

of which they have to complain. The people have grounds of complaint to make of a serious nature of England. They are of a more substantial character than those of the old woman who was always complaining as the story goes. When an Irish Priest went to her she said she didn't have any turf to keep her fire. He sent her some turf, but she still grumbled and said she wanted planks. He gave her planks, but still she grumbled and said she would like to have a little bacon. He sent her the bacon but still she grumbled. The Priest told her to think how good God had been to her to furnish her all these things.

She said, "O yes, God has been good to me, but you know it has all been taken away by the Corn Law." (Laughter and applause.) But Ireland has some real cause for complaint. The speaker said he was an Irishman, and all belonging to him had been Irish for seven hundred years—since the Normans came—but that he was in America now and was residing here. If he should go home to his native land, the first man he met could inform the authorities of his arrival, and he could be transported for being a Friar. There the law stands in black and white. Is that nothing to complain of?

A wealthy man of Cork, by his last will, left three or four hundred pounds to the Dominican Friars, but the authorities came in and said they should not have it. But if one of these Friars commit a crime they recognize his existence at once. The English Government founded four Queen's Colleges in Catholic Ireland. In all of these Colleges the name of God was not to be mentioned; and yet Catholics are expected to send their children to those schools. The Catholics established a University there, and secured the first professors of Europe, but the English Government will not so much as recognize its existence. They will have their national schools there, but they will not allow a word of Irish to be spoken in those.

It is not to be denied that the National Schools have been a great blessing to Ireland, because education is a great blessing to any country. The future of Ireland, and the future of every nation depends mainly upon education. (Applause.)

But where are the laws governing Ireland made? Are they made in Dublin? No, they are made in London, and what do the people of London know about the wants of Ireland? If a bill were brought into Parliament for the improvement of Galway Bay what would be said of it? It