geatlemen-1 cannot find words to express to you my gratitude for your kindness in coming here to-night, and in giving me an opportunity which, I will confess, I was opportunity which, I will confess, I was anxious to have, of saying a few words in the shape of a personal explanation to my friends before I leave this country for a short period. In reference to the eulogy which has been pronounced on me by the Chairman, I can only say that I never had the least suspicion that I was so stainless a character before; and, although the elequence of the Chairman has for the moment converted me into the belief that I ment converted me into the center that I am something of an angel decembed on earth. I have still a lingering suspicion that I am subject to some human frailties. Now, to proceed at once to the subject on which I desire to say a few words of explanation; but before I proceed with it I will take this opportunity of saying, as I have said on a previous occasion already. that if I had a fault to find with the Irish people it is their too great kindness.

I have received so many testimonials, so many evidences of kindness on the part of the Irish people, and what I would characterize as the keenest of good feeling and of kindly, gentlemanly feeling, that I would find it impossible to convey my gratitude to the people of Ireland, and my innumerable friends in Ireland, for all the kindness which they have testified to the kindness which they have testified to me. But to come to the business on which I was anxious to say a few words of explanation. I will recall your attention to the fact that when the Land Law Bill was first made public I immediately adopted an attitude of uncompromising hostility toward it. And up to the time of my arrest I used whatever influence I had with thepeople of this country to secure that this Bill should be rejected with contempt, as a measure entirely i adequate to meet the necessities of the hour, and to statisfy the

SINCE I LEFT KILMAINHAM JAH

just demands of the people.

I was influenced to adopt this cours chiefly by two reasons—Firstly, I feared that the passage of such a measure would render it much more difficult to carry on the movement of the Land League, because it would tend to divide the power of the nation, by giving benefits to some individuals, by holding out to others the promise of benefits, which hopes might be doomed to disappointment, and by shut-ting out a third section of the people in the cold with no benefits at all. I feared, secondly, that if those members of Parliament who are identified with the League devoted themselves during the long period while this Bill would be passing through committee to trying to make improve-ments in it—1 feared that the attention he people would inevitably and irre-oly be turned toward London and toward the Bill, and that the intensity of he agitation in Ireland would, as a na-

tural consequence, become abated.

But I had another and even stronge motive in asking the Irish people to reject this Bill, and to trust entirely to the eno mous power developed by the Land League movement in this country.

FROM THE MOMENT THE BILL WAS PUB-

LISHED, I BELIEVE, and I still believe, that upon its becoming law an entirely new situation would arise That is, if the Act were passed without a solemn national protest on the part of the Irish people. Now, to my mind the greatest questions which the Irish people have had to consider for the four months have been: Whether the Land situation created by Act in this country would not be one in which it would be infinitely more difficult, if not impossible, for the League to carry

on a "fighting" policy.

That was the first question, and the second was whether the Land Bill offered such substantial concessions as made it advisable to make a truce or temporary treaty with the landlord party in Ireland (no, no). I will not enter into any discussion of the merits or faults of the Act. I will content myself with saying that I do not consider that the Land Act promises to the Irish people benefits suffi. ciently large to warrant us in agreeing to abandon the vantage-ground on which the people have entrenched themselves (hear, hear). The first question thus remains, hear). The first question thus remains, and is this: Some of you who are here preand is this: Some of you who are here present may remember that from the beginning I held a very strong view on this point—namely that the passing of the Land Bill would immensely increase the difficulty—if it did not render it quite immediate to early on the Land League. impossible to carry on the Land League movement on the old lines. At the first convention which was held in the Rotunda on April 13th, eight days after Mr. Glad stone introduced the Land Law (Ireland) Bill, in the course of a speech which I de-livered there I used the following words. I said: "My view of the case is this: it will practically come to be a choice for the Irish farmers—and no graver choice could be laid before them. I fully realize the great danger and difficulty of the situation if this Bill falls through. But it will, I fear, come to the Irish farmers to be a choice to take this Bill as a settlement or to trust to the Land League organization Because I say here, speaking on behalf of the organization—I may be wrong, and I shall be glad if I prove to be so—I believe that if this Bill passes into law, more especially if it passes into law tolerated or countenanced by the League, it will, in the course of a few months, take all the power out of the arm of the Land These words were my deliberate con

although some modifications were intro duced into the Bill—and I am bound to say honestly that modifications have been introduced into it, some of them in favor of the people—still, no change has been made which would induce me to alter one single sentence in that speech (applause). I said then that I hoped I would prove wrong in that opinion, and I repeat it to-day; and if the men who hold that to-day; and if the men who hold that they can pursue the policy of trying the Land Bill, and of taking from it all the benefits that can be won from it—and I should be the last to deny that there are benefits in the Bill for the people—if men hold that they can take from the Bill benefits and vet not weaken the arm of the League—if they can carry out their programme successfully, God knows there

responsibility for the future. But that feeling arose from an intimate acquaintthour—from an acquaintance with feelings and condition of the people ance with the movement from its before this movement was started. I know the difficulty of getting the people o stand erect before their masters.

I know how slowly this movement grew at first—how starvation was the stern nurse that stood by its cradle and nurtured, it into vigor. And the conviction is rooted in my mind that but for their necessity, the Irish people would be to-day, as they were five years ago, lying prostrate at the feet of their masters (applause). It know that others held their at the feet of their masters (ap-I know that others hold that a s been aroused in the people, and that having tasted the advantages of asso-ciation they never will abandon that weapon in the future. I hope, sincerely, that this will all turn out true, and that our people will exhibit upon this occasion a sternness and continuity of purpose for which their enemies do not give them credit; but I confess I am not ashamed to acknowledge that I look forward to the experiment with considerable distrust.

The history of the past tells us a different lesson. We know-eny of us who have studied the history of our country know -when an oppression not less intolerable than the oppression of landlordism was broken into slivers by the people without leaders—the oppre sion of the tithes—that on the buttlefield of Irish soil, and casting Parliamentary representation back into the littleness which it deserved (ap-plause), the manhood of Ireland arose and broke the tyranny of tithes in Ireland.

How was the victory of the people lost?

It was lost when O'Connell and the Parliamentary men accepted in the Brit-ish Parliament a bill which they thought would relieve the people, and it superimposed the burden upon them (applause); and to-day the Irish people are paying for the ignominious truce that was made with the tithes. Any of you who doubt what I am saying to-day, I would refer you to Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's first volume of "New Ireland." Read Father Davorens's letters—read how he told O'Connell, great as he was at that day, that he had forfeited the victory of the people. - Dublin Freeman.

NEWS FROM IRELAND BY MAIL.

POTATO BLIGHT.

Owing to the excessive moisture of the past few days, the potato rot has made considerable have in Parsonstown. The champion species have been affected to a considerable, extent the past of the past considerable extent.—Freeman, Sept. 3.

EMERGENCY FILBUSTER.

EMERGENCY men, like filibusters, are

skilful in the use of them, unless by wounding each other. One of them staying at Nesbitt's Hotel, Gardiner Street, Dublin was playing with a six-shooter, when it thorized orders and congregations from went off, accidentally, we suppose, passing a bullet through a comrade's hand. Mr. Coldard had the wounded "spalpeen" conveyed to Mercer's Hospital and placed under the care of the surgeons. Other mischances of this kind have occurred Gambetta selected for pushing this friend among the Emergency gangs .- Nation, was a meeting convened in the twentieth

estate of the late Lord Leitrim, now, Colonel Clement's. He started on Friday morning for Derry Park, accompanied teaching was, he said, "imbecility, fanatiby two policemen, who occupied a car for themselves. Mr. Robinson was driven by the hotel proprietor, Mr. Mellet. The drive from Maam to Derry Park is most petent to prohibit theft, murder, and picturesque, especially when you near the waterfall (Ailduff). Mr. Robinson arrived within two miles of Derry Park gion for that purpose; or, as he blasphemwhen fire was opened upon the car on which he and Mellet sat. Both Robinson and Mellet escaped unhurt. The police say the attacking party were armed with rifles.—Nation, Sept. 3.

ATTACK ON A LAND AGENT. INFORMATION reached Westport on Sun-day of an attack upon Mr. Robinson, land agent, of Roundstone, Connemara. The fact, as far as can be learned at present, appears to be briefly as follows; Late on Friday evening Mr. Robinson was on his way home from a farm of his, named Derry Park, situated in a wild and moun teinous district in the heart of Connemara, some twenty miles from here, with an es of two police, when they were attacked by a large party of men who fired several revolver shots, none of which took effect. The police retaliated with the same result, and the attacking party de-camped without an arrest having been

MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE AT RATHCOOLE. A sensational telegram appeared in Tuesday's papers to the effect that on Sunday a number of tenants on Sir George Colthurst's property were participating in open-air rejoicings at Rathcoole, in the Millstreet district, to celebrate his mar-riage, they were fired into and attacked riage, they were fired into and attacked by a large body of men. Twenty of them, it is stated, were injured, ten with gunshots, two of the latter very dangerously.

Refering to this report, the Cork correspondent of the Freeman, writing on

Tuesday night, says:
Inquiries made to day in the Rathco district show that the accounts that first reached Millstreet as to the attack on a number of tenants who were celebrating the marriage of Sir George Colthurst exaggerated the formidableness of the attack and the seriousness of the results. The belief now is that there were not more than fifteen people engaged in the attack, while only one person has been found with a bul et wound. This is a man named Flynn, a servant of Sir George Colthurst, and he has been removed to the South Infirmary, Cork, for treatment. Four other persons

were rather severly hurt .- Natio

MELANCHOLY BOAT ACCIDENT AT CORK.

A terrible boat accident occurred on the Lee at Cork, on Saturday, August 27, resulting in the drowning of four In the beginning of the summer Mr. Thomas Atkins, music warehouseman, Cork, purchased a boat for the use of his family,

MR. DILLON'S SPEECH AT DUBLIN

DINNER.

Mr. John Dillon, M. P., who was warmly received, said: Mr. Chairman and geatlemen—I cannot find woods to express that that warning exonerates me from all presponsibility for the future. But that the future is a time when I had been three months in control of the Land League organization, about four o'clock and pulled up the Lee. The tide was nearly full in at the time, so that they experienced no difficulty in that that warning exonerates me from all presponsibility for the future. But that the projects of that they experienced no difficulty in getting over Hayes's Weir. They rowed that they experienced me and president." And it must be remembered that the projects of that they experienced no difficulty in getting over Hayes's Weir. They rowed that they experienced me and president." And it must be remembered that the projects of that they experienced no difficulty in getting over Hayes's Weir. They rowed up a considerable distance, and the beat's present that they are the projects of the tide was nearly full in at the time, so that they experienced no difficulty in getting over Hayes's Weir. They rowed up a considerable distance, and the beat's present that the projects of the tide was nearly full in at the time, so that they experienced no difficulty in that they experienced no difficulty in the time boat at the president." And it must be remembered that the projects of the tide was nearly full in at the time, so that they experienced no difficulty in the time boat at they are the projects of the tide was nearly full in at the time, so that they experienced no difficulty in the tide was nearly full in at the time, so that they experienced no difficulty in the time boat at the projects of the tide was nearly full in at the time, so that they experienced no difficulty in the tide was nearly full in at the time, so that they experienced no difficulty in the tide was nearly full in at the time, so that they experienced no difficulty in the tide was nearly full in at the tim up a considerable distance, and the bcat's head was then turned for home. It was on the homeward journey, after passing the weir, that the sad accident occurred. According to the statement of Mrs. Atkins, who is the sole survivor, the boat again passed the weir safely, but when about one hundred yards below it one of the young ladies stood up in the boat for the purpose of exchanging places with her sis-ter, two of them rowing at the time. While she was standing she made a stroke of the oar, and, as it is technically termed, " caught a crab," and fell overboard. Naturally, the others in the boat stretched forward to save her, and the result was that the frail craft overturned and its occu-pants submerged. Close to the spot where the drowning persons were battling for life is situated the residence of Mr. William Taylor. Mr. Taylor was in his house at the time, but the attention of his daughter, a young girl about sixteen years of age, was attracted by hearing the screams of was attracted by hearing the screams of those in the water. She called to her father to save the people, and then ran a short distance along the bank to where a sand-boat was made fast. By the time the boat was afloat Mr. Taylor had made his appearance. He got into the sand-boat, and with the aid of one oar sculled himself towards the submerged party. He called to them to hold on to the boat, but according to his statement, Mr. Atkins made a successful effort to right the boat,

his two daughters, and his nephew were also recovered, but they were lifeless. RELIGION IN FRANCE.

with the result that the five per-sons lost their hold of it and sank quite ex-

fatal spot not a human being was to be

een, but with the aid of an oar he raised

Mrs. Atkins, who was sinking. He grasped her by the hair, and succeeded with great

When taken ashore she was almost lifeless

but was restored to consciousness after half an hour. The bodies of Mr. Atkins,

hausted. When Mr. Taylor got to

difficulty in getting her into the

M. Gambetta and His Friend.

The attack on religion in France is de-fining itself. What M. Gambetta's policy in this respect is likely to be may be gathered from the utterance of the politicians whom just now he delights to honor. And that M. Gambetta will be more than ever the ruler of France is pretty certain whether he consents to take office as prime minister or remains the unofficial censor and superior of the Government of the moment. The gentleman to whom we refer as M. Gambetta's special protege, and whom he puts fordistant future, is M. Paul Bert, the most the work of education, and intended, if it had passed the senate, to effect the end arrondissement to listen to a lecture de DARING ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A LANDLORD livered by the latter on "Moral and Reli-

teaching was, he said, "imbecility, fanaticism, anti-patriotism, and immorality." Morality was perfectly independent of it, other inconvenient practices, and it wa therefore quite unnecessary to call in reliously put it, "ce n'etaite pas la peine der-anger dieu le pere." And he asserted that for this reason modern societies were advancing towards morality and proportionally receding from religion, two proposi-tions of which the first is as certainly false as the second is unquestionably true. In support of his incentive against religio he adopted the same line of argument which he used in the debate on the seventh clause, and read out all the silly things which have been published by silly people, representing them as the authorized teach ngs of the Church. He forgot, or did not choose to remember, that these very follies have been condemned quite as strongly, and with far greater authority than his, by the real organs of Catholic teaching, fithe Holy See downwards and notably the late Bishop of Orleans. To point to individual Catholics who have indulged in undignified metaphors, or even in casuistical vagaries which were unfairly quoted s usual, is a strange way of proving that there has been no divine revelation to

man, and no divinely-constituted author-ity for preserving that revelation intact. This, however, is the teaching to which I. Gambetta exhorts his fellow-citizens to listen, "as in all meetings worthy of a democracy you know how to listen," and after listening to which, he tells them that they "will go away better than they came And this is his idea of what religion ought to be limited to in the future." the efforts of thinkers, writers, and states-men, there is only one which is really efficacious, profound, and productive— namely, the diffusion of education, that social capital, the best of all capitals, which gives every man who comes into the world the means of gaining all other capitals, and thus of securing a position v and thus of securing a position without force, without violence, without civil war. True religion, for that sublime word means the bond between man and man, is that which enables a man on meeting his fellow to respect both his own and other's dignity based on equity and liberty. It is for the diffusion of that religion we have met, and these great gatherings are the real passovers of democracy." M Gambetta warmly thanked his audie for coming to listen to the views of M. Paul Bert, who was, he said, a man, not only with antecedents but with a future. And this, observes the correspondent of Times, "is certainly the first time that Catholic literature and teaching have

MR. REDPATH'S LETTERS.

An Irish-Speaking District.

GWEEDORE, August 20th. All the natives of this parish, without exception, speak Irish, and it is the language of the district. The people rarely talk English at all, excepting when speaking to strangers. A large number of them do not know a word of English, and none of them speak it with fluency. The English, as spoken here, and in London-derry, and wherever I have been in Donegal, is not what is known as the lines, gal, is not what is known as the lines brogue," but English with a strong Scotch accent. It does not bear the slightest resemblance to the dialect or slightest resemb

All the people are Catholics, with the exception of four families and a few Government officials-ex-constables and Government of the control of the countries and settled in the parish.

As the parish is not capaol to f support-

ing the people, they supplement its scanty resources by day labor in England, Scotland, and the more favored counties east of Donegal. One man at least from each family goes to England every Summer, leaving from early Spring to harvest, and staying away months at a time. They earn, in England, from twenty shillings to thirty shillings a week, and food. They are lodged without expense in barns lying on the straw. Some sort of rugs are given them for night covers—rough enough, but these people have not been accustomed to comforts, and they never complain. By the way, John Bright in a speech on the Land Bill, bore testimony to the good character of these laborers in Eng-land. In good seasons these labo ers bring back, on an average, after paying expenses, £5 a man. That is £5,000 for th £5 a man. That is £5,000 for the parish. In addition to these savings, boys and girls go in the spring to Derry, and hire out as herd boys and herd girls—engaging in farm or housework, buying clothing for themselves and bring the rest home. There is hardly a family in the parish that has not a nember of it in America. that has not a member of it in America, and some families more. They send sub-stantial remittances from time to time, according as they are thrifty and prosperous or not. The girls are the best. send more money home than the boys. This service in Derry brings into the parish about £3,000 a year more. The wages of labor in the parish,-between harvest and Spring, are is. a day; but the averand spring, are is, a day; but the average wages, without food, would be 2s. a day. Captain Hill gives them only 1s. and 4d. a day. But a'll the year round, there is a great deal of unemployed labor, and for a great part of the year, this particle of the year, this particle of the year, this particle of the year. i-h alone loses £100 a day from this cau Two-thirds of the cultivated land is in potatoes. Only oats, rye, and potatoes will grow here. The soil is too weak for wheat or flax. The average rent of a cow's grass That means from two and a half to four acres, according to the soil. I am not aware that any rents have been paid this year, because the people consider the rents far in excess of the consider the rents far in excess of the value of the land, if you deduct from it the improvements made by their own in-On the average the tent of the people in my next letter. MR. GEORGE ROBINSON, of Roundstone, attempted at Maam Hotel last week to morality as taught by the state was good; ment valuation, and as compared with the parish is one-third higher then the Government valuation, and as compared with the parish is one-third higher then the Government valuation, and as compared with the parish is one-third higher then the Government valuation, and as compared with the parish is one-third higher then the Government valuation, and as compared with the parish is one-third higher then the Government valuation, and as compared with the parish is one-third higher then the Government valuation, and as compared with the parish is one-third higher then the Government valuation. sent proprietors, or before 1854, it is double, and sometimes treble, the old rent. Take, for instance, the island of Inniss hirrer. It is a little island of 108 acres, made up almost exclusively of rocks and beach, with black, boggy soil in the inter-ior. Its Government valuation, exclusive of houses (which, of course, the

ple built themselves), is £3 4s. It belongs to Captain Hill. Its rental, until 1854, was £5. Its present rental is £22.
10s. Now, take one case on Mr. Nixon's estate-the townland of Glassach. tal area is about 1,900 acres, but Mr. Nixon holds 1,300 acres of it for his own use. The Government valuation of the whole townland is £31 8s. The rent, before 1854 was £22 Ios. It is now £66 18s 6d. St. was £22 10s. It is now £00 18s od. 5t.
John Baptist Joule, an Englishman, owns
the township of Meencladdy. The total
area is 1,955 acres, of which a former
landlord took from the people 1,130 acres. The Government valuation of the entire townland is £34 8s. The former rental paid by the tenants, when they possessed the whole townland, was £31. The rental of the remnant now left them (about 800 acres) is £67 5s. 9d. Take one more illustration from the estate of Mr. Olphert. The townland of Currensport a subdivision of the townsland of Glasserchoo. [I do not know its acreage, but I was told by a man who lives on it that the rental within his own memory was 16s., whereas its present rental, which has been paid for many years, is £29 8s.]! The government valuation of this subdivision [annet determine the little property of the little vision I cannot determine, but I know that the present rental of the townland of which it is a portion is £48 14s., and that its Government valuation is only £36 13s. The late Lord Leitrim held but one townland in the parish-Monemore. It contains 492 acres. He took away 285 acres of mountain tract from the people, but gave them back again, at a considerable increase of rent. The Government valuation of this townland is £18. Its former rental was £14 is., but its rental for many years has been £41 18s. The present Earl has obtained ejectment decrees against every tenant on the townland for nonpay-

ment of rent. The ejectments are hourly expected there. Griffith's (or the Government) valua-on is not a fair rent in this parish, for the simple reason that in striking the val-uation, Sir Richard Griffith took into onsideration the value of the tenancy as ne then found it, and, consequently, in-cluded in his valuation the improvements created by the toil of the tenant. In this parish the entire value of a holding over and above the value of the land in its natural state is the result of the tenant's ndustry. Now, taking the valuation of Sir Richard Griffith as a guide, I find that the value of an average specimen of the land of this parish, in its natural state, is of the League—I they can carry out their and on Saturday evening Mr. Atkins, acis not an Irishman alive to-day who will be more glad than I will (applause). But daughters Adelaide and Kathleen, and his

that land or enhancing its value can have a just claim to a higher rent than the value of the land in the state in which he gave it to the tenant, provided, as in this case, he has not acquired any further interest in the land by the expenditure of his own money and his own labor. Therefore, I conclude that Griffith's valuation in this parish is a high rack-rent. The people were prepared to undertake payment, if they received even so moderate a reduction 's 25 per cent. and the re storation of their immemorial rights to graze on the mountains. This compre mise has been adopted by the tenants at the suggestion of Father McFadden, and is far short of what they consider them-selves justly entitled to. But no arrangement has been made between any of the landlords and their tenants. Captain Hill has been urging the collection of his rents but he has not succeeded in a single case. He has treated with contempt every over-

ture to effect a reconciliation. Like Lord Leitrim, he has resorted to law, to enforce the payment of his rack-rents, but, thus far, there have been no ejectments. The other landlords have taken no action

yet. It is understood they are looking on to see the result of the action of Hill on to see the result of the action of Hill and Leitrim. The parish has been peaceable, notwithstanding these circumstances, excepting once. These writs of Hill were served by two bailiffs, aided by thirty constables, in May. The bailiffs were so hateful to the people that they rose en masse to resist the service; a conflict ensued, a few stones were thrown, some of the constabulary. were thrown, some of the constabulary were wounded, and the service of the writs was abandoned. Out of this conflict there rose 130 prosecutions; several men were sent to jail for two months; some women for one month: and quite a number of women for seven days. An extra force of twenty-five or thirty conextra force of twenty-five or thirty con-stabulary and a detachment of one hun-dred soldiers of the 10th Bengal Fasileers were quartered here, and they are here yet. It is supposed that the arrests of McSweeney and Gallagher as "suspects" were also due to this outbreak, although neither of them was there nor knew anything about it, and although Mr. McSweeney always acted and advised in the interests of peace. If the people in the interests of peace. If the people were properly treated by their landlords, if they were peasant proprietors no con-stables would be required to preserve order in the parish-so docile, temperate aw-abiding and God-fearing are people. There are 3,000 members who are pledged total abstainers. Hardly any crimes are ever known among this people excepting such as arise in some way from disputes about land tenure. They are inlustrious and inoffensive, and never violate law except under extreme provoca-ticns or exasperating circumstances. Their diet consists of three meals of potanothing else,—except a little milk or salt herring, and often nothing but salt with their potatoes. Those on the sea shore very often use a species of sea-weed as a complement to their meals, not as a relish, out as an addition to their potatoes as food. When the potatoes are finished, which generally happens in early Spring, the staple and, in fact, the only article of diet used by the people is Indian meal. Meat is almost unknown among them. Most of them never taste it. The use of

tea is becoming prevalent. They get it in exchange for eggs. The hens, in fact, supply the small currency of the peas I shall describe the homes of these

JAMES REDPATH.

BETHLEHEM AS IT IS.

A Visit to the Shrine of Our Savior's Birth.

We set our faces for the pools of Solomon-kalting for a few moments at the tomb of Rachael by the roadside. The small structure was crowded with Jews some of whom were phylacteries, and all were wailing as they wail beside the remnant of the temple walls. One old woman was weeping and pressing her withered cheek against the tomb with as much distress as if the fair young wife who breathed out her life there forty centuries ago had been her own daughter. We found the enormous pools of Solomon (the longest of which measures 500 feet in length) were about half filled with pure water. We rode beside the aqueduct that leads from them all the way from Bethlehem. Down among the bleak and barren hills we saw the fertile vale of Urtas, filled with gardens and fruit trees. It is culgardens and fruit trees. It is cul-tivated by the European colony planted by Mr. Mechmullmar. For a half hour we feasted our eyes with the view of the beautiful Bethlehem perched on its lofty hill, and surrounded by olive orchards. So many new edifices have been erected for convents and other religious pur-poses that Bethlehem has almost a modern look. As we rode through its narrow streets we saw no Ruths, but an ancient Jew in turban, long robe and flowing beard, quite answered to my idea of Boaz. We rode on to the convent adjoining the Church of the Nativity, where a rather jolly looking monk furnished us an excellent lunch. He then took us into the venerable church that cover the subterranean chamber in which tradition has always held that our blessed Lord was born. The chamber is probably the remnant of ancient khan once belonging to the family of Jesse and of King David I expected to be shocked by a sham mockery when I entered the church, but a feeling of genuine faith in the locality came over me as I descended into the rocky chamber read, around the silver star, the famous inscription in Latin: "Here the famous inscription in Latin: "Her Jesus Christ was born of the Virgin Mary. The three-fold argument for the authenti-city of this site is drawn from unbroken tradition, from the fact that Bethlehem has never been overthrown in sieges, and from the other fact that the learned St. Jerome, in the fourth century, was so sure f the site that he came and spent his long, laborious life, in the cavern close by the birth spot of our Lord. I entered with deep interest the cave in which this devoted scholar meditated and prayed and wrought the Vulgate translation of God's word.

My visit to the Church of the Nativity was tenfold more satisfactory than that to the Church of the Holy sepulchere in Jer-

TWO PICTURES.

One by the Prisoner at the Bar and the Other by the Justice.

The morning watch had just been disposed of in the Yorkville Police Court on Monday morning when a much battered man with tattered garments was arraigned. The accompanying policeman showed a tomato can to the court and laconically repeated. "Cause"?"

remarked, "Gauger."
"Your Honor," said the prisoner, with an impressive movement of his right hand, "my story is a sad one. With grief I look back to my childhood home, when in the cool of the morning, I walked through the field and meadows listening to the joyburdened song of the skylark and watching the merry scamper of the old chipmonk. With my head pillowed on some grassy mound, I enjoyed the babbling of the brooklets and the soothing murmur of the zephyrs as they rustled among the tree tops. But times have changed now.

They have changed, indeed, interrupted the court sadly. "In place of the grassy mound, an empty beer keg serves you as a pillow. You hear the dripping of the beer drainings into the tomato can with the same throbs of joy that the plashings of the meadow streamlet were wont to bring. The thrilling notes of the skylark made way for the milkman's early all. But there is still a hope. I will give ou a home on Blackwell's Island, where ou can see the stunted willow trees which border the river, wave to the breezes, heavy with the balmy odors from Hunter's Point. The water rats will recall the fes tive chipmonk, and you will think your childhood days have come again. [N.Y.

ENGLISH OPINION OF AN IRISH M.P.

The Daily News says every one will hear with regret of Mr. A. M. Sullivan's deter-mination to resign his seat in Parliament; and the regret will naturally be much the and the regret will naturally be much the greater because ill-health has compelled the resolve. It is not an exaggeration to say that Mr. Sullivan had won the respect of all parties in the House of Commons. He always firmly held by his own party, in so far as it represented the principles he had pledged himself to support, but he never took part in or counterpart artists. took part in or countenanced extrava-gance, and he never spoke bitter words, or ascribed ignoble motives to his political opponents. He was undoubtedly one of the most eloquent and ready debaters in the House of Commons, and more nearly approached, perhaps, to the rank of au orator than any other of his colleagues.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Accept Our Gratitude."

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y. Dear ir-Your "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured my boy of a fever sore of two years' standing. Please accept our grati-Yours truly.

HENRY WHITING, Boston Mass Blackstone, the name of England's reatest lawyer, and the name of a well own lawyer's pen of Esterbrook's make. The stationers have them.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is ot extolled as a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific in those chronic weaknesses peculiar to women. Particulars in Dr. Pierce's pamphlet treatise on Diseases Peculiar to Women, 96 pages, sent for three stamps. Address WORLD'S DISPEN SARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y. A schoolboy reading "that the Duke

of Wellington was always coolest when on the point of attack," exclaimed, "he must be a queer fellow! I never saw a chap that was coolest when on the poin of a tack !

Bogus Certificates.

It is no vile drugged stuff, pretending to be made of wonderful foreign roots, barks, &c., and puffed up by long bogus certificates of pretended miraculous cures, but a simple ways offsative realisms. but a simple, pure, effective medicine, made of well known valuable remedies that furnishes its own certificates by its cures. We refer to Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines—Republican.

A Matchless Medicine.

The cooling, cleansing, soothing and healing properties of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry render it the best remedy in the world for all forms of bowel complaints, sickness of the stomach, cramps, cholera morbus and dysentery. Purely vegetable, and always reliable.

One of the most terrible battles of hisory was fought in 1310, one summer's day at Bannockburn, in Scotland. The English army of 100,000 men, under Edwin II., was totally defeated by the Scots, 30,000, under Bruce. The loss of the English was 114 earls, barons, and knights, 700 gentlemen, and knights, 700 gentlemen, and unwards of knights, 700 gentlemen, and upwards of 10,000 common soldiers. This vast slaughter was effected by battle axes, shaugater was elected by battle axes, swords, spears, and other weapons of the feudal and neighboring eras. King Robert Bruce, with his own hand, destroyed a large number of men.

It Never Fails.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw. rry is an unfailing remedy for all kinds of bowel complaint.

Astronomy is a beautiful science. We are told, that if a railway was run from the earth to the nearest fixed star, and the fare was one penny for every hundred miles, and if you were to take a mass of gold to the ticket office equal to the national debt—or \$3,800,000,000—it would not be sufficient to pay for a ticket to the nearest fixed stars aforesaid. If this be the case it matters very little to us whether such a railroad is ever constructed It would be mighty discouraging to go to the ticket office with a mass of gold equal to \$3,800,0000,009 and be informed that the fare was \$5,688,032,000. ticket agent would'nt trust until we back, we'd be compelled to forego the

Grandmother

Used to say, "Boys, if your blood is out of order try Burdock tea;" and they had to dig the Burdock and boil it down in kettles, making a nasty smelling decoction; now you get all the curative properties put up in a palatable form in Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

CARDINAL MANNING.

Great Speech at Dewsbury. A temperance demonstration, got up by the Dewsbury branch of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross, took place at Dewsbury on Thursday

evening, and was an unqualified success the chief cause being that his Eminence Cardinal Manning was announced as one of the speakers. The gathering was in the Industrial Hall, and the handsome the Industrial Hall, and the handsome and spacious room was crowded, the bulk of the audience being, of course, Catholics. The venerated Cardinal's appearnies. The venerated Cardinal's appearance on the platform was the signal for rounds of hearty cheers. He was accompanied by the Right Rev. Dr. Cornthwaite, Lord Bishop of Leeds; the Very Rev. Canon Hotler, Bradford; Rev. Father Lambert, S. J., Wakefield; Rev. Father Dolan, Heckmondwike; Rev. Father Cardes, Pather, Per, Eather Parkin Gordon, Batley; Rev. Father Parkin, Batley Carr; Rev. Father Ashby, Hud-dersfield; Fathers Kenny and Herfkins,

Dewsbury.
Cardinal Manning, on rising, was received with loud cheers. He said that it was impossible to pass from Middlesborough to Dewsbury without noticing the vastness of our national industries and the enormous growth of the towns where those industries were planted. Last night he saw the blast furnaces of Stock ton and Middlesborough, and these some fifty years ago were two small towns, busy, no doubt, which to-day had a united population of about 70,000, and whose industries were among the most powerful and vast to be found in the world. Coming to Dewsbury and Batley, he found industries as incessant, as energetic, as skil-ful, and as wonderful. From the blast furnaces of the ironmaker, he came to the looms and spindles of the clothmaker, and of all the varieties of that wonderful trade. These things had often impressed him with the thought of the enormous commercial empire of our country, and ne had often asked himself how it had sprung up. A hundred years ago that empire had scarcely an existence. What, then, was its real foundation? In a word, ts foundation was the keenness of intelligence, the power of will, and the extraordinary energy and perseverance of their whole nature displayed by three races which constituted the empire. These were the causes that had built up SUCH A COMMERCIAL EMPIRE AS THE

WORLD HAD NEVER BEFORE SEEN. an empire that had surpassed all others in the skill of its industries. He made those remarks in order that he might ask the question, "What has brought all this about?" It had come about, he believed, chiefly on account of the great intelligence whereby we as a people had to outstrip all other people in the application of science to the effects produced by machi nery, by skill in manufacturing, by the application of steam to machinery, and by all the wonderful processes of inven-tion which had arisen one out of another, every man adding something, until at last machinery of our country for producing the finest and vastest results surany other people in the world. Then he asked himself, "Are we resting upon a moral basis? Is the foundation of our great power and prosperity the law of God and the law of morality? Is it solid and stable?" That day he had read with great satisfaction the words of a statesman most careful and cautious in all his utter ances—he meant Lord Derby (applause). Lord Derby told them that the alarms which were floating over the minds of OUR GREAT MANUFACTURING AND AGRICUL-

TURAL INVESTMENTS
need not depress them, for we were steadily making an advance. For this asseriny making an advance. For this assertion were given two reasons, which he could not gainsay, and which he very much wished to be solid. Lord Derby was full of confidence, and desired to inspire confidence in others. Now, he (the confidence in any material prosperity that was not based upon the broad and solid foundation of our moral life (applause). Although that great power of ours had sprung up with the rapidity of a tropical plant, almost within the memory of living men, and although it seemed to promise perpetuity and fruitfulness, yet he coned that he had still an alarm. Our empire had sprung up like a mighty tree, but he was afraid that there was a worm at the root—nay, he would say there were two worms, and they were these. There existed a strong tendency in the mind of man to believe that the people could be educated without religion, that schools could educate the people without the faith which was the root of morality by saying that, vast as was the danger to feared from the other worm of which he would speak, far greater peril was to be dreaded from that worm. lay the very cause why all morals perished

THE THE PEOPLE OF CHRISTIAN ENGLAND CEASED TO BE A CHRISTIAN PEOPLE, then good-bye and farewell to our moral, social and political life. But as that was not the subject on which he came there that night to speak, he would dismiss it, having satisfied his own honesty by say ing what he believed. The other worm ch was at the root of their greatnes he had no hesitation in saying at once was that which they were met to speak of that night—he meant the deadly sin of that night—he heard the deadly sin of intemperance and intoxication (applause). Having said this much merely to introduce the subject, he would go on to say that though they met together that night at the invitation of his good friend Father Kenny, and the League of the Cross established under him, yet he hoped no one the secret who was not of his flock would present who was not of his flock would for a moment imagine that their sym-pathies were so contracted that they did not wish God-speed to all men and all auses in which they were labouring for he common cause of reclaiming men from temperance (applause). He knew NATION ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH

WAS SO STAINED all pained as our own by intemperance.
The the Oriental world. They never drak intoxicating drinks except where inviduals—faithless to their traditional du and in immediate contact with our Engsh civilization—had learnt it from us; ad he was sorry to say that many of hen thought the name of English

and winkenness were synonymous-and