BETRAYAL OF THE PROVINCE.

Premier Whitney of Ontario was not long in forming a correct estimate of the character of Premier McBride of British Columbia. Mr. Whitney analyzed the character of the man whom misfortune has placed at the head of the affairs of this province with perfect precision when he said Mr. McBride had been neither frank nor sincere in his attitude upon the question of better terms for British Columbia. The Ontario Premier might with perfect justice to his subject have added other and more pungent criticisms which would have been in complete accord with the views of the majority of the people of this province in regard to their representative at the conference of provincial premiers. When the general attitude of Mr. McBride during the whole course of the proceedings is considered, his ridiculous posings, his efforts to appear profound, his mock heroics in face of the delegates from the other provinces whom he strove in his usual impotent way to place in a position of antagonism to British Columbia, the ineffectualness of his attempt to conceal his real game, the final withdrawal which was intended to be dramatic, and the grandiose manner in which he made his bombastic announcement that he would carry his case before Imperial Caesar—when we view in perspective the conduct of this political degenerate we do not wonder that even his political friends in the East are joining in the chorus of hilarity and holding up to ridicule his absurd pretensions.

The conference of provincial premiers was called, as our readers know, in order that the long-standing question of a revision of the terms of union should be carefully considered and a common, definite understanding reached upon the controversial and delicate subject of the demands of the provinces. It is quite apparent that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, having inclined his ear to the appeals that had been made at intervals for years, and having decided to make certain recommendations to his government upon the subject of better terms, could do nothing less than ask the representatives of the provinces to exhibit something approaching unanimity when they officially broached the subject to be considered. In such a matter it would manifestly be impossible to deal separately with each unit of the confederation. The only business-like course was taken. The conference was held. Its proceedings were conducted with becoming dignity and decorum, as well as with a sagacity which promised to be productive of satisfactory results—and will no doubt be productive of satisfactory results to British Columbia, notwithstanding the fact that her representative played the part of the clown in the piece.

The Times said before he departed that Premier McBride would go to Ottawa not with the intention of arriving at a settlement with the Dominion on the question of better terms, but with a fixed determination to turn the question of better terms to political account. All observers of the proceedings of the inter-provincial conference, whether Conservative or Liberal in their political leanings, are agreed that is exactly what Premier McBride, after his usual shallow, transparent fashion, attempted to do. He displayed neither business sagacity nor political common sense. He "carried on" exactly as we have seem him do in the Legislature when the tactics of the poker table were considered the final recourse in forcing through some such reprehensible deal as the Dewdney or the Kaien Island measure. Of course his bluff was thrown away upon the provincial premiers, as Mr. McBride well knew it would be. It was carried off for another purpose. He was posing as a bold hero before the people of British Columbia. He withdrew with a boast and a threat upon his lips. The conference, nevertheless, took British Columbia's claims for special consideration and special treatment into its serious consideration. Although we were unrepresented, deserted and betrayed for selfish political considerations by the individual who should have upheld our case until the end, the assembly of provincial delegates has recommended that we be granted the sum of one million dollars in annual instalments of one hundred thousand dollars, in additional to an annual grant of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars in perpetuity. We submit this is not so bad all the circumstances considered. But it might have been better had our premier been giving his attention strictly to the interests of the people he voluntarily undertook to represent instead of to his own political prospects. Our dispatch from Ottawa indicates very clearly the grave nature of the offence committed by the premier against the interests of the province. It says:

He (Mr. McBride) was approached immediately afterwards by Hon. Mr. Fielding, who suggested to him that he should return to the conference when he (Mr. Fielding) would take the responsibility of urging a larger increase, even specifying that a portion of the amount equivalent to the million offered should be made in perpetuity and that an additional sum of $40,000 a year for ten years, or $400,000 in all, should be conceded, but Richard's blood was up, and he turned the province down. This suggestion, if accepted, would have brought the increased sum payable to British Columbia to about $285,000. It did not suit Premier McBride, who was looking only for a grievance, to accept this most generous offer, and he finally left the conference, bearing with him the honest contempt of every other provincial premier in Canada.

NECESSITY FOR UNANIMITY.

Again the oracle has spoken, and it behooves all who would prove by the sounceis of wisdom to incline their ears. Two propositions are advanced with becoming gravity as justifying the position of Premier McBride in withdrawing from the inter-provincial conference, sacrificing the interests of British Columbia, and proclaiming his intention of taking an appeal to the "foot of the throne" or some other figurative spot.

We are told that the Premier of Canada should have assumed the responsibility of dealing with the demands of British Columbia; that he displayed woeful ignorance in refusing to do this and in placing the burden upon the conference of premiers, as well as some other mental and moral qualities that are very much to his discredit; that unanimity amongst the provincial premiers was not an essential preliminary to a request for amendment of the Terms of Union by the Imperial Parliament; and, finally, as Imperial legislation is not necessarily required, the course of Sir Wilfrid Laurier cannot be justified.

Now, let us consider carefully for a brief space these various incontrovertible propositions and try to see where they will land us. If it is competent for the Dominion government or the Dominion Parliament to add something to the Terms of Union, it is also within the competence of the same authorities to take from the Terms of Union. There is no gainsaying that position. Admitting it, where do we stand? What guarantee have the provinces got that a government may not come into power so completely indifferent to provincial public opinion and to provincial rights as set forth in the Terms of Union as to do violence to the said terms? Conceding the contention to be sound, upon what solid basis are the foundations of the Confederation laid? The idea is preposterous. Imperial legislation will be necessary to put in effect any amendments that may be suggested to the Terms of Union; and, such being the case, any amendments that may be suggested to the Terms of Union must have the unanimous endorsement of the provinces, just as the consent of the individual provinces had to be secured before Imperial legislation could be granted making them parties to the confederation compact and to the original Terms of Union.

No doubt Sir Wilfrid Laurier will receive a rude shock when he learns that the oracle which lifts its voice in Victoria five lawful and one unlawful morning in the week takes issue with him in his position regarding the necessity of unanimity, upholding the position of Premier McBride at the same time; but we think it will be generally agreed by those who do not come under the influence of the learned and dogmatic organ that in this case the Premier of the Dominion has taken a sound position. It is of course unfortunate that Premier McBride has withheld his assent to the amendments proposed by the other premiers. But we shall comfort ourselves with the reflection that our unworthy representative has, as he would say himself, "run his last bluff." His successor will be endowed with a clearer understanding of what is due the province and with a different idea of rendering service to the province.

ON THE WANE.

The Toronto News, whose editor was once a prominent Liberal, says "Liberalism is on the wane." The Victoria Colonist, whose opinions may be changed to order, and have, as a matter of fact, been subject to some remarkable vacillations within the past few months, echoes the sentiments of its eminently respectable eastern contemporary. Still we are bound to consider that the editor of the Toronto News probably thought "Liberalism was on the wane" about the time he subjected his political principles to a critical review and concluded the time had come for a thorough revision. Liberalism withstood the shock of the defection of the distinguished editor. It will probably survive other rude jars of a similar character. The last Dominion general elections gave Sir Wilfrid Laurier the largest majority he has ever had as Premier of the Dominion, if not the largest any Prime Minister of Canada has ever had.

Still it may be that Liberalism is on the wane. It might be a good thing for Liberalism in Canada if it were to undergo a period of declension. There are evidently persons professing adherence to the principles of Liberalism whom the party could well spare, without whom the affairs of the party could be conducted with credit and all the success necessary for the maintenance of a strong, aggressive, progressive government, such as we have had for the past ten years.

The camp-following element, the element of the political community whose principle it is always to be on the side from which spoils may be gathered, has evidently concluded that Liberalism is not on the wane—that it is not going to be on the wane for a good many years yet. This element has made itself altogether too prominent and active in elections of late for the good reputation of the Liberal party. It must be taken in hand and dealt with. No responsible person or newspaper will venture to say that Hon. W. S. Fielding had anything personally to do with the practices which resulted in the loss of his seat in Queen's and Shelburne. The courts gave expression to the judgment of the community when they dismissed without hesitation the personal charges against the Minister of Finance. If some of the witnesses who are now testifying in regard to certain features of the late by-election in London are telling the truth—and it must be said that in the light of their confessions not much credence ought to be attached to what these witnesses say—there is some work for Hon. C. S. Hyman to do of greater importance to the country and to the good name of the Liberal party than the efficient administration of the Public Works Department.

We are not disposed to join in the lamentations of the people who lift up their hands in horror and cry aloud that there is little hope for the Dominion because public and private morality is on the wane—because the fine moral fibre of the people, inherited from a robust, plain-living, honest, conscientious ancestry, is becoming diseased and flabby. It is true a great change has been wrought in the sentiments of the people. The point of view of the Canadian of the present day is vastly different from the viewpoint of the sturdy pioneer who wrestled with the forest and converted it into a garden, who subdued the wilderness and brought it under his dominion. Such changes of moral perspective have been going on all through the ages. The world has survived them, and it has not retrograded. Let any one examine files of newspapers thirty or forty years old, and he will speedily become convinced that while the world continues to move, publicly and privately its course is onward and upward. While it is right that political corruption should be reprobated and the instruments through which corruption is practiced punished with the severest penalties the law provides, if we look backward not so many years—not beyond the recollection of men who still consider themselves young—we shall find that votes were openly purchased at polling-places, that the individuals with the longest purses were fairly sure to be elected as the representatives of the sovereign people, and that such practices did not appear to be considered objectionable in the eyes of the law. Nor was Canada an offender above her neighbors in such matters. In Great Britain, for the first time in history, the man without worldly wealth has a fair chance of obtaining a seat in Parliament. We say then that, all things considered, the outlook is hopeful. If the penalties already provided for the punishment of offenders against the election laws of the Dominion are not severe enough, if it is a difficult matter to secure the conviction of culprits under the law as it at present stands, then we shall expect the government to take whatever action is necessary to have the law amended and the course of justice simplified. One of the major offenders has already been punished by the courts. Mr. Gallery has been relegated to seclusion for a number of years. We presume Mr. Gallery is a prominent man in the public life of Montreal or he could scarcely have attained to the dignity, by any means, of a seat in Parliament. His prominence did not save him from the penalties of his transgressions. If there are any other public men in the Dominion inclined to such wayward courses as Mr. Dan Gallery—and we do not believe there are—they will doubtless take warning by what has befallen the man who was found out, and mend their ways.

WHICH TYPE DO YOU PREFER?

There is doubtless balm to the aching heart and stimulant to the depressed mind in the reflection that "Liberalism is on the wane." But then what about Conservatism? Is it experiencing a great revival? Have not nearly all the leading lieutenants of Mr. Borden in the House of Commons been practically convicted of offences which will banish them to private life more effectually than the courts have disposed of Mr. Dan Gallery of St. Anne's Division, Montreal? It is a very heinous offence for an aspiring individual to tamper with the political convictions of a corruptible electorate. He should be dealt with severely and summarily whenever he is caught. The sacredness of the ballot should not be subject to the ambitious desires of an unscrupulous man. But Mr. Gallery could doubtless put forward a plea that would be listened to sympathetically by the majority of men. He had entered into a great and very exciting game. He was determined to win at all hazards. He was not in politics for the sake of the service he might do his country but for the excitement incidental to getting the better of a neighbor and the enjoyment of a brief moment of triumph. There are plenty of individuals of the stamp of Mr. Gallery on this continent, and they are regarded with more or less tolerance by the majority of people. Men of the Fowler and Foster type are entirely different, and we do not know that in character they are more admirable. They are in parliament. To what uses have they deliberately put their positions as representatives of the people? According to the evidence of witnesses before the insurance commission and to confessions forced from the lips of the honorable gentlemen themselves, they entered into speculations with trust funds in which all the risk was to fall upon a certain number of widows and orphans and all the profits were to accrue to a company of prominent politicians. In one venture they actually did divide up fifty-five thousand dollars amongst themselves. In another instance they secured the confidence of two leading railway men of the Dominion, ascertained the routes certain lines of railway were absolutely certain to take, and turned their knowledge to good speculative account. They were even guilty of treachery towards individuals sharing in their speculative ventures and are now threatened with suits for an accounting. All these things have been brought out in evidence before the insurance commission. Mr. Foster, to his credit be it said, seems to feel that his position as a public man has been irredeemably compromised. He has pleaded the grinding, conscience-deadening effects of poverty in extenuation of his offences.

At the time the plots to turn public positions to good private account were being hatched, the gentlemen to whom we have referred were on a political tour of the West. Our readers will remember that jaunt, just previous to the last Dominion general elections. The company brought a teapot with them, and with it as a source of inspiration illustrated the evils and the injustices of the policy of preferential trade with Great Britain. Mr. Borden was one of the party. He was asked to become a participant in the promising speculative schemes; but he was far-sighted enough to perceive that if railway promoters gave special information to public men they would expect and exact special treatment in any cases they might have before parliament, and he was honest enough to keep his skirts clear of any such questionable transaction. His name appears only once in the records of the operations of any of the promoting companies, and that is in connection with the receipt of a sum of one hundred dollars, doubtless representing the extent of his interest.

But the point we wish to make is that if the Liberal party in the House of Commons is on the wane because it has suffered a great loss in the unseating and disqualification of Mr. Dan Gallery, what of the case of the Conservative party with Messrs. Foster, Bennett, Fowler, Lefurgey and others, all close to their leader and forming the first choice for cabinet material in case the unexpected should happen and the government be defeated within the next ten years, disgraced and discredited and their usefulness as public men practically destroyed forever by the revelations before the insurance commission. The gentlemen may take their seats in the House again—the insistent demands of "poverty" and the moral obtuseness of which they are the victims will effectually settle that point, which we observe has been raised by some eastern newspapers—but if they have ever rendered any useful service to their country in the past, they can never do so again. Their careers are at an end.

WRONG AGAIN.

Last night the Times had the hardihood to assert that the Dominion Parliament would hardly venture to amend an act of the Imperial Parliament. This rash statement has been ascribed to ignorance of Canadian "constitutional" history by a contemporary whose knowledge is as the depths of the sea. It is said the terms of British North America Act have practically been amended or evaded repeatedly. Have not all the eastern provinces been granted "better terms" on various pretexts? New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island were granted liberal compensation for the surrender of certain rights or on account of certain claims. These things are matters of history. Nor has British Columbia been entirely overlooked. If the Dominion had been disposed to stand strictly on its rights we should not have collected large sums on account of the Chinese head tax—sums which in the aggregate must have reached several millions of dollars, as for the last two years previous to the increase of the tax they amounted to nearly half a million. We therefore shared quite as largely as any of our neighbors in the "better terms" arrangements. Why the necessity for appealing to the Imperial Parliament in this particular case, then? Obviously, if Sir Wilfrid Laurier says he must have unanimity amongst the provinces on the subject of amendments to the British North America Act as he intends to ask the Imperial Parliament to amend the Canadian constitution, he cannot be sincere. He must have some ulterior purpose to serve or he would do as has been done in the past—concoct some specious excuse for giving additional financial assistance to all the provinces. That would be in accord with the lax methods of the peculiar political school to which our local contemporary belongs. We have become accustomed to such practices in British Columbia. But if Sir Wilfrid Laurier decides to proceed in the regular manner we believe his course will meet with general approval.

But it is held Premier McBride was justified in withdrawing from the conference of provincial premiers for one particular reason, if for no other. What was that reason? He was not satisfied with the method of computing the amount that should be paid to this province on account of per capita allowance. If it can be demonstrated that our representative at the conference was as ignorant of the terms of the proposed amendments to the British North America Act as our contemporary appears to be, then we assume it will be admitted that he made a great mistake in retreating in a sulk and refusing to listen to the proposals of Hon. W. S. Fielding.

Under the terms of the British North America Act and the Terms of Union under which British Columbia became a province of the Canadian Confederaiton, it was provided that Ontario and Quebec should receive a per capita allowance from the federal treasury upon a certain population, whatever it may have been at the time of the union. This allowance was fixed for all time, according to the constitution. The allowance to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia was fixed at certain sums temporarily, to be increased with the growth of population until the maximum of four hundred thousand souls was reached. It was never to exceed eighty cents per head upon four hundred thousand people. Thus we are at the present time in an inferior position as compared with Ontario and Quebec, but upon terms of absolute equality as compared with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Premier McBride was not the only member of the conference who objected to this arrangement as inequitable. We are told it was because there was no intention to amend this section of the constitution that he protested and withdrew; that we must for all time suffer a great injustice because of the lop-sidedness of the provision; that in ten years we shall probably have a population of four hundred thousand and therefore the Dominion subsidy of eighty cents per head will have reached its maximum.

"Our total revenue from federal sources on and after that period, exclusive of any exceptional allowance, will be $484,000 under existing arrangements; if the additional $115,000 for administrative and legislative expenses is granted, the amount will be $599,000, and beyond this it can never go under the arrangement proposed by the conference. The population may double or even treble that of Alberta and Saskatchewan, which each receive about a million and a quarter dollars annually, but we never can get any more than $599,000. We may surpass Ontario or Quebec in the number of our people, the cost of administering our affairs and the gross contribution of the province to the Dominion, but we must be content with less than $600,000 a year, while Ontario will continue to receive more than twice and Quebec nearly twice as much. This is the arrangement which the eastern premiers wish to see imposed upon us, and which the government of Canada seems to think gives us all we are entitled to; that is to say, we will have, after ten years a constantly expanding population, but a stationary revenue as far as the Dominion contribution to it is concerned"

We presume if it can be shown that this is the very state of affairs the provincial premiers essayed to abolish and that they proposed to place all the provinces upon a basis of absolute equality in respect to the per capita grant, it will be admitted that Premier McBride made a serious mistake in withdrawing from the conference and that the Colonist made a greater blunder in asserting that, Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the contrary notwithstanding, it was not essential that the members of the conference should be unanimous in their recommendations as the matter need not necessarily be the subject of Imperial legislation. Our understanding of the recommendations of the inter-provincial conference is that the British North America Act shall be amended, the present method of computing the amount of the per capita allowance deleted, and the following system substituted therefor: Specific subsidies are based on $100,000 for population of less than 150,000; population of 200,000, $180,000; 400,000, $190,000; population of 1,500,000, $200,000, and over that $240,000. The per capita subsidy is based on 80 cents a head. We do not think, all the circumstances considered, the Eastern premiers were entirely unsympathetic. They did not do so badly by us, and we sincerely hope they have not set Premier McBride up in their minds as a typical British Columbian.

UNREASONABLE NEWFOUNDLAND.

The same old story comes from Washington. The difficulties between the United States and Newfoundland might have been settled long ago, and settled agreeably to the "parties principally concerned," but for the stiff-neckedness of the representatives of the ancient colony. They were continually raising objections and blocking the progress of the negotiations, acting apparently on the assumption that they were interested parties. How much easier the work of settling the fisheries question and how very much more pleasant the task of the negotiators would have been had Newfoundland taken a reasonable view of the situation from the beginning and permitted Great Britain and the United States to fix up things to their own mutual satisfaction. If that sensible course had been taken there would doubtless have been a splendid banquet and a generous flow of wine to mark the conclusion of the proceedings. Instead of an effusive exchange of congratulations, here is Newfoundland criticizing the course of the British authorities, threatening all sorts of mean things, and generally performing a disagreeable part. She is worse than a skeleton at a feast; by a nasty display of temper she has made feasting and felicitating an impossibility. We are not therefore surprised that officialdom at Washington is very much annoyed and has not hesitated to express its opinion upon the subject of the unreasonableness of the Newfoundlanders about a matter which had been so nicely fixed up for them. If they had been amenable to reason, as Washington always is, as we in Canada know, there need never have been a moment's friction from beginning to end of the whole business. It might have been wound up and American fishermen helping themselves without restraint to Newfoundland's fish—which are of course closed out of the American market unless caught by Americans—without ruffling a feather of the cordial relations which ought to subsist between neighbors. But of course the Newfoundlanders think they have a right to object to their island, through the operations of a treaty in which they have been denied a voice, being for all the purposes Amerians care about practically declared an integral portion of the United States. That is one case in which our neighbors have made their protective tariff of real value to themselves.

As we have said, considering the effects of the treaty, we are not surprised that Washington is pained by the unreasonable protests of the Newfoundlanders. The official American view is given in the Washington correspondence of the New York Times, to the following purport: Some facts in relation to the Newfoundland government and the fisheries were stated in which it appears that the British government has been very much embarrassed during the negotiations on account of the demands of Newfoundland. The Newfoundland government is under the control of the merchant fishermen of the island who buy, cure and sell the fishing products. They oppose any American fishing rights, including those guaranteed by the treaty of 1818, and are dissatisfied with the arrangement that the British government makes to carry out the terms of that treaty. The real fishermen of the island are not in harmony with the restrictions of the Newfoundland government, such as denying the privilege of selling bait and of allowing the fishermen to take employment on the American fishing vessels. The fishermen themselves desire these privileges, but it interferes with the plans of the merchant fishermen. The Newfoundland government has no real responsibility in the way of carrying out obligations. That devolves upon the British government. Great Britain, it is asserted, would not coerce any of her colonies to remain under the British flag if they were determined to withdraw, but at the same time desires to keep all the colonies, and to keep them on terms of amity with their neighbors. The whole course of Great Britain in this matter is commended by the American authorities as being fair and reasonable, but all negotiations have been hampered by the Newfoundland government.

Referring to the visit of Lord Dufferin to this province at a time when there was a great deal of public dissatisfaction with the newly-formed confederation and to the tour of Earl Grey during the present year, the Toronto Globe says; From that time on threats of secession died out, and within a short time it became apparent that a transcontinental railway would be an accomplished fact. Gradually the feeling between east and west became more cordial, nad during Lord Grey's current visit to the Pacific coast the welcome extended to him as Governor-General of Canada has been of the most enthusiastic sort. A generation has arisen which knows little about the old unpleasantness except through history or tradition, and there seems no reason to doubt that the spirit of genuine Canadian citizenship is just as strong to-day in British Columbia as it is in any other part of Canada. It is not too much to say that the recent appointment, for the first time, of a British Columbia jurist to the Supreme Court of Canada is at once a sign and a promoter of the more perfect consolidation that is now taking place.

* * *

Why has the Hon. Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia and dictator-General of the Dominion, gone down into the United States? Is he going to ask President Roosevelt to swing his Big Stick over the head of Canada? Or is he thinking of requesting the president to annex us? Or does the valiant, defiant Premier purpose setting up a kingdom in this magnificent province, with a regal-looking gentleman whom it is not necessary to specifically mention as the first occupant of the throne? Or is he already on his way to lay our melancholy case at the foot of throne? Come to think of it, the latter alternative need not be considered, because the author of this vulgar bluff has no intention of proceeding to Great Britain at all. Some one will put him right on that matter and convince him of the stupidity of his ruse. But he will come before the people of British Columbia and ask them to endorse all he will claim he has attempted to do, to forget all that he has done, and place him in a position to carry the matter of better terms to the court which would not listen to him for a moment if he were sincere in his determination, which every one knows he is not.

* * *

It is doubtless a fact that all wild animals kept in captivity feel in a subjective way that their manner of life is not strictly in accordance with natural decrees. Perhaps they are unhappy, afflicted with an undefinable longing for that paradise which instinct tells them exists but from which they are perpetually barred. If there were any way of ascertaining the actual feelings of the denizens of the miniature zoo at Beacon Hill Park, perhaps we should all conclude after an investigation that the animals ought to be liberated—that we have no right to impose restraints upon them because their ways and their manners are interesting for mere human superior beings to watch. In extenuation of our course, however, it may be pleaded that the animals at our zoo are not the only wild creatures that are kept in subjection and in irksome confinement. We are but following the example of cities in all parts of the world. And we believe that, while there may be room for improvement in the methods of treating the creatures, they are perhaps, with the possible exception of the eagles, not so very badly off after all. The park committee has done wonderfully well for them considering the means at its disposal. There is no possibility of making the circumstances of the eagles anything like their natural mode of life. If it is believed that they suffer, the thing to do is to release them, or to take away the burden of life. Considering the efforts they have made to make the lives of the animals under their care tolerable, we do not wonder that the members of the park committee of the City Council feel that an injustice has been done in the criticisms directed at their heads.

* * *

The revolver habit in the United States is responsible for many a deed of wanton slaughter. A young fellow in Sacramento was going home a few nights ago at a late hour. He saw a man leaning up against a telephone post. Coming to the conclusion that the apparently sleeping man was playing possum with the intention of holding him up, the young chap whipped out his revolver and fired one shot, which failed to disturb the suspected robber. Another trial and the man dropped dead on the sidewalk. He had been indulging indiscreetly and was sound asleep. His assailant ought to be either hanged or shot, of course; but he will doubtless escape with a lecture on the necessity of being more cautious when he goes hunting in the silent watches of the night.

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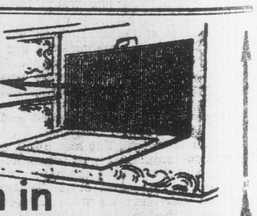

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