

HISSED OFF THE STAGE.

A Dramatic Discourse by Dr. Talmage Upon the Basis That Every One Plays a Part.

He Gives the Subject of Intemperance Due Attention and States a Few Plain Truths.

Henry Ward Beecher Preaches to Young Men Upon the Power of Example.

The Life of Horace B. Claffin Used to Illustrate the Theme of His Sermon.

Dr. Talmage's Sermon. Special to the Globe.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Dr. Talmage preached this morning in the Brooklyn tabernacle on the subject: Hissed Off the Stage. Before the sermon he expounded the twenty-fifth chapter of Acts, concerning Paul's appeal unto Cæsar. The text reads: "Paul answered and said, 'I stand here in appeal unto Cæsar.' And he said, 'I have done nothing against the law, nor against the empire, for which I might be called in question. Forasmuch as I know that I have done nothing against the law, I will abide, for I have nothing to say. For I have done nothing against the law, nor against the empire, for which I might be called in question. Forasmuch as I know that I have done nothing against the law, I will abide, for I have nothing to say.'"

THE LIFE OF HORACE B. CLAFFIN USED TO ILLUSTRATE THE THEME OF HIS SERMON. Dr. Talmage's sermon was a powerful and moving one, dealing with the theme of intemperance. He used the life of Horace B. Claffin as an example of a man who had been ruined by the habit. Claffin was a young man of promise, who had been successful in business and in his studies. But he had a weakness for the bottle, and he allowed it to control him. He became a drunkard, and his health and fortune were ruined. He died a pauper, and his family was left in poverty. Dr. Talmage's sermon was a warning to all men to beware of the power of the bottle, and to strive for a life of sobriety and virtue.

BEHIND THE CURTAIN. MEN shall clap their hands at him, shall lift him up, shall place him on the stage of this world to take some part. McLaughlin, the actor recently buried, was no more certainly appointed on any occasion to appear as Spartacus, or Edwin Booth as Hamlet, or as Charlotte Cushman as Meg Merrilies, or John Kemble as Macbeth, or Cooke as Richard III., or Keen as Othello, than you or I are expected to take some special and particular part in the great drama of humanity and human life. The drama of hardship and suffering and discipline these artists went year after year that they might be perfected in their parts, you have often read. But we, put on the stage of this life to represent charity and faith and humility and kindness, what little preparation we have made, although we have three galleries of spectators, earth and heaven and hell. Have we not been more attentive to the part taken by others than to the part taken by ourselves, and while we needed to be looking at the strong, the noble, the noble, our own duty, we have been criticizing the other performers and saying "that was too high" or "too low" or "too demonstrative," while we were making ourselves

A DEAD FAILURE and preparing to be ignominiously hissed off the stage? Each one is assigned a part, no matter how small, and he is to play it to the best of his ability. If he fails, it is his own fault. If he succeeds, it is his own merit. We must not be too hard on ourselves, and we must not be too hard on others. We must all do our best, and we must all be satisfied with it. For in the end, it is not the applause of the world that matters, but the approval of God. And God will reward us according to our works. So let us strive to be good, and let us strive to be true, and let us strive to be faithful. For these are the things that will bring us glory and honor in the end.

THE DRUNKEN BUTLER. but across the stage of human life strong drink snags kindly and queenly and princely manners staggering forward against the footlights of complacency, and then, staggered by the glare of the sun, they are hurled into the gutter of their disappearance, and human and diabolical voices join in hissing them off the stage. Many also make a failure in the drama of life through indolence. They are always making excuses, how they will get along with their laziness, how they will get along with their idleness, how they will get along with their sloth. They are always making excuses, how they will get along with their laziness, how they will get along with their idleness, how they will get along with their sloth. They are always making excuses, how they will get along with their laziness, how they will get along with their idleness, how they will get along with their sloth.

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hand when they put it up, to the words when they speak. Two young men in a store. In the morning the one goes to his post the last minute or one minute behind. The other is ten minutes before the time, and as his hat is not hung up, he is at the counter ready for duty. The one is ever and anon in the afternoon looking at his watch to see if it is not most time to shut up. The other stays half an hour after he might go and, when asked why, says he wanted to continue to develop itself.

LOOK OVER SOME ENTRIES he had made to be sure he was right, or to put up some goods that had been left out of place. The one is very punctilious about doing work not exactly belonging to him. The other is glad to help the other clerks in their work. The first will be a prolonged nothing, and he will be poorer at ten than at 20. The other will be a merchant prince. It is about fifty years ago that in a comparatively small apartment of the city a newly-married pair set up a home. The first of the bride was thirty, and the bridegroom was twenty. They were both given the love on the day of their espousals was the guide of that household. Days of sunshine were followed by days of shadow. Did you ever know a home that for fifty years had no vicissitudes? The young woman's husband's home started out with a parental benediction and good advice she will never forget. Her mother said to her the day before the marriage: "Now, my child, you are going away from me. Of course, as long as you have a father and a mother, you will feel that you can come to us at any time. But your home will be elsewhere. From long experience I find it is best to serve God. It is very bright with you now, my child, and you may think you can get along with your religion, but the days will come when

YOU WILL WANT GOD, and my advice is, establish a family altar, and if need be, conduct the worship yourself." The counsel was taken, and that young house to God. Years passed on and there were in that home hilarities, but they were good and healthful, and sorrows, but they were comforted. Marriages as bright as orange blossoms could make them, and burials, and a family lot of sorrows were given. But all the place is illuminated with stories of restoration and reunion. The children of the household that lived have grown up, and they are all Christians, the father and mother leading the way and the children following. And what does the story of the wardrobe and education and character and names? How hard she sometimes worked! When the head of the household was unfortunate in business she sewed until her fingers were numb and bleeding at the tips. Her husband would tell her the story of the hardships and suffering and discipline these artists went year after year that they might be perfected in their parts, you have often read. But we, put on the stage of this life to represent charity and faith and humility and kindness, what little preparation we have made, although we have three galleries of spectators, earth and heaven and hell. Have we not been more attentive to the part taken by others than to the part taken by ourselves, and while we needed to be looking at the strong, the noble, the noble, our own duty, we have been criticizing the other performers and saying "that was too high" or "too low" or "too demonstrative," while we were making ourselves

DO RIGHT EVERMORE. Not was he a man that would suffer injustice. He had a hand that could be extended to the oppressed, and he would not be otherwise put forth. When under an internal conviction, the government sent the black spiders out from the holes of the tariff and the custom house to prosecute him and make him pay, having already compelled another honest and honorable man to pay the same amount, he would not be troubled and loss and damage of a trial, they tried it on Mr. Claffin, and they got back their own teeth and their own claws, and that was all. He fought the government at an expense of more than \$50,000, and he was right, and he was not. He had compromised for a mere title, and his whole career was an effect of morality. I think he stands to the young men of this time as a witness that it is possible for a man to prosper and speak the truth, to do justice, to refrain from all unmeasured and illicit desire for riches; that patience, industry, sagacity, intelligence believed in and steadfastly followed, lead to prosperity. Ah! it is a gospel of the most precious kind, and it is one that should tell young men that it was possible for them to prosper better by integrity than without it, they would say to me, "What do you know about it? Cloistered in the pulpit you never have been out in the storm of the world, and you never know what other men in his day and generation in patient perseverance and prosperity and leaves behind him the witness, "I sought to reap every dollar cleanly and conscientiously, with sympathy and generosity, and I am glad that the young men will be apt to believe."

WORK OF BELIEF. A Plan Devised to Substantially Aid the Galveston Sufferers. Special to the Globe. GALVESTON, TEX., Nov. 22.—The past week has been a busy period for people of Galveston. Such moving about of families, and such a commotion of the elements, as was never before witnessed in Texas. The citizens' relief committee has worked incessantly. Seven hundred and ninety-seven applicants have been passed upon and \$46,000 applied, out of a total subscription of \$1,000,000. The committee is adjusting losses as fast as possible. Two hundred and ten thousand dollars have been paid by insurance companies, and the adjusters expect to pay \$500,000 additional next week. About one hundred fifty uninsured householders in the burnt district have taken steps toward organizing a building association, with a view of borrowing money with which to rebuild. Gen. John M. Claiborne is the father of the movement. His idea is to inaugurate the movement by the issue of \$1,000,000 of bonds, to be loaned solely on losses by fire and not negotiated or borrowed through any syndicate exacting a toll. Gen. Claiborne advocates the selection of a committee, to consist of five members, to ascertain the number of sufferers who are prepared to take money at 5 per cent, and give proper real estate security, the amount that each desires, the character of security offered, and all other information necessary upon which to base the issue of the bonds. This committee to also place the surties in such shape as to make the investment by capitalists absolutely safe. An agent is then to be sent to some money center for the purpose of making negotiations. The first work of the committee is the interest of those who lost by fire. It is believed the money can be obtained in New York and Boston. The statements made by the Hon. Thomas P. Ochiltree yesterday before the Philadelphia relief committee are the subject of much comment here. Citizens of Galveston feel that their affliction is bad enough without Tom Ochiltree making their distress appear greater than it is. Divide Ochiltree's figures by two and a correct estimate of the loss may be had.

FORCED A CONFESION. OIL CITY, PA., Nov. 22.—Information from Clarion gives the details of one of the most outrageous robberies on record. Last Friday night three masked men entered the house of James Lipe, in an out-of-the-way corner of Pot township, and demanded his money. To this he replied that there was none in the house. The villains then poured petroleum on him and set fire to it, finally succeeding in burning the house and the contents of \$75, which they secured and departed. Mr. Lipe is quite an old man and his burns and injuries are serious. The men are believed to belong to a desperate gang which has been operating extensively in the West. The police are making a search for these outlaws, and the organization of a vigilance committee is being seriously considered.

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the development of the twilight of civilization and the carrying of it on to refinement and to power. I do not undervalue moral instruction from the church, nor knowledge from the schools, nor the diffusion of knowledge by the great instruments of our age. Nevertheless, without industry, enterprise and thrift of money-making, the civilization of the world would crumble down and would wriggle in the dust ere long. Along the line of the production of wealth civilization has developed itself and will continue to develop itself.

REDUCING EXPENSES. Heads of Departments in Washington Out Down Their Clerical Forces to the Minimum. About Sixty Thousand Dollars a Year Wisely Curtailed in Two Offices of Importance. Record of the Fiscal Year, as Shown by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Commissioner Sparks Gives His Opinion Concerning Land and Settlers. Working with Small Forces. Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The reports of bureau officers, now being published, do not indicate that the clerical force of the government is to be much, if at all, reduced, and the extreme economists on the appropriations committee are not going to be gratified by a general invitation to cut and slash. Some of the treasury officers found their clerical forces much larger than they needed, and have made some reductions, but many of them are anxious to get more clerks. The register, Gen. Rosecrans, has already reduced his force by twenty-three persons, in whose salaries amounted to \$26,200 a year. The third auditor, Col. Williams of Indiana, has reduced his pay rolls \$27,000 a year, and expects to make the reductions \$40,000. The first comptroller wants three clerks, at an aggregate increase of expenditure of \$5,000. The comptroller says the business of this office is constantly increasing, and its duties are responsible and onerous, it being, as to the settlement of claims against the government, the most important part of last resort. For the proper performance of these duties, clerks of more than usual capacity and ability, and most of them with legal training, are required, as it is impossible for the comptroller to personally audit every bill, and to know the details of accounts revised by the officers. Many of their requirements are for their proper consideration. For example, the accounts for the unauthorized expenses of the courts of commissioners of Alabama claims were passed by this office, and the comptroller has now called to the attention of the comptroller by an attorney practicing before that court. The second comptroller does not ask for clerks in his annual report, but he makes the following remark to show that his office is not overworked: "By a comparison of these tables with the report of the second comptroller for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, it will be found that the grand total of accounts and claims settled in the fiscal year which closed on June 30, 1885, was \$7,150, and in the previous year, 37,780, being an increase of 33 per cent., while the increase of clerical force was only 13 per cent. This does not look like reduction, and suggests that in his estimates, which have not been made public, he may have understated the number of clerks. The same thing is true of the first auditor, whose report does not contain his estimates, but does contain a statement that in the last twenty-four years the clerical force had not quite doubled, while letters written have increased to more than double, and the amount involved in the accounts more than eight-fold. The fourth auditor says in his annual report, which is not accompanied by estimates: "Upon taking control I found the work was considerably behind

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LAND AND SETTLERS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Commissioner Sparks has made a ruling which is probably destined to have important influence upon the course of transactions in public lands. He has decided in substance that a commutation of a homestead in effect and law a turning of an entry into a pre-emption, and as such is illegal, when the claimant has previously been benefited by the passage of the homestead law, it has become the most universal practice for settlers to secure claims under both that and the pre-emption law, in addition to which they have usually taken the benefit of the timber culture law, and the acreage law, and the minimum estate of 480 acres to each settler. It has been customary to take up the pre-emption and a tree claim at once, and after the lapse of the shortest necessary interval to mortgage the former for enough to pay down the price of the latter, and to receive the title the settler was at liberty to move away and take the benefit of the homestead law. The ruling of the commissioner is calculated to put an end to this practice. It leaves the settler free to secure a pre-emption or homestead, in addition to his tree claim, and, as far as the ruling itself goes, leaves him the right to secure a pre-emption claim in the usual way, and then secure a homestead by living upon the land five years. But the latter right Sparks does not seek to deny, and he has stated that he has made a ruling to the effect that no person is entitled to the benefits of both the pre-emption and homestead laws. This is incorrect. No such ruling has been made. There is no reason to believe that the subject he will hold that in passing the homestead law congress intended only to give a choice to settlers of limited means by offering them a method of obtaining 100 acres of land for less than the payment of the customary fees, in place of purchasing under the pre-emption law. Such a ruling, he says, would be in concurrence with the views which have inspired the movement in congress to repeal the pre-emption law outright, and show that the timber culture law be repealed, would have the effect of restricting the area obtainable by a single claimant to one quarter section. Gen. Sparks holds that the two laws, the homestead and pre-emption, standing together and interpreted as they have heretofore, are a temptation to fraud and place a premium upon it. The hope of securing a second claim is held out by the first claimant, and the inducement to make settlement is thus increased. It is a speculative character, simply designed to make false show and good faith and to "swear by" as immediately after final proof or commutation, as the case may be, they are to be abandoned and another residence established. The ruling of the commissioner is calculated to put an end to this practice. It leaves the settler free to secure a pre-emption or homestead, in addition to his tree claim, and, as far as the ruling itself goes, leaves him the right to secure a pre-emption claim in the usual way, and then secure a homestead by living upon the land five years. But the latter right Sparks does not seek to deny, and he has stated that he has made a ruling to the effect that no person is entitled to the benefits of both the pre-emption and homestead laws. This is incorrect. No such ruling has been made. There is no reason to believe that the subject he will hold that in passing the homestead law congress intended only to give a choice to settlers of limited means by offering them a method of obtaining 100 acres of land for less than the payment of the customary fees, in place of purchasing under the pre-emption law. Such a ruling, he says, would be in concurrence with the views which have inspired the movement in congress to repeal the pre-emption law outright, and show that the timber culture law be repealed, would have the effect of restricting the area obtainable by a single claimant to one quarter section. Gen. Sparks holds that the two laws, the homestead and pre-emption, standing together and interpreted as they have heretofore, are a temptation to fraud and place a premium upon it. The hope of securing a second claim is held out by the first claimant, and the inducement to make settlement is thus increased. It is a speculative character, simply designed to make false show and good faith and to "swear by" as immediately after final proof or commutation, as the case may be, they are to be abandoned and another residence established.

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SMALLER COLLECTIONS. This was made in Vermont, amounting to \$2,890. The total receipts for the first quarter of the present fiscal year were \$28,670,749, being an increase of \$23,596 over collections during the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. The cost of the collection for the first quarter was \$4,455,430, against \$5,076,914 for the previous fiscal year. The total expenses of the service during the past year were about

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9.9 per cent of the amount collected. Six hundred and twenty-four violations of internal revenue laws have been reported by revenue agents during the year; 334 persons have been arrested on the information; 222 have been fined, and \$22 has been reported for seizure and \$58,826 for assessments for unpaid taxes and penalties. The commissioner recommends an increase in the number of revenue agents. The report of the tobacco industry for the last fiscal year shows gratifying results. Not only has there been a small increase in the amount of taxes collected, but there has been a marked increase of manufactured products, and an unusually large increase of the quantity of these products exported to foreign countries. The whole number of grain distilleries registered during the year was 1,195, of which only 918 were operated. The commissioner invites special attention to the necessity of legislation having for its object the taxing of all fractions of a gallon of distilled spirits, by the operation of the present system of taxation.

RESULTS IN THE LOSS of a very appreciable amount of revenue. He adds that the plan has been adopted at several large distilleries of substituting packages of ten gallons and upwards, in place of the spirit barrel of ordinary size. \$1,300,000 of spirits were reported as being the benefit of the untaxed fraction as frequently as possible. The commissioner also recommends that the provisions of the law under which grape brandy products are permitted three years' storage of production in specially bonded warehouses be made applicable to distillers of brandy from all fruits. The quantity of distilled spirits in the United States, except what may be in the customs bonded warehouses on the 1st day of October, 1885, was 90,107,025 gallons, against 87,000,000 on the 1st day of October, 1884. The United States is estimated at 150 gallons. There was a decrease of \$1,690,014 of the assessments on distilled spirits made during the past year from the amount assessed in the previous year, and in the previous year less than that was four years ago, and because large quantities of spirits on which the tax became due were bonded for export and suffered to remain in the warehouse without payment or assessment of tax. It is estimated that the amount of spirits included in the reimportation of exported spirits

THE COMMISSIONER SAYS: Besides the 7,000,000 gallons of domestic spirits on which the internal revenue has been levied, there have been 1,000,000 gallons of foreign warehouses at the close of the year, there remained in distillery warehouses 1,000,000 gallons of spirits. The production for a period exceeding the three years of date of entry for deposit. It appears, under an opinion of the attorney general, that the spirits are to be covered by transportation bonds or exportation bonds, and are allowed to remain in distillery warehouses during a time reasonably necessary in order to accomplish the transportation of the spirits to the port of exportation. The present secretary, reduced the time to thirty days, and so limited the time within which said bonds may be filed as to collect the tax on or before the expiration of the time (three years) within which spirits may remain in distillery warehouses. The only time now of record in which the necessary delay in enforcing the payment of the tax.

LAND AND SETTLERS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Commissioner Sparks has made a ruling which is probably destined to have important influence upon the course of transactions in public lands. He has decided in substance that a commutation of a homestead in effect and law a turning of an entry into a pre-emption, and as such is illegal, when the claimant has previously been benefited by the passage of the homestead law, it has become the most universal practice for settlers to secure claims under both that and the pre-emption law, in addition to which they have usually taken the benefit of the timber culture law, and the acreage law, and the minimum estate of 480 acres to each settler. It has been customary to take up the pre-emption and a tree claim at once, and after the lapse of the shortest necessary interval to mortgage the former for enough to pay down the price of the latter, and to receive the title the settler was at liberty to move away and take the benefit of the homestead law. The ruling of the commissioner is calculated to put an end to this practice. It leaves the settler free to secure a pre-emption or homestead, in addition to his tree claim, and, as far as the ruling itself goes, leaves him the right to secure a pre-emption claim in the usual way, and then secure a homestead by living upon the land five years. But the latter right Sparks does not seek to deny, and he has stated that he has made a ruling to the effect that no person is entitled to the benefits of both the pre-emption and homestead laws. This is incorrect. No such ruling has been made. There is no reason to believe that the subject he will hold that in passing the homestead law congress intended only to give a choice to settlers of limited means by offering them a method of obtaining 100 acres of land for less than the payment of the customary fees, in place of purchasing under the pre-emption law. Such a ruling, he says, would be in concurrence with the views which have inspired the movement in congress to repeal the pre-emption law outright, and show that the timber culture law be repealed, would have the effect of restricting the area obtainable by a single claimant to one quarter section. Gen. Sparks holds that the two laws, the homestead and pre-emption, standing together and interpreted as they have heretofore, are a temptation to fraud and place a premium upon it. The hope of securing a second claim is held out by the first claimant, and the inducement to make settlement is thus increased. It is a speculative character, simply designed to make false show and good faith and to "swear by" as immediately after final proof or commutation, as the case may be, they are to be abandoned and another residence established.

INTERNAL REVENUE RETURNS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The annual report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows that the total receipts from internal revenue taxation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, were \$112,421,121, as compared with \$121,590,030 for the previous year. It was estimated the receipts for the fiscal year would be about \$115,000,000, and the estimate, resulting from a short month's extension allowed for the exportations of distilled spirits abroad, which, to find a market, will have to be reimposed. This, with more than ten million gallons that had on June 30 last been in bond for three years or longer under the seven months extension, afforded ample margin for assuming the receipts for the current fiscal year would aggregate at least \$115,000,000. A table giving the receipts during the last two fiscal years shows that there is a decrease of \$9,244,177 in collections on spirits, and an increase of \$44,688 on tobacco, an increase of \$145,837 on fermented liquor, an increase of \$24,558 from banks and bankers. The total decrease was \$9,168,919. The largest collections were made in Illinois, amounting to \$23,075,865; Kentucky second, with \$14,842,475; New York third, with \$13,823,645; Ohio fourth, with \$12,565,514; Pennsylvania fifth, with \$7,371,200; Missouri sixth, with \$6,276,160, and Indiana seventh, with \$4,081,266.

SMALLER COLLECTIONS. This was made in Vermont, amounting to \$2,890. The total receipts for the first quarter of the present fiscal year were \$28,670,749, being an increase of \$23,596 over collections during the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. The cost of the collection for the first quarter was \$4,455,430, against \$5,076,914 for the previous fiscal year. The total expenses of the service during the past year were about

RETURNED THE SUB. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The story comes through diplomatic circles that the Austrian government has decided to leave the mission to the United States vacant and that the Baron von Schaeffer, who has been minister here for so many years, has been placed upon the retired list. This is the sequel to the Kelley incident. It shows that the Austrian government is not content to accept the snub which the administration has attempted to put upon it. If the United States mission to Vienna is to remain vacant because the Austrian government did not choose to accept Kelley, the Austrian mission to the United States is also to remain vacant. It is not clear what the state department has gained by diplomacy of this sort. The Austrian government has returned the snub to the United States in the

quiet, diplomatic manner for which that court is noted. Baron Von Schaeffer went home to Vienna on a sick leave. The Kelley incident occurred. It was semi-officially intimated here if Austria did not choose to accept the choice of the United States as minister the mission could remain vacant. The Austrian foreign office then discovered that Baron Von Schaeffer had served his full term as diplomat, forty-two years, and was entitled to be pensioned and he has been retained on service as chief charge d'affaires. Count Lippe has been directed to assume charge of the embassy. It is current gossip in diplomatic circles that Austria will not appoint a minister until the place of Kelley is filled.

SWINDLED BY CONTRACTORS. Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Some interesting discoveries have been made by the treasury department regarding the manner in which the government has been swindled in the purchase of supplies for various buildings owned or leased by the United States in New York city. The facts, as far as reported, indicate a gross collusion between contractors for supplies and clerks in the treasury department, by which the government has been regularly paying from 100 to 300 per cent. more than the market price for various articles needed in the construction of buildings. The investigation now under way is likely to result in the resignation or summary dismissal of the guilty employees of the government. Secretary Manning has directed Collector Hadden to stop buying of contractors and buy in the open market. This step will probably involve the government in litigation.

RANDALL AND HIS RECORD. Special to the Globe. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Just at this time, when a good deal is being said about Mr. Randall's withholding of the appropriation bills till late in the session, when they could be used to head off other legislation, it is worth while to compare Mr. Randall's record in the past with that of his predecessor, Mr. Hiseock. Mr. Randall's record in the Forty-seventh congress, respectively. The dates in the following tables are those when bills were reported to the house. In some cases Mr. Randall's committee, besides being a little slow in reporting its bills, did not seem to be in any great haste about calling the bills up for debate.

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