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For The Record Constancy. BY HOPE.

My sighs are satisfied, my cares are dead-My heart at rest; My soul is peaceful and all anguish fied From out my breast!

I wailed in sadness—a low wall for years Of darkest gloom: And I wept an ocean of silent tears, I saw no bloom!

I lived in loneliness and sorrow,
So deeply sad!
O, from sun or stars I could not borrow
To make me glad!

For I lost a jewel rare, priceless, bright, (Or thought I did) A gem of golden lustre in whose light All others hid!

Noontide sun in splendor could not excel
Thy jewel fair!
So beautiful, so peerless! I lov'd it well,
My treasure rare!!!

and through God, and (3) in making his creatures subservient to man and amenable to his will in man's search for happiness. A quaint but forcible English writer of the 17th century presents this latter goodness of God in a very clear and

striking light : "Methinks by all the provision which he has made for the use and service of man, the Almighty interpretatively speaks to him in this manner. I have now placed thee in a spacious and well furnished world; I have endued thee with an ability of understanding what is beautiful and proportionable, and have made that which o agreeable and delightful to thee; I have provided thee with materials whereon to exercise and employ thy heart and strength; I have given the an excellent instrument, the hand, accommodated to make use of them all; I have distinguished the earth into hills and valleys, and plains, and meadows, and woods; all these parts capable of culture and improvement by thy industry; I have committed to thee for assistance in the labours of ploughing and carrying, and drawing, and travel the laborious ox, the patient ass, and the strong and serviceable horse; I have cre-ated a multitude of seeds for thee to make choice out of them of what is most pleasant to thy taste, and of most wholesome and plentiful nourishment: I have also made great variety of trees, bearing fruit both for food and physic, those, too, capable of being meliorated and improved by transportation, stercoration, incision, oruning, watering, and other arts and decices. Till and manure thy fields, sow hem with thy seeds, extirt and unprofitable herbs, guard them from the invasions and spoils of beasts, clear and fence in thy meadows and postures; dress and prune thy vines, and so rank and dispose them as is most suitable to the limate; plant the orchards with all sorts of fruit trees, in such order as may be most beautiful to the eye, and most com-prehensive of plants; gardens for culinary herbs, and all kinds of salading; for de-lectable flowers to gratify the eye with

sions of sin nor in their eful effects cies of mod sly into the their agreeable colours and figures, and thy scent with their fragrant odours; for odoriferous and evergreen shrubs and no religiou and nullify totally ban frutices; for exotic and medicinal plants to prevent il once the nied? Ther society can the sacrifice nilding, as stone, and timber, and slate, times, Soci towards he night when debauche en they ap right after a e them fo ture, for the improvement of thy under tanding by conference, and communica stem that is even if we do , and as God gant rows of houses, adorned with mag-nificent temples for thy honour and worwilling may ship, with beautiful palaces for thy princes and grandees, with stately halls for public young souls Parents and Iren in time meetings of the citizens and their several companies, and the sessions of the courte lready pene Teach then ore zeal, giv d's creature ign and finding out unknown countries. or the improvement and advance of thy attractive to knowledge in geography, by observing the bays, and creeks, and havens, and proem irksom montories, the outlets of rivers, the situad adoration tion of the maritime towns and cities, the their title ongtitude and latitude, &c., of those their courage places; in politics, by noting their government, their manners, laws, and customs, their diet and medicine, their trade

manufactures, their houses and

of fruits and drugs are to be found there, what commodities for bartering and permutation, whereby thou mayes be enabled to make large additions to natural history, to advance those other ciences, and to benefit and enrich thy country by increase of its trade and merchandise. I have given thee timber and iron to build the hulls of ships; tall trees for masts, flax and hemp for sails, cables and cordage for rigging. I have armed thee with courage and hardness to attempt the seas, and

rigging. I have armed thee with country and hardness to attempt the seas, and traverse the spacious plains of that liquid traverse the spacious plains of that liquid ing in view but sky and water. Go thither for the purposes forementioned, and bring home what may be useful and beneficial to thy country in general, or

Noontide sun in splendor could not excel Thy lowel fair!
So beautiful, so peerlest! I lov'd it well,
My treasure rare!!!

Dost wonder? Ah! then I must tell these true ferrounders, in Love's pure dew! It was a heart.

The toil of years, of weary nights of pain
Has brought back this—
Has brought back this—
Has brought back this—
So rich in tenderness, in Love's pure dew! The toil of years, of weary nights of pain
Has brought back this—
Has brought back this—
So rich in tenderness, in Love's pure dew! The toil of years, of weary nights of pain
Has brought back this—
So rich in tenderness, in Love's pure dew! The toil of years, of weary nights of pain
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Has brought back this—
So rich in tenderness, in Love's pure dew! The toil of years, of weary nights of pain
Has brought back this—
So rich in tenderness, and in the leastly of his creation, and is well pleased with the industry of man is well pleased with the progress of human nature shin ting, wherever he sees this tree well ing, well and scalles, and sall things of points it well to will h

Scythia, without houses, without planta-tions, without corn fields or vineyards, where the roving hordes of the savage and truculent inhabitants transfer themselves from place to place in waggons, as they and individual conformity to the law of God. As that conformity is more or less perfect, so shall be the degrees of civilization of the author of the state of th tion. God, we have said, is the author of civilization. He is its author (1) in being the creator of man and making him to his own image and likeness; (2) in framing certain laws for the guidance of man to direct him in pursuit of happiness, which cannot be acquired but in and with which cannot be acquired but in and with man's, and wit and reason was in the sun at the pommels of their saddles; or a rude and unpolished America, peopled with slothful and naked lost in any way influence the social state; it openly announced that it would not interfere with that, it ordered the poles set endwise; then surely the brute beast's condition and manner of living, to which what we have mentioned doth nor interfere with that, it ordered the beast's condition and manner of living, to which what we have mentioned doth nor interfere with that, it ordered the beast's condition and manner of living, to which what we have mentioned doth nor interfere with that, it ordered the beast's condition and manner of living, to which cannot be acquired but in and with nor interfere with that, it ordered the beast's condition and manner of living, to which what we have mentioned doth nor interfere with that, it ordered the beast's condition and manner of living, to which what we have mentioned doth nor interfere with that, it ordered the beast's condition and manner of living, to which was level. than man's, and wit and reason was in zation? Why? Because it has changed vain bestowed on him."

Civilization is indeed like many others

a much abused and generally misunder-stood term. The well known and celebrated Huguenot writer, Guizot, speaking of civilization says: "It appears to me that the first fact which is comprehended in the word civilization is the fact of progress, of development: it immediately gives the idea of a people, going on, not to change its place, but to change its condition: of a people whose condition be-comes extended and ameliorated. The idea of progression and development, seems to me to be the fundamental idea

seems to me to be the fundamental idea contained in the word civilization.
What is this progression? What is this development? Here lies the greatest difficulty we have to encounter. The etymology of the word seems to answer in a clear ond satisfactory manner, it tells us that it means the perfecting of civil life, the development of society properly so called, of the relations of men.

mong themselves. Such is in fact the first idea that offers itself to the minds of men when they utter the word civilization: they directly think of the extension, the greatest activity and the best organization of all social relations; on one hand an increasing production of means of power and prosperity in society; on the other a more equal distribu-tion, among individuals, of the power and

prosperity produced.

Is this all? Have we exhausted the natural and common meaning of the word civilization? Does it contain nothing more?

he progress accomplished? The instinct of men repels so limited a definition of human destiny. It appears, at the first view, that the word civilization comprehends something more extended, more complex, superior to the mere perfection of social relations, of social power,

and prosperity.

Facts, public opinion, the generally re ceived meaning of the term, agree with

Take Rome in the prosperous time of behold, and commodious for access. I have furnished thee with all materials for she was marching to the consult in the prosperous time of the republic, after the second Punic war, at the moment of her greatest power, when she was marching to the consult in the consult in the prosperous time of the republic, after the second Punic war, at the moment of her greatest power, when she was marching to the consult. building, as stone, and timber, and slate, and lime, and clay, and earth, whereof to make bricks and tiles. Deck and bespangle the country with houses and villages convenient for thy habitation, provided with outhouses and stables for the harbouring and shelter of thy cattle, with barns and granaries for the reception and custody, and storing up thy corn and fruits. I have made thee a sociable creation for the large state was evidentially progressing. Then take Rome under Augustus, at the time when her fall commenced, at least when the progressive movement of society was arrested, when evil principles were on the point of previously, and storing up thy corn and fruits. I have made thee a sociable creation tally progressing. Then take Rome under Augustus, at the time when her fall commenced, at least when the progressive movement of society was arrested, when evil principles were on the point of previously and the progressing. Then take Rome under Augustus, at the time when her fall commenced, at least when the progressive movement of society was arrested, when evil principles were on the progressive movement of society was arrested, when evil principles were on the progressive movement of society was arrested, when evil principles were on the progressive movement of society was arrested, when evil principles were on the progressive movement of society was arrested. world, when her social state was eviden-

Let us go elsewhere; let us take the France of the seventeenth and eighteenth standing by conference, and communication of observations and experiments; for mutual help, and assistance, and defence; build thee large towns and cities, with straight and well paved streets, and eleeenth centuries was inferior to some other countries of Europe, to Holland, and to England, for example. I think that in Holland and in England social activity was greater, was increasing more rapidly, and distributing its fruits better than in of judicature, besides public porticos and aqueducts. I have implanted in thy nature a desire of seeing strange and forthe seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was the most civilized country of Europe. Europe has not hesitated in answering

Europe has not hesitated in answering this question. We find traces of this public opinion respecting France in all the monuments of European literature.

We could point out many other states where prosperity is greater, increases more rapidly, and is better divided among individuals than elsewhere, and yet where, by spontaneous institute in the independent of spontaneous instinct, in the judgment of men, the civilization is considered inferior

many social conquests to make, but im-mense intellectual and moral conquests element; I have assisted thee with a compass to direct thy course when thou shalt be out of all view of land, and have nothing in view but sky and water. Gothither for the purposes forementioned, and bring home what may be useful and arts display all their splendour. Whereever mankind sees these great types, these glorified images of human nature shin-

example—I do not say merely at the time of its first appearance, but in the earlier centuries of its existence—Christianity did not in any way influence the social the internal man, his creeds, and senti-ments, because it has regenerated the moral and intellectual man."

We have cited this at length from Guizot, whose clear intellect enabled him to perceive that without progression and development of man in the moral order no human society can hope for the attainment or retention of true civilization.
This truth we shall see exemplified in the case of every state whose history we may subject to examination and reflection. The history of mankind, since the fall

of Adam, may be, and is generally, divided into two parts, ancient and modern, the first covering all that period of time from the fall of Adam till the coming of Christ, the fall of Adam till the coming of Christ, the second embracing the period that has since elapsed. These two periods present a vast and fruitful field of enquiry. They present us the struggles and trials of the human race, they offer for contemplation the strength of virtue and the corrupting influences of vice. The helplessness of the town were beautifully decorated with evergreens. Flags and banners with mottoes on them hung out from influences of vice. The helplessness of man without God is amply demonstrated by the history of ancient times, and the coming of the Redeemer shown to be a necessity to save the human race from utter destruction. The history of modern times on the other hand presents us the spectacle of the Church of Christ founded by Him for the regeneration and salvation of all mankind tramp-ling over all human, earthly and satanic

the study of history we see men often abject, often degraded, we shall also often see him heroic, self-sacrificing, saintly.

But in whatever capacity we see man we should strive to look on him as God's noblest work and while attributing his misfortunes to their true cause, look with charity on his many shortcomings and Well indeed at the outset of our task

O God whom we adore!
Give us the watchful sight, to see and trace
Thy living semblance in each human face,
However clouded o'er.

Give us the power to find, er warped and grimed by time and sin, impress stamped upon the soul within, Tny signet on the mind.

Not ours the reckless spaced dly pass our brother's weakness by, rning from his side with careless eye, To take no further heed; But, studying line by line, to our hearts deep trust and patient skill,
To trace within his soul and spirit still
Thy Master Hand divine!

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.—NO family Dyes were ever so popular as the Diamond Dyes. They never fail. The Black is far superior to logwood. The other colors are brilliant. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

No other medicine is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for colds, coughs, and all derangements of the respiratory organs tending toward consumption. In all ordinary cases it is a certain cure, and it affords sure relief for the asth matic and consumptive, even in advanced stages of disease.

A STINGING SENSATION IN THROAT AND MATE called heartburn, and oppression at the pit of the stomach after eating, are both the offspring of dyspepsia. Alkaline salts like carbonate of soda may relieve but cannot remove the cause. A lasting remedy is to be found in Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Those associate organs, the liver and bowels, benefit in and maintactures, their houses and buildings, their exercises and sports, &c. In physiology, or natural history, by searching out their natural rarities, the productions both of land and water, what species of animals, plants, and minerals,

which compensates so largely, in the opinion of men, for what they want in other TION WORTHY OF A KING. TION WORTHY OF A KING.

The central figure of the magnificent lemonstration at Clonmel on Sunday, lanuary 6th, was Michael Davitt. Mr. Davitt got a reception which an emperor might envy. His speech proved that popularity has not enervated his strength, no more than suffering shaken his determination. War, war by all the resources of constitutional civilization, still declares against a system under which a peasant woman can be torn from her children at the Christmas time, clapped into a jail because her husband clung to their homestead, and kept in that prison cell, in the teeth of a judge's order for her release, unless she gave an undertaking to weaken her husband's resolution in what he and she consider their just claims, and which in happier lands would be regarded as the devotion to their land and their roof-tree, which is the essence of National Conservatism. War, war, by all the resources of constitutional civilization, Mr. Davitt wages against the merciless system which turns out the new-born and the patriarchal alike in the winter time in the accursed exigencies of landlord assertion. War, war within the resources of civilization and the law which is left to the weak, Mr. Davitt proclaims against a system under which, be he earl or be he commoner, one man can strip another of mean-spirited as to allow such landlords house, of property, and means of liveli-hood because of the opinion the weaker holds in politics or social agitation. Landlordism learns nothing. The meeting which Mr. Davitt wielded with his voice yesterday and the cause for which he struggles were blessed by episcopal

The Archbishop of Cashel wrote to say that he was with them in spirit. The Bishop of Waterford sent his best wishes for the advancement of the cause and the

uccess of the meeting.
At Fethard Railway Station M: Davitt found himself greeted by Arch-leacon Kinnane, the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, a platform, and their reception of Mr. Davitt was as warm, if not quite as demonstrative as that of the vast body of people assembled around the station. Mr. Davitt, Mr. Mayne, Mr. Quin and the Mayor having taken their seats in a carriage, were driven slowly into the town preceded by a band and a body of torchbearers, and followed by sufficient people to make up a very respectable mass-meeting. The entrance into the town, of which Mr. Davitt is an honorary free many was made under appear of a confreeman, was made under arches of ever greens which festooned the streets, and halt was made at Kearns' Hotel amid a storm of cheers. There were then loud cries for a few words from Mr. Davitt, and yielding to this demand, he

gracefully responded.
Addresses and presentations poured in

with mottoes on them hung out from many of the windows, and green boughs adorned the fronts of the houses in the suburbs and the main streets. Special trains bringing thousands of visitors were run on the Waterford and Limerick Railway and on the Southern Railway, and the meeting, which was held in a field outside the town, was thoroughly representative of the south of the country and opposition, existing and confounding its composed of many contingents outside enemies and at all times fulfilling His that limit. Even from Cork, Waterford and Kilkenny many bands were present. as society where it is merely a question of order and prosperity, where the greater the amount of work done, and the more equitable the division of the fruits of that work, the more the aim is attained, and the progress accomplished?

Is this all of the word divine mission of saving mankind.

Is not history then, a grand and ennobling study? It leads to the Son of God and to the great work of His hands, the abernacle of His mercy, the one true content of work done, and the more equitable the division of the fruits of that work, the more the aim is attained, and the progress accomplished?

that limit. Even from Cork, Waterford and Kilkenny many bands were present, the city of Waterford alone sending four and Cashel two; while the plasterers, carpenters, millers and masons of Limer ick, sent their trade bands. The Clonder of the fruits of that work, the more the aim is attained, and to the great work of His hands, the abernacle of His mercy, the one true of the greater the directs us to the path of sally and Cashel two; while the plasterers, carpenters, millers and masons of Limer ick, sent their trade bands. The Clonder of love of the fruits of that work of His hands, the abernacle of His mercy, the one true of the greater the directs us to the path of sally and the limit. Even from Cork, Waterford and Kilkenny many bands were present, the city of Waterford and Cashel two; while the plasterers, carpenters, millers and masons of Limer ick, sent their trade bands. The Clonder of love of the fruits of that work of His hands, the abernacle of His mercy, the one true of the greater the divine mission of saving mankind.

His not history then, a grand and ennobling study? It leads to the Son of God and to the great work of His hands, the abernacle of His mercy, the one true of the great work of His hands, the are the coachillance of His mercy, the one true of the great work of His hands, the are the coachillance of His mercy and the low work of waterford and Event Cashel two; while the plasterers, carpenters, carpenter coin, Ballynele, Cashel, Mullinahon Ardfinnan, Fethard, Newcastle, Carrick Grangemockler, Butlerstown, Ballylooby The Curraghmore detachment bore with them their historic dead fox as a standard. The number of horsemen present was another unusual feature of

the meeting. Mayor of Clonmel presided. The platform was crowded with representaive men, including a large number of

Letters were read from Archbishon Croke, the Bishop of Waterford, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Biggar, M. P., and many others. Archbishop Croke wrote his regret at not being able to join in every honor "to one of Ireland's best and bravest sons." Dr. Power, Bishop of Waterford, said: "I avail of this opportunity to observe that I highly app behalf of the tenant farmers of Ireland and his equally valuable efforts to im-prove the condition of its agricultural laborers, hitherto so much neglected

Resolutions were proposed strongly endorsing Mr. Parnell, and declaring that the people would never be satisfied till they achieved national independence. Michael Dayitt in his speech said:—
"During the last year Dublin Castle rule has been doing its level best unconsciit has persecuted the press—in fact it has made an attack upon every constitu tional principle, and a Government that truction as that night will be followed by day (cheers). Our ever enemy, landlord-ism (groans), with whom I have got not very pleasant relations (hear, hear), has failed to learn any wisdom from the memory of the past. It has done no act during the past year which is calculated to lesson in the smallest degree our determined purpose to carry on the fight until it is abolished and completely swept away from Ireland (cheers). On the con-

peasant's wife, the mother of five little children, has been an inmate of Galway Jail for the past three months—for what crime? For tree pass three months—for what crime? For tree passing, for walking upon a portion of God's green earth in Ireland (cheers). For this crime against land lordism this woman is now a prisoner in Galway, though virtually acquitted of any offence by Judge O'Brien at the recent Sligo Assizes. Why is she detained a Sligo Assizes. Why is she detained prisoner? Because the landlord official who have the administration of the law in that part of Ireland, wanted her husband to give an undertaking that he would leave the land upon which his homestead stood, and because that brave be turned out upon the roadside the following day (cries of 'shame'). And yet in that part of Ireland, face to face with these acts, there are people—farmers and others—so contemptible and

to hunt." (cries of 'shame'.)
A Voice—"They are hunting now in

in A voice—They are fluiding flow in Tipperary" (groans).

Mr. Davitt "These people allowed those ruffians to ride over the country where once the homesteads of the people stood, I want to speak for the first ime on this question of hunting to-day.
want to tell the tenant-farmers of Ireland a duty which they owe not only to themselves but to the honor of their race, t is this—that while a single outrage of an eviction like that which I have just all ded to is perpetrated in Ireland those privileged, loading, idle aristocrats should not be allowed to hunt (cheers). One more incident—I like to dwell upon Davitt found himsen greeced deacon Kinnane, the Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, a large assemblage of the townspeople and the local band. At Clonnel the arrival of the train was received with continuous cheering, which completely drowned the strains of a brass band. The Mayor (Mr. Hackett) several clergymen, and a number of the leading men of the town of the leading men of the town of the leading men of the leading m because this gentleman took a promi-nent part in the old Land League agitation (cheers). This act has rouse uch a spirit in the County Down that I ere leaving Dublin, received an invitation from Presbyterian farmers to go down there and pay my compliments to landlordism in the North (cheers). Let us to day, at the beginning of 1884, once more declare in unfaltering tones what it is for which we are struggling. We are lighting for two things, both of which are absolutely necessary to be got before our country can take that stand to which Mr. Mayne has alluded in his able address. First, we are carrying on the struggle to win the land of Ireland for the people of Ireland, and secondly, to win for our country the inestimable privilege and dignity of a nation (cheers). Once more, what is it which we mean by the land for the people,' which alluded to in your resolutions, and which

is inscribed on so many banners here to-day? We mean by 'the land for the people' security and protection to the tenant-farmer, and equal security and protection for the laborer (cheers) in order that he, like the farmer, shall not be any longer a tenant at will at the mercy of any class in the community (cheers). And for the whole nation at large it means the Irish soil for the Irish people, to be held by the nation for the people, and not for any foreign garrison cheers). What do you mean by self-government for Ireland? Laws made in tect the interests of all class ast three or four years, and as practical nen we must ask ourselves again by what means are we going to accomplish this reform for Ireland."

Other speeches were made by Mr. Mayne, M. P.; Rev. Mr. McDonnell, Administrator, and Mr. Leary, M. P. Rev. Fr. McDonnell somewhat dissented from Michael Davitt's land doctrine: and claimed compensation to landlords,

instead of confiscation. Mr. Davitt, in respectful words, re-plied that he would not concede the right to any man to purchase the privi-lege of robbing another (loud cheers), and he could not say with Rev. Mr. Mc-Donnell that the days of confiscation had gone by, because in every day's pro-ceedings of the land courts throughout reland he saw the confiscation of farmers' improvements (cheers). He saw the officials of land courts and the landlords bringing into court old records of rack-rents in order to fix, not a fai or rack-rents in order to fix, not a fair rent, but a judicial rack-rent, for the future (cheers), and consequently every-where, north, south, east and west the confiscation of the results of the tenants' labor and industry was going on every day, and he declared a persistent war against every system of confiscation in connection with the land of Ireland

ously to commit political suicide. It has suppressed public meetings, it has put has persecuted the press_in fact it. aying it, that the blunderbuss was a saying it, that the blunderbuss was a session criminal weapon than the notice to juit or the crow-bar (loud cheers). He believed that there was a great deal of selevation this subject among the selevation when he has been worsted in the encounter, that he seeks to resume it—it is in vain that he tries to shelter himself behind an authority which he has abandoned." hypocrisy upon this subject among the landlords and the moralists of the landlord party. He believed that these gentlemen's objections to shooting depended largely upon whether the muz-zle was turned in their own direction (laughter and cheers). They used to be shocked when they were shot at when exterminating whole masses of Tipperary peasantry, and leaving them to rot and starve on the roadside; but this same class of men were the first to bid the fountain of life for one's self, and for away from Ireland (cheers). On the contrary, it has committed many of its old crimes, as if in order to whet our appetite for the day of its downfall and destruction (cheers). Why, the leopard itself may change its spots, and pande. Same class of men were the urst to but their followers up in the North to shoot their opinions on the down. And why? Simply because of their opinions on the truction (cheers). Why, the leopard itself may change its spots, and pande. The new return to the north to shoot their opinions on the down. And why? Simply because of their opinions on the truction (cheers). Why, the leopard itself may change its spots, and pande.

monium may be turned into a chamber thanks to Michael Davitt (cheers), both of penance and religion, but Irish land the blunderbuss and the revolver were lordism will never change its character at an end as instruments of legislation in lordism will never change its character at an end as instruments of the control of robbery and tyranny (cheers). A poor Ireland. They had got better weapons, and weapons that, please God, would and weapons that, please God, would put an end to rack-renting without touch ng a hair upon the head of the rack

renter (cheers).

The proceedings were brought to a termination, and the different contingents from the country were soon on their road home.

MICHAEL DAVITT IN NEWPORT. On Monday, Jan. 7, Mr. Davitt arrived in Newport on a private visit to the parish priest, Rev. Fr. Maher. A public meeting was held in which Mr. Davitt

"These political moralists of English and land ordism who have been denouncing the comparatively mild doctrines of the Land League, in which there was always found some recognition of the just claims of high land league. woman will not ask her husband to give up his right to a portion of Ireland's earth she is detained a prisoner among the felons of one of England's jails in the comparatively mild doctrines of the felons of one of England's jails in of Irish landlords—these English politic transfer of the comparatively mild doctrines the felons of one of England's jails in Ireland (groans). One more act of the same felonious system. The week before same felonious system. The week before which will be 'No compensation what same telonious system. The week before last the wife of another farmer gave birth to a child, and it suited the purpose and the humanity of the landlord to cause that woman and her newborn infant to be turned out upon the roadside the landlord out upon the roadside the landlord out upon the roadside the landlord of the landlord of the landlord out upon the roadside the landlord of the landlord of the landlord out upon the roadside the landlord of the landlord out upon the roadside the landlord out upo much enjoyment of Henry George and his English movement." (cheers.)

HE CURSED GOD AND DIED.

From the World.

Philadelphia, Jan. 18.—The sudden illness of Lemuel Thomas, while he was blasphemously impersonating the Saviour at a supper party, his subsequent paralysis of the heart and the finding of his corpse in his bedroom, has given Jenkintown and its vicinity a sensation. Thomas was a carpenter, over sixty years of age, who rarely attended church and who was noted in Jenkintown for his disregard of religion. On Monday evening he met two friends of kindred disposition, by arrangement, at Coltman's Hotel. They made every provision for a supper, and the tables were loaded with poultry and liquors. Every one was in good health and spirits. Before they sat down one of the guests suggested that Thomas, who was the oldest man present, should offer up a prayer. This he did amid the laughter and jests of those present, among whom were Richard Micers, a town councilman, and Henry Thomas, the only sor of the host.

After they had been seated one of the

men said that the reunion, on account of there being thirteen present, was sug-gestive of the Last Supper, and while they were eating, drinking and shouting, Thomas uttered a terrible oath, and made use of some blasphemous expressions that shocked even his comrades. They all started up with amazement at his words, when suddenly he grew pale, and, putting his hands to his head, complained of pain. It was not until eleven o'clock that this occurred, and the supper had opened shortly after eight.

"I'm afraid it's my last supper, after all," the miserable man moaned. Then clutching his chair and rising with diffi culty, he announced to the rest: "I must vacate the chair, boys. You must get some other President. I'm going home,"

Thomas was taken home, and he complained that his head felt as if it had received a terrible blow. His daughter left him when she fancied he had fallen asleep, and the next morning he was found dead in his bed. A horrible smile played over his features, and his eyes were starting out of their sockets "as if," said a woman relative in describing it afterwards, "he had seen something awful and died while staring at it.

ANECDOTE OF CURRAN.

Among the many anecdotes related of Ireland by Irishmen for Irishmen—laws made to be observed, and not to be despised or condemned (cheers)—laws despised or condemned (cheers)—laws and assumption of Judge Robinson, as made in Ireland by Irishmen to develop

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among the most telling and characteristic

among the most telling and satire upon attacks of unpremeditated satire upon "bloated empiric" and "puffed pretence" tive of race, creed, or position (cheers). This at the beginning of this year is our programme, as it has been during the programme, as it has been during the cording to Lord Brougham, "was the cording to Lord Brougham, "was the cording to Lord Brougham," was the cordinate of many stupid, sayish, and seurauthor of many stupid, slavish, and scur-rilous political pamphlets; and, by his demerits, raised to the eminence, which he Curran, very soon after thus disgraced. being called to the bar, on some statement

being called to the bar, on some statement, made by Judge Robinson (before whom he was pleading), observed that he had never met the law, as laid down by his lordship in any book in his library.

"That may be, sir," said the judge; "but I suspect that your library is very small."

Curran replied: "I find it more instructive, my lord, to study good works than to compose bad ones. My books may be few, but the title-pages give me the mpose bad ones. My books me the w, but the title-pages give me the writers' names, and my shelf is not dis-graced by any such rank absurdities that their very authors are shamed to own Sir," said the judge, "you are forget

uing the respect which you owe to the dignity of the judicial character." "Dignity!" exclaimed Mr. Curran; "my

rd, upon that point I shall cite you a see from a book of some authority, with which you are, perhaps, not acquainted."
He then briefly recited the story of Strap
in "Roderick Random," who, having
stripped off his coat to fight, entrusted it
to a bystander. When the battle was
over, and he was well beaten, he turned to resume it, but the man had carried it off. Mr. Curran thus applied the tale: "So,

"If you say another word I'll commit ou," replied the angry judge; to which Mr. Curran retorted "If your lordship will do so, we shall both of us have the consolation of reflect-

lordship has committed.' If a well be poisoned, woe be to those who drink thereat. It is worse to poison

ing that I am not the worst thing your

