The Night was Still.

BY J. J. CALLANAN.

The night was still, the air was ballo. Soft flews around the were weeding: No whisper rose of er ocean's calm. Its waves in light were sleeping : With Mary on the beach 1 strayed. The stars beamed joys above me; 1 pressed her hand and said, "Sweet maid, O, tell me, do you love me ?"

With modest air she dropped her head, Her cheek of beauty veiling: Her check of beauty veiling: Her bosom heaved no word she said: I marked her strife of feeling. 'O, speak my doorn, dear maid,' I cried, "By yon bright accent above the ?" She gently raised her eyes, and sighted, "Too well you know I love the?"

O'CONNOR IN NEW YORK.

A few days ago Mr. O'Connor, M. P., was extended a most husiastic welcome in New York. The following is a sum-mary of his remarks on the occasion. Ladies and gentlemen: When I left ireland a few days ago Laded

Ladies and gentlemen: When I left Ireland a few days ago Ireland was in a state of peace and tranquillity. It was a condition of tranquil suspense and active recard a rew days ago freiand was in a state of peace and tranquillity. It was a condition of tranquill suspense and active preparation. We had had arrived at an important stage of the land movement when the agitation was to be removed the structure of the audience, and said, "Put no man out. There's not the slightest when the agitation was to be removed the structure of the audience and said, "Put no man out. There's not the slightest the slightest structure of the audience and said, "Put the difference of the audience and said, "Put the agitation was to be removed the slightest structure of the audience and said said." preparation. We had had arrived as an inspiration of the andinese, and said, "Part of the andient of the and the andient of th

amine into their political actions and the reasons which they give for them. Mr. Gladstone-Chises-don't mind hissing him; leave me to deal with him later on. Mr. Gladstone has fancied that he repre-sents the Government of Ireland and that Mr. Parnell represents the tyranny. I will give you the definition that my mind has formed of what constitutes government and what constitutes tyranny: Government has its basis in the affections of a people and tyranny has its basis in buck-shot and bayonets. The ministry have filled every important try with armed men. The Government cannot deny that force only is the found-ation of their government of the Irish people. The leaders upon the other side have no men of war, no bullets, no flying columns; but they have something better -they have the affectious of the millions of the Irish race. If you will accept my definitions of government and tyranny, the tyranny in Ireland is represented by Gladstone and the ministry and the Government by the Land League and Par-I was present a Sunday or two ago at a demonstration in Cork-(cheers)-well if there are any boys from Cork here 1 am quite willing they should cheer-and the Sunday before that I witnessed a demonstration in Dublin, and I but echo the reports of the time when I say that there never were before in the two cities demonstrations so remarkable for enthusiasm and numbers. Forster has said that the dissatisfied people of Ireland were "village tyrants;" then we must call Cork and Dublin villages and the 90,000 and Dublin villages and the 90,000 was his attendance, and how he judged people who shared in these demonstraions must be designated as tyrants." I pass on to the apology of the English Premier for the im-prisonment of Parnell, and I want to ex-amine it in the calm light of reason. Mr. Gladstone first charges Mr. Parnell with the intention of bringing certain iand cases to trial for the purpose of discredit-ing the court. Now I am doubles speak-twing ing in the presence of some members of the legal profession, and I want to ask a) ing in the presence of some members of the legal profession, and I want to ask them if this is not a novel and imbecile construction of law that a man can be put into confinement for what they believe to be his intentions? I have been working ide hy side with the the set of the man who represents it is within four walls, every human are be his intentions I have been working side by side with Mr. Parnell for a long time past, and I thought I knew what he was doing, but I must confess that Mr. was doing, but I must confess that Mr. Gladstone's information is a little more detailed than mine. Mr. Gladstone charges that Mr. Parneil preached plunder. Well, the idea of an English statesman-1 must employ an American exprassion and say that the English are the greatest plunderers on the face of the earth. I am going to tell you of an incident which happened a month or so ago in my own con-stituency. A friend of mine who had come from London to Galway was struck with amazement at the signs of poverty which he saw. You never see Ireland

until you have left it. It is only by com-

parison with free lands that you can ap-

preciate the misery and poverty of ours. Well, this friend overheard a conversation

between a servant-girl and a boy about

eighteen years of age who wanted to sell

two score of eggs that he had in a basket. He wanted only twenty pence for them, and my friend, noticing his tired appear-

and my friend, noticing

THE STRIKE FOR LIFE. You remember very well when Monaghan was one of the most disturbed counties of Ireland. Now, what were the people playing for in that terrible game in which the gibbet was one of the prizes in d a become 's death among the cards. and a hangman's death among the cards. Mr. Gladstone sees daily, as our friend The prize they played for in that awful said, 5,00,000 or 6,000,000 of men and game was two meals a day of potatees women, heart-broken and poverty-and salt. That's what a fair rent neans. stricken, on the soil of Ireland. He may Land League means. At this moment there was a slight dis-

turbance in the gallery. One man arose as if to smite another, and several in the house shouted, "Put him out !" The member from Galway looked astonished

proper place, when I am face to face with them on the floor of the British Parlia-ment. GOVERXMENT AND TYRANNY. But I have a perfect right here to ex-amine into their political actions and the product actions and the proper place, when I am face to face with made by the tenant, and continued.] For seven hundred years Englishmen have tried to do and failed. Oh! no; oh! no; Mr. Chancellor. You may thrust stary-ing women and dying men out of their homes; you may stamp out everything tragents which they give for them. Mr.

THE O'CONNOR RECEPTION.

IRELAND ---- HIS

THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

thing, and he said not since he had left home. Twenty miles to Galway and twenty miles back—forty miles to earn twenty pence! Gladstone accuses the Land League of driving hard bargains, but when I think of that story a voice within me says: "I will drive as hard a bargain for that boy as ever I can." THE STRIKE FOR LUP. laughed at Cataline's sword ; what do care for yours ?" So Ireland may say to

That's what Gladstone is fighting against. But, my friends, that's not all what the hasn't reached Ireland as she lives in these patriotic breasts ; he has not reached the 0,000,000 burning hearts who have never forgotten their native land. Besides, the

JAMES REDPATH ON THE IRISH TROUBLES.

"Are evictions still (a: ried on!" "Yes. I heard of one, a picture of which I have with me, where three hundred po-lice and soldiers were sent to tarn out one old man, and that took place just below the cemetery of Skibbereen, where were buried three thousand persons who had starved to death while ships laden with

produce taken from the surrounding coun-ty rocked at anchor in the harbor. Oh t it is frightful to think of it. At every step I took new horrors opened up before "Do you think the Government will succeed in suppressing the League?" WHAT GOVERNMENT MAY DO.

"They may. Then the executive office will be transferred to Holyhead or Liver-pool. But the Government allows noththe shape of correspondence to go the League or to suspected persons. Il my letters were opened. They may All my break up the executive of the organization in Ireland, but they cannot crush it out. It has too great a hold on the people. Thoroughly democratic, it is also magnifi-cently disciplined. Within two years it has saved the people between \$5,000,000 "Did the Government interfere with

They did not attempt to. If they had arrested me -- and one of my objects in go-ing over was to test their will in that direction-the next Englishman of note who sed the plains would have been seized y my Irish friends in the Far West and held as a hostage, just to attract Mr. Blaine's attention and make an issue of

the matter.

If Mr. Gladstone wished to take a un iversal census of the Irish people he could not have abopted a better plan than by casting some hundreds of Irishmen into prison for indulging in the crime of free speech, and by proclaiming an orgaanization to be criminal which he had repeatedly pronounced legal, and to which most of the clergy in Ireland belong. At once an angry cry went round the world wherever the English speech is spoken, and English speech is generally supposed to be coexistent with freedom and civil and religious liberty. Mr. Gladstone's action was condemned by millions, who before it had wished him well, and who were very far from going all lengths with Mr. Parnell and who are not likely to go now. It became at once apparent that England has to count upon a larger, a more powerful, resolute and wealthier Ireland than she dreamed existed. In this than she dreamed existed. In this great Republic alone the citizens of Irish blood, as the daily press hastened to remind Mr. Gladstone, form a most important

£303,000,000; in 1880 they were rame practically a unit in condemning the wholesale imprisonment that was Mr. Gladstone's final answer to criticisms of his measure. His friends fell from him, and he had a great many among the Irish

FITS. Catholic Times 3

Nobody pretends that Mr. Parneli is a reat tribune like O'Connell, but if he is lefticient in oratory, he can beat the Lireat tribune like 0 counter the Lasse deficient in oratory, he can beat the Lasse berator at organization. The Leagne holds together because it is not a single was great on "fits," was unequal to reveal the anxious friends around the bed of To the anxious friends around the bed of the man sick, all ready with advice and the man sick with which to cool the fever and by break up the executive by seizing Healy, Sexton, Dillon and other leaders, and impounding the books and papers to efface the organization they must arrest all the local leaders and indict every man likely to take their place. (a the off to efface the organization they must arrest all the local leaders and indict every man likely to take their place. In the old days it was easy enough to break up Irish heurich disturbed, restless, unable to keep gues. As a rule they consisted of but one central body, with a loose tollowing in the country which usually contained a large percentage of informers. But Mr. Par-nell has created an institution so perfect in its way that it will live even if every muen in authority is thrown into jail. Mr. Gladstone has now to show the English people that the policy of concession hav-ing failed, he is able to govern Ireland with a mailed hand. The Premier's posi-tion is seriously weakened by his own course when he was in opposition. He was then in the habit of declaring that the agitators were justified in demanding sweeping reforms, that coercion was a weapon that ought to be east into the political lumber comes and due the the industry in the addit of declaring that the agitators were justified in demanding sweeping reforms, that coercion was a was further in the habit of declaring that the agitators were justified in demanding sweeping reforms, that coercion was a was further in the main the day in the agitators were justified in demanding sweeping the to be cast into the political lumber comes and due the the the sing for the sum in the further into "fits," I fract was a remedy that never parter to deal with Ireland's fever, invents sweeping reforms, that coercion was a weapon that ought to be east into the political lumber-room, and that the Irish should be governed by the "statesmanship on a big scale. The Disestablishment Act was a very mild measure compared with the Land Act, which recognizes doctrines as "leveling" as any preached in the Social. "THE IRISH BEYOND THE SEAS." ist camp at Soho square, and which, after all, has conciliated the people. The forremedy in her pharmacy for Ireland's fever: but, all-powerful in curing "fits," she is preparing to force her maddened in-habitants into acts of desperation. Let the people of Ireland listen to councible-feeble policy has failed, and what the outcome in Ireland will be is more than any body can tell.—N. Y. World.

LORD DERBY ON ENGLAND'S PROS- sellors of prudence and wisdom. The fever may last yet longer, but the constant irritation and restlessness resulting therefrom will end by throwing England into a fever out of which there will be Sig. -In a speech at Southport, on the Sig. -In a speech at Southport, on the 7th inst, the Earl of Derby, who main-tains that we re progressing favourably as a nation rather than the reverse, is rescape but by copious draughts of sooth-ng remedies for herself and for Ireland. The poor people of England have cause of complaint, and the feverishness of Ireland helps to open their eyes to their own wrongs. The land of a country in the prospection of a few including the land. ported to have said: "Notwithstanding this, there were people who believed that this, there were people who believed that the country was living upon its capital." Being one of these, I am induced to bring forward some proof in support of the con-clusion. In 1878—not having access to to the Board of Trade Returns for other ssion of a few individuals is a wrong; eavy taxation for unnecessary appendages power is a wrong; centralization of wer and administration is a wrong. will take some t me to bring these truths home to the people of England. Ireland's years-our debtor and creditor account ombined disturbance and discontent will Imports-Articles free of duty £334,585,300 help.

LRISH ABSENTEE LANDLORDS.

The following statement appears in Whelslaw and Walsh's History of Dublin: "The absentees have been from the earliest times a constant theme of com-

Difference. . £175,921,828 If a nation, which is thus expending twice as much as it receives, is not living on its capital, then I know not when it can be earliest times a constant theme of com-plaint, as the prime cause of the unpros-perous state of the country. So early as the year 1368, an ordinance of the 42d of Edward III states, Les ditz mals (the consaid to do so. What the result on this will be, if the drain continues, time alone duct of the absentees) aveneez en perdition la dite terre. In 1601, a writer of 'remarks on the affairs of England and Ireland,' avers that the amount of drain in proportion as these decrease, and our age of wealth by absentees in various ways £136,018 per annum. In 1729, a work ascribed to Thomas Prior 000,000 or £105,000,000 more. Having list of the then absentees, and the money no gold mines or other sources of revenue, they drew from the Kingdom in various ways amounted annually to £627,799. Arthur Young, in 1779, affirms it to have been £732.200 names and particulars published in 1782, makes and particinary provide in 1752, makes it amount to the enormously in-creased sum of $E_2,223,212$! To these non-residents from choice, are now to be added those who are necessarily (!) so, in attending parliamentary duties, and the model are necessarily (22). whole sum now (1833) annually abstracted from Ireland and spent elsewhere, is fairly stimated at five million pounds Dublin Penny Journal, 1833. If the figures given above as "abstracted" --that's just the word--in 1833 be correct, and if anything there is reason to believe they are the mininum, be multiplied by 48-the number of years that have since elapsed-we have the enormous sum of two hundred and forty million pounds sterling, or twelve hundred million dollars, "abstracted" from the sweat of the people "abstracted" from the sweat of the people of Ireland, to sustain the "Absentees" and their families--including the gambling their families of including the gambling "hells" and, if possible, worse places of London, and the etties of the continent.— Editor CATHOLIC RECORD.

Fellow-Citizens: I remember a similar together to welcome Dillon and Parnell to "Well, they can their labors on this side of the water. Mr. Parnell las an imperative engagement which keeps him from being with us, but we give the same welcome to these

gentlemen, and we hope that as they go west they will find, as did he, that the wave and the heart of their welcome grow stronger and heartier every mile they travel towards the setting sun. Our friend said that he was not sur-

prised at the recent action of the adminis-tration in England. Well, we at a distance are like the old listener to the col-lege debates in Latin; he was at a distance because he didn't understand the language, and we are three thousand miles off. When some one asked of him what use watch the two men keenly, and the man who gets mad first has no argument." We all remember that twenty years ago,

Thank God that Gladstone arrested Par-nell. He lifted him from being the head of of the Land League to being the head of the great moral and humane movement of the age. But it was no surprise to me that Mr. Gladstone committed the final blunder of arresting his great antagonist. You have reminded us, sir, that in that great transfe when freadam huma in the critical comment, and so I said to him: Comme with struggle when freedom hung in the critical balance in the forty States the voice that came from the great leader of the Liberal there took all the anti-Irish feeling out of came from the great leader of the Liberal party was an amen to Jefferson Davis, who tried to turn this free Republic into a slave-holding despotism. What wonder that the same man to-day should do his utmost to perpetuate slavery among the peasants of Ireland? I don't believe there is a drop of liberal blood in all of Mr. Gladstone's body. From the crown of his head to the sole of his feet there isn't a dong of blood that looks forward—not sixty-three days in the year they live on

THE POWER OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

At the great demonstration at Boston on last Monday night to T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Redpath, the eminent journalist and friend of Ireland, was interviewed recently on the troubles in Ireland by a reporter.

"So Mr. Dillon has been sent to said Mr. Redpath. "Well, they cansend all the few prominent Leaguers now at liberty to Kilmainham, and the only effect will be to make the people mad and more determined than

Is there any danger of an outbreak ?" "No; the Irish people have undergone a complete change in three years. They are thoroughly organized, and that means that they will not attempt to fight the British Empire when they unassisted, have not a ghost of a chance of succeeding

"But may they not become demoraliz-ed, now that all the influential men are in prison, and act rashly ?"

"The leaders are in prison, Lut their split remains among the people, and controlling them. Imprisonment, in this sense, is a badge of respectability in Ireland, and the greater is a man's influence if he has had to go to jail for the sake of

"Is there any sign of a diminution of the power of the League?

THE POWER OF THE LEAGUE INCREASING Rather is there a constant increase of it. Why, I never saw so magnificent a re on in my life as that given to Parnell at Cork. There must have been 100,000 people present, and from beginning to end of the five-mile procession there was not such a physiognomy as Nast delights in fastening on the trish to be seen."

"What about the Land Bill?"

within four wells, every luman eye, every lightened heart, every glotious as-pitation, centres upon him, and he be-comes the pivot of the INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL MOVEMENT OF it was called, but just before I left I heard THE AGE. Thank God that Gladstone arrested Parand my friend, noticing his tired appear-ance, asked him how far he had come with his eggs. "Twenty miles since four o'clock," answered the boy. It was then nine o'clock in the morning. My friend asked how long since he had eaten any-

abroad as well as at home. What is more distinctly known as American sentiment was also changed against him. The pub was also changed against him. The pub-lic press here, that as a whole had adver-sely criticised Mr. Parnell and his policy quite lost sight of Parnell in the outrage on liberty of speech and action. At once old memories were revived, and the York-

town celebration came to emphasize them. This power is doing to day in Ireland what it was doing here a century ago, and the Irish people are still fighting the battles of the forefathers of this Repub-American sympathy can never gained for a tyrancous government, and greater tyranny than is now exercised in

Ireland exists nowhere on the globe. In the Dominion of Canada, the same feeling is roused and Australia echoes the cry of anger. In all these great territor-ies the Irish element is a powerful and determined one. They have abated none of their dislike for the English Govern-Contrast with their own more favorable condition under new circum-stances only embitters the resentment they feel at the impossibility of succeed-ing in life and living in peace and comfort on their native soil. The English Govon their native soil. The English Gov-ennment has created that impossibility by undertaking to look after Irish affairs of which it knows nor cares to know analys of which it knows nor cares to know nothing. It is always at war with Irish people for this very reason. The Irish "beyond the seas" have shown themselves a great and large hearted power when the cry of hunger or of famine went up from their native land. They are now prepared to assist in putting the one effectual stop to such recurrent rises by helping to change the system that creates them. It is not the land laws alone that are bad; it is the

whole system of a foreign and hostile government ruling by sheer military force and dictating measures from a foreign centre. Ireland is drained of its money and produce to swell English capital. Its indus-tries were destroyed to favor English monopolists. It can initiate no national policy for itself. Its representatives are always in a minority in the English Par-liament; and when they push opposition to an inconvenient length for the English government, they are either muzzled or clapped into jail. Ireland has become an eyesore in the eyes of all nations. It is a lasting disgrace to England, and the nucleus of all the disaffection against her

in the "kingdoms beyond the seas." Ireland abroad must countenance no chemes of violence or of crime. But they can be united in active sympathy for their ountrymen at home. If there is to be nothing but bayonet law for Ireland, good-bye to the "resources of civilization." bye to the "resources of civilization." The Irish have waited long for even the measure of liberty they have obtained. They can afford to wait a little longer, continuing their patient struggle for human rights, and their countrymen will This bold speech

unless some means be adopted to prevent this continual outflow of gold, the result must be, tot ou tard, national bankruptcy. Your obedient servant. Sept. 10, 1881. A LOOKER ON.

can tell. As we have grown rich wholly and solely by our exports, by a parity of

sincrease. In 1870 the imports were

reasoning we must grow poorer and pe

...

PECTS.

To the Revision Editor of Public Opinio

subject to duty : 4,185,442

Total..... 368,770, 41 192,848,914

with foreigners stood thus -

Exports

ANECDOTE OF O'CONNELL. At a great public meeting held in Lim-

erick, to pronounce against giving the power of veto in the appointment of Bishops to the government, Woulfe at tempted to address the meeting; but a was known to differ in opinion from O'-Connell, he was unable to obtain a hear-ing. O'Connell came forward and asked, as a favor to himself, "that the learned gentleman might be allowed to speak." This silenced the tumult, and Woulfe delivered a carefully prepared and most powerful speech on the subject in favor of yielding to the government. When he ceased O'Connell advanced, and was loudly cheered. "I am not going to make a speech to-day," he said, in his sweet but speech to day, he said, in his sweet but impressive voice; "you have had a line speech from the gentleman who has just sat down: but I will tell you a story. Once upon a time a flock of sheep were biving peaceably together under the care of their watch-dogs, when an attempt was made to get rid of the dogs. And who made the attempt? It was the wolves. A meeting of the sheep took place. Then? A meeting of the sneep took place. Then the leading wolf came forward and tried to persuade the innocent sheep to give up their dogs. They followed the advice, and mark the consequence. They were quickly devoured, and so would be the Catholics of Ireland if they acted in the same manner as the sheep, and followed the advice of a Wolf."

The meeting at once saw the drift of e story, and cheered O'Connell to the echo. It is needless to say the opponents were thoroughly beaten; and Woulfe, turning to Dean Call, said, "How useless it is to expand, with Of Canadit Hard echo. it is to compete with O'Connell! Here have I been elaborating a speech for a month, and O'Connell demolishes me by a flash of humor and a pun on my name?"

IRISH BONOR.

In the beginning of the war in Germany, after the surrender of the King of Saxony's troops near Pirna, the then King of Prussia did everything that a then King of Prussia did everything that a brave prince should not do to corrupt the troops of Saxony: he soothed, he flat-tered, he menaced, and his endeavors were very successful. He applied amidst a circle of officers, to one O'Cavanagh, an Irishman, who was colonel of the Kings guards. "Sire," replied the hero, "my life my fortune you may dignee of "my life, my fortune, you may dispose of, as they are in your power, but my honor, far beyond the reach of human greatness, you shall not, you cannot wound. I have given my faith to the King, and this faith I will carry unsullied to my grave." wait and work with them.—Catholic tioned in the continental papers of that Review. was honorably

. CROMWELL OUTWITTED.

Castlemagner, in the county of Cork, belonged to Richard Magner; he was agent for the Irish inhabitants of Orrery and Kilmore. When Cromwell was at Clonmel he went to see him ; but being represented as a troublesome person who had been active in the rebellion, Cromwell sent him with a letter to Colonel Phare, the Governor of Cork, in which was an order to execute the bearer. Magner, who suspected foul play, had scarcely left Clonmel when he opened the letter, read it, and rescaling it, instead of proceeding to Cork turned off to Mallow, and deto Cork turned on to Mallow, and de-livered it to the commander there, with directions as from Cromwell, for him to deliver it to Col. Phare. This officer had often preyed upon Magner's lands, for which he was resolved to be revenged. The officer, suspecting no deceit, went with the letter, which greatly amazed the governor who knew him; and immedi-ately sent to Cronwell for further instructions, who, being much chagrined at being so treated, sent orders to have the officer released and to apprehend Magner, but he had taken care to get out of his reach. Dublin Penny Journal, 1833.

... "Made new Again."

Mrs. WM. D. RYOMAN, St. Catherines, Ont., says: "R. V. Pierce Buffalo, N. Y. Ohlt, says the Favorite Prescription,' Golden Medical Discovery,' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets,' for the last three Purgative Pellets,' for the last three months and find myself-(what shall I say)—'made new again' are the only words that express it. I was reduced to a skeleton, could not walk across the floor without fainting, could keep nothing in the shape of food on my stomach. Myself and friends had given up all hope, my immediate death seemed certain. 1 now live (to the surprise of everybody) and am able to do my own work."