

unately, Mr. Casgrain, as a prudent man, had caused himself to be voted a yearly salary of \$2,000.00 as Chairman of the Commission for the revision of the Code of Procedure, in case he might cease to form part of the Government, and he was thus enabled from this source to continue to slake his thirst.

On the 1st of January, 1897, when the Department of Colonization and Mines was established, Mr. Thomas Châpais took the direction of that department.

That the members of the Flynn Government did not get on well together is a matter of public notoriety. One of them, Mr. Nantel, related in his newspaper, "La Nation", how things went on in the Cabinet. We will let him speak for himself :

"Everybody must remember the state of affairs that prevailed in the Flynn Cabinet in 1897, before, during and after the session. Everybody must have read in the press at the time all the signs that had become public of the *disensions that reigned continually*. And can anybody believe that Mr. Flynn did not complain bitterly of this to the Governor?

"What could be expected from a Government whose Attorney-General (Mr. Pelletier) had but one object in view : to supplant the Prime Minister? What could be expected from *that other Minister* (Mr. Beaubien) who claimed that he should run the whole Montreal district, without holding a single seat in the House from it? And again what could be expected, in the interest of cohesion, from that Minister (Mr. Nantel,) who is not accustomed to let his toes be trod upon and who never hesitates to defend himself when attacked?

"No, it was hardly possible that the members of the Flynn Cabinet could live in peace together from the moment it was formed in May, 1895. There was an insurmountable incompatibility of temper between several of them.

And, after the session of 1896-97, especially with regard to the date of the elections, all harmony had completely van-