

## Mr. T. P. O'Connor's Farewell Address.

The last speech of T. P. O'Connor on his Canadian and American tour was his farewell to the Authors and Publishers, just before sailing from New York for home.

"Amid the many acts in the great Irish tragedy of centuries, one of the most tragic and moving is the emigration from Ireland. When I was leaving Queenstown the other day, Ireland lay bathed in the sunshine of an autumn afternoon, and it seemed to me as if that little island were asking her children to remain within her beautiful shores, to till her fertile ground, and to help in training the great intellectual gifts of her people.

"And yet there were four hundred Irish people, young men and young women, who got into the steerage of the great vessel in which I was about to cross the Atlantic. They came from an island which in a little more than half a century has had its population halved, reduced from nearly nine millions to just a little over four millions of people.

"Do not misunderstand me. I do not think that it is undesirable that there should be emigration from any country, and especially I do not think it undesirable that there

should be emigration to a country like this, where there are such abounding and unparalleled opportunities for self-advancement as exist here, in the paths of commerce in the East, or in the great agricultural plains of the West.

"But emigration may be of two kinds. The emigrant may be sent forth from his native land fully equipped for the battle of life, with his intellect trained to its highest development, with his hands trained to their highest skill, with his soul hardened in the spirit of self-dependence and control amid difficulties, and with his pockets not quite empty of even a small amount of capital.

"Well, now, these were not the circumstances in which Irish emigration to this country took place, at least in the early days of the emigration. We sent forth our people from the Irish shores, from poorly equipped schools. They came, usually ruined and bankrupt men who had already had one failure and disaster in their lives. Many of them had to walk barefooted beside weeping parents to the emigrant vessel that took them from their shores and the last sight upon which their eyes dwelt was the sight of the home of their fathers, and grandfathers before them, which was either being torn down by the crowbar, or burnt by the brand. And they came to this country, therefore, many of them, without so much capital as would have procured for them a night's bed, or a day's food, and were compelled, of course, to take the first work and the cheapest work and the most drudging work that was offered to their hands.

"I am glad to be able to say that the Irish people have passed largely through that epoch of their existence in this country, and that in the second generation of my race in this country you can find the captains of every sphere of activity in your great Republic. They are judges on the bench, ministers in Washington, up to the ruler of your country, who is proud to acknowledge that Irish blood is in his veins. The captains of your great industries, many of them, are of the second generation of our race in the country.

"But all the same, gentlemen, it all comes down to this: The future of the Irish race largely depends upon that little and narrow battle ground which is within the shores of Ireland.

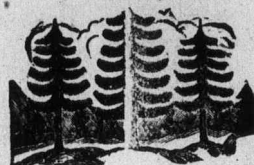
"Now, my friends and myself are fighting to make that a great training ground in which Irish intelligence and Irish resources shall be developed

"But this question of Ireland now has ceased to be a question of race, and it never was much a question of creed, so far at least as we were concerned. In every political movement that has ever been in Ireland there have always been Protestants among its most powerful leaders. In fact, with the exception of Daniel O'Connell and Mr. Redmond, there have practically been no Irish movements that have had Catholics as their leaders. All the men who voted for the Irish Parliament in 1800, and spoke against its destruction, were Protestants. There was not a single Catholic admissible to Parliament at the time. Robert Emmet, whose name, as you know, is always received with a loud burst of applause in any gathering of Irishmen wherever they may be—Robert Emmet was a Protestant. Lord Edward Fitzgerald, also one of the heroes of Irish martyrdom, was a Protestant. Isaac Butt, the leader of the Irish in my earlier days, was the son of a Protestant clergyman; and the most powerful leader we have had since the days of O'Connell—Charles Stuart Parnell—was a Protestant, and, indeed, a Protestant of Protestants. But it has ceased

they will end in peace—but if we have the voice of America on our side, loud, clear, unmistakable, expressing what I know to be practically the unanimous American opinion in favor of the reconciliation of England and Ireland; if we have the voice of America on our side, I have no doubt that the negotiations will end soon, and will end in peace which will be satisfactory to both one nation and the other, and will endure unto the end of time.

"I feel it a privilege to have been brought here to what I may call the great whispering gallery of this mighty republic, a small utterance from which will go on and on in ever-rising and increasing echoes until there may come from this nation one great chorus to England and to Ireland, begging them to be at peace."

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### In the Reign of Terror.

(From an autograph letter of Edmund Burke, now in possession of a citizen of New York.)

Dear Sir:—I have just received a letter from my friend, Mr. Dowdeswell, informing me that a desire has been expressed by several gentlemen, not only in the University, but in the county and city of Oxford, of contributing to the relief of the French clergy suffering a grievous persecution from the usurpation of an unexampled and hitherto successful combination of all the impiety, crime and baseness which could be collected from all parts of the vast country which they desolate.

There is no doubt that if these principles and cabals could be admitted into the country, that, first vitiating the morals and altering the temper and character of the people, they would desolate England in the same manner. Against the possible prevalence of such factions and their pernicious maxims, I look upon the University of Oxford as the firmest bulwark we have. I look upon their late happy and wise choice of the Duke of Portland to be a pledge of their zeal and perseverance in the same cause, and of their disposition both in this present age and to all posterity to unite the lovers of the Church and of the laws, of all descriptions, in opposition to the system of atheism, persecution, sacrilege and assassination which prevail amongst our unhappy neighbors.

I trust that those who subscribe to the French clergy in so doing do not only wish to act under the general influence of a diffusive Christian charity, but would express their abhorrence of the principles of that persecution which by stripping these worthy ecclesiastics, first of their property, then of their liberty, and after slaughtering in a most inhuman manner vast multitudes of them, at last stripped them of their country and have at last sent them naked and resourceless to live on the mercy of strangers. I have no doubt that you, sir, and the persons who lead in the university and county, will exert your influence in favor of a charity which, whilst it chooses the most proper objects for succor, does so much honor to the nation which, casting aside the narrow spirit of sect and long national rivalry, exerts the common principles of honor, hospitality, religion and humanity. I have the honor to be, with the greatest esteem and respect, Dr. Sir, your most faithful and obedient humble servant.

EDM. BURKE.

Bath, October 16, 1792.

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MR. T. P. O'CONNOR.

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ed by Irish genius, by Irish effort, and by Irish opinion. Various movements are going on in Ireland now. Heaven forbid that I should say a single word in disparagement or discouragement of any of these movements, but to me the greatest of all movements is to have irradiating through all the life of Ireland the spirit of national self-confidence which comes from the central flame of an assembly controlled, governed and manned by Irishmen themselves

### PRINCIPLE IS FAMILIAR.

"To you in America the principle of national government and local government is so familiar that you find it rather hard to understand why anybody should oppose it. If anybody should come to you and speak of a parliament in Dublin as being an extraordinary, or a revolutionary, or an impracticable thing, why, you would answer by pointing to forty-six legislatures which exist in your own country side by side with the great national assembly of Washington. And if your country has been preserved from chaos and from anarchy, it is not because you have one national parliament in Washington, but because you have forty-six legislatures dealing, according to local opinion, with local needs in the different parts of the country. In fact, you have found union in diversity, and the union was only possible with the diversity.

now, as I have said, largely to be a question between race and race and nation and nation. At this moment the masses of the English people are just as convinced as the masses of the Irish people that self-government is a necessity for the Irish people, that it is a wise and a just and a reasonable demand.

### ARE ALL HOME RULERS.

"I can answer for the politically powerful classes of England, and do not forget that at this moment the Prime Minister of the British Empire, the most powerful man in the whole Empire, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, is just as much a pledged and avowed Home Ruler for Ireland as I am myself, or as is either of my two colleagues, who are with me, and, therefore, nobody can any longer regard this as a mere struggle of racial hatred. It is a struggle, on the contrary, of racial reconciliation and, as such, it rises to the height of a humanitarian struggle, in which all lovers of peace among men and of good will should have their share.

"We have come to that point between England and Ireland in the struggle when we have left the stormy and violent battlefield of rage and of hatred on one side and the other; we are at the stage of peace negotiations. If the voice of America should be on our side—I have no doubt how these negotiations will end—I have no doubt that

The very swish of her dress

passed him on the stairs so heart throbbing and his knibbling, so that he was conscious of a physical sense of relief from the support of the wall as he passed straight against it to the room for the trembling apartment. She went by him with a curtsey by a tact code they never at the boarding-house stairs; and the moments when she gath skirts deftly in her left hand, stepping onto the pavement, he feasted his eyes upon her movement, till the click of her sunshade, coincidence with her disappearance, sounded the his ephemeral joy. He would continue his way up the narrow stairs, trying to bar remembrance of their last action and to fix his mind on thing unconnected with her. He succeeded in thrusting a distracting image in the back when, before his open book, he buried himself heart and brain studies which were now near completion. But there came a completion. He sprang up in despair, the volume too and paced and down the room.

"You are not worth much," muttered bitterly to his reflection the looking-glass. "Here you as low as any of the blessed around you, that must have man, foully or fairly, in the What fiend sent the creature just now—now, when my di at hand? I'll never get it. able to work. Bother her!"

He strode wrathfully to and on opening it became a silvery voice that floated up. "Hark! By the bird's song may learn the nest," he involuntarily holding the door till the sound of ascending steps made him realize his of listener. Not that he had a word; it was all a impression of laughter and chat. The melody of one only remained with him, and softened as he closed the door walked back to the table, and instead of reopening his covered his face with his hand. "I've got to face it!" he "The fact is there. I am master of myself, and there peace for me until this work has disturbed my life either into it wholly or goes out forever. My dreams of childhood are ended."

He remained a long time sifting the question in phases, and at last burst out sionately: "Heavens, why should it now—now, at the turning-point of my career, when my whole is at stake, and every power concentrated in obtaining liant pass? Am I really of governing myself?"

He sprang up and approached picture on the wall.

"Give me strength—give strength, oh Mother!" he w "Remove her image from my I don't want to love her!"

The Lady with the crown whom he addressed seemed down pitying on her vote with the contemplation of a

fiat countenance mental rebellion by degrees vanished

"I suppose it is provident reflected. 'Nobody has his out for him just as he plan And, after all, her's is not a disturbing influence."

is only on serious topics, is always touching on religious. She seems to have somehow among unbelievers long to get back to the elementary faith of her childhood.

"I have enough to a wife, and once my diploma—most doctors marry—will have me"—his pulses beat rapidly—"if she will have Somebody knocked at the asked:

"Are you in, Darrell? Cras usual," said the visitor, "at it myself; but there's a stop, you know. All would you mind giving me or two? I don't believe I study, and long to exchar Symond's lectures on anatomy on me, I'm afraid."

The speaker was a nervous man, who had been plucked was consequently diffident. hailed his arrival as a god