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## EDUCATION.

gauence of Early Mental Cultivation Upon Health.

[By W. McK.1

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,-The influence which the exercise of the Sir,—Ine innuence which the exercise of the intellectual faculties has upon the health, growth and proper development of the body, is a subject of interesting inquiry to every rational

The peculiarly intellectual character of the present age, the high mental excitement which pervades all classes of society, and of which the child partakes in its very which the child partakes in its very infancy, render it more important now than has ever been before for men to possess correct views on this subject. In this country and the United States, where the governments and in stitutious are of the most liberal character; where the highest honors and distinctions are putinto one common market and made the rewards of personal merit, men are constantly stimulated to mental industry. The accidental circumstances of fortune, parentage, or the favor of the great, have here but little control (always bearing in mind that corrupt influences have no foothold); the power to gain high and nave to total a station is to be derived from know-ledge; and nobility and dignity of char-acter belong to those who possess enlarged and ultivated minds

Hence we find that by all classes of the community the culture of the mind is considered as the first and most important pursuit, especially for those in early life. The parent whose own education was deficient soon perceives its value education was dencient soon perceives its Value in the influence and power with which it rewards those around him who do possess it, and is willing to make great exertions to enable his children to acquire that knowledge which it was his misfortune not to have obtained. Though he has never expected for himself any other sta-tion in society than that of a daily laborer in the field or the workshop, yet he aims to prepare his son for a different fortune, and aspires to place him among the most distinguished of the earned, or among the rulers of his country. Conscious that without education such an eleva tion cannot be attained, he becomes earnestly desirons of the mental improvement of his desirous of this intertal infancy with intense unxiety, endeavoring to call forth and strengthen t an early period those powers of the mind which will enable him in future years to sway and delight mankind.

This prevalent eagerness for intellectual im provement, leads to a constant search after new and sure methods, by which the education of children may be promoted. Hence, we so frequently hear novel plans proposed for the earlier and more rapid development of the infant mind, and see machines invented for accelerating the and see miscinnes in the acquisition of what is called "useful knowledge." Book stores are filled with innumerable works of instruction for children, and parents anxiously resort to every method which will enable their offspring to become prodigies in mental andowments, while in every other respect they remain weak and deli-

when such feelings and opinions prevail extensively respecting the importance of cultivating the mental powers of young children, it would not be surprising if, to accomplish that which is thought to be so desirable an object, some injudicious, if not dangerous, methods the adopted It recommends importantly the adopted of the recommendation. cate infants. should be adopted. It becomes impor-tant, therefore, to examine occasionally and see whether parents and teachers, in their great eagerness to produce good results, are not sometimes too regardless of the injury which some of the methods employed must pro-

Many physicians of great experience are o Many physicians of green experience are the opinion that efforts to develop the minds of young children are very frequently injurious; and from instances of uisease which ihey have witnessed in children they are forced to believe that the danger is indeed great, and that very often, in attempting to call forth and cultivate the intellectual faculties of children before they are five, or six, or seven years of age, serious and lasting injury has been done both to the body and the mind. Dr. Spurzheim, Dr. Brigham, Mr. Combe, Dr. Combe, and other able writers on the physiology and pathology of the brain, have brought their talents to bear with powerful and benefi-cial effect upon the very point under consideration. The danger arises from parents and teachers forgetting or disregarding or being ignorant (at fully 99 per cent. of them are) of this important fact, that, although the mind is immaterial and indestructible, it is yet allied to a material body, upon the healthy state of which the intellect is dependent for vigor and

Of the nature or essence of mind we are ignorant. We believe it is distinct from matter. We do not know, however, that it maniter. We do not know, however, that it mani-lests itself solely by the aid of material organs, and that a well formed and healthy condition of these organs is as essential to correct a powerful mental action as well-developed and healthy lungs are for the performance of free and perfect respiration, or a sound state of the consequence of this intimate connection between the mind and body, we cannot doubt that men tal labor calls into action some organ, and that if continued for a great length of time, it will fatigue and may injure this organ and unfit it for its accustomed duties, just as too much excitement of the heart or stomach will injure these organs and derange the circulation and

If these observations are true, (and they are. I think, can be abundantly proven,) every person will perceive that in cultivating the mental powers of children, we should be less anxious to ascertain how rapidly and to how great an extent they may be developed; than how much the delicate organs, or organs by which the mind acts may be excited without injury to the body

Wery different views, I am aware, respecting the education of culdren prevail in this country. In many schools the importance of a sound body and a well developed organization to the production of correct and long-continued mental action has been overworked, and both parents and teachers have chiefly labored to discover the quickest methods of developing the minds of children without once thinking that mental labor itself could injure any part of the bodily system.

It is to be hoped that these remarks may serve to awaken some attention to the study of human Anatomy and Physiology, on which all plans of education ought to be founded. The general neglect of these sciences,—the profound ignor-ace of most of our public school teachers of these sciences, is one of the most extraordinary

mechanism of the sceam-engine, is considered disgraceful by men who live and die totally ignorant of the far more curious and wonderfulmechanism which their own bodies present.

I do not intend to enter into a discussion on this important question, but merely point out to teachers "the necessity of studying and giv-ing more attention to the health and growth of the body and less to the cultivation of the mind, especially in early life, than is now given; to teach that man, at every period of his exist-ence, should be considered both as a spiritual and material being; as influenced both both by physical and moral causes, and that, therefore, all plans for his improvement should be formed, not from a partial view of his nature, but trom a knowledge of his moral, intellectual and phy-

sical powers, and of their development."

The importance of physical education, or the perfect development of the organs of the body, appears in medern times to be nearly forgotten. This forge fulness is no doubt due to two causes: First, the ignorance of teachers in the mechanism of the human body, and Second, the discoveries, inventions and improvements in the mechanical arts, which have rendered the em-ployment of the physical strength of man less necessary than it was in past ages, and produced a general conviction that "knowledge alone is a general conviction that "knowledge alone is power." A case in point. The invention of gunpowder, in particular, has contributed very greatly to this neglect of physical education. So little regard, however, is now paid to this subject, that the connection between the mind and body is by many entirely overlooked, and the necessity of well-developed organs for the manifestation of good mental powers seems to be generally unknown. But, as exclaimed the eloquent Dupaty on seeing the magnificent Anatomical Museum at Florence, "Philosophy has been wrong not to descend more deeply into physical man; there

it is that the moral man lies concealed. But, in commencing the inquiry as to the in fluence which the cultivation of the mind has upon the health of the body, it will be necessary first to ascertain what part or organ of the human system is called into action by mental labor, and then to trace the effect which this labor has upon that part of the system, and upon other organs of the budy at different periods of life.

Montreal, Dec. 22, 1887.

AWFUL HERETICAL DECEPTION! To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WIT-NESS:

Sir,-While preaching His gospel to the Jews, Jesus, seeing how comparatively small was the number who were willing to follow Him, said: "Many are called—that is, all the Jews were ca'led—but few are chosen." Again He said:
"My sheep know me, etc." meaning the above chosen Jews. When He added: "Other sheep I have, &c.," He referred to the Gentiles, ing the right way they have gone astray, having followed the way of Balaam of Bosor, who loved the wages of iniquity:" that is those who. knowingly and wilfully, have severed themselves from the true Church, are to be acknowledged as those "other sheep"? Again, heretics rest themselves as secure on our Lord's prayer for His church. "That they may be all one," but within the pale of the true Church they are all one, "one faith, one Laptism." "one faith, one Laptism." "one is the immigration agents of this department do not authorize them to grant material assistance to immigrants arriving or to furnish their transport to their several destinations throughout the country. The rules at present in force are more restrictive than those which formerly prevailed, the object being not to encourage the immigration agents of this department from their transport to their several destinations throughout the country. The rules at present in force are more restrictive than those which formerly prevailed, the object being not to encourage the immigration agents of this department from their transport to their several destinations throughout the country. The rules at present in force are more restrictive than those which formerly prevailed, the object being not to encourage the immigration agents of this department from the rules as secured assistance to immigrants arriving or to furnish their transport to their several destinations throughout the country. The rules at present in force are more restrictive than those which formerly prevailed, the object being not to encourage the immigration agents of this department for the immigration agents of the several destinations throughout the country. The rules at present in force are more restrictive than those which formerly prevailed, the object being not to encourage the immigration agents of their several destinations throughout the country. within the pale of the true Church they are all one, "one faith, one Laptism," "one flock, one shepherd (the Pope), and one Lord above all;" a must visible proof that our divine Lord did not pray His Father in vain. What a painful error on the part of heretics to suppose that Christ intended that the cut of branches (heretics) at various epochs, naturally withering away in course of time, "may be all one" with His church, after their apostacy? To believe that Jesus Christ's prayer to His Father has not been heard when 250,000,000 of His faithful (the Roman Catholics) give the world a testimony of that oneness so ardently prayed for by Our Lord, besides being a foolish error, it is blasphemous. Has not Christ said to His disciples: '¡Verily, verily, I say unto you, Whatsoever you shall ask the Father in my name is shall be granted to you?" How is it. possible, therefore, that when the Divine Son Himself asked His Father so important a favor as that of unity (not a fictitious one) in His Church it should be refused? Christ makes no compromise with heretics to retain them in His flock. After feeding thousands of people on the mountain, they did not believe, and left Him. Our Lord, however, did not call them back, to propose to them an alteration of His doctrines, in order to have them "all of His doctrines, in order to have them "all one" with his own. When in a strange country He delivered a poor being from "legions of demons, the people prayed Him to depart from them, which he did, never to return again. No compromise. The priests of Baal practiced delusion until the last hour; but their fate is too well known to meation it. history repeats itself, as, outside of the Holy Church of Jesus Christ, which is the Roman Catholic Apostolic Church, darkness prevails; must we then be surprised at the delusions which is a just punishment due to beretical rebellion against God's authority on earth. LUDGER BLANCHET.

Ottawa, 1887.

PREPARING FOR THE POPE'S JUBI-LEE.

ROME, Dec. 21.—All the absent cardinals have been summoned to return to Rome before the first of January to take part in the Pope's inbilee celebration. Two hundred foreign bishops and many Europeane legitimist aristocrats have given notice of their intention to visit Rome after Christmas to attend the celebration. The Pope will receive, though in a private form, the good wishes of the house of Savoy (the Italian royal family).

TRAINING CHILDREN'S VISION.

The keenness of the sailor's organs of sight is almost proverbial. This effect has two causes. The cold, salt spray dashing into the seamen's eyes, strengthens and hardens them. Also, the mariner's practice of constantly piercing the atmosphere to see something, often absolutely undiscernible, greatly trains the organ in clever acuteness. A thought is immediately suggested; would it not be beneficial to teach children to test their ability to see distant objects? The hands of the court house clock, an incoming vessel, a faintly appearing train, the rapidly forms of birds in flight, and many other form an organization for the protection and objects that the little ones would be eager to notice if so directed, would aid to expand and on our shores, this meeting deem it advisable, perfect the various delicate and minutely beaubiful parts which compose the eye.—Frances Wadsworth Johnson in Good Housekeeping.

One thing in which we may all glory is our infirmities, in bearing each day the holy cross facts of the kind that this inquiring age presents. Not to know the composition of most inorganic substances, and not to inderstand the infirmities, in bearing each day the holy cross of our Lord and Saylour Jesus Christ.—[St. pointed as a sub-committee for the purpose.

Francis.

Meeting adjourned.

BELLS OF THE ANGELUS.

Bells of the past, whose forgotten music Still fills the wide expanse, Tinging the sover twilight of the present With the color of romance!

I hear you call and see the sun deteending On rocks and waves and sand, And down the coast the mission voices blending Girdle the heathen land.

Within the circle of your incantation No blight or mildew falls; Nor fierce unrest, nor last, nor lost ambition Passes those airy walls.

Borne on the swell of your long waves receding, I touch the farther past— I see the dying glow of Spanish glory, The sunset dream and last!

Before me rise the dome-shaped mission towers The white presidio, The swart commander in his leathern jerkin,

The priest in stole of snow. Once more I see Fortal's cross uplifting

Above the setting sun,
And past the headland, northward, slowly
drifting,
The freighted galleon.

Oh, solemn bells! whose consecrated masses Recall the faith of old— Oh, tinkling bells! that lulled with twilight The spiritual fold.

Your voices break, then falter in the darkness-Break, falter, and are still; And, veiled and mystic, like the host descending, The sun sinks from the hill.

BRET HARTE.

### IRISH EMIGRATION.

The Project to Discourage it Considered by a Convention of the Irish Societies.

A convention of the various Irish Catholic societies of the city was held in St. Patrick's Hall last week to consider the question of Irish immigration. Mr. D. Barry presided, and the room was packed. After the minutes were read the following letters from the Local and Federal Governments were discussed.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OITAWA. Can., Nov. 2, 1887. Sin,—I have an instruction from the Minus sin,—I have an instruction from the Minus-ter of Apriculture to acknowledge your letter of the 27th ultimo, in which you ask for infor-mation for a convention of the Irish Catholic societies of Montreal as to the powers of the immigration agents to assist immigrants, and, in reply to inform you that the instructions given to the immigration agents of this depart-

Your obedient servant, J. LOWE. Secretary Department of Agriculture. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS, QUEBEC, Dec. 1, 1887.

JOHN P. O'HARA, ESQ.

SIB,—In answer to your letter of the 27th
October last, I beg to state, 1st, that the immigrant agents, Federal and Local, have no special powers. Their duty is to assist immigrants on their arrival, to try to find them work or emprolonged stay is allowed. The Local Government do not allow meals. 3rd, the Federal Government grants passes to needy immigrants, but not to any very great distance. The Local Government grants none."

I have the honor to be, sir. Your obedient servant, JAMES F. GAGNON.

Mr. Barry explained that the letters were very unsatisfactory, as they did not contain any more information than the committee on organ-ization had already received from the local ization had already received from the local agents. The various national societies of the city, he said, were moving in the matter, and Mr. Dick had a ked to come to the meeting to see what was being done. In his (Mr. Dick's) opinion the people here were very much imposed upon by the class of immigrants coming out, and if there could be a general co-operation of all societies in the city he thought it would have more effect than the individual action of

any particular society.
Mr. Edward Murphy—"I understand, Mr.
Chairman, that the object of this organization, at its inception, was to protect female emigra

Mr. Barry—" It was to protect both male and female emigration and, if we could not prevent such emigration, to assist the emigrants or pre ore them from being imposed upon. The idea of establishing a home of some kind, where the innocence and confidence of the emigrants would not be abused was a good one."

Mr. Costigrn remarked that there was no re-

ception of any kind for Irish Catholic immigrants such as was given to those of other creeds. He thought there were enough Irishmen in the city to establish some means to look after the matter. He did not see why a society independent of all present societies, could not be formed and be made self-sustaining.

Ald. Cunningham—"Could not Father Dowd

be induced to take an interest in this move ment? If he would call a meeting of the presidents of the different societies and advice, we might reach something definite."
Mr. Barry—"He has already done so. He signed the first invitation calling a meeting. and this is only a continuation of the first meet

ing."
After some further discussion of an unim portant nature it was moved by Mr. J. J. Costi-gan and seconded by Mr. C. O'Brien that whereas it has already been decided upon to form an organization for the protection and on our shores, this meeting deem it advisable. with a view of making said organization more perfect, that a committee of three be appointed to draft a constitution for the government of

said organization.

The motion carried, and the Chairman, Mr.
J. J. Costigan and Mr. J. P. O'Hara were ap-

to be the state of the contract of the contrac

## RESOLUTIONS

Passed by the National Executive Committee of the Irish National League of America, in Seaston at St. Louis, Mo., 26th November, 1887.

Whereas, The suff-rings of the people of Ireland are unparalleled in the history of nations, and to-day, in defiance of the advanced civilization of the age, England, while claiming to be the "ne plus ultra" of civilization, governs that oppressed people by military law, denying them every right, privilege and protection afforded them by the common law, denying them the right of trial by jury, which is the palladium of the British Constitution, reducing them to a state of servitude, which can only be described in the words of Dean Swift, when he states that "Governof Dean Swift, when he states that "Govern-ment without the cousent of the governed is the very definition of slavery." The pernicious fruits of England's misrule can be best illustrated by comparison: When we consider the population of that country in 1837, the year of the present Queen's accession, 81 millions, while in the year 1887 it is barely 41 millions, showing a decrease of nearly 50 per cent, while the population of England has increased during the same period from 21,000,000 to 35,000,000, showing a gain of 70 per cent; and Ireland, with a soil unequalled in fertility, yet under class legislation, artificial and periodical, famines are constantly occurring. Under these sad conditions, the heartfelt sympathies of every true man and woman in this community, those who love right and justice and abhor tyranny and wrong, must needs go forth to this brave but unfortunate and long persecuted people, who are denied in the land of their birth, in the home of their fathers, an opportunity to take from the soil which bore them such food as is necessary to pro-perly nourish and sustain their actual necessi-

Resolved, That we appeal to the libertyloving people of England, Scotland and Wales for moral and material assistants, and we feel that the cause of Ireland and the success of their people in their demand for a measure of home government will redound to the interest

home government will resound to the interest of the agricultural, machanical and manufacturing people of the entire United Kingdom.

Resolved, That we appeal also to the people of Irish birth and extraction, whose lot in life has been cast by an all-kind Providence in this thrice-blessed land, to give to their suffering kindred moral and material assistance, and we, in making this appeal, realizing that fillal love which is peopliarly characteristic of the Light which is peculiarly characteristic of the Irish people, feel that each and every one will contribute in this crucial period of her history, in this inclement season, when the sember, cold, dark days of winter will soon cause suffering among

her hapless and evicted peasantry.

Resolved, That we tender our heartiest sympathy to all who are now suffering in prison for their devotion to the principles of Irish liberty, and in a special manner we offer that sympathy to Wm. O'Brien, the fearless champion of free speech and a free press, and that we express our contempt and loathing for the meanness and cruelty displayed by the British Government in its deliberate attempt to murder the imprisoned victims of its tyranny by the effectual process of mental and physical torture.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Na-

tional Executive Committee of the I. N. L. of America, as Irish American ci tizene, do hereby recognize that when the people of any country are united in opposition to certain laws, the enforcement of these laws ceases to be justice and assumes the nature of tyranny. But when, in addition to the evil complained of, other statutes are passed with a view to coerce the people into subjection to injustice, then the government that enacts such laws forfeits its claim to the natural allegiance of the governed, and merity the disapproval of every supporter of constitutional government. And since the Cabinet of Lord Salisbury has in such manner trampled upon every principle of gov-ernment in the policy it has adopted towards the people of Ireland, its Legislation has ceased to be worthy of the name of government, and merits the severest condemnation of every lover of legitimate and rational liberty.

Resolved, That recognizing the immense power of organization, as illustrated in the history of Ireland, by which the Irish National League has become the brain and nerve system of Ireland, we desire to impress upon our people in America the great necessity of a our people in America the great necessity of a full development of a similar organization here. We appeal to every lover of liberty to join the Irish National League of America, and we urge upon the State and other officers of the League the great importance of cultivating the spirit of organization and discipline as the best and only means of consolidating their power upon this continent and making it a tower of strength to the Irish cause. We should have one league in Ireland and one League in America, both animated by the sole desire of sustaining the noble efforts of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues to deliver our motherland from

bondage.

Resolved, That we express our thanks for the noble sympathy and generous support extended to the Irish cause by the American press and people, and that we ask continuance of that moral support and material aid until the principles that underlie the American Constitution shall be recognized as the basis of government in Ireland.
Resolved, That we also extend to the Hon.

William Ewart Gladstone and his colleagues, and to the British Democracy, our high appreciation of their endeavors to replace the policy of oppression and tyranny by one of justice, conciliation and mutual good feeling between

Resolved, That we cannot conclude our session without expressing our appreciation of the labors of the Hon. Arthur O'Connor, M.P., and Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde, M.P., in the cause of Ireland; and we hereby tender them our sincere thanks for the information and aid we have received from them while present during the session of the National Committee.
Jno. J. Donovan,
Mase

Maseachusetts, Chairman HUGH MCCAFFREY. Vice-President. J. W. FITZGERALD, California. THOS. O'REILLY, M.D., Micsouri. JOHN P. SUTION, Secretary. Committee on Resolutions. St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 26, 1887.

Next; to the spirit's influence on the heart of a preacher and accompanying the preached word, is the force of personal character as a condition of true ministerial success .- [Baptist Weekly.

## SUNDAY THOUGHTS.

The heroes of Dryden, like many other gentlemen, can never talk sense when ladies are in company. We should confide in God, even to believ

ing that if a vessel were wanting to us the sea itself would afford us a safe footing.— [Maffoel. If the caluminator bespatters and belies

me, I will endeavour to convince him by life and manners, but not by being like himself. --ISouth. Every one should make progress, acquire

merit and practical virtue during his life; no reward can be gained by remaining inactive. -- [Rev. John Tayler. The brightest crowns that are worn in

Heaven have been tried and smelted and polished and glorified through the furnace of tribulation.—[Chapin. A man should never be ashamed to own he

has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.--[Pope. The heart that triumphs over avarice frees

itself from all occasions for unreal onable solicitude; but the heart enslaved by avarice can never offer a pure prayer. The speediest way to prove what is the state of your heart before God is to try to

adjust yourself at once to all outward duties. -- Southwestern Methodist. Happy is he who loves his brother absent as when present, and who does not say a word of him which charity would forbid him

to say to his face. -[St. Francis. God often forbids our soul to remain harren in darkness and torment, to awake in us a holy solicitude and make us advance in vir-

tue .- [St. Catherine of Sienna. The family does not make the individual noble, but the individual enobles the family. . A vile man descended of worthy ances-

tors ought to be hunted out by all. -[Dante. The most wonderful and beautiful things are oftenest done in the world by those who had no opportunities, while people whose hands were full of the means never arrived at any end .- [Rosa Mulholland.

There is blessed peace in looking for nothing but our daily task and our portion of Christ's cross between this day and the appointed time when we shall fall asleep in Him. - Bishop Wilberforce. Many think themselves Christians who are

not. For Christians are holy; these are un-Christians love God; these love the holy. world. passionate; consequently they are no more Wesley.

: furnioh a immortality of the soul .- [Chateaubriand.

We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth; there is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be spread before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beings that pass before us like shadows will stay in our presence for

All nations, all tribes, all peoples have called Mary blessed. The Church in her earliest liturgies took up the key-note, and continued to hymn her praises; to that praise all peoples, with heart and soul, have unceasingly echoed back a grand chorus of Amen,-Brother Azarias.

No idea more depressing, more hopeless, more ludicrously miscalculated to evoke heroism, or to curb passion, can possibly be imagined than the human race as a whole as it shows itself to the eye of reason unaided by faith. But to change listlessness into life, to change contempt into reverence, to fire the human soul as related to God. -[W. H. Mallock.

Life is short at best, and, religion apart, who enjoys it most? He who sleeps o' nights, or he who doesn't? The man who toils during the day and eleeps night after night, who rises betimes in the morning, eats his humble breakfast with a relish, comes to his substantial dinner with a good appetite frugal supper, and then retires to his humble couch to sleep and rest throughout the long night, is the real nabob after all. He gets the most out of life, has the most substantial enjoyment, and that is all there is of it.

Nothing makes a man so much in love with purity as purity. Many a man has been lifted out of debasing sins against which he has vainly struggled by coming to know and love a pure, sweet woman. It is the sight of embodied goodness that makes us want to be good. Many a mother, by the usefulness of her life, fills her children with a desire to be like her, and this desire makes them in their turn unselfish. There are obscure men and women who hardly in their lives utter a word of preaching, yet, by their example, they do more to make people around them gentle, truthful, and Christ-like, than any ten who preach but de not practise. It is not those who talk about goodness, but those who are good, that are the light of the world. The spiritual life; what does that mean?

It is worth thinking of in the first place, for many Christians have no distinct idea of it. many Christians have no distinct idea of it. monly understood, but a chamber which If, then, we think, we can see that life is, in should have the control of legislation affectthe whole universe of God, something pro- ing local matters only. I said to him I had gressive: It goes on from small beginnings, by constant growth and development, till it reaches its perfection. Thus it is with the | quired what he thought about the prospects. life of the plant, of the animal, and of the He replied that London was intensoly aristocrabody of man; thus, also, it should be with tic, intensely wedded to custom, and therefore the soul; the spiritual life should follow the opposed to change. But it was not so in the same law. If it does not do this, it is hardly provinces. The feeling in favor of Home worthy of the name of life at all. When it Rule was growing rapidly every day in the begins in the soul after Baptism, after a good country, and he had the strongest belief it Confession, it is not complete and perfect, any more than a house is complete when its both Houses of Parliament and force justice foundation has just been laid. The fatal ob. to be done the Irish. He could not venture Where there is elevation of character there stacle which ain makes to its growth has been to predict when this day would come, but he will be fastidiousness.

removed; but the growth is not yet made hoped to seel;

The habits of supernatural virtue, which make the soul's perfection, have to be acquired, and the acquiring of them is generally work of time; it requires much effort and fidelity to the grace of God. The grace of God is the source of this life; without it the soul cannot grow, any more than the plant can grow without air and sunshins. One who thinks that he can make himself perfect simply by his own exertions is grievously mistaken, and his only chance of success is in finding out his misiake. So, you see, St. Paul says: "By the grace of God I am what I am". He does not asorthe the virtue and sanctity which had made him worthy to be an Apostle to his own efforts, but to the Divine power and goodness. He recognizes, with St. James, that "every best gift, and every perfect gift, is from above, coming down from the Father of Lights."

### CARDINAL MANNING INTERVIEWED ON THE CONGRESS—AMERICA AND IRELAND.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.) LONDON, Oct. 9.—I spent an hour with Cardinal Manning on Friday. We sat in his library, a large room, with shelving running around two sides, filled with rare and satique volumes. The furniture of actique volumes. The furniture of the room is of the plainest character, and the floors are bare except for two small and worn-out rugs, which appear just like a patch in the centre. A more uninviting room and apartments can scarcely be fancied, at it

was all torgotten in the charm of the presence of the owner. There is a peculiar attraction in the culture and manuers of many of the Catholic priesthood, which is not less appreciated and admired by Protestants than by Catholics. I do not know when I have spent an hour more full of interest, in-struction and intellectual enjoyment than that with this dear, loving old man. He is within a month or two of four score; but while his figure is very spare, his face wan, and the wrinkles on it deep indeed, the glorious soul and mind which God gave him beam with an unspeakable lustre. He looked me straight and steadily in the eyes as he talken in carnest, gentle tones, and it was tong after I left before the brighter and purer atmosphere which he diffused faded. Naturally our talk ran upon English, Irish and American politics, and to some extent upon Church matters,
The Cardinal evinced accurate knowledge of American affairs. He admires our form of

government, but thinks its administration could be improved if we had fewer elections Christians are humble; these are and longer terms of office. He takes much interest in the proposition for the Christians than they are archangels, -[J. assembling of a Catholic congress of Englishspeaking people, and said he had just re-Every man has within the depths of his ceived a letter frem Bishop Ireland in regard heart a tribunal by which he begins to judge to that matter. I asked the Cardinal about himself, awaiting the hour when the Supreme the progress of Catholicism in England. He Arbiter shall confirm the sentence. Thus said it was most gratifying; that it was not much in comp in material progress and influence. Church now stood on a happy basis, in England, and was given as much consideration by Government and people as any other de-nomination. The Church of England did not exercise or attempt to exercise any direct influence on legislation or politics, but of course its patronage centrolled votes. He showed me from his window a splendid site, covering four acres, which he secured some time since for the erection of a grand cathedral in London. He said he should not, at his advanced time of life, attempt to begin the work of building this cathedral; that he must leave for his successor. In speaking of English politice, he said it was probable that no people were better satisfied with the structure of their Government and its institutions than those of Great Britain. In no government in the world was there such a degree of abso-Inte personal liberty as in Great Britain. Oce never knew there was any law until he ran against it. Scotlusewarm scul with the spirit that makes land and England were completely martyrs, one thing only is needful—one thing fused in identity of interest. It was different suffices. That is a belief in God, and the ent with Ireland, because of the different treatment. That unhappy island had been ruled by England for more than three conturies by force alone. It was under Henry VIII, that the policy was inaugurated which had made and kept Ireland disoffected. Had it not been for this Ireland would have been as devoted and as loyal to the English crown as Scotland. He was an Englishman to the backbone, but he knew and a healthy digestion, partakes of his and loved the Irish people! A more true, a more loyal, and a more noble race never existed. They could be ruled with an uplifted thumb when kindly and justly dealt with, but they never would bow to force and wrong. He had of-ten been asked about boycotters and

Moonshiners, and so on. He believed that injustice always developed the worst passions men, and boycotters and moonshiners were the product of injustice. Proper and just land laws he considered the essential element for the tranquilizing of Ireland, and one feature must be the requirement of absentee landlords to return or part with their estates. There were several big corporations in London which owned vast tracts of land in Ireland. This was manifestly wrong, and one of the first things to be remedied was that these lands should go into the possession of those whose labor gave them all the value they possess. The Cardinal said he had never been much enamored with the name of "Irish Parliament." In his view the legislative body to be created for Ireland should not be one with the prerogatives of a Parliament as comfound no sentiment worth spraking of in London in favor of Irish Home Rule, and inwould eventually be strong enough to control