

CLERICAL INTERFERENCE.

Though "sensations" have been coming pretty rapidly at Ottawa, it is doubtful whether any of them have exceeded in size and intensity that which followed on Rev. Father Lacombe's "open letter to Mr. Laurier." The surprise and political excitement which the publication of this document created will easily be understood by anyone who reads the document itself, which is as follows:—"My Dear Sir,—In this critical time for the question of the Manitoba schools, permit an aged missionary, today representing the bishops of our country in this cause, which concerns us all, to appeal to your faith, to your patriotism and to your spirit of justice to entreat you to accede to our request. It is in the name of our bishops, of the hierarchy and of Canadian Catholics that we ask your party, of which you are the worthy chief, to assist us in settling this famous question, and to do so by voting with the government on the remedial bill. We do not ask you to vote for the government, but for the bill, which will render us our rights; which will be presented to the house within a few days."

"I consider, rather we all consider, that such an act of courage, good will and sincerity on your part and from those who follow your policy, will be greatly in the interests of your party, especially in the general elections. I must tell you that we cannot accept your commission of inquiry for any reason, and we will do the best to fight it. "If, which may God not grant, you do not believe it to be your duty to accede to our demands, and that the government, which is anxious to give us the promised law, be beaten and overthrown, while keeping firm to the end of the struggle, I inform you with regret, that the episcopacy, like one man, united with the clergy, will rise to support those who may have fallen to defend us. "Please pardon my frankness, which leads me to speak thus. Though I am not your intimate friend, still I may say that we have been on good terms. Always have I deemed you a gentleman, a respectable citizen and a man well able to be at the head of a political party. May divine Providence keep up your courage and your energy for the good of our common country. "I remain, sincerely and respectfully, honorable sir, your most humble and devoted servant.

(Signed) A. Lacombe, O.M.I.

"P. S.—Certain members of your party blame me for standing aloof from you and ignoring you. You have too much sense not to be able to understand my position. Belonging to no political party, I have to go to those who have been placed in power by the people. If one day the voice of the people calls you to govern the country, I will be loyal and confident in you. Even so, I do not, towards those whom you oppose, if you should wish to see me and secure fuller explanations, I will be at your service, when that may please you, either at the University of Ottawa or at your private rooms, provided you inform me of the hour. Even so, I will be in Ottawa on the 23rd inst. for several days."

(Signed) A. L., O.M.I.

There seems to be some uncertainty as to the agency through which the letter was made public, but one of the Oblat fathers in Montreal is generally supposed to have handed a copy to the Star. At all events, it is hard to see why Father Lacombe should feel aggrieved by its publication if he really intended it as an "open letter." The significance of Father Lacombe's action is deepened by the fact that his letter was written on January 20, while the remedial bill was not introduced until February 11. Mr. Laurier was therefore commanded in advance to support a bill whose provisions he was not to know until 20 days later. From all the circumstances it seems plain that Father Lacombe wrote under authority from the Quebec bishops, if not by their command. The incident is one of a series connected with this school question which the people of Canada should well consider. On the eve of the Chicoctini election the bishop of that diocese issued a pastoral letter which practically ordered the electors to vote for the government candidate as the one most acceptable to the church. His action was criticised by L'Electeur, the French Liberal paper in Quebec, and he has since ordered that paper to publish an humble apology and retraction, on pain of being excluded from the diocese. About the same time the Rev. Abbe Paquet, apparently at the instance of Archbishop Begin, wrote to L'Evenement gravely propounding the doctrine that in settling this question politicians must adopt the view of the church. Canadians may well inquire where this clerical interference is to end. If the church is at liberty to interfere in politics to settle one question, it may do so at any time on the pretext that its own interests and the consciences of its adherents are concerned. If it were to succeed now in coercing or destroying the French Liberals, it is difficult to say where its pretensions would come to a stop.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

The meeting at the city hall last night was not called by the mayor, that functionary having declined to accede to the prayer of the petitioners. It was called by the committee, self-constituted possibly, that was instrumental in obtaining signatures to the petition; and although it had no official sanction it was on the whole a very successful meeting. Messrs. Turner, Rithet and Helmcken defended the school lands bill, and to the very best of their ability no doubt, but their arguments—several of them of a most astounding character—were plainly unacceptable to the audience. Mr. Rithet, for instance, stated that as British Columbia contained some 250,000,000 acres of land, only 1,500,000

of which were alienated from the crown, there was no danger of an immediate scarcity, as it would require 3,500 years to dispose of our present heritage, taking the last 21 years as a basis for the comparison. The only portion of this statement that is approximately accurate is the geographical area of the province. The amount of land now alienated or pledged for the promotion of railway enterprises, including the E. & N. block, C. P. R. belt, the British Pacific grant, etc., is much nearer 30,000,000 acres. How much of the remainder is valuable for settlement, although pertinent to the point sought to be made by the speaker, we shall not at present discuss. Mr. Kellie told the audience that he had voted for the parliament buildings and was prepared to support any reasonable proposal in aid of the British Pacific, but that he most certainly would not do so if the meeting condemned the school lands bill! The logic of the gentleman from Kootenay, strange to say, was entirely lost upon the audience. Dr. Walkem laid down the doctrine that he was sent to the legislature to record the views of his constituents and until he knew what they thought about the bill he had no right to use his own judgment.

A resolution requesting our representatives to oppose the school lands bill was carried by a large majority. It remains to be seen what effect it will have. There were more interruptions than were agreeable to the speakers, and especially towards the last, when a noisy fellow from Kaslo refused to let Mr. Marchant wind up the debate. But on the whole the meeting was a great success since it afforded the premier and his followers an opportunity to prove that the bill is a good one, if such a thing were possible, and they signally failed, after laborious efforts, to do so.

THE TRUSTEES.

Chairman Hayward, of the school trustee board, seems to look upon himself as a pocket edition of Sultan Abdul Hamid—or perhaps of Superintendent Pope. The public will perhaps not be surprised at that, but the support he received from five of his colleagues at last evening's meeting will hardly fall to cause astonishment. These gentlemen talked of "maintaining discipline," and used other brave phrases, but the people will not be apt to accept their own explanation of their extraordinary conduct. To the disinterested observer it appears simply that they were feeling "sore" over the criticisms of their previous course and selected Mr. McNeill as a proper object on which to retaliate. Those who read the reports of the proceedings will clearly see that it is doing the trustees no injustice to interpret their action in this way. Surely these gentlemen do not expect any general subscription to the doctrine that no teacher is at liberty to get up at a public meeting to correct a statement from Chairman Hayward which he believes to be wrong. We have plenty of little autocrats without setting up another in this fashion. It is true that the chairman chose to describe Mr. McNeill's action as offensive, but that description is apparently a product of the chairman's imagination. Certainly the reports of the proceedings at the public meeting do not bear him out. The Colonist's report relating to this particular episode reads:—"Principal McNeill, of the North Ward school, came forward to correct the statement made by Trustee Hayward as to the percentage of reduction. He defied any man to contradict this calculation, and as a teacher drawing and earning his pay every month, he asserted his right to look after his own interest. He said the teachers would not have 'kicked'—to use the chairman's expression—against a general reduction of ten per cent., as shown by the fact that not a word came from them when the trustees sent in their first estimate indicating that reduction. He denied that there was any threat of a strike in the letter sent by the teachers to the board."

"Trustee Hayward read the particulars by which he arrived at the conclusion that the reduction will be as he previously stated, and not as declared by Mr. McNeill. Mr. McNeill offered to leave the decision with Mayor Beaven. "The Times' report does not differ materially from this, being only at a little greater length. It reads as follows:—"Principal A. B. McNeill, of the North Ward school, wished to challenge the statement made by Chairman Hayward that the salaries were only reduced nine per cent. He quoted figures to show that the reduction was over 14 per cent., and defied Chairman Hayward or anyone else to prove the contrary. The public might think him cheeky to speak this way regarding a member of the school board, but when Chairman Hayward made statements that were utterly misleading and charged the teachers with inaccuracies, he could no longer remain silent. (Hear, hear.) Possibly Chairman Hayward got his percentage by calculating on the estimate of \$35,000, but the teachers' salaries would only amount to about \$32,000. "Chairman Hayward—I didn't get the percentage that way. Mr. McNeill—Well, there are the figures, and figures don't lie. (Laughter.) When the board at first proposed a reasonable reduction, the teachers made no objection, but when a cut of over 14 per cent. was made, their memorial was then prepared. The trustees stated that there were inaccuracies in the memorial, but he would like them to point out these inaccuracies. (Hear, hear.) "Chairman Hayward explained how he arrived at the percentage of reduction in salaries. He still maintained that it was a little over nine per cent. Principal McNeill struck to his figures and offered to refer the matter to Mayor Beaven."

It is a violent stretch of language to describe Mr. McNeill's criticisms as offensive. Miss Cameron, in fact, used much more emphatic expressions than Mr. McNeill, yet the trustees did not see fit to call on Miss Cameron to apologise with the alternative of dismissal. Why should they have made the distinction? Is anything more needed to show how indefensible and outrageous is their action. Notwithstanding the high and mighty utterances of Trustee Belyea in regard to the lofty position occupied by the trustees, we faintly hope that there is some chance of public opinion being brought to bear so as to prevent their tyrannical and ridiculous decision being carried out. Have the people really nothing to say about the management of their educational affairs?

WHAT IS THEIR SCHEME?

Apologists for the school lands bill most curiously persist in evading the charge that the method of selling the public domain prescribed in that measure is a peculiarly dangerous one. Assuming that it is necessary or advisable to raise money by selling the public land for any purpose, is it necessary or advisable that the method adopted should be the most favorable to speculators and the least favorable to the province? There is no disguising the fact that the land warrant system insisted upon by the ministers and the more servile of their followers is calculated to secure the very poorest results possible for the public treasury and the very best possible to those who want to grab the lands. In its present shape the bill affords no security that land prospectively worth hundreds of dollars per acre shall not pass into the hands of rich speculators for the mere trifles mentioned in the bill. Who expects any competition between purchasers of land warrants? Nobody, not even the members of the government or the members who so faithfully back them up. If these people had any arguments to offer in support of the peculiar method they have decided on they might be supposed to be honestly mistaken, but when they persistently shun discussion on this point there is good reason to suspect an ulterior purpose.

"MISUNDERSTANDING."

Principal McNeill was placed in a very nice position by the resolution of the school board: "That Mr. McNeill be requested to send before 4 p.m. on Monday next, March 2, to the chairman of this board a full apology for his statements made at the public meeting on the 19th instant, and upon his failure so to do, that he be forthwith dismissed from the teaching staff for his conduct." Mr. McNeill has affirmed that he believed his statements to be correct, and he was willing to leave the matter to an impartial authority to decide. Now by the board's action he is compelled either to make a hypocritical retraction and apology—to tell a lie at the board's dictation, in fact—or lose his situation. Truly Chairman Hayward has a strange way of showing that he "likes and respects" a teacher when he compels that teacher to throw away his own self-respect on pain of being thrown out of his position. The public must be eager to see more of this sort of "hard and judicious work" on the part of the chairman. At Friday night's meeting, according to the Colonist's report, "Miss Cameron was also sharply criticized by Trustees Yates and Belyea for misleading and dishonest statements in regard to the salary reduction, the former holding that the board had either to abrogate its functions, or take these teachers sharply to task, once and for all letting them understand their position." But the board seemed willing to "abrogate their functions" as far as Miss Cameron is concerned; she has not been called upon to "apologize for her misstatements," with the alternative of dismissal. Have they an idea that the harsh and tyrannical treatment to which Mr. McNeill has been subjected could not be safely extended to Miss Cameron? If their "dignity" required a salve, they seem to have stopped short in the process of healing. The people would be blind if they failed to see that the talk of maintaining discipline is a hypocritical pretext, covering an exceptionally mean piece of spiteful retaliation. Mr. McNeill is simply made to suffer vicariously for the critics whom the trustees are unable to reach, and neither the trustees nor their sycophantic apologists can create any other impression.

MR. KELLIE, OF KOOTENAY. Mr. J. M. Kellie, the gentleman from Kootenay who spoke so "forcibly" at the Friday evening meeting, explains the argument he then used in a letter that appears in another column. There is something redolent of the mountains about Mr. Kellie's political principles, and the careless, unrestrained freedom with which he gives them expression. He is blunt and outspoken, when speaking a "partner" upon a prospecting trip; and takes no more time to weigh his words, or consider their effect, than the driver of his pack-train usually does when he holds converse with an obstreperous mule. There is no artificial restraint about your honest mountaineer; no "diplomatic reserve." To him language was not given to hide thoughts, but to express them, and he generally uses it with charming frankness and sincerity.

Mr. Kellie is as untrammelled as the wind that blows over the tops of the Selkirk, and hence, at the meeting on Friday night, he did not take time to explain his reasons for coming to the

decision to vote against the British Pacific in the event of the meeting adopting a resolution antagonistic to the school lands bill. This he does—and we confess as successful as seems possible—in his letter in to-day's Times.

It is quite true, if the government is going to incur large liabilities, by assisting railway construction with the view of opening up and developing the resources of the province, that the revenues must be largely augmented. Indeed, even without assuming any new pledges, the government must do something to bring the expenditures nearer to the receipts, and for that reason if for no other the sale of lands—under a proper system and as may be required for settlement or by the extension of the lumbering industry—can be justified. Mr. Kellie has not "caught on," as they would say in Rev. elstoke, to the real objections to the school lands bill, an evidence that he has not given strict attention to the speeches of the Opposition. The objection is that the plan proposed by the government is an encouragement to speculation, and therefore a detriment to settlement. The opposition believe that the revenues must be augmented, and the extravagances of the government decreased, but under no threat, or bribe, will they be led to believe that it is in the interest of Victoria, or any other section of British Columbia, that in order to increase the receipts by quarter of a million dollars a year, the choice lands of the province must be sold to men who will buy them largely at less prices than those fixed by the government, and the bill contemplated that and nothing more. The Opposition would not have a word to say against it. Does the gentleman from Kootenay appreciate the difference between a policy of land for the settler—that is for those who are going to use it now, and a policy of land for the wealthy speculator? The first is, we apprehend, the policy of the Opposition; the latter is the policy which Mr. Kellie, in the innocency of a too confiding nature, is now supporting.

The Colonist is at its old tricks again. The letter of "Victorian," printed elsewhere was refused insertion by our very excellent and public-spirited contemporary. There are newspapers and newspapers.

According to actual count the Colonist's Ottawa correspondent has mentioned the name of Col. Prior nineteen times since the present session opened, whereas the name of the other Victorian member, Mr. Thomas Earle, has not once been published. Is there a conspiracy to boom the "minister" at Mr. Earle's expense?

An Ottawa report has it that Minister of Finance Foster is about to shift his ground of battle again. He grew afraid of King's county, N. B., and fled to York, where the famous bridge is located. Now he is said to have become afraid of York, even with the bridge, and is going to seek refuge in St. John.

Archbishop Langevin is represented as having approved of the remedial bill at present before parliament, not as the full measure of what the church desires but as a substantial installment. The rest is expected to follow in good time. We have no doubt this is a very accurate description of the Archbishop's position.

The Colonist will of course say that "Citizen" has found a man's nest in rummaging through the public accounts. A paper that thinks it was never "turned" and yet receives five or six thousands and dollars per year will say anything that is absurd. "Citizen's" letter in to-day's Times expresses some of the startling minor extravagances—the paltry penululations—of the government. As an example take the entry, mentioned by "Citizen," of a payment to Col. Baker of \$6.50 for entertaining Sir J. Gorst. Now \$6.50 is a very small sum of money for "Citizen" to kick about, it is true, but if Col. Baker may abstract that trifling amount from the public treasury in order to entertain a guest, a pretext may easily be found for bigger hauls for less worthy purposes. "Citizen" is advised to keep up his study of the public accounts; it is a rare book whose truths are stranger than any fiction.

MR. KELLIE EXPLAINS. To the Editor: In your editorial upon the meeting held Friday evening to ask the city members to influence the government to withdraw the school lands bill you say that "Mr. Kellie told the audience that he had voted for the parliament buildings and was prepared to support any reasonable proposal in aid of the British Pacific, but that he most certainly would not do so if the meeting condemned the school lands bill." The logic of the gentleman from Kootenay, strange to say, was entirely lost upon the audience.

It seems to me that it would not take a keen intellect to understand that if by the sale of land warrants the sum of \$220,000 was raised to defray the expenses of education, the legislature would be relieved of an ever-increasing burden, the chances of assisting financially the proposed British Pacific railway would be correspondingly increased. By passing ill-considered resolutions to bring pressure to bear with the object of forcing the government to withdraw the land sale bill the people of Victoria are practically blocking the way of securing revenue, and cutting their own throats. Any one who has taken the trouble to look up the annual estimates of revenue and expenditure must know that without a certainty of largely increased revenue the legislature cannot consistently pledge the credit of the province to any considerable amount in aid of any new railway enterprises. This I would have explained had I not been interrupted in my remarks. In the present monetary depression great difficulty is experienced in floating new railway schemes, particularly

through uninhabited territory, and unless the promoters of the British Pacific receive heavy financial assistance from the provincial and Dominion governments an undertaking of such magnitude cannot be floated or put into successful operation. The opposition party came out in strong force to see the citizens "paralyze" a bill that would help Victoria. They watched with keen interest and enjoyment a few of Victoria's citizens placing heavy obstructions in front of the iron horse of the British Pacific railway. And Cotton was there, no doubt at great personal inconvenience, to raise his voice, like Moses of old against the lawless impostor. Yes, Cotton was ready and more than willing to pledge his support in aid of the British Pacific—if it was in the interest of the province. The dear people would only vote against the bill through the resolution respectfully requesting the government to withdraw it. Then he congratulated Cotton and winked the other eye when he found that the glibble public had forgotten that he had strenuously opposed the extension of the charter for the railway a year previously. Cotton did not think it worth squinting about and neglected to mention that at the time the indignation meeting was held in Vancouver against the granting of financial aid to the British Pacific, a few days ago, he had given the watchword, "now or never." Such is life in the troubled sea of provincial diplomatic political scheming.

You were off in your calculations when you flung in flaming lead lines the gratuitous information that I tried to intimidate the citizens of Victoria. You were right when you say that I was hissed and hooted on the platform. It may be my political misfortune that I am blind in expressing my thoughts, but the fact remains that unless the revenue of the province is increased at least a quarter of a million dollars the legislature would not be prepared in giving financial assistance to the British Pacific line, which fact will disclose to the people of Victoria that I had no intention of giving financial assistance but rather to give them warning to steer their craft on the rocks of political trickery. It was cleverly planned—Victoria, proud, haughty, aspiring city of the Pacific! You have put your neck into the lasso of the banes stealer. Spoiled of your birth-right for a mess of political potage, you may retire to your chamber to sleep and slumber and dream of what might have been.

THOSE EXPENDITURES. To the Editor: "Citizen" is to be commended for bringing to the notice of the public the manner in which the public moneys has been wasted by our local government. I have eagerly watched the columns of the Colonist expecting to see some reply or explanation offered for the many remarkable items of expenditures which "Citizen" has called attention to.

OVERWORKED HIS HEART. And Would Have Been a Dead Man but for Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart.

The whole trend of present day living is in the direction of the grave. Where our fathers lived so long that they might prolong life, the people of the present day live so that they may shorten it. It is all hurry-burry and the result is that a large percentage of the men and women on the stage of life to-day are overworking what they call "the heart." The heart, without exception, is the hardest worked organ of the body—the heart. So long as people will persist in this method, the best thing they can do is to keep a remedy like Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, close by. This remedy efficiently relieves only, but it is almost a heart remedy only, but it is almost a relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease, and there are scores and hundreds of people in Canada who testify that had it not been for the prompt use of this medicine they would have been in their graves to-day.

Sold by Hall & Co. and Dean & Hiscocks. Ottawa, Mar. 2.—The compromise committee appointed to meet the government regarding the remedial bill has not been able to accomplish anything.

The government has decided on the Lee-Enfield rifle for the Canadian forces. It is a magazine gun and with the exception of the barrel is the same as the Lee-Metford.

Sandy Hook, Feb. 20.—The New York is hard and fast aground on the tall of West Bank, about one thousand yards west of Ship Channel, and a mile south of Swinburne Island. The vessel is headed northeast and it seems as if she will have to be lightened before she can possibly be hauled off. One of the ship's officers has been sent up to quarantine to make arrangements to have the passengers transferred to New York this evening.

Ottawa, Mar. 2.—The compromise committee appointed to meet the government regarding the remedial bill has not been able to accomplish anything. The government has decided on the Lee-Enfield rifle for the Canadian forces. It is a magazine gun and with the exception of the barrel is the same as the Lee-Metford.

Mr. Jacob Wilcox of St. Thomas, Ontario, is one of the best known men in that vicinity. He is now, he says, an old man, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has made him feel young again.

Terrible Condition. I lost flesh and became depressed in spirits. Finally a friend who had been benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla advised me to try it and I did so. I continued taking it until I used twelve bottles and today I can honestly say Hood's Sarsaparilla has restored me to my former health. JACOB WILCOX, St. Thomas, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier Prominently in the public eye today. It cures when all other preparations fail. Hood's Pills Family cathartic pill and...

SPAIN IS EXCITED

The Gay City's Latest Topic for Discussion is the Cuban Question.

Intervention of the United States as Ridiculous as it is Aggravating.

Paris, March 2.—Considerable attention is attracted to the Cuban situation which, for the present, has the leading political editorial comment and is the general subject of discussion in clubs and other places where military men and politicians gather daily.

The Journal blames the United States senate for palliating the outrages of the insurgents and condemning the representative measures of Gen. Weyler, adding "Europe, one day, will have to unlearn against this method of applying the Monroe doctrine."

The Libre Parole expresses the opinion that the intervention of the United States at every turn of public affairs is as ridiculous as it is aggravating. Spain, which compelled Bismarck to recede, will not retreat before Sherman, the hero of the slayer of the Colorado Indians.

Senator Balmores, Cuban agent in this city, states that the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents by the United States would ensure their speedy triumph, and that the revolution would end in three months. Several Cubans have cabled their thanks to Senator Sherman for his advocacy of the Cuban cause.

Washington, D.C., March 2.—A conspicuous feature in the house of representatives this week will be in connection with the Cuban resolutions which the committee on foreign affairs has reported, and which are now on the calendar. After the objection raised by Mr. Boutelle, on Thursday last, it became almost certain that unanimous consideration of the resolutions, as the senate's resolutions were referred on Friday to the foreign affairs committee, it is certain that unusual methods will be required to get the subject before the house.

Vallejo, Cal., March 2.—The Monitor and Monardnock will leave Mare Island navy yard for San Diego to-day. It is thought that the departure from the custom in commissioning the Monardnock on a trial trip and giving the ship an inspection after being commissioned only six days, a course unusual even in time of war, is all part of a general scheme to bring the United States navy to the highest point of efficiency and all possible expansion. It is also known that two vessels of the Asiatic squadron have been ordered home to be repaired at Mare Island. These are the Baltimore and Concord. Besides these vessels the ship Comanche, it is reported, will be transferred to the navy yard at San Francisco, and prepared for service. The department is gradually mobilizing its Pacific coast strength at San Diego, where are the Philadelphia and Montevideo which were lately ordered thither to be ready to sail for Cuba at a moment's notice.

The Pall Mall Gazette has a dispatch from Madrid to-day, which says: "Although Spain recognizes the absolute independence of the American senators, the premier intends to point out to the American government some of the language of the senators. He also proposes to point out the ridiculousness of the pretensions of the Cuban rebels, whose savage acts, it is claimed, merit the condemnation of civilized nations. For them to be considered on equal footing with the Spanish troops, and to grant such men belligerent rights, is considered in some quarters simply a pretext for a conquest with Spain."

The Spanish government took steps very promptly to make amends to the United States for the outbreak of hostilities at Barcelona. This action is especially in view of the fact that it was taken immediately on the news of the affair reaching the Spanish government, without waiting for any suggestion from the United States. Doubtless it tends to greatly relieve the situation and prevent any serious outcome of the mob's attack on the American consulate. Intelligence of the disavowal by Spain reached the state department early this morning, in a cablegram from Mr. Hanis Taylor, U. S. minister in Madrid. The cablegram is dated yesterday and says: "The Spanish minister of state has expressed deep regret for the Barcelona affair, and has offered complete reparation." The dispatch added: "Measures have been taken to accord the United States legislation protection."

Later information says a cablegram from Minister Taylor reached Secretary Olney early yesterday evening when he was officially advised of the Barcelona outbreak. In the following cablegram: "Minister of State has just called to express deep regret that a mob had insulted our Barcelona consulate, breaking windows; he offered complete reparation. Informed me the government of its own motion had taken every precaution to guard the location and my residence. Have asked for no protection." Almost everywhere the feeling is general that the affair is one that need not necessarily lead to hostilities.

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