

TESTIS IN CELO FIDELIS
The Time AND Witness
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

VOL. XXXI.—NO. 5.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1880.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT.

SPEECH OF MR. DILLON IN ANSWER TO FORSTER.

He is Endorsed by His Colleagues and Forster Denounced.

Sketch of Dillon by an English Member.

Mr. Dillon, on the 24th August, in moving the adjournment of the House, said he did so to enable the Chief Secretary for Ireland to have an opportunity of explaining the impression he gave to this House on a previous occasion. He would not lose this opportunity of thanking the hon. baronet who asked the Chief Secretary the question, inasmuch as it had saved him a considerable amount of trouble, because the answer had spread his views very widely, and had much assisted the Land League. The statement which the Chief Secretary made of what he stated was certainly a very incorrect and bad report—(hear, hear)—but the meaning was substantially what he had said; and he proposed to repeat that advice at every meeting he would attend in the autumn in Ireland. To be called a coward by an Irish Chief Secretary would be the same as if he were denominated a ruffian in the Times newspaper. The Chief Secretary for Ireland was at liberty to abuse himself by abusing him, but by doing so he only increased his popularity among his constituents (laughter.) He was at liberty to call him a coward and an impetuous as often as he liked, but there was one term he used which he could not pass by. ("Hear, hear," from Irish members.) The Chief Secretary accused him of having delivered a wicked speech, which applied as much to himself as to the thousands who were supporting his policy in Ireland. What had the Chief Secretary found wicked in his speech? He found it wicked because he encouraged the people to oppose to the best of their ability, the law which the Chief Secretary himself knew to be wicked, foolish and unjust. He called him wicked because he thought the people ought to be induced to resist to their utmost the force of the law. But what could be said of the Chief Secretary who would enforce such a law? (Hear, hear.) A great deal of nonsense had been talked about the Government being responsible for the sense of another House, but he would say that the Government had not done its duty towards Ireland, because it did not act towards her in the same way as towards England under similar circumstances. If this country had been brought within a short distance of civil war, would it be the duty of the Ministers to remain on the Treasury Bench to carry out that which had produced such a state of things? (Hear, hear.) One of Her Majesty's Ministers announced that they would leave nothing undone to maintain peace and order, and uphold the authority of justice with an even hand. The Government, however, would protect, as they always had done, the property of the rich, but they refused, as they always had done, to protect the property of the poor. (Oh, oh.) The Chief Secretary determined to give the rich power to rob the poor (laughter, and "hear, hear," from Irish members). In his opinion it would be far better for the Irish Chief Secretary to leave the Treasury Bench and refuse to administer unjust law in Ireland, than to pile up evidence for the protection of landlords. He had been laughed at here and elsewhere because he had forehad riot and bloodshed in Ireland. He did not know whether such a result would occur, but whether it did or not depended on Her Majesty's Government. If the Government attempted to silence anyone, such a course would not be pursued without desperate resistance and more or less bloodshed. ("Hear, hear," from Irish members.) In conclusion, he would say that if the bloodshed occurred in Ireland, the responsibility would lie at the door of those who persisted in maintaining law or order in Ireland, but which he called injustice, and in doing which would incite people to what was worse than civil war—to social war. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Forster—The hon. member for Tipperary wished to give me an opportunity for explaining the answer I gave to the hon. and gallant member for Portsmouth. I have no alteration which I wish to make in that reply. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) I adhere to every word of it, but I think the remarks of the hon. member, and the fact that he is now pressing me, I think it desirable that I should give some little explanation of why I gave that answer. At the close of it I said I thought there was wickedness, and that its wickedness could only be equalled by its cowardice in addressing excitable men in a way which is liable to induce them to break

the law. The statement of the hon. member may seem to be a very bold statement, yet he is no doubt aware that the law rules that safeguard the freedom of debate may make it not at all dangerous for him to make it. Therefore the hon. member is quite safe in making such a speech as he has now made in this House, even though he began by saying that he believed that the law should be resisted. What did the hon. member say his object? His object he said was to put an end to rack-rent, as if rack-renting could be stopped. Then he insisted that every man now paying a rack-rent should pay it no longer; and it was understood by the people who heard him that they themselves were to decide whether it was a rack-rent or not. Then he insisted that no man or woman should be put out of a farm in the county of Kildare—that there should be no evictions during the current year. The bill, which took up so much time of the House, was not to prevent all evictions, but only unjust and unreasonable evictions, and it would not be correct to say that every eviction was unjust. (Hear, hear.) Next he said that it was the duty of the people to insist that no arrears of rent should be realized during the coming year, quite irrespective of the fact whether the man could pay or not, and of whether it was a just or an unjust case. (Cheers.) I am now picking out of the questions the fact that the law as it exists must be obeyed, for without that society would be disorganized. The hon. member might have been secure in stating what he did, but he must have known that he was absolutely wrong in leading these men to believe that in every case arrears of rent should not be recovered. Then he goes into particular questions, and discusses how they are to attain their ends, and he gives one or two of the means by which they are to be attained. One means was that all the young men and young farmers should be brought to attend the meetings. He says that they should march to the meetings, and in proper order, too—(hear, hear)—then that they should be organized, and all this for the purpose of doing an illegal thing. Then he says that in the County of Mayo they had a good many farms from which they could get no rent, the landlords could get no rent, and if they put cattle on the land they would not prosper very much. I suppose that the hon. gentleman is not without knowledge that such a suggestion as that has been followed out, and in what manner it is that the cattle have not prospered. I have been horrified—(cheers)—at the way in which it has been made certain that cattle would not prosper, and I will give one case. It is a case that has come before me during the last two or three days, when I was in Dublin, and the writer of the paper said that he begged to report a serious outrage at Rynn, near Orammore, and not far from Mayo, where the hon. member said that the cattle would not prosper. He further said that there were nine bullocks and sixteen sheep which were lam-struck and rendered perfectly useless, and that it was done by a party unknown. Further the writer said he once proceeded to the place and saw all the animals that the sinner were completely divided, and the animals were unable to use their hind legs. Is the hon. member not aware that these things have happened over and over again? (Hear, hear.) How, then, can he make the suggestion that the cattle would not prosper without bringing down condemnation on this most barbarous expression. (Cheers.) Then there is the case of a man named Ryan, who has been ill-treated, and he can assign no reason but that he has paid his rent in due course by way of showing an example. (Hear, hear.) I believe that these barbarous acts of cruelty are contrary to the nature of the Irish people—(cheers)—and that if they are properly commented upon by those who tried to influence them, would come to an end; and my feelings were excited when I read these passages. Then the men were told that they should march to the meeting, that they should march as a regiment of soldiers, and they were told that when there were 300,000 members of the league, then all the soldiers of England could not cause the payment of rent—not unjust rent, but all rent. (Cheers.) That is an indictment to men to break the law—(cheers)—and it will be the duty of the executive Government to prevent that. Why did I use the word "cowardly"? I have no reason to suppose that the hon. member for Tipperary is a coward, but many men do things that one is perfectly surprised at their doing, and acts that are cowardly are committed by men who are not cowards, and I consider this speech to be one of those acts. When I read that speech I felt that it was my duty, as Chief Secretary, to see that the law was obeyed, and if the men were to follow the advice that was given it would be my duty to put down such meetings, and then there might be a conflict, and blood might flow upon that. My belief was that a speech which might lead to this would be both cowardly and wicked. The hon. member said: "Let them adopt the platform of the land for the people, that every man may obtain possession of his own area if he choose." Not if he paid for it, but if he thought fit. It may be said that they had a right to march to the meeting, and also to obey the commands of their leaders if they choose to do so; but they have not by the common law a right to hold meetings for the purpose of intimidation. I think it desirable that the people of Ireland should know those small minority of them who followed the non-member—that this would be illegal. I do not despair of being able to preserve law and order in Ireland without having resort to any exceptional powers. We do not believe that the hon. member can force us into the adoption of the Peace Preservation Act or Coercion Act; but the people should be led to believe that the House of Commons would not give the powers necessary if they thought that order would not be kept without it. Whatever the hon. member may do there are three things that he will not be able to do. First he will not induce the Government in any way to relax their determination

to preserve peace and order in Ireland; second, he will not be able to force the hand of the Government, or induce them to bring in any special Act until they are perfectly sure that they cannot keep the peace without it; and, lastly, he will not induce the house to swerve for one moment from their determination to look at the real state of things in Ireland which make it possible for this Parliament, and which will shortly, I hope, have proposed to it some measures to put the position of landlord and tenant upon a better footing than it now is. (Cheers.) (Continued on seventh page.)

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

DUBLIN, September 13.—The Trades Union Congress, consisting of elected and carefully chosen delegates from leading trades unions of the United Kingdom, met here to-day. The fact of this meeting taking place in Ireland is regarded as important, as indicating the extent to which the idea of trade union has developed in this country. Hitherto, the meetings of the Congress have been held in the principal cities of England and Scotland, the present being the first one in Ireland. Labor heretofore in Ireland has never combined in this country for its protection, but recently Irish operatives have been opening their eyes more and more to the necessity of presenting a common front in defence of their interests, as in other parts of the Kingdom. The report of the parliamentary committee was submitted, and congratulated the Congress on the passage of the Employers' Liability, the Grain Cargoes and Merchant Seamen's Wages Acts. This committee is formed to watch actual or proposed legislation in Parliament in the interest of trades unions, and to bring such influence to bear as it may think best to secure that end. Mr. Murphy, a well-known trades union man of Belfast, was elected president of the Congress. It is believed the session of the Congress in Dublin will greatly stimulate the formation of trades unions throughout Ireland, and throw much light upon their influence and mode of operation.

NIHILISM IN ENGLAND.

Attempt to Blow up the Russian Grand Duke Constantine and Admiral Popoff.

LONDON, September 12.—A most diabolical attempt was made to-day to wreck the down express train on the North Western Railway. This train, which comes from Edinburgh and Glasgow, it appears was supposed to carry among its passengers the Russian Grand Duke Constantine and Admiral Popoff, of the Russian navy, and some other Russian officials who had been visiting Greenock for the purpose of examining certain new vessels now in course of construction there. Nihilist refugees in England, it is said, hit upon this plan of blowing up the train and destroying these officials as well as the passengers, for the purpose of demonstrating that even in England the lives of the Russian Prince and his aides were not safe from the vengeance of their terrible and merciless enemies. By a most providential interruption, this well laid plot failed of accomplishment although the escape was a very narrow one. Near the station of Busby, a station not far from London, some plate-layers working on the track discovered at a spot over two hundred yards from the village some fish-plates which had been tampered with. The foreman of the plate-layers made an examination which resulted in the discovery that four pounds of dynamite had been placed under the plates. The plates which joined two of the rails had been removed, and the dynamite placed underneath. The dynamite was connected with an india rubber tube containing gunpowder. The locomotive in its passage cut this, but at a point where, by an almost miraculous accident, the percussion caps which were intended to fire the dynamite had been misplaced. They failed to explode, and the train passed in safety over what was to have blown the train and its passengers to pieces. The train had passed only a few minutes when the discovery was made. Intelligence of the affair was at once sent to London, and the most skilled detectives of Scotland Yard with their foreign auxiliaries, are now seeking to discover the parties who devised and tried to execute this horrible plot.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." 5-2

BILE, WIND, INDIGESTION.—DR. HARTY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS, one of the medicines that really acts upon the Liver, giving immediate relief in all cases of Bile, Indigestion, Sick headache, Wind, Sickness, Torpid Liver, Costiveness, Giddiness, Spasms, Nervousness, Heartburn and Debility. Thousands of constitutions have been destroyed by Mercury, Blue Pill or Calomel. The only safe remedy is Dr. HARTY'S ANTI-BILIOUS AND PURGATIVE PILLS. 5-2

MANY CHILDREN LOOK PALE AND even haggard, simply because they are troubled with worms. Nothing they eat does them much good. They are weary and listless. To remove all this, and restore the bloom to the cheek, use BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges. They are sure. 5-2

NEVER FAILING SUCCESS.—MRS. Winslow's SCOTCH SYRUP is a certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test for thirty years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels. 3-4

A SEA OF FLAME.

IMMENSE FOREST FIRES

Around Upton, Quebec.

SEVERAL LIVES REPORTED LOST.

Upton, Que., September 8.—For some time past bush fires have been raging in the forests of Quebec province, but little attention was paid to them as they are looked upon as the best method of clearing the land. There has been a severe drought during the past few weeks, and a high wind had fanned the flames until on Monday the inhabitants of Upton saw with dismay the flames coming toward them with a steady sweep as fast as a man could run, swallowing up everything in its course. The fire ran along rail fences, burning the grain, and the wind sent the sparks in all directions. So quickly was one farm after another enveloped that men, women and children had barely time to escape out of its line until the fire was upon them again. As the night drew on the flames increased, while the wind rose, and for twelve miles in length, covering a width of four miles, the eye rested upon nothing but roaring, crackling flames. Families came flying into the village shivering in their scanty dresses, some carrying articles of furniture. Great consternation prevailed. Cattle ran helter-skelter, and many perished in the flames. After the forest was swept away the men bravely battled with the fire until

ALL HOPE WAS LOST, and then fled with difficulty. From St. Helen, St. Germain, St. Guillaume and other roads came the fugitives. In some instances the flying inhabitants were compelled to abandon their vehicles and take to horseback, while in many instances men were obliged to throw away their coats in order to save their lives. All night long the fire burned. House after house, and barns filled with the best crops known for years were licked up. By 9 p. m. everything that could be burned was destroyed. The bodies of Pierre Currier, aged 81, Joseph Currier, 28, and Telespore Currier, 16, were found burned to a crisp. Many persons are reported injured. As communication with the surrounding country has been cut off, the full extent of the disaster has not yet been ascertained. It is certain that 75 families have been burned out of house and home, representing 450 persons. It is feared that the

LOSS OF LIFE will be much greater than yet ascertained. The damage to property is estimated at \$100,000. The sufferers are destitute, and prompt assistance is needed. Dr. Gauthier, while riding through the fire to visit a patient, was thrown by his frightened horse into a heap of ashes and badly burned. Hier Cole, finding his escape cut off, fought the fire desperately, and succeeded in saving his property. Xavier Boisseau, a farmer on the St. Germain road, is probably fatally burned.

ONE HUNDRED FAMILIES DESTITUTE.

LATER.—No further destruction of buildings is reported, but there has been a great deal of lumber, hemlock bark, and grain burnt to-day. There are grave fears entertained for to-night as the wind is beginning to rise. There are about one hundred families destitute and homeless in the ranges of St. Helen, St. Theodore, St. Germain, St. Charlotte, and St. Valer. The estimated loss up to the present is two hundred thousand dollars. Bush fires are still raging, and the inhabitants are bravely trying to subdue them, but with little success. An example of the most

HEROIC SELF-DEVOTION

occurred during this terrible conflagration. News having been brought that a family by the name of Christie were completely hemmed in by the fire, and that no one could render them any assistance, a young man named Tessier gallantly volunteered to endeavour to reach them. He had almost a mile to travel across a swamp which formed a perfect sea of fire. In spite of the most urgent requests of his friends, and the alleged impossibility of being able to render any assistance, he persevered in his determination to go, and finally managed to reach the house of the Christies, but not without bearing upon him terrible marks of the fury of the flames. His face and shoulders were terribly burned, the skin actually peeling off his face in large flakes. He found that the fire had not reached the Christies house and that there was no immediate danger. No words can express the courage of this gallant young fellow in so manful a struggle, in spite of his sufferings, to endeavour to rescue or be of some use to his imperilled friends. Dr. Gauthier, who is attending him, reports to-day that his recovery is very doubtful. The deepest sympathy is expressed for him by all.

ANOTHER ALMOST MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

was that of Messrs. Charles and Lorenzo Warner, of Upton. They had gone on the morning of the 6th to their property in the St. Germain road to endeavour to save some hemlock bark they had there from the fire which was raging in the vicinity. While engaged in getting their bark piled on a small patch of cleared land they became completely hemmed in by the fire. Their provisions were burned, and the provender they had brought for their horses. Finding all avenues of escape closed they were obliged to remain there until daylight in the morning of the 8th, together with two men who were with them

and three horses. The fire was raging around them like a perfect hurricane, and the smoke was so dense that they were obliged to lie on their faces to avoid suffocation during the night. Fortunately at daylight on the morning of the 8th, the fire having somewhat abated, they were enabled to make their escape, but not without the greatest danger, as it was almost impossible to lead the horses over the burning ground, and they had frequently to leave the road turning trees that had fallen across the road. The Messrs. Warner are the oldest and most respected residents in Upton, Mr. Charles Warner being postmaster here, and the most intense anxiety was felt for their safety by their numerous friends, some of whom were on their way to their assistance when they met them returning safe and sound after passing a terrible night, which will be long remembered. In St. Theodore parish the passage of the fire was so rapid that in one case, where a corpse was laid out in the house ready for burial, they were obliged to bury the body close to the house to save it from being burnt and see for their lives, leaving everything to the fire. Latest reports from St. Helen state that the fire is still raging in that vicinity, and that several houses have been destroyed.

PIGRIMS IN DANGER.

The terrors of fire have not been limited to the unhappy sufferers in the neighborhood of Upton Village. On Wednesday an excursion party left Acton for Sorel with the intention of going on a pilgrimage to St. Anthe. During the day the wind rose from the north-west and blew almost a gale, bush fires kindled in every direction and spread with alarming rapidity, and the excursionists in their return certainly passed through a fiery ordeal. From a point south of St. Guillaume to St. Germain the woods on either side of the track were in continuous flame. It was like passing through a fiery furnace. Many passengers were scorched, while all were nearly suffocated with smoke. Elegant coaches were blotted with heat, while the paint dropped from their sides. On the 4th range many families, through fear, fled from their houses; though we have not heard of much destruction of property at this place. At West Wickham, the smoke from the 12th range became so dense that lamps were extinguished at 2:30 p. m. The regular express train which was closely followed by the excursion, was compelled to "lay out" between Wickham and Acton, at a bark station called "White Horse." The track ahead of them for some distance had been entirely consumed, while in the rear a raging fire prevailed, straggling the track with uprooted trees. Providence, however, favored them, for they found, as it were, an oasis in sufficiently long to accommodate both trains. Here they passed the night unharmed, except, perhaps, a stray crust which had remained from the pilgrimage. One gentleman says the sufferings endured from smoke and heat were something fearful. The wildest rumors were afloat; one to the effect that Danby was entirely consumed; another that fifteen hundred cords of bark had been reduced to ashes. Seven dwellings in St. Theodore were burned to ashes, besides numerous farms and out-buildings. A vigilant watch is kept up all along the line, and smouldering fires carefully guarded. A large quantity of lumber has been destroyed near Acton.

THE TORONTO EXHIBITION.

TORONTO, September 13.—There has been a very large crowd upon the grounds to-day, estimated at 17,000. The various buildings have been crowded all day long, and the horse ring, where the Caledonian sports took place, was patronized by a large concourse of people. The Muskoka exhibit, which consists of a collection of vegetables and grain, besides grasses and flowers, has been placed in position in the agricultural building, and attracts considerable attention. The display of potatoes is very fine, and the quality of cauliflower excites considerable surprise, having been grown so far north. The roots and vegetables compare favorably with any in the exhibition, and are fully equal to those from Manitoba. The display of grain promises to be very fine. The first samples arrived to-day, and are above the average. It is impossible as yet to give an opinion as to the live stock exhibits, as they are not yet all in the pens, and the judges have not made their rounds. In all probability they will be judged to-morrow afternoon. Taken in all the main building contains the finest collection of manufactures ever seen in this country. The display of horses is very complete, and attracts a large measure of attention. Mr. Beattie, of Preston Hall, Anan, Scotland, who has done more for the development of horses in this country than probably any other man in Canada, shows six Clydesdale stallions, which is the largest exhibit at present upon the grounds. The display of sheep and pigs is the largest ever seen in Canada. IN CERTAIN SEASONS, BOWEL Complaints run into chronic weakness, and end in Cholera. There is no need of this, if people would only be advised, and keep by them BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Linctament, and take it according to directions, whenever the bowels get deranged. It does its work surely. 2-4

JAMES REDPATH'S SPEECH

AI LEENANE, CONNEMARA.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—You will excuse me if I keep on my hat. We Americans never speak with uncovered heads to any one, and never lift our hats except to return a salutation (cheers). There is too much hat-lifting in Ireland. I want you to promise me that you will never lift your hat to any man because he owns land or because he is rich (applause). Never do honor to man who do no honor to human nature. This is the second time I have visited the west of Ireland. I came over here last winter to find out whether the Irish people were starving, and if they were starving, why they were starving? When I went back the Americans asked me what was the cause of the misery I described. Was it the potato blight? No, I said, it is the landlords' blight (cheers). I told the Americans, and I say here to-day, that the exactions of the landlords have done more to ruin the Irish people than the potato blight and the famine-fever combined (cheers). I did not come to Ireland to make speeches, but to hear them. But now that I'm here—

A Voice.—You're welcome. Mr. Redpath.—I will tell you how Irish life and Irish politics look to an American. The first meeting of this kind that I attended in Ireland was in the Queen's County. I saw there, as I see here, a number of constables in attendance, armed and equipped as soldiers. I asked Michael Davitt—

A Voice.—Three cheers for Davitt (cheers).

Mr. Redpath.—Whether there was likely to be a riot? No, he said; the constables were there to try and overawe the people. But, he added, they can't do it (cheers). When I described that meeting in the American papers, I think nothing I wrote created more indignation against the British Government than the fact that the people of Ireland cannot assemble peaceably to discuss their wrongs without having a lot of constabulary on the spot to overawe them. I lectured in America about the famine here, and I was the means, simply by telling the truth, of raising money for the starving people of Mayo. The organ of the Archbishops of Boston said I raised £20,000. Now, I think we Americans have a mortgage on your crops, and I have come over to look after our mortgages; and I didn't raise that money for the landlords; and I am here to-day to find out whether you're going to give it to the landlords (No, no). Faith I think that if the Irish people pay over the American money to the landlord, the best thing that could happen to Ireland would be a blight of the men, and let the old seed die out, and wait till the young crop of champions get ripe.

I know that the young Irish children, the new crop, are going to assert their rights. At the house where I board in Dublin, I heard the lady laughing the other day, and I asked her why she was laughing. She said she had just come from the back-yard, where her children, two girls and a boy, were playing. The boy was marching up and down, with a broomstick on his shoulder, like a gun, and the girls were pretending to be weeping, beside a lot of boards that were thrown down. The lady asked what was the matter. The boy said: "We're playing at evictions, and the constables have torn down our house, and I'm waiting till the landlord comes, to shoot him" (hear, hear, and cheers). The young crop is all right, and I've faith in the old seeds too (laughter).

Voice.—Down with the constables. Mr. Redpath.—No; let them alone. Most of them are right good fellows, with Irish hearts; they sympathize with their people; they know they are doing mean work; but it's their duty, and they are not the men to blame (applause). Now, I'll tell you how the Irish Land Question strikes an American. When any one asks for money from an American, he never gets it unless there is a good reason for giving it. Before we would pay rent, we would ask a landlord for his title. Suppose the Irish people were to do that, what would be the result? Now there are three good and valued titles to land, and only three. The best title would be a title from the Creator. The Bible tells us that Moses got that title. Nobody could dispute such a title; but Moses never was in Ireland, and so we needn't discuss this supreme title to land. The next best title to land is founded in the truth that the land of a country belongs to all the people of a country. Now if all the people by their representatives, give titles to private property in land, that title is absolutely good, subject to modifications that may be needed for the general welfare. That is the title by which private property in land is held in the United States. But there is no such title to land in Ireland. The Irish people never—never—agreed to sell their lands to the stranger. Voice.—(Never (applause). (Continued on Fifth Page.)

Mr. Edison says that he has solved the problem of electric lighting. In the October number of the North American Review he will state the advantages of electricity over gas, and explain how the new light is to be introduced.

A detachment of thieves is expected at the Montreal Exhibition by the detectives. The Hon. Mr. Flynn, Commissioner of Crown Lands, returned to town on Saturday. He has passed a few weeks among his constituents in Gaspe, where he was received with enthusiasm. Several congratulatory addresses were presented to him during his tour. The great influence which he wields in his country has suffered no diminution since his unanimous return at the late ministerial elections.