

OTTAWA LETTER.

The Banquet to the Leader of the Opposition.

Sergeant-at-Arms Almost Broke the Constitution.

The Charlerson Family Are in Luck—Some of the Peculiar Features of Their Transactions With the Government.

OTTAWA, May 2.—R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, has been so proud of the reception accorded to him last night by conservatives at the banquet arranged in his honor. There has been a disposition on the part of the press to treat Mr. Borden as one of several leaders. Although there is nothing to justify any such remarks that may have been made, it is just as well to discuss the public mind of a belief that such conditions exist. Those who had the good fortune to be present at the dinner last night can bear testimony to the fact that no leader has ever been given a warmer, more generous or more unanimous greeting than that received by Mr. Borden at the hands of his following. Many men, years ago and with the experience of a political life time, might well have felt proud had they been in the position that the senior member for Halifax occupies. In so short a time as three months he has been able to make every word he utters in parliament appreciate his worth. Quiet, reserved, modest though he is, no man in the parliament of Canada occupies a stronger position with his colleagues. The leadership of his party and the responsibilities attending that office seem to have brought out in Mr. Borden qualities which are only found in a great and successful statesman. A gentleman by instinct and education, he has fast come to the front, and it is only a matter of time when he will be considered the leading Canadian in this great dominion of ours.

It cannot be said that Mr. Borden has had the same advantages as some of the politicians in the present house of commons, in so far as the public press is concerned. No systematic effort has been made to boost his stock, and yet it may be judged from the remarks made last night by the leaders of the opposition, in provincial legislatures in Ontario and Quebec, the young and talented leader of the conservative party in Ontario, by his well weighed and judicious speeches in parliament, has already found the way into the hearts of his followers, the majority of whom he has not yet had the good fortune to come into personal contact with. In a few days he is to make a tour of the great province of Ontario, and his presence in that important part of this dominion will open their eyes to him with as much warmth as did their leader, Mr. Whitney, last evening.

When the health of the guest of the evening was proposed, cheer after cheer rang through the corridors of the senate side of parliament buildings. The chairman, Colonel Prior, paid a very high tribute to the young man who is now at the head of the great conservative party, and his sentiments were echoed in the ovation to Mr. Borden. For some minutes after he rose to reply, the leader of the opposition could not obtain a hearing owing to the prolonged applause. Mr. Borden referred to the difference with which he had accepted the guest list in the hands of the party. In public life a man has to give up many things which are pleasing to him. There are the features of that life which may be considered petty and trivial, but it is his compensation. The broadening of a man's life and the appreciation of the excellent qualities of the great men of this wide Canada, are compensation for the sacrifices that must necessarily follow a public career. It is his compensation of responsibility for the greatness of the heritage that has been entrusted to those who govern Canada's destinies. As lords of this northern half of America, Mr. Borden feels that if we are true to ourselves we will become the greatest and grandest people of the continent. The conservative party hope to develop Canada into such a country. Sir John A. Macdonald handed down to his followers the great principle that in the unity of her people Canada can alone find strength. On behalf of that great statesman the eminent men who follow him, and himself, Mr. Borden asks the people of Quebec to consider that whatever stray words may have fallen from the lips of speakers or have been published in the press of the country, that the conservative party stands today for the best interests and welfare of that province. Should there come a day when it would be necessary for him as leader of the opposition to choose between remaining in opposition and assuming power by means of racial and religious dissension, he would prefer to occupy the position he now holds. Mr. Borden went further, and laid down a broader principle. If he were asked by his followers to secure power by raising the race cry, which unfortunately has been raised, he would at once hand back to his followers that power with which they had entrusted him. "These are no idle words," said the leader of the opposition, "and I propose to adhere to this principle while at the head of this great conservative party."

The policy of the conservative party has not changed one jot or iota since that party was formed. Mr. Borden contended that this could not apply to the party now in power. The liberal conservatives stand prepared to meet new problems which may arise from time to time, and to solve them in a manner which will be in their opinion of the greatest service to the country. The party has had to deal with many such problems in the past, and have never been found wanting. Commercial conditions are rapidly changing in this country and he would say that Canada must be prepared to meet them. In the country to the south of us, great trusts were being formed, and although he was not prepared to say whether they were to be a good or bad feature of the industrial life of that country, he held that if the occasion ever arose when they had to be checked in Canada, the conservative party would have to be prepared to assume the responsibility. In railway development there was another large question to be treated, and he felt that his followers would be prepared to deal with any situation that they might encounter with the same ability which had characterized their conduct in the past.

While fully appreciating the idle remarks in regard to the dissensions in the liberal conservative ranks, Mr. Borden failed to see any particular display of dejection on the part of those who were seated about him. He paid a very high tribute to the excellent service rendered by Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the conservative party, and by Hon. George E. Foster, as the financial critic of the opposition. During the years from 1886 to 1890, Mr. Foster, session after session, carried on a fight which marked him as a man of untiring effort, with a thorough knowledge of the subjects he discussed. He never rested as much as he has during the present session, but the loss the party has suffered by having Mr. Foster out of the house. However, he hoped that Canada's former finance minister would shortly be with them again, and he knew that when that time came those services given so freely in the past would be again at the disposal of the party.

But even without such men as Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster, the opposition was one of the best and strongest powers that ever occupied the benches of the house of commons. If they were not equal to the occasion and had not criticised the government for acts which they considered against the best interests of Canada, he had not heard any complaints from members of the government. He thanked his followers for the support which they had so freely given and assured them that with such a unanimous following he would be enabled to do his best in behalf of the conservative party and Canada.

The speech of H. A. Flynn, the leader of the opposition in Quebec, showed the necessity of strong action on the part of the conservative party in that province. Mr. Flynn, reviewing the political history of his province for the past few years, showed that the change of sentiment there had been gradual. It had started in 1886 with what is known as the Riel movement. Coupled with this was the policy adopted by Sir Wilfred Laurier, of introducing Dominion politics into the local elections of Quebec. Although the liberal party endeavored to lead the public to believe that they refrained from suggesting Dominion issues in a local fight, the whole success of the government in Quebec is based on their zeal in introducing federal politics among French Canadians in provincial elections. Mr. Flynn characterized this policy as injurious to the province, inasmuch as local issues were forgotten when buried beneath federal questions. The conservative party would have to assure Quebec of its interest in the brotherhood of man. As one who had been in politics in Quebec for years, he felt that anything that great province had gained politically was due to the efforts of the conservative party. Sir John A. Macdonald and his followers had shown no race, no creed, and he believed that the same principle prevailed in the conservative ranks in this dominion, and in the new leader the conservatives had found a man who would be true in every respect to the traditions of the party of which he was now the director.

J. P. Whitney, the clever conservative leader of Ontario, in a capital address, showed the many obstacles that he and his followers had to overcome in their fight for power. The political machine, however, was being unmasked and the people of Ontario were fast learning to appreciate the necessity of crushing it, and thus ending the danger which attended its existence. He promised that the future would bring to the conservative party a solid following from Ontario, and he assured Mr. Borden that in that province the best feeling prevailed in regard to his leadership of the conservatives of the dominion.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster, who was given a splendid reception, made one of the best speeches of the evening. He proposed the house and senate and reminded them of the duty that they had to perform at the present time. Never had their responsibility been greater, and they owed it to their God and their country that the trust should be guarded. In the young men of Canada lay the hope of future conservatism. The party in power had been teaching the doctrine, that power and not principle counted, that principle does count and principle in the end will predominate. While out of the ranks of the opposition in parliament Mr. Foster assured those present that he was still with them in the fight for Canada's interests. He appealed to the young men of the party, and to youth, hopefulness, industry and vigor to be ever watchful of the principles which have always been a feature of the history of the conservative party. There were in the commons men tried by the experience of years, and from them the younger generation would gather much which would benefit them materially in their political career. To him the love of party suggested that it might almost be placed on the same level as the love of a man for his wife. He felt that the conservative party would ever be willing to shoulder to shoulder, and he wished the leader that success which he felt would follow his efforts on behalf of his party and his country.

Speeches were also made by Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Messrs. Haggart, Clarke, Ganong, Kemp, Pope and others, who contributed materially to one of the best dinners ever given

under the auspices of the conservative party.

OTTAWA, May 3.—Canada's constitution had a narrow escape yesterday. When the house went into supply, the sergeant-at-arms was absent from the chamber. It is inexorable for this functionary to be absent from the chamber on the table when the speaker is out of his chair, and the speaker on the table when the gentleman who presides over the business of parliament is sitting officially on the floor. The situation which presented itself yesterday by the temporary absence of the sergeant-at-arms is probably novel in the Canadian house of commons. Hon. Mr. Blair moved the house into committee of supply and the speaker was absent from the chamber, when, to his horror, he discovered that the mace still remained on the table. He stood hesitatingly on the throne, and business was suspended for one, two, three, four minutes. Meanwhile members of the house smiled, people in the gallery looked on with wonder and amazement. It seemed as if the parliament of Canada was to cease its usefulness at this juncture, but finally a small page, seeing the turn affairs were taking, bravely marched up and removed the mace. In an instant responsible government was once more set in motion and the consideration of the estimates of the minister of railways and canals was proceeded with. Had it not been for the action of the sergeant-at-arms, but that the Intercolonial might have ceased to run? Perhaps the extensive operations proposed in connection with the canal system might have been called off. It is highly probable that the sergeant-at-arms will never again so forget himself as to place the mace in the house of commons by neglecting to remove the symbol of royalty from a table to a hook.

Mr. Blair is still having lots of fun over his estimates, and before they have all passed the house he is to enjoy himself more thoroughly than he ever has since he has had charge of his department. Some of his subsidized organs say he does enjoy it all. At present he is rather inclined to be humble, but this attitude of mind was only brought about by some rather hard hammering. When Mr. Blair is criticised sharply or is asked to answer a question which he wishes to evade, he turns his back on the opposition and stands with his arms immediately behind the back of the government benches. Interesting as Mr. Blair's back may be, conservatives prefer to take a front view of him, and he has been reminded on several occasions of the one of the duties a minister owes to parliament is to treat it with common courtesy. Refusing to even recognize those to the left of the speaker has become a common practice with the minister of railways, and this habit is said to have been contracted when he was premier of New Brunswick.

As the representative of the city of St. John, Mr. Blair, according to Mr. Ganong's idea of representing a riding, should see that in the railway department, at least, the city should receive some consideration. Mr. Blair has evidently forgotten that St. John is in existence. He appointed the Canada Atlantic Railway Company local agents of the Intercolonial, but having done this he evidently considered that his duties have ceased so far as Ontario is concerned. The Canada Atlantic Railway Company publish a map showing the principal cities on their own line, on the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial. But St. John is evidently a place of little importance on their estimation, because there is no evidence on their map of the Atlantic Railway map is concerned, to show that such a place is in existence. Portland and other American ports, which have been built up as a result of the government transportation policy, appear in large black type, but not St. John. When a minister attempted to have this matter attended to, Mr. Blair did not even condescend to be civil. With the exception of a remark concerning a vote of \$400,000 to provide additional sidings along the route, Mr. Blair's representative thought it unnecessary to reply.

But the honorable leader of the opposition, who has had occasion to take Mr. Blair to task on one or two previous occasions for this very same fault, refused to tolerate such answers. He insisted that the minister should treat the committee with proper respect. He condemned an attempt to force items through, while the committee were expecting explanations, and insisted that certain remarks, which were not exactly framed in that courteous tone which the house might expect from a minister of the crown in passing his estimates, might in future be omitted. Mr. Ganong rather indignantly attacked the importance of the conduct of Mr. Blair. There was a time when that gentleman was premier of New Brunswick and when he invariably ran away from criticism of his actions was attempted. But he can not expect to treat parliament in that way, and the sooner he allows himself to become half decent the better it will be for himself and all concerned.

Mr. Ganong informed the house that the record of the minister of railways began when he left New Brunswick in debt to the tune of \$3,000,000. When he assumed control of the railway department his first transaction was to give a contract for work in St. John. Tenders were invited and were received as follows: Mr. Taylor, \$225,125; Mr. Henry, \$225,125; and Mr. Connolly, \$225,125. Mr. Connolly, whose price was over \$100,000 more than that of the lowest tender, secured the contract. Mr. Taylor only asked for the privilege of working in a dredge free of duty in order to complete the work, and if this permission had been granted he would have saved Canada \$108,183. As it was, Mr. Taylor received a sub-contract for nearly all the work he wanted. But that is ancient history. An interesting feature of the transaction is that deposit checks to the amount of \$34,000 were received from Messrs. Henry and Mayes. Mr. Blair informed the house that this money, although it had been paid in the treasury two years ago, was placed on hold in his office. What it is doing in Mr. Blair's office, when it might have been in the bank, with

the result that the country would have been \$3,400 richer, is a matter for which Mr. Blair's fine business instincts will alone be able to suggest an explanation.

Mr. Ganong showed that the ministers of railways' business methods are without precedent in the history of the country. He considered that the Clergue contract, the Kingston Locomotive Works job and Mr. Blair's conduct during the past few weeks had pretty well satisfied the country that all is not right. When Mr. Blair came to the rescue Mr. Taylor's conduct during the Clergue contract expressed no surprise, because he feels that the man who benefitted most from the contract of the Kingston Locomotive Works was Mr. Blair, who is in duty bound to fight for the country and then calmly inform the country that the Clergue contract was a success. Mr. Blair's conduct during the Clergue contract expressed no surprise, because he feels that the man who benefitted most from the contract of the Kingston Locomotive Works was Mr. Blair, who is in duty bound to fight for the country and then calmly inform the country that the Clergue contract was a success. Mr. Blair's conduct during the Clergue contract expressed no surprise, because he feels that the man who benefitted most from the contract of the Kingston Locomotive Works was Mr. Blair, who is in duty bound to fight for the country and then calmly inform the country that the Clergue contract was a success.

Mr. Blair has developed a new form of amusement. Just now he is buying land at Levis for prices which will stagger those who are familiar with the value of property in most parts of the dominion. At Levis a large lot of real estate has been acquired and secured by private treaty, and on the site it is intended to make many improvements in the way of terminal facilities. Mr. Blair has announced that the value of property in most parts of the dominion. At Levis a large lot of real estate has been acquired and secured by private treaty, and on the site it is intended to make many improvements in the way of terminal facilities. Mr. Blair has announced that the value of property in most parts of the dominion. At Levis a large lot of real estate has been acquired and secured by private treaty, and on the site it is intended to make many improvements in the way of terminal facilities.

The members of the Charlerson family who have drawn money from this account are J. B. Charlerson, W. G. Charlerson, Alex. Charlerson, E. E. Charlerson, A. J. Charlerson, and P. W. Charlerson. So far as the investigation has gone, Mr. Taylor claims that it has been shown that Canada has not received 25 cents on the dollar for the work that \$104,715.50. Every account passed through Mr. J. B. Charlerson's hands and were certified, in some cases at least without the goods having been checked, and even before they were delivered. W. G. Charlerson, the son who sold nearly all the hardware used in the construction of the Yukon department, was provided with the money to start with. Mr. Haney, a close friend of the liberal party. In all \$12,000 was advanced by Mr. Haney through Mr. Brophy, an engineer in the employ of the public works department. Mr. Brophy acted as Mr. Haney's agent in this matter, and seems to be on very intimate terms with the Charlerson family. It was Mr. Brophy to whom Mr. Charlerson referred when he informed Mr. Scott, on the latter demanding a contribution for the liberal campaign fund, that Mr. Brophy would have to be interviewed before any money could be paid over. Mr. Brophy, who has been examined during the investigation, swore that he never received any commission from the Charlersons in connection with any transaction between that family and the public works department. Mr. Brophy did order goods from Mr. Charlerson and he did certify that the accounts were correct. He also saw that Mr. Charlerson was properly paid for the goods and rendered him many little services in this way.

Now the stock sold by Mr. Charlerson to the public works department was bought from Mr. Workman, formerly a hardware dealer in this city, and the price paid was 60 cents on the cost price of the goods. The first day that Mr. Charlerson opened up business he had the pleasure of charging up on his bill the price of the goods from the public works department. Later on thousands of dollars worth of goods were ordered at prices which were far in advance of those charged by other city dealers. Within 24 hours of delivery of the goods, in almost every instance, Mr. Charlerson was in possession of his money, and he was thus enabled to pay back the loan he got from Mr. Haney.

One of the peculiar features of the transaction is that while Mr. Charlerson sold his stock cost \$20,000, Mr. Workman at about \$12,000. Mr. Workman is known to have received about \$8,000 from the government, and seems to have benefited materially.

Another gentleman who came in for a slice of the money was Mr. Rochester, one of J. B. Charlerson's employees. Mr. Rochester is assistant engineer of something of that kind, and has been employed by the public works department for some time. It will be remembered that when the construction of the telegraph lines was first commenced, poles were being cut along the route which was subsequently abandoned. The engineers in charge found it impossible to move the poles and while the lines were attached to trees, the poles rotted on the ground. Mr. Rochester it appears was the contractor for the poles. He was requested to resign his position in the public works department while he was filling the contract. On its completion he was reinstated by Mr. Tarte and has been drawing his salary and is discharging his duties as an employe of the public works department. As a part of his work he certified his own accounts for telegraph poles. In this respect the Charlersons were evidently not the only offenders. Mr. Gilchen also had some contracts and subsequently initiated his

string of the Yukon lines. The ministers of the crown, however, have seen fit to interrupt the enquiry and the most trivial excuse will serve them in their efforts to prevent witnesses from making statements, which would show up the public works department in its true light. But notwithstanding the protection of Mr. Tarte, Mr. Fielding, Mr. Sifton and Sir Louis Davies, several witnesses have been induced to allow a few state secrets to escape their lips and with even this slight evidence it is apparent that the Charlerson family and Mr. Taylor have been involved in transactions which reflect little credit upon either.

In the house the other night, Mr. Taylor brought the matter up for the consideration of a vote of \$30,000 for additional telegraph lines in British Columbia. It was shown that the minister of public works has left no stone unturned in order to prevent the opposition from ascertaining the facts connected with the corruption and extravagance which prevailed while the Yukon lines were being constructed last year. This is the second session that Mr. Charlerson's accounts have been called into question. On each occasion Mr. Tarte promptly sent the superintendent of the work to the clerk and then calmly informed the public accounts committee that it was impossible to recall him. Much as they know of some of the transactions, the men working under Mr. Charlerson are unable to tell the whole story. But they have been able to convince the public accounts committee that there is a system in vogue which can only have one result, that of despoiling the dominion treasury and enriching the Charlerson family.

The total amount which has found its way into the pockets of the Charlersons and which has been submitted to the auditor general is \$104,715.50. In addition to this large sum, \$86,626.25 has been advanced to Mr. J. B. Charlerson, and on December 13th, 1900, the auditor general wrote to the deputy minister of public works and demanded vouchers for it. Mr. McDougall asked that Mr. Charlerson, who was then in the Yukon, should call on him in person. Mr. Haney, who had acted as Mr. Charlerson's accountant, in order that a number of accounts might be cleared up. On December 21st, a large part of these accounts were covered by vouchers, but they have been industriously concealed from the public accounts committee and the house.

No doubt the taxpayers of this country will be delighted to learn that Mr. Gobell is prospering at their expense. The fisherman, who is paying the increased duty on his tobacco; the farmer, who continues to contribute the industry taxes on coal oil, farming implements, etc.; who has been in opposition days, and so promptly forgot when he became a member of the government, will no doubt enjoy reading some of the items which Mr. Tarte considers should be included in the legitimate expense of officers of his department. Mr. Gobell, who has been on his travels for some time, has been in the Yukon, where he has been carrying out preliminary arrangements for a total of \$105.50. Mr. Gobell, who formerly enjoyed a salary of \$2 per day, has now a salary of \$10 per day. This constant telegraph lines in the Yukon in a silk hat. It is hardly right for Mr. Taylor to complain of such purchases as silk hats, kid gloves or silk shirts, because these are the very rich people in the Yukon and Mr. Gobell's friends must be up to date. The laboring man who pays a little extra for sugar and a little extra for his tobacco, under the present government, may be content with the cheapest clothing he can secure, but he is not expected to criticize Mr. Tarte's liberal treatment to his officials.

Perhaps the award for check should be given to J. C. Tache, another of Mr. Tarte's employes, who was taken out to the Yukon and given an increase of \$100 per year. Mr. Tache must have been in a bad way when he started for the Yukon, because his bill to the department would suggest that he was in want when Mr. Charlerson took hold of him. Here are a few of the items: Shirts and boots, \$6; pocket-book, \$3; valise, \$2.50; shirt, \$2; hat, \$2; soap, \$1; shirt and collar, \$3; tobacco, \$2; washing, \$2; snow glass, \$3; feeling plate, \$2.50; changes, \$1.50; felt shoes, \$5; tobacco, \$1.50; washing, \$2.15; washing, \$2.00; hair cut and shaving, \$2. This line has been purchased in the case of every gentleman who has been holding any sort of a responsible position on the staff engaged in constructing the telegraph lines. So far, the public accounts committee has been unable to get to the bottom of some of the transactions, but as they intend to follow this matter to the bitter end, it will be found that thousands of dollars have been squandered and Mr. Tarte's faithful followers have been enabled to enjoy themselves to their heart's content.

J. D. McKenna.



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OTTAWA, May 7, at 12.30 o'clock. E. year of his age, and some little time. He improved up to the change for the death was due to death.

George Edwin King of St. John, St. George King, a prominent citizen, whose mother was Mary Ann Kings Co., N. B. Mr. King was born in St. John with the Hon. was admitted an attorney at law in 1850, and created a Queen's Counsel in 1855. He was a member of the bar from 1850 until the year 1875. Mr. King was ever at the bar of the old liberal party in this province, and a Canadian federation. He public life, and was 1867, when he was elected to the St. John city council. He was re-elected in 1871 and 1874. In 1874 he was appointed Attorney General of the province without office, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1878 and 1881. In 1881 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1884 and 1887. In 1887 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1890 and 1893. In 1893 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1896 and 1899. In 1899 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1900 and 1901. In 1901 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1902 and 1903. In 1903 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1904 and 1905. In 1905 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1906 and 1907. In 1907 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1908 and 1909. In 1909 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1910 and 1911. In 1911 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1912 and 1913. In 1913 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1914 and 1915. In 1915 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1916 and 1917. In 1917 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1918 and 1919. In 1919 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1920 and 1921. In 1921 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1922 and 1923. In 1923 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1924 and 1925. In 1925 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1926 and 1927. In 1927 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1928 and 1929. In 1929 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1930 and 1931. In 1931 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1932 and 1933. In 1933 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1934 and 1935. In 1935 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1936 and 1937. In 1937 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1938 and 1939. In 1939 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1940 and 1941. In 1941 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1942 and 1943. In 1943 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1944 and 1945. In 1945 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1946 and 1947. In 1947 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1948 and 1949. In 1949 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1950 and 1951. In 1951 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1952 and 1953. In 1953 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 1954 and 1955. In 1955 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. 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He was re-elected in 2016 and 2017. In 2017 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 2018 and 2019. In 2019 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 2020 and 2021. In 2021 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 2022 and 2023. In 2023 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 2024 and 2025. In 2025 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 2026 and 2027. In 2027 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 2028 and 2029. In 2029 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 2030 and 2031. In 2031 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 2032 and 2033. In 2033 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 2034 and 2035. In 2035 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 2036 and 2037. In 2037 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 2038 and 2039. In 2039 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. 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He was re-elected in 2052 and 2053. In 2053 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 2054 and 2055. In 2055 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 2056 and 2057. In 2057 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 2058 and 2059. In 2059 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 2060 and 2061. In 2061 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 2062 and 2063. In 2063 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 2064 and 2065. In 2065 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 2066 and 2067. In 2067 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 2068 and 2069. In 2069 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 2070 and 2071. In 2071 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 2072 and 2073. In 2073 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. He was re-elected in 2074 and 2075. In 2075 he was appointed Attorney General of the province, and remained in the position until the death of the Hon. George King. 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