

class that obtained Emancipation,—it was the honest, the determination, the self-sacrifice of the Irish peasant."

Everybody knows the history of the Clare election and the Emancipation Act. By his labors and his victory he fairly won the title of Liberator and had he never toiled more in the service of his country after 1829 Ireland would still owe him a monument among the greatest of her patriots. His patriotic labours did not cease, however, in 1829. For a dozen consecutive years he strove with all the means in his power to obtain further relief for his countrymen. He soon saw that the only way to solve the question was to re-establish the Irish Parliament. He went on a tour through Ireland speaking to monster meetings. At Nenagh, it is said, he addressed 350,000 people at Mullingar 160,000, at Cannachtmen 150,000 and so on throughout Ireland. On Oct. 8, 1843 a monster meeting was to be held at Clontarf, but the British Ministry, becoming alarmed, ordered the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to prevent it. He accordingly issued a proclamation forbidding the people to attend. O'Connell issued a counter-proclamation advising the people to remain at home and declaring the intended meeting abandoned.

On Oct. 14 the Government issued a warrant for the arrest of O'Connell and a picked jury found him guilty: An appeal was taken and by a masterful speech to the House of Lords he convinced them that his conviction was unjust. After this, however, O'Connell never regained his former health. He was no longer young and both mind and body were worn down by the continuous excitement of his life.

In January 1837 he was ordered by his physician to the Continent and as he was anxious to visit Rome he set out on his journey. He never reached the Eternal City dying at Genoa on Jan. 15th. His heart, at his own request, was sent to Rome and his body rests in Glasnevin Cemetery Dublin.

"O'Connell was the first man" says Canning, who summoned a race into existence, and who restored the balance of the world. He was the first man in Great Britain who taught the Crown to look outside the house of Commons for the dictator of its policy. In a certain sense he molded the age and revolutionized the systems of all civilized governments. Not only Ireland, then, but the whole world stands indebted to "Daniel O'Connell."