

# The True Witness

AND  
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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## EDWARD BLAKE.

The Great Liberal Leader's Address  
Last Night.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

The Tariff and Labor Questions  
Ablly Handled.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE LIBERAL PARTY

Less Tax on Necessaries and More on  
Luxuries.

FACTS AND FIGURES FOR THE ELECTIONS.

Never has a more enthusiastic audience gathered in the Queen's Hall than the one which was last night, as one man, to greet with the thousands of their applause the great Liberal leader and future Premier of this country. The meeting was a significant indication of the revulsion of feeling on political matters in this Dominion, and will long be remembered by those who participated in it. To state that the hall was packed inadequately expresses the attendance, inasmuch as hundreds of people were unable to gain admission. Long before 8 o'clock every available spot was occupied. The gallery was a living mass of humanity and the aisles in the body of the hall were literally jammed. The intelligence and representative character of the audience may be seen from the following list of gentlemen whom were noticed present:—Mayor Beauregard, Hon. D. A. Macdonald, ex-Governor of Ontario, Hon. R. Laflamme, Messrs Jonathan Hodgson and C. A. Geoffroy, Q. C., joint presidents of the Liberal Election Committee; Edgar Judge, President of the Young Men's Reform Club; Ald. Rainville, President of the Club National; Aldermen Greater, Wilson, Perreault and Malone; G. W. Stephens, Sidney Fisher, M. P., J. K. Ward, L. O. David, M. P., J. Soriver, M. P., L. A. Boyer, M. P., Senator Thibaudeau, Mr. Lafontaine, M. P., H. J. Cloran, D. Barry, John M. Young, Hugh Mackay, D. Seath, Jas. Howley, Geo. Bishop, Dugald Graham, Dr. Leprohon, Robt. Reid, Jas. Williamson, Dr. Wainman, H. A. B. Mackay, Rev. Samuel Massey, Rev. John F. Coffey, M. J., of the Catholic Record, London, Ont.; Jos. Duhamel, Q. C., Jas. Slessor, Wm. Wainwright, R. Thomas, J. R. McCready, John Ralston, W. D. Stroud, T. B. Dawson, George Home, Jas. Stewart, J. H. Semple, J. Stenberg, W. B. Bowie, Jas. Salter, Jas. Strachan, John J. Aronson, J. H. Joseph, J. E. Mallin, Rev. J. Armstrong, E. J. Phaneuf, F. Larin, A. B. Poirier, Jas. Quin, B. J. Coghlin, A. Dorion, O. Morin, Dr. F. De La Roche, St. Myrick, John Mackinnon, Wm. Kirkwood, W. A. Weir, R. S. Weir, N. W. Tremblay, F. L. Beique, D. McBeau, L. H. Tremblay, R. Tremblay, St. Hyacinthe, ex-Ald. Samit Bastien, P. M. Sauvail, J. H. Semple, M. Larive, Dr. Raymond, T. H. Tarton, Ed. Mülle, G. W. Parent, A. Thibaudeau, Dr. L. Pierre, Napoleon Lefebvre, Ald. Hamelin, T. Beaunard, A. Globensky, J. B. Luce, E. K. Greene, S. J. Remington, Dr. Duchesneau, J. R. Moody, R. Masson, T. Lapointe, Terrobonne, Dr. Desrosiers, F. X. Chartrand, A. Laurier, L. A. Roberge, P. Roy, M. Roy, St. John, Dr. Cordeiro, Dr. Durocher, W. S. Walker, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, ex-Ald. Robert, C. Lebeau, S. Dore, Dr. Guerin and hundreds of others.

The Hon. Mr. Blake's *entrée* was the signal for vociferous cheering, which lasted several minutes. He was accompanied by Messrs. Hodgson, Geoffroy, Ward and others. Mr. Blake graciously acknowledged the popular outburst, and was escorted to the centre of the platform, where Mayor Beauregard read an address of welcome, which was repeatedly interrupted by loud applause. The hon. gentleman spoke for two hours and a half and delivered what was admitted on all sides to be a masterly address. There was not a single interruption, except when a gentleman in the gallery prophetically exclaimed "Tempus omnia revelat," when the issue of the coming elections were alluded to. A rather pleasing feature of the meeting was the presence on the platform of a large number of clergymen of all denominations. The enthusiasm knew no bounds when the result of the Ontario elections and the untimely crusade of *The Mail* were alluded to, and was taken as a proof of the free and independent electors of Montreal. The presence of a large number of ladies was a pleasing feature of the gathering.

AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The meeting was opened by the reading of the following address by Mayor Beauregard:—

To the Hon. Edward Blake, leader of Her Majesty's Opposition in the Parliament of Canada.

Sir,—At the present moment when the representatives of the Province of Quebec have

just avowed their right to free government, when the electorate of the whole Dominion are called upon to pronounce themselves on the Federal administration, the Liberal and National associations of the city of Montreal gladly embrace this occasion to offer you, on behalf of your numerous followers in this Province, their most cordial welcome to the commercial metropolis of Canada.

We hail, in your person, sir, the honored leader of a powerful political party, the coming Prime Minister of this great confederation, the eloquent and sincere defender of the oppressed, the avenger of outraged public morality, the statesman whose broad views, free from fanaticism, the accepted by all, irrespective of creed or race, who are the true friends of Canada.

In this, sir, your brilliant career is simply the continuation of your family traditions. The Province of Quebec, which fondly cherishes the past, still remembers how much she is indebted to your illustrious father for taking up her defence at a critical period of her history. We know that under your guardianship the best interests of the Dominion of Canada will be fully secured.

That Provincial rights, so outrageously violated by the Ministers now in power, shall be respected and fearlessly maintained.

That your fiscal policy will be such as to guarantee, as much as possible, the continuance of home industries, remunerative and constant employment to the laboring classes.

That, in a word, and to use your own expression in a recent speech, our common country will be given under your leadership a broad and comprehensive, a truly National Policy.

It is with the utmost confidence, sir, that we now await your declaration on the main political questions of the day, fully convinced in advance that they will meet with the hearty approval of this immense meeting, and that the Province of Quebec, desirous of helping in the great work and of proving her gratitude, will contribute to return you triumphantly to power on the 22nd of February next by a crushing majority.

JONATHAN HODGSON,  
C. A. GEOFFROY,  
Joint presidents of the Liberal Central Election Committee.

H. B. RAINVILLE,  
President Club National.  
EDGAR JUDGE,  
President Young Men's Reform Club.

At the conclusion of the address there was an outburst of applause, after which Mayor Beauregard addressed Mr. Blake in French, stating that his fellow-countrymen recognized in him the worthy son of a worthy father, who had done justice to their race, and in the same spirit as he himself was about to do when arriving at power. The Liberal flag, which had been raised in this province, and which now waved triumphantly over the ancient citadel of Quebec, would be carried in triumph to Ottawa. (Applause.) He could assure him that this province would do its duty, and, in conclusion, he extended to him a hearty welcome to the city.

HON. MR. BLAKE'S ADDRESS.

Before the Hon. Mr. Blake could begin his remarks he was again loudly applauded. On opening he thanked the Mayor and citizens of Montreal for the kind-hearted and enthusiastic welcome which they had extended to him, and begged them to believe that he fully appreciated the honor conferred upon him. The recognition and eulogium extended to him was especially felt by him, because with it was coupled the name of a statesman whose name he bore (applause), a man who had in his time given justice to the people of this province when they were the victims of injustice. He (the speaker) came to Montreal at that time and sat as a child at the feet of Baldwin and LaFontaine when they were advocating the great principles which they sustained, and which ever since had been the glory of the Liberal party of Canada. (Loud applause.) He had witnessed the alliance which had been consummated forty years ago, and he felt satisfied that the time had now arrived when the people of the two provinces would again proclaim the sacred principles which formed its basis. It was a pleasure to him to have an opportunity of congratulating the people of Quebec upon the great triumphs which they had lately secured, and which would go a long way to ensure the final triumph of the principles which all held dear. (Applause.) The past year had been a memorable one in the country's history, and he hoped that the present one would see their efforts victorious. In the last month of the past year animosity had been made in Ontario to arouse the religious and national prejudices of the majority of the inhabitants, but the people had risen superior to the attempt and justice had triumphed. (Cheers.) In Quebec, after three months of futile efforts to defeat it, the popular verdict had finally triumphed, and the people now had the rulers of their choice. (Applause.) In Nova Scotia and in New Brunswick Liberal principles had triumphed. So that the four large provinces of Confederation had thrown down the outrageous attempts made against provincial autonomy, and was bound to support the efforts made at centralization to power at Ottawa. (Applause.) The action taken by these four provinces was the earliest indication of what would happen on the 22nd of February. (Loud cheers.) The prospects were indeed bright all over the country. In Quebec they were better acquainted with them than he was. In Ontario he could assure them that though they were crippled by an infamous act placed on the Statute Book to suppress rather than to extend the franchise, that the Province would roll up a majority against the present rulers at Ottawa. (Great Applause.) Notwithstanding the gory messenger, the result of the late Ontario elections left no doubt whatever that on the 22nd of February there would be a decisive Reform majority. (Loud Applause.)

(Continued on eighth page.)

The barber we mentioned a few weeks ago has found a rival. A dentist announces "Tooth pulled while you wait."

## HONORE MERCIER.

Career of the New Premier.

Able, indefatigable, untiring, and possessed of ceaseless energy, the Hon. Honoré Mercier has, at last, received the reward of his labors. If ever man was "born to lead," it was Honoré Mercier. He settles difficulties by his tact, he attracts by his *concorderie*, he gathers waverers around him by the force and vigor of his will power, and he makes treason among his followers impossible by his grasp, his *bonhomie*, the principles he advocates, and, maybe, the fear of his bitter sarcasm and his eloquent anger. These who know him well predict that Honoré Mercier will be a long time in office, because he possesses all those qualities necessary for leadership. He anticipates the moves of his political opponents, and, very often before they can mature their plans, he corners them and forces them to stand and deliver. The new Premier is a power, and he is in to stay, and the men who live on the political sea-saw see it, and we shall soon find them rallying to his standard.

The Hon. Honoré Mercier, the new premier, was born in the village of Iwerville, on the 15th of October, 1840, and is therefore some years older than was his great rival, Mr. Chapleau, when that gentleman first assumed the direction of the party which has come to grief under less able leadership. At an early age young Mercier was placed in the Jesuit College in this city, where he received a fine classical education. After leaving college, Mr. Mercier entered the law office of Messrs. Lacombe & Papineau, both distinguished jurists, and

tribunes his native Province had yet given to public life. In the same year he was elected to Parliament from the county of Rouville; that seat he held till 1874, from which date he was out of public notice till 1878, when he contested St. Hyacinthe in the Liberal interest, but was defeated by the popular Mr. Louis Taltier, by six votes. He was, however, elected to the Quebec Assembly in the following year, and when the Hon. Mr. Joly came into power in 1880, Mr. Mercier was made Solicitor-General, succeeding the Hon. Mr. Bachand, and remained in office up to the fall of the Government. In 1881 the member for St. Hyacinthe took up his residence in this city, and at once obtained a commanding position at the Montreal bar. Two years later he was unanimously chosen, upon the advice of Mr. Joly, to succeed that gentleman as leader of the Liberal party in the House of Assembly. When Mr. Mercier took charge of the Opposition at Quebec the party prospects were dark in the extreme, and when we look back upon the hard work he has accomplished it is certainly enough to command our admiration for the able leader, if not our unqualified support. In taking upon himself the cares and responsibilities of office, Mr. Mercier, it is to be hoped, will bring to his aid wise and judicious help, and there will be few who will not be ready to give him a fair trial and with him God-speed in the difficult task before him.

The social life of the Old Capital will also receive a most valuable acquisition in the person of the newly elected and accomplished wife of the new Premier; within the five years she has been in Montreal she has won the esteem and respect of all who have had the pleasure of making her acquaintance.



HON. HONORE MERCIER.

from their office he was admitted to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1865. His fine legal talents, coupled with that well known ardor and industry which have distinguished him ever since, soon brought him before his fellow-citizens as an advocate of rare merit and distinction. It would not be supposed that a young man of such "youth" as Mr. Mercier would remain a great white out of politics and journalism, and it was not long before he found himself actively engaged in both. In 1862, while yet a student, we find the future Prime Minister in "an editorial chair of *Le Courrier de St. Hyacinthe*, and bringing all his youthful enthusiasm to the support of the Macdonald-Sicotte administration, which came into existence after the fall of the Cartier-Macdonald Ministry on the Military bill. In the following year Messrs. Sicotte and Sandfield Macdonald failed to agree, and Mr. Mercier, in following his leader, Mr. Sicotte, into Opposition, found himself landed among the Cartier Conservatives.

In 1864, when the question of confederation became a live issue in Lower Canada politics, the young orator opposed the scheme, but after awhile accepted the situation. However, he did not remain in the Cartier ranks a great while, and soon re-signing the editorship of *Le Courrier*; he kept aloof from politics until 1871, when all Roman Catholic Canada was stirred to its depths, because Cartier had refused to accept the prevailing idea of his patriots that the Government of New Brunswick should disallow the New Brunswick school law, which the Roman Catholics of that Province had declared through their clergy and representatives in Parliament to be an act of the grossest injustice and a standing menace to their religious liberty. It will be remembered by our readers that a great agitation sprang up in this Province, and a "Riel movement" on a small scale was brought about by the union of the Rouges and the ultra-Conservatives,—the latter represented by *Le Nouveau Monde*, which was the *Standard* of its time,—for the purpose of combating Cartier, who, they affirmed, had sold himself body and soul to the Orangemen of Upper Canada and to the sanguinary enemies of the Roman Catholics in New Brunswick. Like the Riel cry, it did its work, and on a summer day in 1872, St. George Cartier, a "horse, foot and artillery," in Montreal East, by the present site of the Hotel de Ville, was nominated by the Liberals with the freely accorded approbation of Bishop Bourget. On the night of that signal triumph, Mr. Honoré Mercier, of St. Hyacinthe, appeared before the excited French electors of this city and made a speech of tremendous eloquence and power, placing him by common consent among the ablest

## CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF AMERICA.

The Supreme Secretary's report for the year ending December 31, 1886, shows a remarkable and rapid increase in this Catholic society, there being received into the order 3,200 members during that year, making a membership of 10,500, being the largest society of this kind, and the only national one in the Union.

There were 188 deaths during the year for which the beneficiaries received \$35,000, of which \$20,000 was paid in New York State.

The Catholic Knights of Washington, D.C., gave a pound party for the benefit of the orphans of that city, and realized \$2,800.

St. Thomas Aquinas Branch, of Brooklyn, N.Y., displayed a true Catholic spirit by making the Jubilee a body.

## THE CARDINALS DEPART.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The steamer *La Bourgogne* sailed this morning. She had as passengers Cardinals Gibbons, of Baltimore, and Taschereau, of Quebec, both gentlemen going to Rome to receive from the Pope their red hats.

## A SUGGESTION FROM CORK.

CORK, Jan. 29.—The municipal council has adopted a resolution declaring that instead of the Irish people subscribing to the Queen's Jubilee it would be more fitting for the Prince of Wales to send relief to the Irish people in distress.

## HOME RULE.

GLADSTONE HAS MORE TO SAY.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Gladstone, in another article in the February number of the *Nineteenth Century*, contends that though Ireland formerly gained concessions from England through fear, any attempt by Ireland to repeat her former tactics would be like warring against heaven now that England's strength, compared with Ireland's, is as ten to one. He would rather rely, he says, upon England's innate sense of justice. Gladstone defends American donations to Ireland on the ground that they have done much to save off famine. Foreign donations, he says, if in aid of a bad cause, make it a shade worse, but if it is good cause serves to remind us of our duty. To the contention that granting of Home Rule to Ireland would be to hand over the government to the Nationalists, Gladstone's reply is that if Nationalism is to prevail it is unwise to exasperate it to a spirit of vengeance.

"My dear," said a husband in startling tones, after awakening his wife in the night. "I have swallowed a dose of strychnine!" "Well, then, for goodness sake lie still, or it may come up."

## OUR IRISH LETTER.

DUBLIN, Jan. 12, 1887.—The Government have been condemned out of their own mouths within the past few days in the most extraordinary manner. Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Wm. O'Brien and four other members of Parliament are being prosecuted by the Government on a charge of criminal conspiracy consisting in their attempt to induce Irish landlords to make reductions in their rents in consequence of the admittedly severe agricultural depression. That a combination for this purpose was formed by the traversers is not denied, and there is just as little doubt that such a combination is technically covered by the law of conspiracy which, indeed, is of so wide a character that almost every agreement between two or more persons to effect the most commonplace affairs of life might be held to be within its scope. The safeguard of the liberty of action of the people consists in the fact that the verdict of a jury is necessary for conviction. But the defence of Mr. Dillon and the others has been of the most startling kind. It has consisted practically of a counter accusation against the Government. They say "Granted that we did combine to force landlords to give reductions, you did exactly the same yourselves. You cannot deny that the tenants are unable to pay the full rent, that anything in the nature of a wholesale eviction campaign would entail the public peace, and that you have brought all your influence to bear upon the landlords to be forbearing. This is all we have done—except that we have succeeded where you have failed, and have procured the peace of the country, which was menaced by the rapacity and cruelty of a few avaricious and tyrannical landlords."

This line of defence had the effect of putting the executive on their trial. I need not point out that the executive of the country have no power to dispense with the law or to question the justice of the decree of any court. It is their duty simply to enforce the law. It is the province of the legislature to amend the law if it be unjust. The very first provision of the Bill of Rights declares that "the pretended power of dispensing with laws or the execution of laws is illegal, and yet this is exactly what the Government are accused of having done. Having defeated Mr. Parnell's bill in Parliament, they immediately afterwards endeavored to carry its provisions into effect by "pressure" of various kinds brought to bear upon the landlords. Landlords were informed that unless they came to reasonable terms with their tenants military and police assistance would be withheld from them in case they proceeded to eviction. In all cases of eviction the authorities required to be convinced of the justice of the proceedings before detailing armed assistance to the Sheriff. That is they exercised the power of "dispensing with the execution of the laws" in certain cases. County court judges like Mr. Curran in Kerry actually refused to grant decrees for rent due unless landlords consented to reductions. The entire of which proceedings every lawyer and student of the constitution knows, were, as absolutely illegal and unconstitutional. Sir M. Hicks Beach, General Buller, Captain Plunket and others were forced in the witness box to admit the truth of these accusations against the executive in most cases, and in others were forced to take refuge in claiming their "privileges" and refusing to answer. The effect of all this upon public opinion has been most extraordinary. In England there has been a loud outcry from the entire Liberal party, who openly sympathize with Mr. Dillon and the other traversers. The English Liberal press call for the dismissal of the prosecution, and, although the cases have been sent for trial by the magistrate, the entire affair has degenerated into a broad farce. While these amusing proceedings have been going on in the Dublin Court, the "Plan of Campaign" has been working wonders in the country. This week its promoters achieved a most remarkable victory. The Mayo estate of Lord Dillon is of vast extent. The tenantry number over 500, and the rental, which a few generations ago was only £6,000 per annum, is now set down at £25,000, the difference so far as it represents an increased value consisting entirely of the result of the labor and industry of the tenants in reclaiming land from the bog and the moor. Lord Dillon never spent a shilling upon improvements of any kind. He never once has visited his estate. His tenants have never seen his face. He lives in London or Paris, or God knows where. For generations the tenants have paid up the rent punctually—not that it was earned from the land, but made up for the most part out of their earnings as harvestmen in England. Last autumn they got no employment in England, and their own wretched crops were more miserable than usual. The "plan of campaign" seemed to them like the Gospel of salvation. It was their only hope, and they enthusiastically adopted it. Lord Dillon was at first indignant and amazed. His anger then gave way to amusement, and he laughed in derision at the idea of his subject white slaves in Mayo having the spirit to hold out against him. He issued 500 writs and commenced to evict. The tenants, as one man, paid the rents, less 25 per cent, to trustees under the "plan of campaign," and calmly awaited the result. Victory has come to them sooner than anyone expected. Lord Dillon speedily recognized that the tenants were in earnest, and he at once capitulated. He has given 20 per cent reduction, undertaken to pay all costs and to reinstate all evicted tenants. Upon these terms his rents are being paid, and the "Plan" has scored a success, before a month is over, all the other recalcitrant landlords will also be brought to their knees. The idea of prosecuting men for effecting settlements like that just come to on Lord Dillon's estate is simply and absolutely ludicrous.

Mr. Parnell is fast recovering his strength and is expected to meet his colleagues in Dublin on the day before the meeting of Parliament. The prospects of the coming session are particularly bright for Ireland. The Government is thoroughly disorganized and discredited. The Liberal Unionists are divided, some favoring Mr. Goschen's open coalition with the Tories, others approving of Lord Harrington's offensive and defensive alliance with Lord Salisbury, and others, like Mr. Chamberlain, eager to find their way back into the true Liberal fold. It may safely be said that there is far less in common between Mr. Goschen and Mr. Gladstone. The universal impression here is that a dissolution during the course of the present session is inevitable, but, for our part, we are in no hurry. Every day that passes discredits or disorganizes the Government more, increases the impossibilities of their role in Ireland, and tends to the consolidation of the Liberal party in England. If all goes well a dissolution of Parliament in five or six months time ought to result in a Gladstone majority. It is rumored that Lord Salisbury, thinking an immediate dissolution would best suit him, will vote for a fall. But it rests with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell after all to say when the Government is to receive its first defeat, and we may rest assured they will choose their own time and suit their own convenience. It is, in my opinion, satisfactory to know that Mr. Gladstone is stronger than he has been for years and is expressing himself as the hope of a speedy return to power with a final Home Rule majority at his disposal.

## A SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

THE GLADSTONE EVICTIONS CAUSE A LIVELY DEBATE IN THE IMPERIAL COMMONS.

Sir M. H. Beach's Suggestion to Transfer the Poor People to Another Portion of Ireland Causes a Commotion.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Mr. Fry (Liberal) asked the Government in the House of Commons this afternoon what they had done to prevent the burning of dwellings from which tenants had been evicted at Glenbeigh, Ireland. He also asked whether General Buller had tried to obtain concessions on rent for the tenantry in Ireland. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replied that General Buller had not interfered until some seventy evictions had been executed, when he tried to influence the mortgagee towards greater leniency. The Government, Sir Michael said, had no legal right to go further than the "Three R's," continued the Chief Secretary, "and that is, to remove these poor people from the poverty-stricken districts (of 'Shame, Shame,' and 'No, no'), 'with their own iron will,' 'not on the speaker's (cries of 'No, no,' 'Never,' 'Shame') 'to some other place in Ireland.' A great and prolonged uproar here ensued. The Speaker interrupted the proceedings at this point and notified members that cries like 'Shame' would be rigorously suppressed. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach then said: "All I wished to say was that the very poor people living in poverty-stricken districts should be removed to other parts of Ireland, or elsewhere, where they could live in prosperity and comfort. (Conservative cheers.) If those who take an interest in this matter desire to promote such a settlement I will be most delighted to give every aid in my power to any action they may combine on to bring it about. Mr. Redmond (Parnellite) asked: "Does the Government approve the actions of the authorities in burning the houses at Glenbeigh?" Sir Michael Hicks-Beach: "It is not my business to express any opinion on that point. (Conservative cheers.) The subject was then dropped, and the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne was resumed."

## AN ATTACK ON THE LEAGUE.

Mr. Saunders (Conservative) made a vigorous attack on the Land League, which, he said, had manifested the present crisis in Ireland. It ought to be crushed if Ireland was to be made contented and happy. The object of the plan of campaign was to overthrow the authority of the Crown. He believed the plan had more or less commended itself to Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone shook his head in the negative. Mr. Harrington, Nationalist, replying to Mr. Saunders, contended that the plan of campaign was better than the pressure which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach exercised for the same purpose. Mr. Fry, Liberal, said he thought if Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was unable to give any opinion or suggest a remedy for the Glenbeigh affair, he ought to follow Lord Randolph Churchill's example. Sir Michael said he thought Mr. Fry's remarks unfair. The Government had in view proposals for the amelioration of the condition of Ireland. It was because he had concerned himself very much, ever going beyond his ordinary duties to prevent the suffering alluded to, that he had been misrepresented and charged with supporting the plan of campaign. The man of campaign, he continued, meant a combination to force landlords to accept what tenants chose to offer that sum to be further reduced next year or leave the tenant in possession of the land, rent free, and then raise a cry about the hardship of evictions for the purpose of deceiving the country. (Cries of "Oh! oh!" and cheers.) The Government was obliged to do its best with the tools in its hands, but with the difficulties of the criminal law as it existed it had not sufficient power to cope with such a proceeding as the plan of campaign. The house then adjourned.

"Some men are born great." Yes, but how some of them do shrink!