

OTTAWA LETTER.

The Minister of Militia Will Soon Have to Step Out.

Emergency Food Scandal is But a Type of Other Jobs that May Yet Be Unearthed.

Claiming a Majority of Sixty, the Government Had to Apply the Party Whip Vigorously to Scare up Even Fourteen Majority.

OTTAWA, July 5.—Yesterday's sitting of the house was one which the ministers, and particularly the minister of militia, will not soon forget. Here is a government claiming a majority of 60 in the house. After rallying its forces to the utmost, and laboring day after day with the more independent members of his party, Sir Wilfrid finds on a vote of direct confirmation, the majority cut down to 14. Of this he is eight are ministers and one is the deputy speaker, leaving a clear majority of five among the unofficial members of the house. If the members who are to be made judges, before the government majority would have been less than the number of ministers in the chamber.

It is true that of the ten members who refused to support Dr. Russell's whitewashing report three were French Canadians who opposed the purchase of rations at all. But it must not be understood that they had been credited throughout with an honesty of purpose, and whose earnestness is in marked contrast to the ostentatious posing of Mr. Borden. He stated his position clearly, and food, was opposed to the purchase of equipment and the offer of troops. But he pointed out that his views had been shared by the minister. Mr. Borden, when offered the emergency rations by Mr. Hatch, refused to buy, stating that the British government would attend to that. He suddenly changed and bought the bogus rations from Dr. Devlin. Mr. Monck declared his opinion on the change of attitude, but for the sake of assisting Dr. Devlin, who Mr. Monck believed to be guilty of the grossest fraud. No member of the militia took stronger ground against the minister than this. Dr. Borden made this purchase for the sake of assisting a friend engaged in swindling the government. Mr. Bourassa expressed his agreement with Mr. Monck. Mr. Etlicher said nothing and we are left to assume or not assume that he agrees with his two comrades. If he does we have nine members usually voting with the government who believe that a swindle was committed, and that the minister was a party to it, either of deliberate purpose or by criminal negligence. A tenth member who did not speak, and who voted against the minority refused to endorse Mr. Russell's deliverance.

There was a difference between the scene in the small hours of this morning and that of a few weeks ago. Then Dr. Borden, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Sir Louis D'Aquila and other ministers were shouting defiance and trying their best to brow-beat Mr. Monck. The quiet and courteous member for Jacques Cartier is better understood now than he was then. The soldier general and Sir Louis and the other ministers were underestimating the reserve power and determination. Never was there such an attempt to bully and intimidate a member. They shouted at him until they nearly fell from the roof. They swung their fists and shook the arena until Sir John Bourinot struck within his gown. They shouted their defiance at Mr. Monck. They accused him of cowardice. They taunted him. They challenged him to a duel, and held charges against the minister, and held out the hope of the direst punishment in case he ventured into the arena.

Mr. Monck did not reply in the same tone. He was deceptively quiet about it, but managed to assure the yelling and defiant solicitor general, and the bullying minister of marine, that he did intend to do the very thing they dared him to do. And then the solicitor general took on a new attitude and dared Mr. Monck to go outside and make his charges where Dr. Devlin could get at him. In those days Dr. Devlin was held up as a man to be afraid of. He had not then skulked away from the committee under pretense of a journey to New York which he never took. Mr. Monck was not afraid of him, but he knew his duty. He did not go outside. He stayed where he was and made direct charges, devoting one particular charge to the minister himself. Then he had the satisfaction of seeing the whole group of ministers voting and calling upon their friends to vote the exclusion of this charge from among those to be investigated. It was then Mr. Monck's turn to show where the cowards were.

Last night there was none of this bullying. The ministers were solemn and quiet enough. They had done all that was possible by appealing to the loyalty of the party, by personal appeals to individual members, by persuasion, promise and threat. Now they waited nervously to see how many members would still publicly affirm their disapproval of the swindle and their belief that the minister was in one way or another responsible for it. It was not a surprise to any of them to find so strong an expression against the department, unless perhaps it was to the four unfortunate members who composed the majority of the committee and acted under Dr.

Russell's guidance. They are no doubt a very clever quartet, but they are entering their party for swallowing their preparation. Doubtless they might have framed a report that would still have furnished some way of escape for the minister. The apology and excuses which might be offered. They considered it their duty to their masters to vindicate them wholly and to condemn Mr. Monck. Now they have their reward. Perhaps they know how near they were to wrecking the government, for it was only by the most strenuous effort that the ministers were able to get so large a vote, and ten or a dozen members who could not be induced to swallow the Russell scandal with difficulty persuaded to dodge the vote altogether.

The minister of militia did not stay in the house during the evening. If he had he would have heard Dr. Russell would offset the praise bestowed on him by Dr. Russell, who argued that this emergency food deal was a small matter, since it cost less than \$5,000, whereas the government had spent more than a million in buying supplies. Dr. Russell said he would not be surprised if so small a proportion out of so large an expenditure should be wasted. But the investigation represents the only purchase which has been investigated. There are rumors about the purchase of horses; there are suspicions connected with the buying of hay and grain, and of the use of the soldiers at Halifax. It is not a question of one bad bargain, but of many, whereof the rest are known to be honest and prudent. It is a case of one swindle investigated and proved, and many large transactions yet to be investigated. It is not a question of regard this as an exceptional transaction. It may yet prove to be typical.

One of the strongest speeches in the debate was that of Mr. Clarke of Toronto, who spoke to the effect as fully reported as the others. Mr. Clarke has taken a high position in this case, and speaks with great force and conviction. He does not make so much of the loss of a few thousand dollars, but places great emphasis on the dishonorable character of the transaction and on the peril in which the public is placed by the fact that they had been set without these rations they would at least have known where they stood. But to send them out with a supply guaranteed to contain a certain amount of nutritious food, and to have the government pay for it, is a most treacherous proceeding. It is proved by testimony commended by the government that eight cans of the Devlin food would be required for an honest day's ration for the one can is represented to be sufficient.

Mr. Clarke scathingly refers to the government claim at this stage that Hatch is a fakir and to Dr. Russell's contemptuous reference to him as a Galician Jew. It was this same Hatch who received the highest testimonials from the minister himself and his officers after the Kingston test. It was he with whom the minister conferred while in the Windsor Hotel at Halifax, and with whom he had the midnight conversation on the way from New York. It was Hatch's food that the minister still says he thought he was buying. It is Hatch's food that is the only manufacturer of this class of article in Canada. Why the minister, after refusing to buy from Hatch because the imperial government was going to supply the food, should suddenly change his mind and buy an untested and unproved article from Dr. Devlin, Mr. Clarke did not understand. If he did he kept it to himself. But as will be seen above, Mr. Monck was more outspoken, and he was prevented from carrying through a financial investigation, states that he expected to show who the partners with Dr. Devlin had the rake off all to himself. If Dr. Borden and his friends had allowed the enquiry to be more thorough it would have been perhaps better for the minister, for it might have shown that Dr. Borden had no knowledge of the division of profits.

One remark of Dr. Russell's called for indignant criticism at the hands of Mr. Clarke, and in this matter the member for Halifax will find few sympathizers. It will be remembered that after the bogus protein goods went to Halifax Mr. Benoit took samples of them. Dr. Russell mentioned this as one of the precautions taken by the minister. But the minister had nothing to do with it and knew nothing of it until long afterward. Neither had his deputy. Neither had the director of stores. Benoit swears that he was at Halifax for another purpose, and that without instructions from anybody he brought away samples. But for his vigilance that examination would never have taken place. Having brought them and delivered them to the department Mr. Benoit may be thanked for the analysis, which was made at the request of the deputy minister by the analyst department in the inland revenue. Mr. Macfarlane reported "It does not appear that this proteid powder

is a very concentrated food, or is entitled to its name or has a food value equivalent to two dollars per pound." It was after this report and in spite of it that Dr. Devlin was paid for the goods. Notwithstanding this report no word was ever sent to Africa to warn the troops against placing dependence upon the food. While the government ignored the report it remained for Dr. Russell to attack Mr. Macfarlane for making it. The member for Halifax says that Mr. Macfarlane was only asked to say whether the goods were equal to the sample and that in going outside of his instructions he exceeded his duties and was guilty of a gross impertinence.

The crime of Mr. Macfarlane is that he examined the food which a contractor was furnishing to the government for the soldiers in Africa, and finding that it was not fit for the purpose intended and not what it professed to be, and not worth the price, he warned the government of the fact. Mr. Russell disapproved of this. He thinks that Mr. Macfarlane should have kept his knowledge to himself and allowed the swindle to remain a secret. Mr. Clarke has another idea of the duty of a government officer. He thinks that an analyst, or any other man in public office, who sees a swindle going on and that the government does not know it, ought not to conceal the fact, especially when that offence brings danger and suffering to Canadian soldiers serving their country in distant lands.

Dr. Russell has found three criminals in this case. The minister is not one of them, neither are the officers of his department, nor the contractor, nor those who shared the plunder. The criminals are three.

First, there is Collector White of Montreal, who accepted the statement of the contractor that the goods were military stores, entitled to free entry, and that the department certificate to that effect was arranged for and would be forthcoming. It was a crime for him to accept this assurance from the contractor, for the responsibility of providing emergency rations for our troops in the field.

The second criminal is Analyst Macfarlane, one of our most loyal and devoted public servants, an ardent imperialist and a true man, and a gentleman. This man's crime consisted in his desire to prevent a swindle in the purchase of military stores, and he might have escaped by setting the facts before his superiors. Mr. Macfarlane did nothing more, leaving the responsibility with the minister of militia and his hands. He is now across the water, and his report was the one which the minister held back after the first papers were brought down, and which Mr. Russell and other members of the committee and other members of the government have taken over again before they were shown to be wholly unreliable. It is the real crime of Mr. Monck that he brought the inquiry to light.

The third is Mr. Monck, M. P. for Jacques Cartier, whose crime was strongly emphasized by Chairman Belcourt and Dr. Russell, as it had been by the solicitor general and other members of the government in the house. Mr. Monck is accused of the crime of having misled the government. He is charged with stalling, with a disposition to make mischief, with recklessness and maliciousness. The last clause of the report prepared by Dr. Russell and made by him, which reads "that the said Frederick D. Monk has failed entirely to prove his charges against the minister of militia and that the said charges were based on a misconception of the facts and the character of which an investigation would have shown to be wholly unreliable." It is the real crime of Mr. Monck that he brought the inquiry to light.

The investigation has not been as full as it ought to be, but it has shown that Mr. Monck was right in all his statements but two. He was wrong in stating that the goods were military stores, and he was wrong in stating that the goods were not military stores, and that they were not free of duty by order of the department. They were paid for after the government had received them and knew they were spurious and useless. Though the department was not authorized to take possession of the goods, they had not been paid when the charge was made and the customs authorities had been assured that the order for free entry was forthcoming. Everything else, the negligence of the minister, the spurious character of the goods, the insufficiency of the ration, the misrepresentation and fraud, the payment of six times the value of the article, the disregard of warning from the manufacturer of the genuine article, are proved to the satisfaction of all reasonable people and the house would have so determined by a large majority if the members had been free to vote as they thought.

One word as to the contractor himself. It is not known who shared the profits with Dr. Devlin. He did not disclose it, and the committee would not allow it to be learned from other witnesses. But Dr. Devlin himself appears as the principal party in the negotiation. He exercised some astonishing influence over the minister, which suggests the intervention of a silent but influential partner. He offered a food which he had no right to sell or to make; he furnished it, with the assumed name of a manufacturing company which had no existence, and which he located at a place where such a company was never heard of. He professed to manufacture food which he imported in finished form from the United States. He brought in the goods as baggage in Sagaga trucks, one half of which escaped the customs house. For the other half he secured free entry by the promise of a certificate from Ottawa which he never produced. After the enquiry began, when he was confronted by the collector, he paid the duty with checks on a bank in which he had no funds.

In the course of this investigation Dr. Devlin was very conspicuous. From the first day to the last he was on hand. He hovered around the majority of the committee, prompting

"I Thought I Would Never Be Well Again." One of the saddest things that can happen to a woman is to fall into such a rapid and despondent state of mind as to imagine that she can never be well again. Mrs. V. G. Day, of Trussville, Jefferson Co., Ala., writes: "I had suffered with weakness, headache, pain in my back and side, which would become so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my dress. I had cold hands and feet and many other bad symptoms. My physicians' treatment did me no good. I was very despondent and thought I would never be well again. I wrote to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., and described my symptoms. He promptly answered by letter, and sent me a treatise on 'Woman and Her Diseases,' which also outlined a treatment for me which I followed to the best of my ability. I can truly say that I felt like a new woman. My weakness, headache, and pain in my back and side, and many other bad symptoms, were all cured. I am now a fine boy, now two months old, and has never been sick any. I cannot say enough for Dr. R. V. Pierce's medicine. I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to my friends, and I think they will be benefited by taking his medicine." Letters to Dr. Pierce are most carefully screened, and never published without permission, and the truest, professional advice given by return of mail.

Women would understand their own mental and physical natures better; they would make better wives and mothers; they would be every way healthier, happier and more enjoyable. Reading and studying Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated book, 'The People's Common Sense Medical Advice,' is a most complete family medical library in one magnificent volume. More than half a million copies have been sold, and many more are being sold. It will be sent to any woman on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps, to pay the cost of customs and mailing, or if a heavier handsomely cloth-bound book is preferred, send 50 stamps.

When in their examination, assisting in their deliberation, and in their plan of operation. He brought with him and showed how he wanted to handle the matter. He was the most conspicuous person in the committee room until the afternoon of the last day of the enquiry. Then he sent in a note saying that he wanted to be called a witness. It is evident that he was waiting an hour and he did not come, though he was somewhere in the building. The committee adjourned and met to hear him in the evening. He had a consultation with Chairman Belcourt and Mr. Russell, and they reappeared at night with a message from him that he was suddenly called to New York and would be back on Friday. It has already appeared in the paper that the committee would finish its work and report before Friday. Dr. Devlin did not go to New York, but went straight to Montreal. After the committee reported he had written to the chairman stating that he was sorry that he was not heard. All of which throws some light upon Dr. Devlin's character and upon the fine judicial manner in which the majority of the committee carried on the investigation.

Mr. Sifton cast his vote in favor of the whitewashing report. He has been away a long time, and this is his first vote since his special contract. He probably has his own opinion of the performance and of Dr. Borden. Mr. Sifton also defied opposition members to bring charges against him. He and Mr. Sutherland, the acting minister, have been making a challenge to the committee. They were accepted and the charges were made. Mr. Sifton called on his party to vote down the enquiry. He can now show Dr. Borden how much wiser the Sifton programme was in the party and in the courts or the committee. It says the government the trouble of persuading members to vote approval after the charges have been established on oath. It prevents such an unfortunate break in the party as occurred last night. Mr. Sifton's position is really more discreditable than that of Dr. Borden. But the position of Dr. Borden is more awkward and inconvenient. Dr. Borden will have to go, and go soon, but Mr. Sifton will remain until the rest of them go out together. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, July 7.—There is a mystery about Mr. Blair's lubricating oil contract which has been the subject of several other members have been struggling to clear up. It is more a mystery since Mr. Blair spoke than it was before, for his speech can in no way be reconciled with the papers brought down by the department. Mr. Blair claims that he has reduced the cost of lubrication by 10 per cent, and lately by 15 per cent, taking into consideration the additional car and engine mileage. His accountants do not give any such interest. Mr. Blair compares the mileage set down in the railway report with that in previous years, and then make the comparison of the total cost of the lubricating oil. He has not saved anything to the country.

The Galena Oil Company is now understood to be the lubricating oil branch of the Standard Oil Company. Since the Standard Oil Company has gathered in most of the Canadian oil, there is less competition and higher prices in burning oil than formerly. But at the time the contract was made the competition was real and the Galena Company was one of eight which tendered to supply the oil. The call for tenders was made by the late government in May, 1896, and the contract for each class of oil, some 12 classes in all, was given in every case to the lowest tenderer, provided the tender was approved by Fred Ruttan, the analyst of McGill College, who is regarded as the best Canadian authority on these matters. The contracts were awarded by the department shortly after the resignation of the late government, in strict accord with business principles. There was apparently no ministerial action, as there was no interference with the acceptance of the lowest tender on satisfactory analysis, so that the contract was a matter of routine.

The interference came later. Mr. Blair cancelled all these contracts and gave the contract for each class of oil to the Galena Company, whose tender was in no case with one doubtful exception the lowest, and was in some instances more than double the lowest tender for the same class of goods. Speaking generally, the analyst at McGill gave an unfavorable report of the Galena oil in comparison with the others, while the price was higher. After the contract was cancelled there was no further call for tenders, and no competition of any kind. Mr. Blair by private arrangement gave the contract to the Galena Oil Company at its own prices. This was in September, 1896. Mr. Lichteschen of Pennsylvania, the agent for that company, had in August appeared in Queens county, where Mr. Blair was campaigning on a by-election, in which the Pennsylvanian took an uncommon interest for a stranger.

The following table gives the prices paid by Mr. Blair and those of the contract which he cancelled:

Table with 3 columns: Oil Type, Galena Contract, Cancelled Contract. Rows include Cylinder oil, Engine oil (summer/winter), Car oil (summer/winter), Coal oil (summer/winter), Signal and lamp oil, Petroleum, Spindle oil, and Dynamo oil.

Now Professor Ruttan's own analysis distinctly pronounced the Galena Oil company's oils except in one case decidedly inferior and wanting in viscosity.

Yesterday Senator Ferguson took up this story and went on with an analysis of the results of the Galena oil contract on the cost of lubricating as shown by the papers brought down by the house by the minister himself. He stated that the contract for cylinder oil was taken from the Imperial Oil company, which had it at 30 cents, and was given to the Galena Oil company at 68 cents. The summer engine oil contract at 20 cents was taken from the Galena company at 39 cents. The winter engine oil contract was taken from the Eastern Oil company at 21-2 cents and from the Imperial Oil company at 20 cents for the summer use and given to the Galena company at 39 cents. The car oil contract was taken from the Imperial company, which agreed to supply it for 81-2 in summer and 91-2 in winter, and was given to the Galena company at 27 cents all the year round, thus adding 100 per cent to the price. In each case the analyst had found objections to the Galena Oil company's sample, but the Galena oil was purchased by Mr. Blair at 45 cents for the summer and 40 cents for the winter use. The contract to supply them for summer and winter use at 21-4 and 22-1 respectively.

So far this is a most extraordinary transaction and one which requires explanation. What explanation does Mr. Blair offer? He says that it does not matter much about the price per gallon, because he has a special contract with the Galena company for each thousand miles of use. To contractor, it is explained, says that much oil is wasted on the trains, and that by instructing the conductors and other train hands he can make up the loss occasioned by the higher prices and save 10 per cent in addition. Now it seems obvious that if the railway employees can get along with less Galena oil by not wasting it they could be instructed to make the same saving in other oils. It would occur to anyone that some firm which quoted a lower price might also be willing to guarantee a reduction by reducing the quantity. This supposition would be correct for there is in the possession of the department, and was brought down last year, an offer from another tenderer who proposed the same methods as the Galena Oil company in the way of guaranteeing a low expense for oil. It goes without saying that after tenders have been called for and contracts made on the basis of the lowest tender those contracts should not have been cancelled except for good reasons. Certainly they should have been cancelled in favor of a company whose tender had been the highest and whose samples had been reported unfavorably upon. And if new scheme for contracting at a guaranteed price per gallon was adopted, Mr. Blair should ask for competition on this basis. Instead of doing that he made a private contract without competition with the higher tenderer on a new basis, and on special terms which excluded any other tenderer who had been made with one of the lower tenderers. Suspicious elements in the case are the secrecy, the refusal to allow other firms to tender on the same terms, the selection of the highest tenderer under the old system and the one least favored by the analysis, with the extraordinary interest which the agent of the favored company took in Mr. Blair's Queen's county election. Senator Ferguson dwelt on these matters and then passed on to consider Mr. Blair's claim as to the results.

Supposing it were true that Mr. Blair under this new arrangement had reduced the cost of lubricating by 15 per cent or 10 per cent, the defence would still be bad unless he could show that no other concern among those excluded from competition would have given him still better terms. But it does not appear, according to Senator Ferguson, that the cost of lubrication has decreased either 15 per cent or 10 per cent, or any per cent on the contrary, it is higher than it was before.

The mileage of cars and engines is given in the annual report. The cost of lubricating is given in the returns brought down. Mr. Ferguson showed that for the three years after the change the average cost per thousand miles was 12 per cent more than the cost during the year before the change. He worked this out year by

year, and showed that until last year there had been a steady increase. Here is the statement of the amount paid each year for lubricating purposes. The figures are for years ending on October:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. Rows for 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900.



Ask the girl who has tested it. Ask any one who has used Surprise Soap if it is not a pure hard soap; the most satisfactory soap and most economical. Those who try Surprise always continue to use it. SURPRISE is a pure hard soap.

It appears that the Galena Oil Co. alone had received during the fiscal year ending in June, 1897, 1898, and 1899, the sum of \$99,426, as shown by returns brought down in the senate.

Now Mr. Blair claims that he has always kept back a sufficient sum in making payments to cover the guarantee. The government was asked a few days ago to give the amounts which had been deducted from the totals which would fall due to the Galena Company under their schedule contract. In answer to this question the department stated that on the 8th of May, 1899, there had been a deduction of \$23,067.13. Now, the contract was made for a year and a half, and the final deductions, according to the terms of the contract, as brought down in the house, were to have been made at the end of every year, yet two years and six months were allowed to pass without the deduction. The auditor general's report shows that a deduction of \$23,000 was made in the last fiscal year. This rebate covered the period of two years before December, 1898. This was the first and only deduction made, and apparently none has been made since. At least there was no mention of any in the statement last brought down.

Now Mr. Blair made a speech the other day in which he professed to prove that he had cut down by some \$10,000 the annual cost of lubrication. An examination of his speech, even as revised for his organ, goes to show that he arrives at this result by taking the whole amount payable in the fiscal year on the face of the contract and deducting from that sum the \$23,000 rebate under the guarantee. This might be fair enough if it was fairly done, and the deduction had been all made on one year's business. But the minister seems to have taken the amounts payable for one year, and subtracted the rebates of two years. It is certainly a fact that the \$23,000 deducted covered two years, of which only five months belonged to the fiscal year under consideration. On the basis of 1897 and 1898 the abatement under the guarantee would be \$11,500 for 1899, so that Mr. Blair seems to be claiming a saving of \$10,000. It is only by juggling with figures that Mr. Blair can be adopted by his private contract. When he takes all the rebates into one year he leaves the two previous years with still larger increases. If a correct rebate under the guarantee had been made with its own outlay, and credited each year with its own rebates, it will be seen that Senator Ferguson is right, and that the railway is now more expensively lubricated than it was under the competitive system. S. D. S.

IN MEMORY OF CRONJE.

A lady residing in Charlottetown has received, enclosed in a letter, a silver leaf, dated Bloemfontein, June 2nd. On the leaf is an inscription neatly executed. Enclosed also is a memorial card on which is the following epitaph:

In remembrance of CRONJE, Who succumbed to an attack of "Bobs" on Maljuba Day, Feb. 27th, 1900. "Not 'tken but gone before"—To St. Helena. 'Tho' lost away from a world of strife, He leaves a "Steyn" behind him. No more will Cronje roam the veldt, In exile he doth yearn. For justice unto him dealt, As many more will learn.

Lots of people seem to think it necessary to tell how little they went to school. "I notice after you left the house this morning you were all again. Don't you know that's unlucky." "Well, it would have been a good deal unluckier if I hadn't gone back. My wife called me."

PARL House De Death The Premier a ly Voice of the Min Closing up the Grand Trunk Corpe-A Ru of the House

OTTAWA, July 7.—The federal government claim for pay by the province, cleared this racial benefit quantity took repay the provincial government. Burton to an. Foster said it opened up a lions had been erminents to be for the ad. Hon. Mr. I. Scotia govern claim, but he refused to en to arbitrati ways now l government. been referred govment. Mr. Foster granted in r Regina and for a cash granted, of it was depre in premi granted. The solici bill to regul rates of fire that it wou stion. The solici concurrence ments in the ment thro the ap salary of it be. Hon. Mr. speech agat ate and a clal rights. The wens province, if tributed, but ure had refer trics and deal with patrio stir supporters. peal to the spiri. Messrs. J. Bertin and the former sioned man Mr. Bor Beaurnold intimidated the cons posed the of the French against his tended to money and ewen. Mr. Mon ville said one for pr rights of the gan by at cause r. It ends w felt it his cases. F never in from Que province. Mr. Dav tional asp rassa adw pain, and and Wolfe Mr. Fos of a legal the session discussed to the ser mier that vote on This did rick. He campraign feeling in one after the gover ment was of the Fr was of which w ernment w produced. seat of the lished a member, war and were bou extermin French with this to make purpose Sir WI never in fence on friends o with the his race Spectator to the cons have this know wh settle w ce in 3. legisla tyranny. After and Moo the mo: on to 22. The he evening on publi