

OTTAWA LETTERS.

Col. Domville's Cigar Causes a Profound Sensation.

The Bicycle Bill—Restigouche Railway Bill and Its Promoters.

The Ninth Week of the Session Closed With a Rush of Work.

Ottawa, May 20.—The last ten years and more Rideau Hall day in supply has been a red letter day for the galleries of the house of commons. Then the critics of the opposition got in their work with the greatest uncton. It was then that the house and the galleries and the country were regaled with stories of the sinful magnificence of the victor's establishments. The glory and grandeur, the awful extravagance of that Monte Cristo palace were detailed in all their shocking details. Who attended these discussions does not remember the horrible catalogue. Every counterpane in Rideau Hall was an indication of the victor's dishonour, every toast rack an offence against good morals, and every table napkin a crime against society. Mr. Charlton spoke solemnly through his nose of the enormities of the dance hall. Mr. Mulock enumerated the nut crackers. Mr. Ellis read each of his great and mighty words, and exultingly described how he had fixed up the dance hall with an elegance never dreamed of before, and the minister of public works with suppressed emotion explained that he had a handsome supplementary bill to be laid down for this very thing. Some suggested that it might be \$10,000; some said that it might be \$3,000. But Mr. Tarte kept his own counsel and said he would break the intelligence to the house at a later day, and at any rate he had already used up more than the amount voted and is asking \$18,000 for Rideau Hall expenditure next year.

The times have changed. Rideau Hall continues with its rugs, even its silverware and all the shocking things we have heard about so long, are still flaunted in the face of an oppressed people. In fact, it has grown worse, for yesterday Mr. Tarte sat with a satisfied look while his friends told of his great and mighty words, and exultingly described how he had fixed up the dance hall with an elegance never dreamed of before, and the minister of public works with suppressed emotion explained that he had a handsome supplementary bill to be laid down for this very thing. Some suggested that it might be \$10,000; some said that it might be \$3,000. But Mr. Tarte kept his own counsel and said he would break the intelligence to the house at a later day, and at any rate he had already used up more than the amount voted and is asking \$18,000 for Rideau Hall expenditure next year.

It was down in the book and all the members saw it coming. So there was an excuse from the chamber early in the afternoon. When Chairman Brodeur called out the item the seats of the patron members were vacant. One by one they had silently stolen away. They came to parliament pledged to vote no money for Rideau Hall resistance and to cut down Lord Aberdeen's salary by one half. Mr. McMullen was not there, he who was wont to read by the hour the ghastly list of criminal indignities. The indignities of the new health tax down to the vicious lemon squeezer. Mr. McMullen had gone out to see a man. Or perhaps the annual horror with which he had been overcome with the usual \$14,000 vote had been too much for his feeble strength when a bill for \$15,000 for the same services was presented. At all events he was not to be seen.

But not on this account were the people to be deprived of their annual spectacle. Mr. Bennett rose and remarked on the absence of some of the most useful members at a time like this. He could not venture to take the place of Mr. McMullen or of the patrons, but he would do his little best. Producing some volumes of Hansard he remarked that he would read a few of Mr. McMullen's speeches, after which he would recite the patron platform. But first of all, noticing that the postmaster general was in his place, he would reproduce a few of his vigorous denunciations of the whole Rideau Hall business. Mr. Mulock used to be great on these things. He was ever to the front, or as near there as he could get for McMullen, insisting that the governor general should pay his own house-keeping bills. When Bennett had got through with him, he started after Mr. McMullen and the soup ladies. By this time the government got alarmed and the whip sent messengers through the premises to search all the corners and hiding places where the member for North Wellington might be concealed. It might be had to have McMullen there, but his speeches were much worse, and so at length he was dragged out of his concealment and propelled into the chamber. Gradually also the patron members were collected, because with all their failings it was better to have them than

to have a man reading all the afternoon from their declarations in the newspapers. When these people arrived Mr. Bennett remarked that it was time for him to sit down and let them be heard from.

Mr. McMullen had to speak, but the old McMullen was dead. In his ashes did not live his wonted fires. Mr. McMullen had no word of condemnation to utter. He only said he was glad to find the opposition performing their proper functions of criticism, and declared that he had full confidence in Mr. Tarte. Mr. McMullen's creed evidently is that while it is the business of an opposition member to object to everything right or wrong; it is the business of a government supporter to swallow everything, right or wrong. He performs the latter function as well as he did the former. He not only swallowed all that was offered last night, but tried to make it palatable to others. By an extremely dishonest use of figures he tried to show that Mr. Tarte was spending less than his predecessor. He did it by the very simple process of adding the \$3,000 for fuel and light to the expenditure of 1896 and keeping it out of the proposed expenditure of next year. The device was rather too transparent. Clarke Wallace caught hold of it at once and mercilessly castigated McMullen for his subservient dishonesty.

Mr. Bennett continued to have fun with the Patrons, who were represented by Mr. Rogers as their spokesman. Bennett read Rogers' platform and told how he had assured the farmers that he was coming to Ottawa to sweep Rideau Hall into the raging Ottawa stream. Mr. Rogers talked and talked. He didn't want to vote against the government. He would give the chance. Mr. Tarte was moving in the right direction, Mr. Rogers didn't exactly say how. By and bye in three or four years, if Rideau Hall kept on demanding more money, Mr. Rogers and his party would think of something to say. Mr. Bennett brought down the house as he read from the patron organ the announcement that Rogers' constituency (Frontenac) had "drawn first blood" when he was elected. Frontenac had not only drawn first blood, but its member, after denouncing the congestion of the roads, the leather trunk for members. In fact, so far as Mr. Bennett could learn, he has drawn the first of everything that was useful or agreeable for a member to pick up. There was a scene about this time. Rogers denied the trunk and said that he had never taken it back. On closer examination, Rogers modified his denial to a "leather" trunk, and Mr. McClure still insisted that "the charge," as he called it, should be taken back. Mr. Bennett considered it hardly in the nature of a denial. Mr. McClure could not doubt, take his trunk like others, and suggested that the member for Colchester had not yet got the verandah rubbed off him. The suggestion is that Mr. Rogers accepted an alternative and carried away a costly valise in the place of a trunk. Mr. Bennett asked Mr. Rogers with his leader, Mr. Haycock, who, according to Bennett, is in comparison with Rogers, "like dollars to the doughnuts." This similitude was found offensive and Macdonald of Huron asserted that it amounted to calling Mr. Rogers a doughnut. Mr. Bennett said must be withdrawn. Clark Wallace ironically supported the proposition, urging that it was unfair to charge that Frontenac was represented by a Haycock and a Doughnut. Mr. Bennett is not averse to a little extravagance. He is willing to vote for a \$100 appropriation for a flash light picture representing Mr. Mulock, Mr. McMullen, Col. Domville and the patron members engaged in the mazy dance in the newly decorated ball room of Rideau Hall. He wanted the picture circulated in the rural districts where the extravagance of the late government had been the most denounced.

There was a serious side to this controversy. Mr. McInerney's proposal was a simple and practical one. He only asked that the vote be reduced to what was found necessary in the previous years. He asked for no curtailment, and no cheese-paring, but held that Rideau had been maintained in comfort and in some degree of luxury in the past. He saw no reason for launching out into larger expenditures. Mr. Foster in a moderate and dignified way supported the proposition. He explained that there was no quarrel on his side with the patrons; certainly not with the patron voters in the country who thought they were electing members who would carry out their pledges. There was a complaint that the patron representatives, having stumped the country against these expenditures and got elected on that issue, were now here prepared to vote for much larger and more extravagant outlay. For himself he had found it possible to provide for the vice regal residence at a certain cost, and with the history of the past before him he did not like to see a new departure in the way of extravagance. Certainly if several thousand more were to be spent, the house ought to know for what it was to be paid. We had got this service down to reasonable proportions, and he did not want to see old times and old expenditures revived. Sir Charles Tupper spoke in the same strain. When the conservative came into power in 1879 they found a large scale of expenditure going on and had gradually reduced it to less than half what it had been. Under the Mackenzie government, Rideau Hall had cost from \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year. During the next ten years it had been worked down some \$10,000, and in the last six years it had averaged less than \$15,000. Sir Charles saw no necessity for starting again on the upward grade.

On the other side, Mr. Tarte said that he had examined the premises and found he could not keep them up as they ought to be for less money than he now asked. The building was in need of some adornment, and the ball room, he was grieved to say, had been shamefully neglected by the late ministry. One of the strongest

speeches in support of Mr. Tarte came from a regular source. The Rev. Mr. Maxwell came to the rescue. Mr. Maxwell only the other day denounced the extravagance of the late ministry and stated that he had turned from the Tory party to liberalism for this reason among others. But now Mr. Maxwell protested against the criticisms that were offered. He said they smacked of disloyalty. He said they smacked of anybody thought of reducing the vice regal outlay in this jubilee year. He seemed to think that it would shock the Queen's feelings when she heard it. Sir Charles Tupper reminded Mr. Maxwell that the house was talking about next year's vote, so that the jubilee would not be placed in peril. Mr. Maxwell did not justify the ancient attacks of Mr. Mulock, McMullen and Domville. He was pleased to see that these gentlemen "had sowed their wild political oats." He went on to say that if they "acted the fool in the past, as seemed to be the case, it was not worth while for him and others to repeat the performance." Some rasal had put glue on Mr. Mulock's chair and he was not heard from during the whole debate. Mr. Charlton also remained silent and sombre. Never a holy text around he strewed. The vote was taken. Mr. Tarte has got all the money he wanted. Col. Domville and Mr. Ellis looked satisfied. McClure, Logan, Copp and the other economists voted the thing through with beaming faces, and their excellencies will go on with the dance and joy will be unconfined.

Meanwhile Lady Aberdeen is thinking about other things. In the afternoon she knows her friends and members of the house of commons as could be collected in the large railway committee room. Her subject was the Victorian Order of Nurses, and she undertook to make clear to the members how the scheme could be worked out. Lady Aberdeen is a practical woman when she discourses on practical things, and though her project appeals to the kindly emotions, she addressed herself no less to the business ideas of her audience. It was pointed out that if it was understood in England that the work in the scattered districts of the North-west, settlers could expect good medical attendance and nursing, it would induce immigration of a good class. Lady Aberdeen hopes to establish 40 or 50 cottage homes throughout the north, which shall be headquarters for the nurses she is training. She hopes to have provided by individuals free gifts or by societies of Canadians in the United States and elsewhere. She endeavored to present her project as a practical and practicable scheme, and begged the members to believe in the work she was undertaking. She went. She does not think it necessary to have a million dollars at the beginning, but will be content to start business with a quarter of a million, which it is hoped will be made up by contributions from these various sources. First, large gifts by wealthy people; second, smaller gifts by the masses of the people; third, contributions from the churches; fourth, grants of larger or smaller amounts from parliamentary, provincial and municipal sources. She arranged the members into the house before the meeting in the committee room would have otherwise been at an end, but the members incurred the penalty of remaining while Mr. Foster and Sir Oliver Mowat expressed their sympathy for the project. They were given thanks by Lady Aberdeen, who pleasantly responded, but intimated that the best acknowledgment would be co-operation.

Ottawa, May 21.—So long ago as 1883, a contract was made by the government with the American Bank Note company, of which Mr. Burland is the head. By this contract all the government notes and stamps were made at the firm's establishment at Montreal. This went on until 1887, when a new contract was made, which continues till 1894. Then another five year contract was made, when the prices were reduced fifteen per cent. on a part of the work and thirty on the remainder. The last contract was signed in 1892, when the prices were reduced twenty per cent. in some cases amounting to thirty per cent. of the last previous figures. This contract and the previous one required the work to be done in Ottawa. The company has established a large plant in this city and is now preparing in style to carry on the engraving work in the most efficient manner. A large number of men are employed and the government has been able to take all the necessary precautions required for the manufacture and safeguarding of Dominion notes and stamps. After receiving the order during the present year, the government has made a new one.

The first thing done was to issue a call for tenders, stating the terms and conditions. Among these conditions two may be mentioned as particularly important. One was that each tenderer should deposit with his tender \$5,000 in cash and be prepared to deposit a further sum of \$50,000 as security of fulfillment. It will be seen that one company was afterwards ruled out on the ground that it was unwilling to lock up so much money as \$50,000. The other condition was that "all" the work under contract shall be done at the city of Ottawa.

Specifications were sent to a great number of engraving firms in Canada and even to some in England and several in the United States. The names of English firms were procured from the high commissioner's office. But after distributing the circular Mr. Colmer, from the high commissioner's office, telegraphed as follows: "Officers for engraving firms point to clause 7, manufacture Canada. They also state tenders impossible without specimens mentioned clause 14." To this telegram Mr. Fielding replied as follows: "Tenders for engraving, manufacture and printing, manufacturing at Ottawa." After receiving this reply Colmer wrote that none of the firms in London would undertake the work as they could not undertake to do it all in Ottawa. As a matter of fact, the result of the condi-

tion was that no tenders came from England. One Canadian firm sought to secure a modification of the requirements. The firm of Barber & Ellis of Toronto desired to tender, but objected to the payment of \$50,000 for security. They claimed that they could offer as good security as was necessary without locking up their capital. They were to provide satisfactory bonds and give such other security as was required, but they showed that the annual value of the government work would not be more than \$100,000, while a large sum would be required to secure the establishment in Ottawa. The result would be that the capital required would more than equal the whole receipts for the first year, which was too large a preliminary outlay. Mr. Fielding was firm. He would not deviate in his tests from the conditions. Nevertheless Barber & Ellis did put in their tender with the \$50,000, but no attention was paid to it.

Two other tenders were received. One was from the British American Bank Note company of Montreal and Ottawa, and the other from the American Bank Note Co. of New York. The British American company complied with all the conditions and put in a tender on the exact terms of the specifications. The American company submitted a lower tender, which did not comply with the terms. It contained the following clause: "The American Bank Note company understands and makes it a part of this tender that it is not required by the specifications to have any other papers, steel rolls, steel plates, lines and other tools of the trade, ink, colors, etc., in the city of Ottawa, but that such supplies necessary for the fulfillment of the contract may be obtained elsewhere." The New York offer was never on most of the work than that of Mr. Burland. These are the figures:

British American	.....	\$7,538 49	\$7,538 49
Postal supplies	.....	51,838 67	28,553 08
Inland revenue stamp	.....	19,678 72	13,547 44
Total per year	.....	\$129,845 88	\$99,646 89

It will be seen that the American offer was lower than the other by \$29,198 a year, or \$153,282 in five and a quarter years. Evidently this contract ought to have been accepted if the competition among the tenderers had been on equal terms and been free and all the tenders had followed the specifications. But this was not the case. The English firms had been excluded from doing the work in London and the American firm wanted to be allowed to manufacture its dies in New York. Now, the manufacture of dies, as Mr. Foster contends, is the essence of the business, and the work is a mechanical reproduction of these dies, which highly trained artists prepare from the designs. Mr. Foster contends that one great purpose of having this work done in Canada is to cultivate the local industry for this kind of work. During the last thirty years much has been done in that direction. When the old contract started it was necessary to give \$3,000 a year on the contract. The ink is also made in Canada, and the power has developed until at present it is admitted that as good work is done in Canada as anywhere else. Mr. Foster might have shown that the ink is the highest quality made in the employ of the government. It is a graduate engraving firm in London is a graduate of Mr. Burland's establishment in Montreal.

The first thing that was done on receipt of this irregular tender and of Mr. Burland's regular one was to obtain a report from the chief accountant of finance and his accountant. Mr. Courtney, the deputy minister, remarked that the New York tender was twenty per cent. below the other. He could not understand the reason for this, seeing that the rates usually demanded by the firm in New York were not lower than the Canadian prices had been. Mr. Courtney proceeded as follows: "The American Bank Note company may possibly think that they will be able to make up the difference by the increased rates at which they tender for supplies that are not generally in demand. If the contract is awarded to them this feature should be kept in mind and carefully guarded against." Further, a very great difference between the rates and the tender of the B. N. A. company arises in the prices given for printing notes." Mr. Courtney suggests that the prices may be cut by the New York firm in order to secure a foothold in the country." After showing that the New York firm's prices to the trade were fully as high as the Canadian prices, Mr. Courtney called attention to the departure from the specifications. His remark on this point is very striking. He says "this will appear to allow them to do a large portion of their work in New York." Then he went on to show that the new contract would require a large preliminary expenditure by the government for designs and dies which would not be required if the contract were made with the old firm, as it was already provided with them. The accountant added that the calculations of prices did not take into account the outlay on the part of the government for the new designs and dies.

Mr. Fielding wrote to the New York firm shortly after the tender. In this letter he refers to conversations that he had had with Mr. Freeland of that concern. It seems that they were in close consultation. Before going to the departure from the specifications, Mr. Freeland stated that high talent was required for the preparation of these dies. He said "such talent is not resident in Canada or obtainable in the market, while the portrait, vignette and hitherto engravers of the parent establishment could be employed here with much greater efficiency, each in their several branches, in executing the original and preparatory work. Immediately under the personal supervision of the officers of the company, nor would it be wise to dismount and move to Ottawa, the extremely delicate machinery which we propose to use, for the short term of five or six months required to pro-

duce all the original dies and matrices needed for the entire contract term of five years." Later Mr. Freeland agreed to put the different pieces composing the dies together at Ottawa, but he would still manufacture them at home. This modification, however, does not appear in the contract as signed. Mr. Fielding closed the contract with Mr. Freeland.

Now we have this state of facts. The finance minister, after calling for tenders on certain terms, after refusing to open one tender which varied from the terms, after informing other tenderers that no variation would be allowed, and so shutting out their propositions altogether, accepted one which contained a larger departure than that of the tender which he returned unopened. In his speech last night he said that this was done in order to save \$153,000, by which the American contract was lower than Mr. Burland's. But how does Mr. Fielding know that a London firm would not have done the work still lower? How does he know that the Toronto firm did not offer still better prices? The one thing for him to do, if he thought that Burland's tender was too high, seeing that the others were all irregular, was to make no contract at all and to give the tenderers all another chance on the terms and conditions which he had made up his mind to adopt. This would have given the New York man a special favor must have been the intention, for no one else was given a chance on the basis he was allowed to adopt.

What would have happened if the new call for tenders had been made? The subsequent correspondence shows. When the facts were made known Mr. Burland wrote offering to do the work for the figures proposed by the New York firm. If he had been allowed another chance that would have been his tender. He did not even then ask to be allowed to do the work abroad, and in so far the tender would have been the advantage of the country. Moreover, a large saving would have been made by reason of the fact that the original outlay for dies would have been avoided. But Mr. Fielding seems to have been infatuated with his New Yorker. He gave Mr. Burland and Barber & Ellis no chance to go on the ground floor with the American firm. They were bound down to rigid conditions. The Freeland firm were allowed to vary the contract to their own advantage. It will be seen by looking back to Mr. Freeland's letter that he found he could not give the best deal of money by doing his original work in Ottawa. Mr. Fielding seems to have been exceedingly anxious that Mr. Freeland should make money. The Canadian firm which has done the work for thirty years has provided the same "extremely delicate machinery" that the New York man thought "it would not be wise to dismount and move to Ottawa," who had the talented engravers in his own premises, "whose personal supervision could be exercised in Canada." It was not considered at all. His "delicate machinery" may be left with nothing to do, his talented artists may go abroad to look for work, his "vignette and lathwork engravers" may be turned out of employment in order that Mr. Freeland's "parent establishment" may continue to do business with the government. It does not matter that \$50,000 worth of delicate machinery employed here on this contract alone should be idle, but it would be too bad for the favorite New Yorker to have to "dismount" his.

While the finance minister seems to have been in conversation also about the correspondence with Mr. Freeland after the tenders were in, Mr. Burland could get no satisfaction or comfort at all. He was even denied information. The minister says that he could not think of using the American man's tender for the sake of getting better Canadian prices. It would be a very unfair treatment of his New York friend. He does not mind the unfairness of giving an alien the conditions and privileges which he refused to allow to anyone else. Mr. Fielding pleads that the work done in New York is of no great consequence. But it will be seen by Mr. Freeland's own statement that it was of immense consequence to the alien firm. It made all the difference in the world to him that he could do all the original work in the parent establishment. Mr. Freeland is probably to replace him with another suitable person and the parent establishment will work in a very large part of the job. The Ottawa child is apparently of much less importance to Mr. Freeland than the parent, and Mr. Fielding enters somewhat strongly into Mr. Freeland's feelings.

Then there is another thing. Mr. Fielding permits the contractor to give up a portion of his work. It is not a very large portion. It consists of the manufacture of stamped envelopes. Mr. Freeland's tender for stamped envelopes for the five years' contract amounted to about \$50 a year, or \$1,750 for the whole period. It will require \$6,000 to put up a machine for printing these envelopes, so the total receipts will not more than pay the interest on the plant. Mr. Freeland suggested that this part of the contract might be taken over by the government, and this was promptly done. The plant will presumably be put up in the printing bureau, and Mr. Freeland will save \$6,000. Now it would be just as easy for Mr. Fielding to print the postage stamps as the stamped envelopes. The postcards for the five years will cost more than \$100,000 and will be a great source of income to the contractor. Mr. Fielding does not seem to have thought of taking over this part of the work. It would have been easy for Mr. Freeland, and the finance minister could not think of doing anything that was bad for Freeland.

Here is a more important feature still. The Canadian company has printed notes by hand. The machines were there, but hand work, though more costly, is held to be better. The government establishment at Washington, which put in machines, has gone back to hand work. Now it is understood that the favorite contractor

will not do hand work, and will thus save thousands of dollars. Again Mr. Burland says that the paper the New York firm uses in its commercial work is of so much cheaper quality than that used here as to make a saving of \$100,000 to be done in the satisfaction of the minister, but we see how easy Mr. Fielding is to satisfy.

We get back to two facts. It is certain that the New York firm would not have done the work if Mr. Burland's figures, and the conditions imposed upon the Burland company had been imposed upon them. It is certain that the Canadian company would have been glad to get the New York man's contract at the New York man's prices. It is shown that the New York man was preferred to the home competitors.

So this nice contract has gone to New York. The Burland company has a plant in dies, rolls and plates and machinery valued at \$400,000, of which \$50,000 represents equipment prepared and used exclusively on this government work. This plant stands idle. The man employed in working with this equipment cannot seek employment in the United States, because the alien laws will not permit them to go there under contract. Mr. Burland could not get a United States government contract if he did it for one-quarter the home price. He would not be allowed the home price. He would not be allowed to take a public or a private contract in Mr. Freeland's country. Even a Canadian laborer cannot contract for a day's work in the state of New York. United States officers keep guard on the border, driving back men and women who seek work there. And yet on this particular enterprise of making Canadian government notes and postage stamps a New York firm is not only admitted to competition with our own people, but is given advantages that are denied our own people, though it is shown that the Canadian treasury suffers by the transaction. In this jubilee year a Canadian firm is shut out from the work of engraving Her Majesty's portrait for the Canadian government notes and stamps. The special public issue will, it is supposed, be wrought out in New York by the same firm which produces the face of George Washington and the other heroes of the Revolution. Surely this is a great day for New York.

Ottawa, May 22.—The ninth week of the session closed last night with a fine burst of speed. After the kindly manner with which Sir Charles spoke of the government, and the hearty congratulations which Sir Richard Cartwright paid to Sir Charles Tupper and his party on the occasion of the vote on the Mackenzie monument, there was a rush of business. The appropriation for dredging was passed after Mr. MacAlister had pointed out the necessity for the port of Campbellton, and Mr. Gillies had told of the peril of sea-faring on the Richmond coast, and Mr. Keulbach had described the weak points of Lunenburg Harbor and the necessity of a harbor at the mouth of the river La Have, and Mr. Borden had mentioned the need of some work on Halifax harbor. Mr. Tarte explained that there were six dredges now in the maritime provinces, of which three were in Nova Scotia, one at Lunenburg, one at Pictou, and one at St. John's. There was a dredge in Prince Edward Island and Mr. Tarte would consider whether something could not be done to Cranford and Charlottetown, as Mr. Martin requested. He would also consider the request of the assistant to some harbor work in eastern Prince Edward Island, where Mr. Macdonald brought his interest.

On the question of dredging there was a short discussion concerning the dismissal of officers. Mr. Tarte holds that there are temporary men on the staff at the beginning of any year. Mr. Bell of Pictou was not so understood it, as the men were usually re-engaged every spring and the captains were kept at half pay through the winter. He remarked that only one of the captains was a suitable man he was not replaced. But the captain of the Acadia had been replaced, though Captain Mackenzie was in every way a suitable officer. Mr. Tarte said that he had been able to replace him with another suitable person and that seemed to him to correspond with Mr. Davie's suggestion. Of course it does not correspond, but is directly contrary to it. So is the action of the government in regard to the dredge operating in Prince Edward Island, which has been removed and replaced by Capt. Larsen, who Mr. Tarte says is a very good man. The member for Kings considers that the previous captain was also an exceptionally good man and that it would be a great loss to have to proceed as to make a replacement. Speaking of the severe shock appearing in his seat with Smokey in a novation, Mr. Bourinot, who done, was possible that issue another on parliament to deal with the stance of ten the gallant of a time in a to a minister. Ished his sign. nance stand a

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