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aghts Addressed to Parents and Teachers on the Education of Youth—Consequences which have Besulted from Inattention to the Connection Between the Mind and gody-The Best Minds not Produced by garly Montal Culture.

[8x W. McK.]

the Editor of the Post and TRUE Wit-

Sig, -In my first instalment of this subject, bare pointed out, among other things, the inthe minds of children of tender years. In atinuing, I beseach parents, therefore, to minuing, they attempt to make prodigies of own children. Though they may not or them by the measures they adopt t of this purpose, yet they will surely enfeeble bodies, and greatly disposs them to nervous tions. Early mental excitement will serve to bring forth beautiful but premature erd, which are destined to wither away, thout producing fruit.
Let parents not lament because their children

not exhibit u common powers of mind in y life, or because, compared with some other ary nie, or occause, compared with some other fildren, they are deficient in knowledge de-ired from books. Let them rather rejoice if heir children reach the age of six or seven with all formed hodies, good health, and no vicious rell formed hodies, good neaten, and no vicious and encies, though they be at the same time gorant of every letter of the alphabet. If they are in this condition, it is not to be inferred that their minds are inferior to those of children who have been constantly instructed. It is great mistake to suppose that children the condition is knowledge while anguard in value. quire no knowledge while engaged in volunry play and amusements.

They thus do acquire knowledge as important is ever acquired at school, and acquire it with equal rapidity. Many think that the hild who has spent the day in constructing his little dam and his mill in the brook or the iterate that runs in the gutter or in traing his ream that runs in the gutter, or in rea ing his louve of mud or of snow, or in making himself seed or a carb, has been but idle and deserves seed or a cart, has been but idle and deserves because for a waste of his time and a failing to learn anything. But this is a great error of indgment; for, while he has thus followed the dictates of nature, both his mind and body have been active, and thereby improved. To him mything which he sees and hears, and feels, in new, and nature teaches him to examine the causes of his various emsations, and the phenomena which he witnesses. For him the Book of Nature is the sees. For him the Book of Nature is the sees. For him the Book of Nature is the mong the wonders of creation, he will gather instruction by the eye, the ear, and by all his senses.

He is for awhile just as ignorant that stones are hard, that snow will mult, that ice is cold, that a fall from a tree will hurt him, and a that a fall from a tree will hurt him, and a thousand other common facts, as he is of a "parallelogram," or "perimeter," or the "diameter of the sun," or the "pericarpium of flower," or of many other similar things, which some think important for infants to know. (See Infant School Manual.) If his time is constantly occupied in learning these things, he will grow up ignorant of many common truths, and fail in the best of learning—Common Sense.

best of learning—Common Sense.

The child, when left to himself, manifests. The child, when left to himself, manifests, strange to eay, a true philosophical spirit of inquiry. The story related of the celebra'ed Schiller, who, when a boy, was found in a tree, during a thunderstorm, trying to find where the thunder and lightning came from, is an instance of the natural tendency of every child to self-education. This tendency it is highly important to encourage, for it involves the cultivation of that spirit of inquiry, "which is far more valuable than limited acquirements in knowledge; a spirit which teaches us to dismore valuable that his taches us to dis-knowledge; a spirit which teaches us to dis-tinguish what is just in itself from what is merely accredited by illustrious names; to adopt a truth which no one has sanctioned, and to reject an error of which all approve with the same calmess as if no judgment was opposed to our own" (See Brown's Philosophy). But this spirit will never be acquired when the child is taught from his infancy to depend upon others for all he knows, to learn all he does learn as a task, and not from a desire of ascertaining the truth

and not from a desire of ascertaining the truth and gratifying his curiosity. Let the parent not, therefore, regret that his child has passed his early hours out of school; for in all probability the knowledge he has gainfor in all probability the knowledge he has gained while running and exercising in the open air at play is more valuable than any he would have gained at school. At all events, he has gained what is far, very far more valuable than any mental acquirements which a child may make, viz., a sound body, well-developed organs, senses that have all here perfected by exercise, and stamina have all been perfected by exercise, and stamina which will enable him in futurel ife to study or

labor with energy and without injury.

The remarks which I have made relative to the danger of too early exercising and developing the minds of children are beyond the canon of criticism; they are not made without some knowledge of the education of children in this

and other countries.

That children do have their mental powers prematurely tasked, is a fact which I know more from personal observation; than my own actual experience. I have seen a course like the following pursued in Glasgow, Scotland, and I know that it was approved of by many excellent persons I met there. Children of both larges are required or induced, to commit to excellent persons i met their services are required, or induced, to commit to memory at home many verses, texts of Scripture, stories, &c., before they are four years of age. They are instructed at school during three years in reading, geography, astronomy, history, anthmatic, geometry, chemistry, botany, natural history. &c., &c. They also commit to memory while at school many hymns, portions of the Scriptures, estechims, &c. During the same period they attend every Sunday a Sabbath school and there recite long lessons; some are required to attend kirk service twice sach Sunday and to give some account of the semon. "An excellent plan for giving children a disgust for religion." "I was educated," says a gentleman, "in the house of a dergyman, and so extremely atrict was the observance of the Sabbath—so severe the tasks desexes are required, or induced, to commit to ance of the Sabbath—so severe the tasks de-manded from us all, in the shape of attending or the sermons, learning hymns by heart, to say nothing of the long morning and evening prayers and rigid confinement to the house, that the Sabbath, instead of being welcomed as a day of rest and blessedness, was regarded as one of dreadful penance and mortification.

Of all days in the week it was the most unwelcome listening to sermons, the most monotoning of hymns, the severest penalties. No better plan for render.

Interior last listed to the faithful of his diocess urging upon them the faithful of his dio

ing religion odious could be devised, and I fear that some of those who went through this severe purgatorical process in boyhood may trace their present apathy in matters of religion to it aione." Comment is matters of religion to it alone." Comment is here unnecessary. In addition to these labors, many children have numerous books, journals,

or magazines to read,—all designed for youth. or magazines to read,—all designed for yeath.

The foregoing account fails to describe the amount of mental labor required of many children in several countries by intelligent and respectable teachers and families.

The injurious and sometimes fatal-effects of such treatment have been already mentioned.
But I cannot for bear again stating that I have

But I cannot forbear again stating that I have seen saveral children, who were supposed to have almost miraculous mental powers, experiencing these effects and sinking under them. Some of them died early, when but six or eight years of age, but manifested, but he last, a maturity of understanding which only increased the ageny of separation. Their minds, like some of the fairest flowers, were "no sooner blown than blasted." Others have grown up to manhood, but with feeble bodies and a disordered nervous system, which suband a disordered nervous system, which subjected them to "hypochondriasis, dyspepsia, and all the protean forms of pervous dise Their minds in some cases remained active, but heir earthly tenaments were frail indeed "O hers of the class of early prodigies, and I believe the most numerous portion, exhibit in manhood but small mental powers, and are the mere passive costruments of those who in early life were accounted far their inferiors." Of this fact I am assured, not only by the authority of books and my own personal knowledge, but by the testimony of several celebrated teachers. "There is another cause why duxes at school generally turn out dunces in the property of the propert after life. A boy will top his class if he pos-sesses a good verbal memory. This gives good

sche arship, and is often possessed by persons of otherwise very ordinary intellect."

The history of the most distinguished men will, I believe, lead us to the conclusion that early mental culture is not necessary in order to produce the highest powers of the mind. There is scarcely an instance of a great man, one who has accomplished great results, and has obtained the gratitude of mankind, who in early life reneived an education in reference to the wonder-ful labors which he afterwards performed. The greatest philosophers, warriors and poets, those men who have stamped their own characters upon the age in which they lived, or who, as Cousin says, have been the "true representatives of the spirit and ideas of their time," have received no better education, when young, that their susceints who were never known havand their associates who were never known beyond their own neighborhood. In general, their education was but small in early life. SELF-EDUCATION, in after life, made them great, so far as education had any effect. For their elevation they were indebted to no HOT HOUSE CULTURE, but, like the towering oak, they grew up amid the storm and the tempest raging around. Parents, nurses, and early acquaintances, to be sure, relate many anecdotes of the childhood of distinguished men, and they are published se credited. But when the truth is known, it is ascertained that many—like Sir Isaac Newton, who, according to his own statement, was "inwhite according to his want a shirt, who is attentive to study, and ranked very low in the school until the age of twelve;" or like Napoleon, who is described by those who knew him intimately when a child as "having good health, and in other respects was like other boys"—do not owe their greatness to an early mental application or discipline. (See memoirs of the Duchess of Abrantes.) This lady says, "My uncles have a thousand times assured means that Year loss in his beyond had none of that that Nan leas in his boyhood had no singularity of character attributed to him."
On the contrary, it often appears that those who are kept from school by ill health or some other cause in early life, and left to f llow their own inclination as respects study, manifest in after life powers of mind which make them the admiration of the world. No doubt many contest my argument; to those inclined to dis-pute my statement, I will oppose to them such names as Shakespeare, Molière, Gibbon, T. Scott, Niebuhr, W. Scott, R. B. Sheridan, Goldsmith, Byron, Franklin, Rittenhouse, R. Sherman, Prof. Lee, Gifford, Herder, Davy, Adam Clark and a host of others too numerous to mention. R. B. Sheridan was sent out of school as an "incorrigible dunce." Adam Clark was a very unpromising child and learned but little before he was circut or ten each of which translated in modern English years old. But at this age he was "uncommonly hardy," and possessed bodily strength superior to most children. He was considered a "grievous dunce," and was seldom praised by his father but for "his ability to roll large stones;" an ability, [however, which I conceive a parent should be prouder to have his son possess, previous to the age of seven or eight, than that which would enable him to recite all that is continued in the mannels magnifus and body

MIXED MARRIAGES.

tained in the manuals, magazines and books for infants that have ever been published.

Montreal, Nov. 22, 1887.

The Church has never failed to caution her children against the evils, temporal and spiritual, children against the evils, temporal and spiritual, that result from mixed marriages; and she emphasizes this most particularly by witholding her blessings from them, though they may be tolerated in the hope of securing the greater good. It not unfrequently happens that instead of the conversion of the Protestant, there results the apostacy of the Catholic party, either through actual denial of the faith, or by a falling off from the practice of religion. An falling off from the practice of religion. falling off from the practice of religion. An instance of the unhappiness that oftentimes attends such unions has recently come to our notice, in the case of a greatly afflicted family. The father, a Protestant, died of heart disease, leaving a widow, who, for some months before, broke her arm; two sons—one, and twenty-four years, an idea, the other arm. months before, broke her arm; two some—one, aged twenty-four years, an idiot; the other an epileptic; and four daughters—the oldest with heart disease; the second in a stupor since her father's death; the third lying helpless for father's death; this third lying neipless for fifteen years, unable to walk, task, see, or hear; and the youngest about thirteen years old. The mother, born a Catholic, had, shortly after her marriage, abandoned her faith and attended the marriage, abandoned her faith and attended the services of the sect to which her husband belonged. Some years ago she returned to the practice of her faith, to her husband's intense displeasure, and succeeded in bringing all the children, so far as was possible in their peculiar condition, to the blessings and privileges of the Oburch. But with them it had to be done secretly and with great caution. Now that fear is gone, but the blow is very heavy. is g:ne, but the blow is very heavy.

His Lordship Bishop Laffeche, of Three Rivers, has just issued a pastoral letter to the faithful of his diocese urging upon them the necessity of paying their annual tithes to their

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THE CANADIANS OF CORNWALL CELEBRATE THE FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The eighth of last September, the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, blessed the corner-stone of the new French Church in East Cornwall. His Lordship had urged that the solemn ceremony should be performed on that day for this special reason He intimated, being the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, he wished to dedicate the new church on that festival; hence to have it bear the mystical name of the august Queen of Heaven. Every day since, under tne surveillance of so wise and interested a guide, the work on the church progressed and developed to the entire satisfaction of priest and people. But now the inolemency of the season impedes its further advancement and compels the contractor to prepare and cover over the foundations sary to resort to it. In an interview pubagainst the piercing blasts of winter. His lished the day after I entered Cork prison I Lordship suggested to Rev. Father Kelly, who is in charge, that he build the vestry, where Mass could be said every morning, Vespers and benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament be given every Sunday and Holyday. The Bishop's desires have been fulfilled; the large and beautiful vestry was completed on the sixth of the present month. Immediately priest and people, working in full harmony, prepared to open to Divine worship the newly built home for God, on that grand feast of the Immaculate Conception, by the celebration of the Holy Mysteries. This glorious feast of Mary Immaculate, at each recurring year, brings joy and happiness to every Christian child of the true Church throughout the Catholic world. But we venture to assert that nowhere did this glorious recurrence elicit more consolation and founded hope than in the parish of the Nativity on Thursday last.

From carly morn numbers might be seen around the chapel impatiently awaiting the hour when they would assist at the first Mass to be celebrated in the parish. As 9 struck upon the clock, the organ began to peal forth its notes, announcing the moment of good tidings. High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. J. J. Kelly, at the end of which a selemn Te Deum was chanted in thanksgiving to Almighty God for the favors obsained for the new parish. Mrs. L. Charlehois presided at the organ. At the Offertory Mr. and Mrs. Charlebois rendered the Ave Maria, by Lambillotte. Mr. J. Sauve, leader of the choir, did his part in a laudable

menner. Vespers were given at half-past 2 pm. At 7.30 solemn benediction took place, at which an overflowing congregation assisted. The altar was beautifully decorated, which was much admired by the parishioners as they assisted at the first benediction in their infant parish.

Large amounts were generously donated at each office towards the new Temple of God, The parisbloners are now convinced that soon they will have a church wherein they can honor God in numbers.

PARISHIONER.

HE MARYS OF HISTORY. SONG.

What other name has ever evoked such world-wide affection and devotion as the name of Mary? What poems or songs have touched more human hearts than those beautiful tributes of Burns to his Highland Mary? What name has been so habitually given, in connection with others, to the scions of royal houses as that of Mary under its Latin or French form? Indeed it may be safely asserted, that no name has ever been borne by so many human beings as that of Mary, under its different national terminations; and as we shall show, there are over

years old. But at this age he was "uncommonly hardy," and possessed bodily strength superior As the earliest in time, we find the Hebrew name of Miriam—then the Greek Maria. which the Italians, Spanish and others have followed, and which the French altered to Marie. The Scotch make it Marion, and others vary still more widely, or rather the English varies from the originals, for the

spelling Mary is the most modern of all. The name of Miriam was really that which was given to the mother of Christ. In her lifetime she was never called Mary, and the Greek writers first changed the Hebrew name into Maria. This name of Miriam had been common in the Jewish nation ever since the time of Miriam, the sister of Moses and Aaron, was so called; but after the return of the children of Israel from their long captivity in Babylon, the name was frequently changed into Mariam or Mariamne, which latter was the name of the beautiful young wife of Harod the Great.

" Is thy name Mary, maiden fair? Such should, methinks, its music be; The sweetest names that mortals bear, were best besitting thee." -O. W. Holmes.

A New CATHOLIO PARISH -A pastoral letter from His Grace Archbishop Fabre was read, Sunday, in the churches of the Sacred-Heart, Sunday, in the churches of the Sacred-Heart, St. Jean-Baptiste, Church of the Nativity (Hochelaga), St. Enfant Jesus and Church of the Immaculate Conception, to the effect that His Grace, after serious deliberation, had come to the conclusion that it was absolutely necessary in the interest of the Catholics of those localities to establish a new parish which would be known as the parish of St. Gregoire le Thaumaturge, the parish church to be that of the Immaculate Conception on Rachel street, which is under the direction of the reverend Jesuit fathers. Jesuit fathers.

THE LACHINE ST. JOSEPH'S SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the Lachine St. Joseph Society was held on Saturday night, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Branches Bustache Pilon; 1st vice-

WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

A Letter From Him to The Freeman's Journal.

William O'Brien has managed to send the tollowing letter out of the Tullamore jail to the editor of the Freeman's Journal.

" DEAR SIR: The substance of Mr. Balfour's letter has been communicated to me. I must at any hazard aratter it. Mr. Balfour states that I pleaded weak action of the heart and delicacy of the lungs as an excuse for not being forced to criminal's garb. I did not suppose it possible for human malice to suggest so cruel a falsehood at the expense of a man in my position, much less for an honorable adverdeclared that I was never in my life in such good health. If there is weakness of my heart's action I am not to this hour aware of it. I never declared it; I scarcely even suspected it until I heard of Mr. Balfour's letter, During the prolonged examination made on me by Dr. MacCabe, and again on Saturday last by another gentleman (name not given) **General** behalf of the Prison Board, not the smallest reference WAR made to my heart either on the doctor's part or on mine. In answer to queries put to me, truth obliged me to mention that my left long was dangerously affected some years ago, but I stated to everybody who eximined me that for nearly two years no serious cough or cold has lodged in it, and that it gives me no inconvenience at present. So far from pleading any delicacy of mine in mitigation of prison rigors, whenever I was compelled to refer at all to a topic to me most distasteful in my connections with doctors, officials and visiting justices. I exaggerated if at all in the direction of representing my health better than it really wan. it really wan.

if Mr. Balfour is acting on the belief that my state of health is such as to render the appli-cation of brute force dangerous, the course he has actually pursued has not much to recommend it on the score of superior humanity. First, for six days after my committal I was subjected to constant threat of force. Secondly, I was put on bread and water diet, the proper punishment for my refusal to wear criminal's clothes and one against which I never for a moment muranged. Thirdly, when that was found fruitless I was led to believe that the point would not be further insisted upon, and under cover of the false security thus created in my mind my clothes were stolen. Fourthly, since I supplied myself with a new suit of clothes I have been subjected to a succession of night alarms and espionage so that I am not able to change my clothes by night or day, and every time my back is turned I am famous personal outrage, accompanied, as it would have to be, by violence. Even up to this moment, seven days after the publication of Mr. Balfour's letter, not the remotest official intimation has been given to me which would relieve the incessant strain of waiting

for the threatened violent attack. This course of treatment has now been continued over a month. If Mr. Balfour can reconcile it with his consideration of the weak action of my heart it is not easy to see why his medical advisers need dissuade him from the more merciful expedient of shorter if sharper physical brutality. His letter, besides, inflicts a deeper wrong upon him than any he could visit me with in prison. It amounts to a charge that while affecting to struggle for a great principle on the broad ground of human right I have been all the time secretly pleading indulgences by parading if not actually feigning physical delicacy. Circumstanced as I at present am, there are not many means left to me of protecting my honor against so toul and dishonoring an imputation. I feel compelled to adopt the only means of vindication open to me. The first is the application of this letter if it he posis the publication of this letter if it be possible to convey it to the outer world. Next, unless and until Mr. Balfour withdraws his loathsome imputation in as public a manner as he has uttered it, I will hold no further communication respecting my health with any medical officer under the control of Dublin Castle. Finally, the prison doctor has thought it fit to order certain alterations in the ordinary prison dietary in my favor. He did so not only without any pleading of mine, such as Mr. Balfour generously suggests, but against my wish and against my protest. As I find I cannot continue to accept these relaxations without in-curring intolerable calumny I will accept them no longer. I have returned to the fare of the vilest of the other criminals with whom Mr. Balfour seems to discover such glee in huddling my comrades and myself. stances of almost incredible difficulty. I am

"These lines are scribbled under circumdenied the use of pencil or paper. This apartment is subject night and day to the rigilance of a system of espionage unrivaled outside Russian dominions. Even if this letter should succeed in running the gauntlet, the fact of its being sent out of the prison at all may involve serious consequences to others as well as myself. I must leave honorable men to judge of the chivalry which could induige in false and heartless insinuations against a man whom Mr. Balfour holds in his power under conditions such as these.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM O'BRIEN. Tuliamore Jail.

WOMAN'S TRUE SPHERE.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher had an excellent article on "Woman's True Sphere" in last Sunday's Star. Her presentation of the case is strong, forcible and unanswerable. She points out clearly that the proper place for woman is the home circle, and the arguments she brings forward are real and conclusive.

The article was prompted by a person asking her "Is not woman man's equal in all things, and his superior in many?" After a few introductory remarks she answers:

We think it a foolish inquiry. There is no We think it a foolish inquiry. There is no ground for any comparison as we look at it. They are in all respects so dissimilar that sand can be made with justice. To talk about equality or superiority seems the sheerest non-sense. One may as well compare the merits of the eye with those of the ear. We should be imperfect if either were wanted or destroyed, and can be in the compared to the compar yet each has its own distinct functions and peculiarities, of a nature that makes any attempt to compare them absurd. Who thinks of inquiring if they are of equal value, or which is of the most importance?

So between man and woman : each have their own distinct duties to look after and perform, yet of a character that makes one necessary and helpful to the other. While each can better perform duties that belong to and which are a part of their own nature, yet both can work far better if they work in unison. There is one chance for comparison, and that is when one attempts to undertake the work belonging to the other. It may be accomplished, but will be of inferior value. There are many things that a man can do, and do fairly well, that really belong to woman's sphere, and she would have performed the work more perfectly. A man can cook, wash, iron and sew, but he will never do such work as easily, cleanly and defily as a woman would have done, because he has stepped out of his place.

A woman can split wood, plow and plant a own distinct duties to look after and perform,

A woman can split wood, plow and plant a field, mow, reap, etc.; but the strongest woman will never be an expert or do the work as per-fectly as a man could, because she is not natuit really was.

"I will not venture to suggest the full ground of Mr. Balfour's hesitation to proceed to tear my clothes off me by violent assautt and leave me naked in a cell for the remainder of my term. I must, however, point out that the many more instances of the ridicular of my term. I must, however, point out that the many more instances of the ridicular many more many many more many many more many more many many more many many many many more many more many many more many more many many more many mor

lousness of comparison and arguments against the claims of some "short haired women" who aspire to wear trousers. We here give another extract from her bound article. She says: Those who would we gh and measure the two

who would draw comparisons as to which has the greatest power or influence, make an unjust, disagreeable riece of work of it.

To talk of equality or superiority is great foolishness. Each, though totally unlike, needs the other and others.

the other; and although in different positions they stand in honor and excellence, if faithful they stand in honor and excellence, if faithful in the performance of their appointed duties, one as high as the other. As a whole they are perfect. To man belongs the strength physically and usuall mentally; to woman, an equal power springing from all gentle graces, kindly deeds, unselfish labor, and the pure and holy qualities that help to make home the entrance to heaven. For a woman to slight these sweeter, purer virtues through ambitious reaching after the stronger but coarser power given to man, is to scorn and throw away her birthright.

The only rivalry of comparison that is not harmful should be in the endeavor to do the

harmful should be in the endeavor to do the greatest good. She then gives some valuable advice to women -wives especially, which, if followed, we are sure would be of inestimable benefit to many households. She concludes by raying:
"Act well your part; there all the honor

lies" for man or woman. We don't think there are many women in the land that would want to be tried before a jury composed of their sisters. If the accused were innocent we believe they would have genuine reason to fear the verdict, and if guilty they would be sure to be dealt with far more severely than if tried by level headed beings of the

sterner sex.

It is regarded as possible that the Tory appeal against Mr. Sexton's assumption of the lord mayoralty of Dublin on the second of January, on the ground that he had not the necessary franchise qualification, may succeed. In that case probably Mr. Sullivan would be elected for a third time, and the whole municipality would proceed to Tuliamore and make an attempt to invest him in prison with his regalia. Something of the sort is likely to be done in any case, on the ground that he must in person relinquish the insignia of his office, and the complications arising are expected to be many and curious,

Callen and Harkins, the suspected dynamiters, were up for examination in the Bow Street Court yesterday. The evidence proved that drafts on New York were paid in London in favor of Melville amounting to £535. Part of them were cashed at the Bank of England. Notes were afterwards cashed signed by Cohen and Callen. Mr. Majendie, inspector of explosives, declared that the dynamite found in Callen's lodgings was of American make. Others testified that Melville, Harkins and Cohen were associates. The prisoners were remanded.

A GARDEN OF ROSES. Stories and Sketches By Maurice Francis Egan, Boston Thomas B. Noonan & Co.

This beautifully bound and printed volume is part of "The Hearth and Home Library." It contains a number of gracefully written and interesting stories and sketches, and would make a very acceptable holiday gift to young people, for whom pure and simple literature should be carefully selected. Catholic parents have in publications like these by a recognized firm the opportunity not possessed a tew years ago of supplying their families with wholesome reading fully up to the highest literary standard of the day.

Mesars. P. B. Comeau, A. P. Blanchet, Elic Senecal, C. C. Paradis, Cyrille Labelle, Leon Leduc, J. C. Wurtete, F. Bertrand and L. T. Trempe have been elected directors of the new Sorel boot and shoe factory. At a subsequent meeting held yesterday Mr. Elic Senecal was elected president, C. Paradis, vice-president, and M. Desy, secretary.

A NOVEL LECTURE

A Chicagoan on the Shamrock-He Abuses the Catholic Clergy for Not Approving of the Henry George Theory.

According to an announcement made in the columns of the various city dailies, Mr. Maloney, of Chicago, toed the mark at the Weber [Hall Sunday afternoon and held forth before a very small but apparently attentive audience on his favorite subject, "How St. Patrick used the shamrock in in-

troducing Christianity into Ireland."

When the meeting opened there were about twenty-five persons present, the chair being occupied by Mr. J. Murphy, a well known merchant, who, in a few words, introduced the lecturer. Mr. Maloney, on coming forward, was re-

ceived with applause. He said the subject he had chosen was one which was dear to all Irishmen, and all true friends of the old land would no doubt listen to him with patience. During his description of affairs from the time of the great apostle of Ireland up to the present he was deservedly well received, but when his reference to the conflict, now waging between the adherents of the Catholic church and the followers of the George Mo-Glynn theory, was made, the audience could stand it no longer, and many of the already small number left the hall, while the remainder awaited further developments. The more the speaker handled the subject, the more warmly he seemed to feel, and lost no time in making the fact known to his hearers. In the beginning he referred to the Catholic clergy who had denounced George McGlynn and others as enemies of freedom and supporters of tyrannical government in every form. He thought that the powers and prerogatives of elergymen of all denominations should be circumscribed in order to keep them within bounds. He said he was sorry that the adherence of a certain class for their clergy had gone so iar as to amount to nothing more than idolatry, which was a sad com-mentary on the state of affairs in this nineteenth century.

The lecturer was proceeding further with the abuse of the clergy when he was invited by the audience, now numbering only ten. to desist, and postpone his oratory for a future occasion, but he seemed unwilling to do so, and it was only after be had been advised in a friendly manner that he brought his tirade of abuse to a close. The audience then solemnly departed, thoroughly disgusted with the manner in which they had been imposed upon, and promising the speaker a warm reception should he again attempt to obtain an audience by felse pretences.

FERRY FIRED ON.

DARING ATTEMPT TO KILL THE GREAT FRENCH POLITICIAN.

PARIS, Dec. 10 .- Shortly before 3 o clock this afternoon a man appeared in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies and asked to see both M. Ferry and M. Gobiet. The latter did not respond to the request, but M. Ferry did, and on his appearance the stranger drew a revolver and fired three times at him. He was at once arrested, but not before the bystanders had attempted to lynch him, an operation which was prevented with difficulty. H, Ferry's wounds were slight and he was enabled to walk to an hospital, where he was treated. Two of the bullets struck him, one passing round the onest, slightly penetrating the flesh, and the other striking on the right side near the lowest ribs, and causing a contusion. After his injuries had been attended to M. Ferry returned to home on foot, where a medical bulletin appounces his condition as satisfactory. The would-be murderer is about 20 years old. He states that he is one of a band of twenty revolutionists who draw lots and it fell to him to commit the first crime. He declares that he was sworn to kill Ferry. When he made the attack on M. Ferry he was accompanied by an accomplice who was to have shot M. Gobiet, but who "funked," giving as his reason that his revolver dropped on the floor. When Autor-tin was searched by the police a paper was found on him, which indicated that he and his confederates had drawn lots yesterday to decide who should be the shooter. The paper ends, "death to intriguers. Our path is marked to form an intelligent, disinterested and patriotic ministry. So be it." Aubertin is the author of various pamphlets and the inventor of several machines, the ailure of which has reduced him to deep poverty, embittered his life and brought on occasional attacks of insanity of mind. Radical organs declare that the man is a crank. A political assassination is held to be inexcusable by Radicals. The Journal des Debats and the Republique Française charge that "Demagogue press" with inciting Aubertin, and they demand a new press law to modify the act of 1881. Aubertin to reveal the name of his accomplices on Tuesday, if the gang does not attempt to as-sassinate some of the members of the Rouvier cabinet before that day.

At the recent Newry Quarter Sessions a person from the Orange village of Hilltown, in the county Down, applied for a new spirit license. The County Court Judge esked the police whether they opposed, and they said not. The judge then asked what was the population of Hilltown? The police replied that it was 168 according to the last census. "How many public houses are in Hilltown?" asked the ludge. "Ten, your honor, and one spirit grocer," replied the local sergeant. "Therefore," said the judge, "there is a public house to every fifteen of the population." The absurdity of the situation caused even the Orange magistrates to burst into locaterous laughter. But did they refuse the new license? Not at all. They granted it at once, thus giving eleven all. They granted it at once, thus giving eleven public houses and one spirit grocer's establishment to the 168 Orangemen, women and chilldren of Hilltown.

Rev. Father P. Fishet, C.S.C., has been made a sub-deacon by His Grace Archbish p Fabre.

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