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A published interview attributes to Sir Charles Tupper the following expression of opinion regarding remedial legislation: "We are bound to act in this school matter just the same as though it were a matter of customs duties or something of that sort." The evident meaning of these words is that the Government have assumed full responsibility for remedial legislation and are prepared to abide the consequences of their action. That is the only manly and honorable course for a government to pursue in a matter of this nature. But listen to what our "independent" morning contemporary has to say regarding the Government's course as indicated in the above quoted words of Sir Charles Tupper: "Would any Canadian public man," says the Guardian, "dare to propose the exemption of one religious body from the general law in regard to paying customs duties? Certainly not. But the remedial bill proposes to exempt Roman Catholics from the payment of taxes for the support of national schools in Manitoba, and permits them instead to set up schools in which the doctrines of their church are to be taught, thus diverting their fair share of the cost of education to promoting a religious and sectarian propaganda." It would be difficult to imagine anything more tortuous, disingenuous or contemptible than these words of our morning contemporary. There is much to admire in an open manly opponent who, without any unnecessary verbal frippery, states plainly what he means; but he who hopes to hide his duplicity by attributing to words a significance they were not intended to convey deserves to be contemned. Our contemporary knows that the remedial bill does not exempt "Roman Catholics" from the payment of taxes for the support of the public schools of Manitoba. It simply proposes that the proportion of taxes paid by Catholics for school purposes shall be applied to the support of public schools of equal merit with any others in the Province, in which it shall be permitted to impart religious teaching, at certain times, to the Catholic children attending them. In other words the remedial bill proposes that in consideration of the taxes paid by the Catholics of Manitoba, for school purposes, they shall have schools to which they can send their children without any conscientious scruples. As it is now the Catholics of Manitoba are obliged to contribute their proportionate share of taxation towards the support of public schools from which they derive no benefit; because they cannot conscientiously send their children to them; simply because they are Protestant schools. At the same time they are obliged to provide other schools for the education of their children. This is the wrong the remedial bill is intended to right, and this is the wrong the Guardian would like to see continued. Why does it not come out manfully and say that it knows the Catholics have been wronged; but it does not wish that they shall have any remedy? Why does it not state openly that it wishes this wrong which the Catholics are suffering to continue forever, instead of having recourse to such duplicity to express the same opinion?

IN connection with the question of remedial legislation, our Grit friends have employed most extraordinary tactics. In the first place, Mr. Laurier, his lieutenants and his organs exerted all their energies to impress upon their compatriots in Quebec that nothing in the way of remedial legislation need be expected from the "Orange' Government led by Premier Bowell. When they thought this doctrine had taken sufficient root in Quebec, they turned their attention to Ontario. There they told the people that the Government were acting very rashly in the matter of remedial legislation; they were going to "coerce" Manitoba. The Liberals, said Mr. Laurier and his friends, could not approve of such a course, they favored appointing a commission. It should not require a very great amount of intelligence to understand that a commission, in this matter, means nothing at all. The next tactical manœuvre, and not the least extraordinary, was the publication of private and confidential correspondence. First we had a garbled extract from a private letter of Bishop Cameron telegraphed to the Grit press, as the solemn declaration of a pastoral, issued by His Lordship. This lie was intended to do duty in the Cape Breton election. Next came the publication of Father Lacombe's private letter to Mr. Laurier. The venerable Father Lacombe has spent above half a century in the Indian Missions of the Northwest, and during that time has undoubtedly had occasion to write many letters to different members of the Dominion Government. But never, till he addressed Mr. Laurier, advising him to support remedial legislation, did he find his confidence betrayed. This was the first time that he found the sacredness of private and confidential correspondence disregarded. Never before was any private letter of his published to the world for the purpose of making political capital. The venerable missionary is not a politician; he has but one object in life, the amelioration of the condition of his fellow man, and in the innocence of his soul he addressed the letter in question to the Leader of the Opposition with child-like confidence in the honor of him with whom he was corresponding. He received a rude awakening when he saw his letter in the newspapers. He then discovered that he had given his confidence to a different order of statesmen from those with whom he had been accustomed to treat. The last recorded case of the breach of confidence propaganda is in connection with the interview of a Grit delegation with the Coadjutor Archbishop of Quebec. An influential delegation of Mr. Laurier's followers waited on Archbishop Begin, a few days ago, and afterwards published in the papers what purported to be the substance of the interview. The inference being that the Archbishop was in favor of the Liberals rather than of the Government. For a truthful statement of this matter we refer our readers to the letter of Archbishop Begin published in this issue. It will there be seen that any reference to what took place at that meeting was a breach of confidence. Our Grit friends are welcome to all the comfort they can get from the Archbishop's letter. It certainly does not require any great statesmanship to tell one story in the Province of Quebec and a directly opposite story in Ontario; to misrepresent opinions expressed in interviews, or to make public the contents of private and confidential communications. But that is about all our Opposition friends have thus far done in connection with the Manitoba School question. Are they proud of their record?

THE report of the fisheries department, presented to the Dominion Parliament on Friday last, is a most interesting document. It contains, among other things, a brief resume of the fishing bounty claims; fisheries protecting service, fisheries intelligence bureau, Behring Sea question, oyster culture, and notes on Dominion fishery statistics, as viewed by foreign authorities, and the policy of fishery protection and regulation in Canada, together with papers on "peculiar features in the breeding of oysters," "practical hints on trout culture" and notes on the "New Brunswick sardine fishery" by Professor Prince, commissioner of fisheries. Owing to the report being closed earlier than usual, the annual statistics will come down later. The record of the year shows a decline in the yield of the fisheries, especially in the Maritime Provinces. British Columbia has an increased value, as the large salmon pack of the previous year has been exceeded by about 5,000,000 cans. The halibut fishery shows a considerable improvement over last year's catch. The capture of seals did not reach the total of previous season. The inland fisheries of Manitoba and the Northwest territories show a falling off, as the commercial fishing does not seem to have been prosecuted as vigorously as formerly. In Ontario the catch was about an average one. From Professor Prince's report, it appears that no less a quantity than 294,000,000 of fry, including salmon, white fish, salmon trout, Pacific sockeye salmon, and lobsters, were hatched in department establishments.

ANY doubts that may have anywhere existed of late regarding the attitude of the Manitoba Government towards remedial legislation were set at rest by the resolutions passed by the Legislature of that Province on Wednesday last. These resolutions strongly reaffirm the opposition of the Manitoba Government to granting any relief to the Minority of that Province in the matter of the schools. Mr. Fisher, independent member, seconded by Mr. Roblin, moved an amendment setting forth the desirability of the Provincial Government's settling the school difficulty, rather than allowing the matter to come under control of the Federal authorities. After a long and spirited debate the Government resolutions were carried by a vote of 31 to 7.

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Dominion Parliament.

(Condensed from Halifax Herald's Report.)

On Monday Feb. 24th. Mr. Dickey informed Mr. Mulock that a site for a Dominion reformatory had been purchased in the township of Lochiel, near Alexandria, 100 acres, had been secured at a cost of $5,000. The plans for one wing of the proposed building, to cost $100,000, had been prepared and tenders called for. The remaining buildings will be erected by convict labor. Mr. Flint resumed the debate begun some weeks ago on his prohibition motion, that in the opinion of this House the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental and mercantile purposes should be prohibited by law. He admitted the enactment of a prohibitory law would result in a temporary and immediate loss of revenue, but the evils it would eradicate were of such a nature that the loss would soon be made up. He asserted prohibition was the only adequate measure that could be adopted. Other measures, however good in themselves, were ineffectual as a complete remedy for the evils of the liquor traffic. He concluded by urging the necessity of the immediate action of Parliament on this subject. Mr. Craig seconded the resolution, which was opposed by Dr. Lachappelle, who said alcoholism was a disease to be dealt with on different lines than those suggested in the resolution.—Recess. The prohibition debate was continued after recess by Mr. Guillet (Northumberland), who held that even if the Provinces had not power to enact prohibition the Dominion Parliament should refer its power to deal with the subject to them. This would ensure the enforcement of the prohibitory law if passed, because the province, whose duty it is to enforce the law, would enact prohibition only when backed up by public sentiment, and with this public support would take all steps to enforce the measure when law. He moved that the consideration be deferred till the judgment of the judicial committee of the Privy Council on the question of jurisdiction of the Provinces with respect to prohibition was rendered. Mr. Mills (Bothwell) moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried by a vote of 56 to 47. This puts the motion to the bottom of the order paper. The House adjourned at 10 o'clock.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday 25th the budget debate was resumed by Mr. Smith of South Ontario, who delivered an admirable address from the farmers standpoint. He was followed by Mr, Dawson of Addington. Mr. Dawson of Addington at midnight had completed his fifth hour of talk in the House, and he looked good for five hours more. The Senate resumed on the 25th, Senator Ferguson acting as leader in Premier Bowell's absence. About one dozen deputations were at the capital on the 25th, for subsidies of different kinds. An interesting gathering took place in the privy council chamber when Sir McKenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper met a number of conservative members who were supposed to be doubtful supporters of the remedial bill. Among those who attended were Messrs Carpenter, Coatsworth, Corbould, Carscallen, Boyd, Bennett, Davin, Hutchins, Henderson, Ingram, Gillette, W. W. McDonald, G. H. McDonnell, Marshall, McGillivray, Mara, McKay, Pridham, Wilson and Wilmot. The result of the conference, it is said, is a much better feeling in government circles. Some members stated that they would vote against the bill, but the number will not be as great as was supposed. A deputation from Lowe township interviewed Hon. Messrs. Desjardins and Dickey, asking the Dominion Government to assume the cost of the recent military expedition into the township. A report was current that Mr. Laurier had offered to allow the estimates for three months to pass en bloc, so that the public services of the country will not be at a stand still until such time as parliament could vote the necessary supplies. The annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery association was held on the 25th. Col. Prior was re-elected president. The Governor-General, Minister Desjardins and General Gascoigne were present and made addresses referring to the proposed re-armament of the militia, but not outlining a scheme. J. B. Mills, Messrs Hazen, McLeod and Chesley had an interview with Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Mr. Foster relative to the Bay of Fundy steamship subsidy between St John and Digby. They came away satisfied the new subsidy will be granted. The only question to be settled is that of the amount.

The most interesting feature of Wednesday's sitting was a statement made by Sir Charles Tupper, who rising before the orders of the day were called, said he desired to ask the indulgence of the House to draw attention to a matter which he considered of great importance. He referred to an article in the Montreal Herald of the 25th, containing the open letter addressed by Editor McConnell to Dr. Weldon, M. P., and C. H. Cahan, ex-M. P. P., of Halifax, (published elsewhere in this issue,) which Sir Charles proceeded to read. Continuing he said that he had addressed a letter to Sir Leonard Tilley, which had not reached him when the following telegram was sent by Sir Leonard to him:

St. John, Feb. 26.

Sir. Chas. Tupper, Bart., Ottawa:

The use of my name in McConnell's letter is without the slightest warrant, as Dr. Weldon can confirm. No statement to Dr. Weldon or any other person in reference to the charge made against you was ever made by me. (Signed) S. L. TILLEY.

Cheers greeted the reading of this telegram. Sir Charles proceeded to read a letter which he had received from Dr. Weldon, which enclosed a statement made by Dr. Weldon to the newspaper corespondents on the evening previous, in which he said that Mr. McConnell's charges were founded on false and slanderous statements. To complete the record Sir Charles read a denial from Mr. Cahan, which appeared in Wednesday's papers. He concluded by stating that he had instructed his solicitors to proceed criminally against the publishers of these false and malicious statements. (Cheers.) Mr. Charlton introduced a bill to secure the better observance of the Lord's day. He said the object of the bill was to prevent the issue and sale of Sunday newspapers, to provide for the closing of the canals from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m. on Sundays, to reduce railway traffic as far as practicable, and to prohibit Sunday excursions by steamer or railway. He had noticed that his friends, the newspaper men, grew facetious over what they term his "fad," but he thought all reporters ought to have the advantage of one day's rest in seven. The life of a newspaper man who worked seven days in a week, as in many of the leading cities in the United States, was a life of slavery, and the reporters on papers of this class are played out in seven years. He intended sticking to this measure as long as he had a seat in parliament, and hoped it would pass. Mr. Dickey, answering Mr. Edgar, said that the Berne copywright convention had not yet been denounced by the imperial government. The proclaiming of the Copywright Act of 1889 would depend on future events. The government did not propose to abandon to any extent the assertion of the Canadian rights to legislate on the subject of copyright. The report of the conference between the colonial office and Mr. Newcome, Deputy Minister of Justice, last summer would be brought down soon. Mr. Prior informed Col. O'Brien that an illicit still for making spirits had been seized on the premises of the Trappist monks at Oka. A fine of $500 had been exacted and the apparatus confiscated. In the case of a corporative body it was difficult to decide on whose shoulders the punishment should be laid. A pecuniary penalty therefore seemed to be the only solution. Sir Charles Tupper informed Mr. Edgar that as far as he could ascertain the resolution passed by the House in 1864 endorsing the principle of international arbitration had not been transmitted to England. Mr. Joncas of Gaspe moved for a return of correspondence concerning making the port of Paspebiac a harbor of refuge, and contended that the port in Gaspe should be chosen for that purpose. Mr. McAllister pointed out the defects of Paspebiac harbor and superiority of the port of Dalhousie. He considered the port of Dalhousie a much more feasible port. He also expressed himself in favor of the Government taking over the Bay of Chaleur railway and making it part of the Intercolonial. The motion carried. After recess Mr. McLennan of Glengarry moved the second reading of the bill respecting the sale of railway return tickets. He proposed to compel railways to issue return second-class tickets at the same proportionate reduction allowed on first-class return tickets. He held this was only fair to the poor. The bill was read a second time and on suggestion of Hon. Mr. Haggart sent to the railway committee. The second reading of the bill further to secure the independence of parliament was moved by Mr. Mulock. The bill provides that no M. P. shall be eligible to accept office of emolument in the gift of the Crown until twelve months after the dissolution of the parliament in which he sat. He said the entire independence of an M. P. was destroyed by the promise of office. The government had given positions to seventeen members of the present House, and he considered that in order to secure independent action of M. P's this must be stopped. Hon. Mr. Dickey denied the necessity of the bill and said it cast a stigma on the entire House. He pointed out that positions such as judgeships should be filled with the most capable men, and if M. P.'s denied their eligibility the country might be deprived of unusually well qualified men. Moreover it was unjust to M. P.'s. He moved the three month's hoist, which carried on division. Mr. Sproule proposed the second reading of the bill respecting detective corporations and mercantile agencies. The purpose is to regulate the detective corporations and mercantiles, which he contends at present work much injustice and annoyance to private citizens and business men. The debate was adjourned on motion of Sir A. P. Caron. The House adjourned at 10.40.

In the House of Commons on Thursday Mr. Davies was informed by Controller Wood that James Kelly of St. John had been appointed a preventive officer, at a salary of $1,000 per annum. James H. Hamilton of St John is not in the employ of the government. No examination was necessary in Mr. Kelly's case. Controller Wood stated, in reply to Mr. Davies, that Allan McBeath, appraiser of St. John, had been superannuated on account of age, on an allowance of $528 per year. He had been recalled and is now fulfilling the duties of appraiser. A petition had been received from St. John merchants asking for Mr. McBeath's reinstatement. Replying to Mr. Davies, Hon. Mr. Haggart said $200,000 had been spent in the purchase of the Harris property at St. John for the purposes of the Intercolonial. Since, $3,000 had been spent on the property. Mr. Weldon called attention to a statement in the Mail of Wednesday that there had been a long standing feud between Sir Charles Tupper and himself. Having read an article, he said if there is a long standing personal quarrel between us I do not know of it. Tupper—I am equally ignorant of it. Mr. Mills—Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise. (Laughter) The budget debate was resumed by Mr. Stairs, who dealt with the charge of the liberals that the sugar refineries were yielding immense profits at the expense of the consumers. He said as a matter of fact the profits upon the actual cost of the Maritime Province refineries was six per cent This he held was certainly not exhorbitant. Formerly the refineries had been run at a loss. Mr. Fraser of Guysboro dilated on the evils of protection and the benefits of free trade in England. In his opinion we had a right to follow England's example. After recess Messrs Campbell of Kent and Edwards of Russell spoke. After a speech from Mr. Grieve, the House adjourned at 12.30.

At the opening of the House of Commons on Friday Sir Charles Tupper informed Joseph Martin that the government did not propose to bring down a statement of the accounts in connection with the world's fair. He could help himself to them in the public accounts. The budget debate was resumed by Casey. McGillivray followed and spoke up to dinner time After recess the order for the second reading of the act respecting the Chignecto marine transport railway company, was discharged, and a new bill introduced by Powell, which limits the power asked for. The budget debate was resumed by Mr Davies. He said the national debt and expenditure had increased enormously under protection and this was evidence that the policy was a wrong one. Under the conservatives the shipbuilding industry had practically become extinct. He did not say the N. P. was soley responsible, but it was an important factor He took exception to Mr. Stairs' statement that in Canada sugar was as cheap as in any other country, and gave quotations to show that on February 7th, sugar which sold in England at $2.91 per 100 weight, sold in Canada at $3.75. Mr. Hazen—Have you made any allowance for freight and package? Mr. Davies—No, that's not necessary to prove the point. Proceeding, he dilated on the alleged iniquities of the tariff and read a confidential circular issued by half a dozen cordage companies, with a view to showing that the N. P. had developed the cordage combine, to the injury of the poor consumer. The tariff kept out foreign cordage and so the combine made their own terms with customers. Mr. Mills (Annapolis) energetically argued in reply to Mr. Davies that the national policy provided a free breakfast table. He pointed out the vagueness of the grit propositions with respect to the tariff. Would the opposition specify any particular article from which the duty would be removed should they come into power? Would Mr. Davies, for instance, advocate a reduction of the duty on pork? Mr. Davies—Pork will have to be treated the same as any other article in a general reduction of the duty. Mr. Mills continuing, argued that the conservatives were making loyal and patriotic citizens out of the liberals. There was now no going to Washington to look for "the sign wherewith to conquer." The liberal leader, however, did not hesitate to send during the late crisis for Mr. Fielding to help him to form a cabinet, "a man who was steeped in the abominable crime of secession and annexation." Mr. Davies—I ask for the ruling of the speaker upon the statement that Mr. Fielding is steeped in annexation. It is a foul slander. Mr. Hazen.—How about secession? The speaker—I am unable to rule that the hon. gentleman is out of order in referring to a person outside of the house. Mr. Hazen—I ask for your ruling, Mr. Speaker, upon the expression "foul slander" used towards the hon. member for Annapolis. Mr. Speaker—The hon. gentleman had better withdraw the expression. Mr. Davies said he would withdraw the expression in a parliamentary sense. He disputed the statement, however, that Mr. Fielding was an annexationist. Mr Mills said if he had used the expression annexationist in regard to Mr. Fielding it was an error. The refusal of the liberals to set apart Dominion day as a public holiday showed how loyal they were to this country. Continuing, Mills pointed out that the government of Nova Scotia had declined to make Dominion day a legal holiday. Objections from Mr. Flint led to his being called to order amidst great Conservative laughter. Mr. Mills of Bothwell, closed the debate. The house went into supply without division, passed one item, rose and reported and at 12.45 adjourned.

In the Senate on Friday afternoon there was a lengthy debate on the bill of Senator Wood, respecting certain female offenders in the province of New Brunswick. Senator Adams said it was preposterous that power should be given a peace magistrate to sentence a young girl of sixteen years to imprisonment for three years and eleven months in the reformatory, when under the criminal laws of the land she could only be incarcerated in a common jail for two months. He would not object to the bill if the substituted sentence was made the same as provided for in the criminal code, but it was a serious thing to allow a peace magistrate the power to increase the punishment laid down by the criminal laws at his discretion. The Good Shepherd's reformatory in St. John was not even incorporated by the local legislature, and parliament was not in possession of any information as to the work these girls were forced to perform while serving under sentence, neither did the house know anything of the rules and regulations of this institution. Senator Power pointed out that the criminal code gave the magistrates power to sentence persons found guilty of a crime to the common jail or to a reformatory when it was so provided by law and it was under the code that that power to increase the common jail sentence in the case of a prisoner being sent to a reformatory was vested in the judge. He pointed out the different intentions of imprisoning in the common jail, which was punishment for crime, and confinement in a reformitory, which was correction with an attempt to reform to show the reason for the longer sentence in the one case than in the other. Senator McDonald of Victoria thought the bill an outrageous one, which overrode the criminal law of the land, Senator Boulton thought it possible that the act might be abused and that the Good Shepherd's might be induced to look for long sentences in order to make money out of the work of those confined in their institutions. After considerable debate the bill was passed through committee.

Archbishop Begin's Attitude.

(Montreal Star, Feby. 26)

The following letter from Archbishop Begin, on the visit of the Liberal deputation on Feby. 23rd., re the school question, is given to the press. As will be seen this utterance is in accord with the report of the same published in the Star yesterday:

Archbishop's Palace, Feb 24, 1896.

To the Editor Morning Chronicle, Quebec:

Dear Sir,—By order of His Grace, the Archbishop of Cyrene, administrator of the archdiocese of Quebec, I beg to express his regret that the public journals have been apprised of certain statements, which, by express agreement, were not destined for publication. In order to put an end to the different versions disseminated through the press regarding the answer given last Saturday to a certain delegation, His Grace deems proper to restore the accuracy necessary in so important a matter, of which some newspaper accounts are devoid. The following is the exact summary of what His Lordship said: 1. He had still to examine and study the text of the Remedial Order, and was, therefore, unable to express an opinion, but that, nevertheless, wishing to have as much light as possible thrown on the subject, he had already consulted able legists, untrammeled by political interests, and who do not consider the bill so defective as the gentlemen of the Opposition, and think it would be wrong not to accept its principle. 2. That there had not been, and that there was not yet, a question amongst the bishops of framing a collective mandement, as the newspapers had announced. As to their future attitude in the matter, His Grace could affirm nothing, considering that his colleagues were widely scattered, and that he was not thoroughly acquainted with all their views. Probably, however, they would manifest their opinion later by some means of which Catholics should take account. 3. His Grace affirmed that he treated the school question not as a political but as a religious one, and that he had never consented, and was still unwilling to consent, to enlist in any political party, reserving to himself the rights of judging the acts of either party according to their merits. 4. The Archbishop claimed for the episcopacy the competency requisite to judge the school question, a competency of which certain persons would like to deprive them. 5. He energetically inveighed against the Quebec organs of the Liberal party, which, particularly of late, have been carrying on a work both unwholesome and ill-boding by making use of language most disrespectful to religious authority, which they are striving to undermine in the spirits of the people. He added that, though the bishops had not, so far, had the intention of promulgating a collective document on the school question, he, the Archbishop, personally was on the point of writing a pastoral letter denouncing the above newspapers their violent language, and subversive ideas, if they do not alter their tone and attitude, proclaiming thereby, once again, the duties of the Catholic press, and putting the faithful on their guard against such dangerous publications.

I beg to remain,
Yours respectfully,
B. PH. GARNEAU, Priest,
Secretary.

Crimnal Libel.

Following is the open letter, addressed to "Richard C. Weldon, M. P., for Albert county, N. B., and Charles H. Cahan, ex-M. P. P., Halifax," referred to by Sir Charles Tupper in the House of Commons:

Gentlemen—A considerable number of citizens have been informed by you during the last month that Sir Charles Tupper, bart., the present secretary of state, had been guilty of gross malversation of office on a former occasion when a cabinet minister, whereby he dishonestly obtained $40,000, and that as a consequence of such conduct he has not been entrusted since by the Ottawa Government with any important financial transactions in London, notwithstanding that the creation of the office of high commissioner was sought to be justified by the plea that he would be available in London to transact such business for the government. I, in common with many others, venture to think that, in view of the aspirations cherished by Sir Charles and the tremendous injury to Canada such a man could inflict if given larger control of public affairs, and especially if placed, as he undoubtedly desires, to be in charge of one of the large spending departments, you will be but doing a public duty, however distasteful to yourselves it may be, if you give the public the authority for your statement, noted above, which has been made so freely and unequivocally and to so many persons. Some citizens have asserted that an ex-minister of finance, Sir Leonard Tilley, has expressed to Dr. Weldon his willingness to substantiate the charge. Another staunch conservative, the editor of the Atlantic Weekly recently declared editorially that "it would be a crime before high heaven" to make Sir Charles premier of Canada, and it is understood that that this strong statement was based, in part, on his belief that Sir Charles was guilty of the charge repeated on various occasions by you. Still another conservative editor, whose name is withheld for the present, has repeatedly made similar statements.

Under all circumstances it is manifestly proper, not to say imperative, that the complete facts in connection with this statement should be declared as soon as possible so that such a grave matter may be dealt with as the intrests of the country demands.

Respectfully yours,
ROBERT MCCONNELL.

Halifax, Feb. 24.

Mr. Cahan replied as follows:

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle:

Sir—I wish distinctly to deny having made the statements attributed to me by Robert McConnell in a letter published in the Morning Chronicle of this date, referring to Sir Charles Tupper, bart., and I challenge you to produce a single individual who ever heard me give utterance to the statements alleged by Mr. McConnell to have been made by me. I may also add that for many months prior to the publication of the article in the Atlantic Weekly referred to by Mr. McConnell, I had no communication, directly or indirectly, with the editor of that journal, or with any person connected therewith.

(Signed), CHARLES CAHAN.
Halifax, N. S., Feb. 25th, 1896.

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