we have the whole country shaking in its shoes at the wonderful exhibition of firmness shown by Lord Salisbury's nephew in catching a Tariar in the person of Mr. Harrington, secretary of the National Lesgue (cheers). It is literally carrying warrants, if not war, into the enemy's camp, and therefore there will be no meeting of the Central Branch on Tuesday next (langhter), everybody will be so find (langhter). But seriously, my friends, we have good cause to rejoice whenever we see a popular leader sent to jail or a constitutional right suppressed by the existing Government. ADVANCING THE CAUSE.

ADVANCING THE CAUSE,

by the existing Government. ADVANCING THE CAUSE. Our cause, like any just cause, is power-fully advanced by persecution. Sacrifice and suffering are the coats of mail against which the wespons of tyranny are ever and always blunted and broken; and the greater the number of men who are thrust into juil for enmity to Castle rule and landlordism, the sconer will be the fall of these systems of oppression and injustice (cheers). If every pro-minent Leaguer is shut up, and every vestige of the League itself suppressed, our country will still remain (loud cheers) and the yearnings for its freedom will spring again, as ever, the inspiration which turns men of the people into leaders, and creates that enthusiasm for liberty which will enable the Irish people leaders, and creates that enthusiasm for liberty which will enable the Irish people to carve their way to National examples tion (obeers). All they can inflict upon us who are carrying on this struggle are indignities similar to those which Mr. W. O'Brien and others are subjected to. Mr. William O'Brien has fought a brave and

We will not, however, pay them back hate for hate, or injury for injury, when we get Home Rule (cheers), any more than we did when we obtained the Disthen we did when we obtailed the Dis-establishment of their Church, though they predicted in 1869, as they do now, that they would be wronged and trampled upon and despoiled by those whom they had so long treated in a sim-ilar way (cheers) LAND-GRABEING.

ilar way (cheers) LAND-GRABEING. This meeting has, I believe, some reference to the spirit of land grabbing, and I wish with your permission to say a few words upon this subject. I intend to appeal to reason rather than to fear in this matter, because it is, in my judz-ment, the best way to show the evils which land-grabbing is responsible for (hear, hear). It is the chief support of landlordism. Without its aid the evic-tor and the rack renter would have been brought to justice generations ago. The miseries and crimes that have been per-petrated by landlordism and land grab-bing for their inspiration and cour-(cheer). It was the weapon with which the exterminators basished our people out of Ireland. It has also helped the landlords to clear the country by driving the pessantry into our cities. The one explanation why we have suc-ceeded in clipping the wings of landlords to some extent is because we have kept down the spirit of land-grabbing (cheers). The coercionists are now striv-ing to revive it. With or without it, their system of robbery must son fall; but with the sid of the land grabber, the land-lord garrison will command higher terms of surrender when the day of final setile-ment arrives. The man who would attempt at this time to go behind his

I now pronounce. Mr. Carson-I intend to go on with at least two more cases. STATEMENT BY THE LORD MAYOR.

The Lord Mayor (who, on rising, was loudly cheered) said—I would ask your permission to make a brief statement. I have but a very few words to sav in reference to this case. In the first place I have to thank you for the very impar-

can, or to leave it alone if ne can't. Perhaps the most outrageous arrest that has yet been made in Ireland is that of Mr. T. Harrington. He is Secre tary of the National League, and an exceedingly able administrator. The Castle hesitates to suppress the League, Castle heairates to suppress the Lasgue, for it would find it difficult to assign a plausible reason for doing so, and it, of course, has no legal right to arrest its secretary. But Mr. Harrington happens to be a part proprietor of the Kerry Sentinel, which is edited by his brother. This newspaper published an account of a metting of the League in a proclaimed district. For this Mr. Harrington has been arrested. It would be equally absurd were every shareholder in the Freeman's Journal arrested, were that journal to publish an account of a Na-tional League meeting.

ADDRESS TO MGR. BRUYERF, V. G.

The following is a copy of the address presented to the Right Rav. Mar. Bruyere by the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin of Goderich on the occasion of his visit to

that town a few weeks since: MONSEIGNOR:-Permit us to say to you this evening, how very much we feel our indebtedness to you for the kind condes-cension which has brought you here to cension which has brought you here to minister to our spiritual wants. You, a venerable prelate of Holy Church, upon whom, in the absence of our reverend Bishop, the weighty administration of the

Bishop, the weighty administration of the diocese rests, coming at the wish of a few simple, young maidens, who, certainly, had no claim to such a distinction, beyond the name they bear, and of which they are unworthy; "Children of Mary!" Truly you have conferred on us a high honor. Balieve me, Monseignor, we shall ever retain a grateful sense of your good-nees, and shall endeavor to regulate our future conduct by the salutary and holy counsels we have been privileged to hear from your lips.

from your lips. Be pleased to accept our humble off.r-ing, together with our warmest thanks.

affection to you, before the close of the school term, which will separate us from you for a time. We, therefore, approach you on this occasion for this purpose. During the two years that you have conducted our school, we have grown up under your kind and fostering care, and we have had the opportunity of appreci-ating the kindness and untiring zeal, and the unit of self scriftee with which you the spirit of self sacrifice with which you have watched over us, guarding us from temptation and evil, and instilling into our minds the principles of religion which will be our safeguard in life, as well as a knowledge of such subjects as will be requisite for our temporal wel-

will be requisite for our temporal wel-fare. Dear teacher : We know very well that at our age we are not able to appreciate as we should the kindness and devotedness with which you have fulfilled your arduous duties, yet we have noticed your amiableness of character and your very great disinterestedness, qualities which have made you very dear to us. In recognition of your services for so many years, and as an expression of our

many years, and as an expression of our gratitude to you, we beg of you to accept the accompanying slight testimonial of affection, and while asking you to preserve it as a memorial of us, we also wish you a happy Christmas now, and a long life of prosperity and felicity. YOUR DEVOTED CHILDREN OF INGERSOLL

CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL,

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December 20th, 1887.

SPIRITUAL RETREAT IN PARK-HILL AND FOREST.

A spiritual retreat was conducted in Parkhill by the Rev. Fathers P. Gorcoran, P. P. Gook of St. Thomas, and McKeon, P. P. of Bothwell, commeucing on Mon-day, Dec. 12th, and ending on Weduceday, 14th inst. Appropriate and devotional sermons were preached by the Rev. gentle-men mentioned. On Thursday, the 15th, a large number of children made their first communion in Forest. They had been for this purpose carefully prepared for several months in the catechism by their pastor, Bev. P. Corcoran, P. P. An appropriate sermon was preached on the occasion by Rev. A. McKson, P. P., Both-well.

NO. 480