

EX-GOV. FLOWER HARD ON BRYAN.

Gives Notice That Democratic Party
Has Not Surrendered to Popu-
lism and Anarchy.

Calls Bryan an Ambitious and Unsafe
Man, a Demagogue and Word
Juggler.

Vigorously Denounces the Chicago
Convention and Free Silver
Candidates.

Indianapolis, Sept. 8.—Following is
the speech delivered by ex-Governor
Flower, the temporary chairman of the
national convention of Gold Democrats:

This gathering is notice to the world
that the Democratic party has not yet
surrendered to Populism and anarchy.
The true principles of Democracy, ex-
pounded by Jefferson and exemplified
through a century of national history
are not dead because those principles
have been repudiated by the convention
calling itself Democratic, but controlled
by undemocratic influences. These are
true Democrats who remain true to the
principles of their party and who refuse
to be bound by party declarations which
betray party faith and threaten both
party and country with disaster.

By our presence here we emphasize
the genuine character of our Democra-
cy and demonstrate the patriotic nature
of our partisanship. There have been
numerous instances in political history
where in the name of the party loyalty,
men have justified their non-support of
party platforms or candidates and in too
many cases has the movement failed be-
cause when found to be nothing higher
than a desire to avenge disappointed
ambition or to overthrow a political or-
ganization. No such sordid motive can
be charged against this gathering. No
man here sought honors from those
who framed the Chicago platform. Every
Democrat here has only political
honor to expect in the event of the
success of the Chicago ticket. No
Democrat here honors by being made
candidate of this convention can look
forward with any reasonable hope to an
election. None of us who help to nomi-
nate him can expect to be participants
in any distribution of political favors.

We are here because we love the Democra-
tic party and because we love our
country. That is the inspiration which
has drawn us together and encourages
our action. That is the fact which en-
dorses our sincerity and makes our
cause strong with the people. For my-
self, I can say that for over half a cen-
tury I have been undiminished in my
support of Democratic principles, and I do
not propose to give them up now, even
if I have to buy my party platform and
the ticket in order to maintain those
principles. I have lived and worked for
my party in a town and country where
Democrats were so few that it was only
by accident that we have elected even a
constable once or twice in a decade. The
chief complaint which my political critics
have made against my acts and public
life have been that I have been too
much of a Democratic partisan. Part
devoted to the interests of my party.
But in no test of partisanship have I
been a better friend of the Democratic
party than I feel I am to-day in joining
with those who would save the party
from the abyss toward which it has
thrown itself.

"Dear to me in the Democracy upon
whose principles I have been reared,
and for whose success I have labored in
season and out, I do not mean to say
the teachings of those great Democrats,
Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden, who, if
alive to-day, would stand with us for
party and public honor. And because I
have my party and my country, I do not
here to do what I can to shield them
from dangerous attack.

"The danger of the Chicago platform
does not alone or chiefly lie in its
denunciation for a financial policy
which would be ruinous. The danger lies
in the revolutionary influence which
controlled the Chicago convention and an-
imated its platform. Men may justly
differ as to the best scheme of national
finance and may debate the differences
without recrimination or without
questioning the honesty of motives. But
when men, led on by ambitious politi-
cians, their minds fired, not by the ex-
ample of American patriots, but by that
of radicals of the French revolution,
overturn party precedents and pack a
convention to secure an effective major-
ity, then by aid of that majority raise
aloft the incendiary banner of the peo-
ple against the rich, attack the integrity
of the supreme court, threaten the sub-
version of national institutions and the
direct perversion of constitutional guar-
antees, incite disrespect of law and au-
thority, suggest and in substance recom-
mend the repudiation of national and
private debts, and reject by intended
implication the fundamental principle of
Democracy that government governs
best which governs least—then it is
time not only for Democrats to forsake
that motley and un-American gathering,
to reject that un-American and un-
American enunciation of doctrines, and
to join, in such manner as may seem
best, with all patriots who cherish their
country's honor and wish to protect the
welfare of its people.

"I mistake the moral sense of the
American people if the action of the
Populists at Chicago, reinforced and em-
phasized by the action of the Populists
at St. Louis has not rekindled the spirit
of American patriotism and awakened
the American conscience to the national
dangers which lurk in the forces and
influences behind Bryan and Sewall or
Bryan and Watson. The real issue in
this campaign is an issue of patriotism.
In many a presidential election has the
fight waged fiercely between the advo-
cates of different political doctrines,
and the ruin of the country freely pre-
dicted if either set of doctrines were
established as the policy of the govern-
ment—such predictions being merely the
extreme expression of party politics; but
in this election around which the battle
institutions and the sacredness of our
national honor; and when men have stir-
red that deep well of sentiment, ordinary
party differences disappear, the moral
issue predominates, and all good citizens

stand shoulder to shoulder against those
who would destroy the American name
and undermine the walls of her present
structure.

"Mr. Bryan reiterates, in about every
second speech, that he stands squarely
upon the Chicago platform and supports
everyone of its planks. He has not yet
announced his acceptance of all the
planks of the Populist platform, but in-
asmuch as he has been identified with
Populism quite as much as with Democ-
racy, it is but fair to assume that he
stands upon both platforms. Not quite
so radical in his views, perhaps, as Alt-
geld or Tillman, not quite so frank as
Tom Watson, he is nevertheless a rep-
resentative of the revolutionary forces
behind him—forces ambitious, un-
steady and unsafe. There is nothing in
his career or in his present utterances
to encourage the hope that if elected
he would rise above his surroundings and
stay the hand which threatens to de-
stroy and pervert. An untied man, a
demagogue, a word-juggler, he will per-
haps represent the restless mob from
which he rose, and with characteristic
recklessness, does not hesitate to appeal
to base human passions, in order to at-
tract votes.

"That, in this incendiary role, stand-
ing, as he professes to stand, on prin-
ciples as un-Democratic as those of Herr
Most, he should deserve, by any concep-
tion of party regularity, the support of
Democrats, is past comprehension,
and explainable only by the ignorance
of the man and his platform or disloy-
alty to genuine party faith. No sound
conception of party regularity can justify
encouragement to social disorder. Not
even the honest believer in a silver stan-
dard or the most enthusiastic bi-metal-
list can, if he be a patriotic citizen, con-
scientiously support the forces of political
anarchy. Even the advocate of
free silver coinage by Bryan and his
adherents is only a cloak for the
spirit of revolution behind. Every true
bi-metalist must blush to have his cause
dependent for success upon those who
would reorganize the supreme court
when its decisions do not please a party
convention, who would repudiate the na-
tional debt if free silver coinage did not
accomplish bi-metalism, who would at-
tempt to destroy the sanctity of private
contracts, who would have the govern-
ment take and operate the country's rail-
ways and telegraph, who would restrain
the strong arm of the law in the sup-
pression of disorder.

"Even if I believe that the free coinage
of silver by the United States, inde-
pendently and alone, would, per-
haps, under conditions, restore bi-metalism,
I could not bring myself to entrust so
delicate and important an undertaking
to men of Bryan's inexperience and as-
sociations, and I would suffer forever
the alleged evils of a gold standard, but
I would have a party to contempt for law,
to an attack on our highest court and
to a subversion of our form of govern-
ment by loading it down with govern-
mental functions. Before such a spec-
tacle, how would the statesman, the
son of Jackson and Tilden shudder, and
shrink.

"While, as I have said, Mr. Bryan
boldly professes to stand on every one
of the strange planks of the Chicago
platform, he adroitly attempts to make
Democrats believe that the revolution-
ary spirit which pervades most of that
document by confining the larger
part of his public utterances to what
he calls bi-metalism; and he evidently
hopes by magnifying the importance of
this financial issue and by distorting his
phrases so that it will appear to be the
movement of the masses against the
classes, to make Democrats forget their
dislike of the plainly un-Democratic
features of the platform, and, per-
haps, to make them forget that the
issue is involved, and this should not
justify a breaking of party ties. But
that kind of tactics should deceive no
one. We believe that Mr. Bryan's ar-
guments for free silver are false, and
demagogic, but we oppose his candi-
dacy not chiefly because he favors free
coinage, but because his advocacy of
that policy is but a feature of his sup-
port of a set of doctrines which have
been proven to be false and which are
the very enemies of Democracy, and the support
of it demonstrates the unfitness of Bryan
and his associates for positions of public
trust.

"Let not this fact escape Democrats
of sincere faith. Every appeal in the name
of Democracy to support the Bryan
ticket is an appeal to support the govern-
mental ownership of railroads and
telegraphs, to attack the independence
of the federal judiciary, to abolish the
credit system as a test of fitness for
office, to refuse to uphold the national
credit by an issue of bonds when nec-
essary, to scale down the public debt by
repudiation. To incite not only the
example of American patriots, but by that
of radicals of the French revolution,
overturn party precedents and pack a
convention to secure an effective major-
ity, then by aid of that majority raise
aloft the incendiary banner of the peo-
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to reject that un-American and un-
American enunciation of doctrines, and
to join, in such manner as may seem
best, with all patriots who cherish their
country's honor and wish to protect the
welfare of its people.

"The revolutionary spirit, which
forced Bryan's nomination is manifest
in his speeches now being delivered
throughout the country. His conspicu-
ous failure at Madison Square Garden
to stir up debate against free silver
argument has induced him to abandon
the weapons of the logician and states-
man, and to employ the arts of the or-
ator. From the rear ends of cars he
has been throwing out social and politi-
cal firebrands among the people. He ap-
peals to the base instincts of the igno-
rant or the misery of the distressed. He
strives to array class against class,
to incite employes against employers,
to stir up debtors against creditors,
to make this a contest of the poor against
the rich. May God prevent this incen-
diary work. In this broad land it has
been our proud boast that the avenues
of success have been open to all men
rich to-day were the poor of yesterday.
No families of inherited wealth domi-
nate our politics or our society. Before
the law all men are equal. The same
opportunities do not come to all men;
some succeed, some fail, but no barrier
to success or position is created by law.
Industrial conditions may be affected by
unwise laws, and when this is demon-
strated we attempt to change them
through the opportunity which every
man has to register his vote at the
polls.

"But though some men succeed and

many fail, this is the lot of life, and no
candidate for the presidency has over-
dared before to use this fact to arouse
men against men and to kindle the fires
of social discord and disorder. Pre-
sented demand for commodities, closing
mills, lack of employment, poverty and
distress.

"Against the progress of this certain
series of events no man of mature sense
can stand. No kind of relief is efficacious
except the conviction of the people that
the money which measures the exchange-
able value of their commodities and ser-
vices, and underlies the structure of
their system of credit, is sound and
stable and will remain so.

"One characteristic of the political
remedies administered and recommended
by quick political doctors, is that
they are alleged to cure all diseases. To
every man in distress in any part of the
country the denunciation of silver is
pointed out as the cause of his misery,
and the remonetization of silver as his
remedy. By reason of perfectly simple
causes the prices of wheat and corn and
other agricultural products have declin-
ed; but this decline is attributed to
those political quacks to the denunciation
of silver, and the farmer, along with
every man who finds it hard to
make both ends meet, is told that by
remonetizing silver wheat will go to a
dollar a bushel and other farm products
will rise proportionately. If this were
true, rising prices would affect the com-
modities which a farmer buys, the inter-
est he pays on his debts, the freight
rates which determine the cost of get-
ting his products to market, and he would
be relatively no better off than before.

"To expect the farmer to expect so
great a delusion is to presume upon his
intelligence. Ask the farmers of my
State why they are giving up the produc-
tion of a demotion and they will tell
you that it is because of the depreciation
of silver. They will point to these
great western prairies and tell
you they cannot compete with these in
the growth of staple cereals, and they
only to be presented to the attention of
the most important farmers who are
more profitable and less competi-
tive. The same tendency is the case
throughout the agricultural world. Not
only have thousands of acres of western
lands in America been thrown open to
cultivation without success, but in
Russia, India and the Argentine Repub-
lic railroads and enterprises have
brought large additions of acreage under
cultivation and poured millions of addi-
tional bushels upon the markets of the
world, whose prices have fallen to the
cost of boots and shoes of hats and
coats and other clothing which has fol-
lowed excessive production in the manu-
facture of these articles, has been mani-
fest in excessive production of agricul-
tural products.

"It is the old familiar law of supply
and demand. In my State of New
York hay is selling at \$15 a ton; last
year it was \$10. Do our silver friends
attribute that to the denunciation of
silver? Our silver friends who wish to
be consistent. Silver dollars in the
pocket of the mine owners are of no
benefit to the western farmer. What
they want is prosperous conditions
which will put silver dollars in their
pockets, and for that reason they wish
to be taken out, will buy just as much
gold dollars.

"However much the prices of agricul-
tural products have declined, they have
not declined more rapidly than the ne-
cessities of the farmer buy, and so
rapidly as the freight rates which pro-
mote the market for his product. The
report of the National Board of Trade
shows that the average charge for car-
rying a ton of freight one mile on 13
of the most important railroads of the
United States has fallen from 3.08 in
1865 to 1.81 cents in 1870, and to .76
cent in 1893. You will thus see that in
1865 it cost \$7.50 to transport one ton 1000
miles, and only \$7.50 in 1893. In 1872,
according to the government reports,
the price of transporting one bushel of
wheat from Chicago to New York by
lake and canal was 24.47-100 cents; by
lake and rail, 28 cents, and by all rail
32.47-100 cents. In 1893 by lake and canal,
14.1-100 cents; by lake and rail, 16.9-100
cents, and by all rail 12.17-100 cents. No
such proportionate reduction has been
seen in the price of wheat or corn. The
average price of wheat in 1870 was 80
cents per bushel in gold. To-day it is
56 cents a bushel since 1870 scarcely
half as great as the reduction of
freight rates—Mr. Bryan's assertion
to the contrary notwithstanding.

"The Atlantic cable has produced the
same result as regards the rate of in-
terest on the opening of new lands,
the extension of the transportation
facilities and excessive production have
produced in the price of wheat and
corn. It taps the money supply of the
world and brings it to our service. The
Atlantic cable and the Santa Fe and
the Burlington & Quincy, the Pennsylv-
ania were all bonded 25 years ago,
bearing from 7 to 10 per cent. interest
per annum. Who paid the interest?
The farmer when he paid his freight,
the rate of interest to-day, with these
bonds placed in London and Europe, is
on an average of 4 per cent. per an-
num, so that the man who had gold to
loan in this country or in Europe in
1873 could get nearly double the rate of
interest per annum that he can get to-
day.

"Is not the value of the gold dollar
regulated by the price you get per an-
num for it? If that is the case, then
the price of the gold dollar is not 200
cents as our silver friends claim, but
has reduced by one-half, because it will
only bring to the owner about one-half
of what it did twenty-five years ago.
There is a natural reason for this reduc-
tion in the price of gold. Why, last
year the world produced over \$200,000,000
of gold, nearly one-fourth of which
was produced in the United States, and
the production is steadily increasing year
by year. Now, this \$200,000,000 amount
is to \$27,000,000 of gold and silver all the
gold and silver produced in the world
in 1873.

"The rate of interest in every country
where they have a solid and fixed stan-
dard is nearly half of the rate prevailing
in any silver country. A good illustration
is found in the adjoining states of British
Guiana and Venezuela. In British
Guiana, where the standard is gold, the
rate of interest is from 4 to 6 per cent.
per annum; while in Venezuela, a silver
country, the rate is from 10 to 12 per
cent., and this will follow in every silver
country. The reason is plain: When
you loan money under a fixed standard,
and agree to pay under the same stan-
dard, the lender can afford to loan his
money at a cheaper rate than when he
loans it in a currency that may depre-
ciate before the return of his money.

"A silver standard would work particu-
lar injury to the wage earners. The
rich and well-to-do can usually take care

of themselves, but the men who have a
vital interest in every day's wages,
whose families depend upon those wages
for their bread and meat, are the per-
sons first to feel the injury and the last
to feel any possible benefit from an in-
flation of the currency.

"So long as steady work is assured
the laborer is much better off under the
condition of falling prices such as we
have had for many years, as the cost
of production of commodities has been
decreased by new inventions and im-
proved methods of manufacture, for the
necessities of life and even its luxuries
have become cheaper, while by reason of
various influences wages have risen. In
1870 the average wages paid to labor
was \$302 per year. In 1890 these fig-
ures had increased to \$433, while dur-
ing the same period the prices of com-
modities had fallen, the silverites tell
us, from 25 to 40 per cent. Under the
operation of a gold standard, therefore,
no matter what its injuries may have
been to other classes of citizens, the
laborer is at least 75 per cent. better
off than he was in 1870.

"Does he wish to reverse this condi-
tion and face lower wages and higher
cost of living? I think these facts have
only to be presented to the attention of
the workmen to convince them that
any grievances which they may be per-
suaded they have cannot be cured by
the humbug remedies prescribed by Dr.
Bryan.

"There are some classes of employes
who would be especially affected by a
silver standard. I refer particularly to
the 800,000 men who get their wages
from steamships and railroads. Most of
the money invested in these enterprises
is represented in bonds, whose principal
and interest are payable in gold. The
annual payments required by these obli-
gations of indebtedness are hundreds
of millions of dollars. If gold goes to
premium and the holders of these bonds
insist that their terms shall be fulfilled,
and the interest be payable in gold, it
means that the railroads have got to
raise that amount of gold or the mort-
gages will be foreclosed and the prop-
erty sold. Every railroad employee
knows what that means—a cutting down
of expenses, disorganization, uncertain
employment. If the companies have to
pay 100 cents premium on gold to satisfy
their interest demands, it means double
their fixed charges and this, in the case
of nine railroads out of ten, means
bankruptcy. They cannot increase their
rate of fare, for the legislatures will not
permit it. They cannot exact payments
of fare in gold, therefore, they must
repudiate their obligations and cut down
wages; they certainly cannot increase
wages.

"Which ever horn of the dilemma they
choose, therefore—repudiation of obliga-
tion, or a reduction of wages—the em-
ploye is a loser. For even were there
no reduction of wages, under the free
coinage of 50-cent dollars, he ought to
receive twice as much wages as he did
before in order to put him on an equality
with previous conditions. The purchas-
ing power of his wages, if the rate re-
mained the same, would be cut down one
half.

"Against such threatened calamities
we have met as Democrats, as patriots,
to protest. Our purpose is not so serious
to permit differences on minor matters,
or personal jealousies to divide our
councils or weaken our influence. We
have come here as Democrats, to exert
such influence as we may have among
Democrats, for the good of our country
and the preservation of our party orga-
nization for other periods of usefulness.
Renouncing as un-Democratic the work
of the party organization at Chicago,
we have met here to discuss the
policy of the party organization at Chicago,
and to stand by the party organization at
Chicago, and to stand by the party organi-
zation for other periods of usefulness.

"We stand for all that should inspire
good citizenship, for honest respect, re-
spect for law and order, respect for
authority, the preservation of the na-
tional credit, the just payment of debts,
the dignity and welfare of labor, the
prosperity and fair name of America,
inward with the American flag as our
banner and the words 'National Democra-
tics' inscribed on its folds. We know
no sectional issue or interest. We stand
behind the broad shield of patriotism.
By that sign we shall conquer."

"Great applause marked the conclusion
of the speech, and after the appointment
of the usual committees, the convention
took a recess.

"In a recent letter to the manu-
facturers Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor
of the Spectator, Rushford, N. Y., says:
"It may be a pleasure to you to know
the high esteem in which Chamberlain's
medicines are held by the people of
your own state, where they must be
best known. An aunt of mine, who re-
sides at Dexter, Iowa, was about to
visit me a few years since, and before
leaving home wrote me, asking if they
were sold here, stating that if they
were not she would bring a quantity
with her, as she did not like to be with-
out them." The medicines referred to
are Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, fa-
mous for its cures of cold and croup;
Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheuma-
tism, lame back, pains in the side and
chest, and Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera
and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel com-
plaints. These medicines have been in
constant use in Iowa for almost a quar-
ter of a century. The people have
learned that they are articles of great
worth and merit, and unequalled by any
other. They are for sale here by all
druggists, Langley & Henderson Bros.,
wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancou-
ver.

"When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

"The rich and well-to-do can usually take care

Shorey's Clothing is always Satisfactory.

Every garment is warranted to give satisfaction and has a little
guarantee card in the pocket.

Their materials are all good and every seam is sewn with the best
linen thread. Shorey's Clothing is cut on such a variety of patterns
that any figure can be perfectly fitted. All Shorey's Bicycle Suits
and Spring and Fall Overcoats are Waterproofed by the Rigby Process
and no extra charge for it.

All dealers sell Shorey's Clothing now because their customers
insist on having it.

AN EGYPTIAN SCHEME.

According to a recent article in the
New York Herald, "The Egyptian gov-
ernment will shortly proceed to exe-
cute the Rialcan canal on plans propo-
sed by Mr. Cope Whitehouse, of New
city. The Rialcan canal is to be 10
miles long and with a tract 250 square miles
of land a few miles southeast of Cairo
and 120 feet below the level of the Nile.
By draining the surplus flood waters of
the Nile into this tract it is estimated
that crops worth \$70,000,000 can be
raised on what is now a desert, and
that better control will be given to
Nile floods with favorable effects on the
sanitary conditions of the Lower Nile.
Mr. Whitehouse discovered this tract
while traveling in Egypt, and having
been told that the tract had been planned
before the Egyptian gov-
ernment since 1891. It is estimated that
the canal will cost \$3,000,000.

Feed the Nerves.
Upon pure, rich blood you need not
fear nervous prostration. Nerves are
weak when they are improperly and in-
sufficiently nourished. Pure blood is
the proper food, and pure blood comes
from taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which
is thus the greatest and best nerve tonic.
It also builds up the whole sys-
tem.

HOOD'S PILLS are the favorite fam-
ily cathartic, easy to take, easy to op-
erate.

—Mrs. Carlo Bossi has invited all the
members of the Pioneer Society to join
in the ceremony of unveiling the monu-
ment to the memory of her late hus-
band. The invitation was accepted and
the officers and members will meet at
the hall on Broad street at 2:30 to-
morrow afternoon. They will march to
Ross Bay cemetery where the officers
will unveil the monument and deliver
appropriate addresses.

CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles
connected with a bilious state of the system, such
as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after
eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most
remarkable success has been shown in curing

HEAD

ACHE

is the name of so many lives that here is where
we make our great boast. Our pills cure it
while others do not.

CARTER'S MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

WHITE STAR
BAKING POWDER
PURE & WHOLESOME

...ALL GOES...

"Merry as a
Marriage Bell"

IN HOMES WHERE

White Star

Baking Powder

IS USED.

For the "Blue Devils" of indigestion
cannot resist the pure and wholesome
baking which so uniformly results from
the use of this matchless powder.

WHITE STAR
BAKING POWDER
HAS THE
LARGEST
DEMAND
IN CANADA

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria.

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CIVIL SERVICE

The Matter of T

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Some Recent Dis

ed to by

Oppo

Ottawa, Aug. 28.—

Sir Charles Hibbert

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Mr. Davin introd

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Mr. Davies—The

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Mr. Davin—I do n