

THE NOVA SCOTIA ELECTION.

A bitter election contest is going on in Nova Scotia. The election comes off on the 15th. The Government in power is Liberal, so-called, and the Opposition is essentially Conservative. But no principle, either Liberal or Conservative, is at stake. It is simply a battle of the Outs against the Ins. Questions of administration are the only ones discussed. Leaving the Cape Breton coal mines to a syndicate composed chiefly of Americans is the principal offence laid to the charge of the Government by the Opposition. The fact that the strongest plea in justification of this act of the Liberal Government has been written by a Conservative member of Parliament, Mr. David McKee, shows that although the old party names are retained party questions, old or new, have nothing to do with the contest. There is the old bone of contention, the expenditure of public moneys, to quarrel over. The Opposition contend that the Government have been extravagant, that they have been partial in the distribution of appropriations, and that they have not been at all too honest in the expenditure of public money. To an outsider the parties and their newspaper organs appear to be making a great deal of fuss about very little. We will, however, say this for the leading newspaper: though they are zealous enough and lively enough in fighting for their respective sides, they do not indulge in offensive personalities or violate the rules of decent discussion in other respects. Politics in Nova Scotia are evidently calming down and the newspapers there, as in all the other provinces, are, on the whole, improving in tone and temper. It would be rash to venture a prediction as to the result of the election, and it is pleasant to know that the Province is safe no matter which side wins.

BROWN'S TRIBUTE TO BEAVER.

The New Westminster Columbian comments in a most remarkable manner upon the return laid before the House a few days ago of Sir John Thompson's report to the Governor-General on certain acts passed by the Provincial Legislature of '93. That part of the Columbian's remarks referring to the Parliament Buildings Act is most interesting reading, and will be particularly interesting to the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Milne and his friends for whose benefit we reproduce from it a passage or two. When Mr. Beaver and Dr. Milne voted for the Parliament buildings they evidently had no thought of the terrible reckoning to be made to Mr. Brown and his pocket organ. Mr. Brown being a distinguished contributor to the editorial columns of our contemporary, it is pretty safe to regard the effusion as being Mr. Brown's private opinion publicly expressed of the Leader of the Opposition, for whom it will be pleasant reading. Here it is:

The direct result of the appeal of the people of British Columbia to the Governor-General against the Parliament buildings, general of the Provincial Government, perpetrated last session, is not a great deal different from what was anticipated. The making of this appeal to force—that the law-abiding but outraged majority of the people of the Province could do in the circumstances. Their own Government, taking advantage of a grossly and designedly maintained non-representative legislature, a mechanical majority of which was under the absolute control of that Government, had deliberately, and in defiance of the protests of the few representatives of the people, introduced and passed the Parliament buildings measure, and thus forced it on the people, against their expressed wishes and obvious interests, the vast pecuniary burden of this senselessly wanton and unwarrantable expenditure, at the present time and in the present circumstances of the Province—precisely as the highway robber rifles the pockets of his scragged and plighted victim. The victim in the latter case has the right to appeal to the law; but, because more public, far-reaching in its effects, and inexorable, outrage of the political brigands, it appears there is no legal or constitutional appeal for immediate stress and recovery for the wrong done. The least, therefore, that the outraged and robbed majority could do was to bring their burning grievance before a tribunal of public opinion, in the way that they did, and thus more effectually prepare for meeting out just retribution, in due time, if they could not obtain actual present redress.

The offence of the Government, it is hardly necessary to point out, is not only of the utter helplessness of the people, owing to their practical disfranchisement, to resist the outrage in the House, but by the fact that there was no effective appeal, but that of open rebellion and force, to prevent or redress the execution of the deliberately planned assault upon the people's purse. The Government, in cold blood, deliberately counted upon the helplessness of the people in these two respects, chose their time, and then pounced upon their disarmed victim, with all the assurance and deliberation of a purpose of the practiced road agent. No argument is required to establish the appropriateness of the analogy. Everyone who knows anything about the matter knows perfectly well that that impudent and barefaced piece of political sandbagging and robbery—imposing upwards of a million dollars, arguably needed for really necessary works—could never have been perpetrated in a representative Legislature, in proof of which it is only necessary to reiterate the incontrovertible statement that the comparatively few who voted against the Parliament buildings measure (and without taking into account the palpable traitors who voted for it) represented many more voters and actual population than those who cast their votes in its favor.

"Palpable traitors" is good, and shows what the men whose views and feelings the Columbian expresses really think of their very dear friends and co-laborers in the work of Opposition, Mr. Beaver and Dr. Milne. Such mild epithets as "highway robbers" and "political brigands," which are applied to them in common with the

supporters of the Government, are complimentary when compared with "palpable traitors," which is in the most pointed manner reserved for the Leader of the Opposition.

ORRDOULOUS AND UNPATRIOTIC.

Mr. Labouchere has been trying to make the world believe that the British in East Africa waged war against the Matabele in the most barbarous manner. He repeats, as facts, every story he has heard or read about British cruelty, and accuses his countrymen of acting in a way unworthy of civilized men. There are people who wish to gain a reputation for disinterestedness and humanity at little cost, who repeat Mr. Labouchere's unproved and unprovable statements as if they were the undoubted truth. These unpatriotic immaterials have no regard for the character of the British nation. On evidence that would not be accepted in the roughest court of justice they convict their countrymen of being both cruel and treacherous. Although their unfair mode of procedure is protested against, and they are asked to suspend their judgment until an inquiry has been made, these libellers of the British nation deliberately repeat their charges and their condemnations.

Mr. Selous, who has been in Africa, and who fought in the Matabele campaign, shows that the accusations of Mr. Labouchere, who has not been in that country, and who obtains all his information respecting the way in which the war was conducted at second hand, are flagrantly untrue. It may be said that Mr. Selous is interested in putting the best face on the matter, but we find that his testimony is confirmed by men whose word is much more to be relied upon than that of Mr. Labouchere's informants, who are, for the most part, anonymous.

Mr. Labouchere, as is well known, is not very careful as to the appropriateness of the terms he uses in denouncing those whom he dislikes. No one who knows what his methods are will be surprised to see him stigmatising the British settlers in Mashonaland as "a crew of border ruffians fighting for loot, selling their claims to loot, getting drunk with the proceeds, and shooting Matabele with as little qualm as an English squib shoots a partridge." Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen who emigrate to South Africa or any other colony to better their condition, are not transformed in a few weeks into murderous ruffians. They are in the colonies very much what they were at home, and are as unlike the brigands and filibusters, as Mr. Labouchere declares they are, as it is possible for men to be. The settlers who took up arms against Lobengula and his Impis were neither much better nor much worse than the generality of Englishmen of their class and condition. That such men would murder their prisoners in cold blood is not to be believed except on the very strongest testimony. Mr. Selous says that "he neither saw nor heard of any prisoner being shot, nor can he understand how a war could have been carried on with greater humanity than that shown by General Goid-Adams and his officers." Sergeant-Major Davidson, who went through the whole campaign, "thought that those in command were too lenient with the prisoners. They used to feed them (when they had food) and after questioning them they were told to go to their homes and plough their lands." Mr. Labouchere quotes an interview with Captain Lloyd Francis that appeared in the "Press" of Pretoria, in which he is reported as saying: "My orders were to shoot every native male person we came across. I have seen prisoners killed. I myself shot two native prisoners—shot them with one bullet—but they were not wounded men. I also saw six prisoners shot."

In the uncorroborated assertion of such a man as this to be taken as evidence that two British officials, Colonel Goid-Adams and Major Forbes, gave orders that would be characterized as brutally savage if given by an Indian Chief or an African King. Mr. Labouchere, when comparing the assertion which Capt. Francis is said to have made with the testimony of Mr. Selous and Sergeant-Major Davidson, smartly quotes the dictum of an English judge, "one witness who did see a thing is worth 500 witnesses who did not," as applicable to this matter of the Matabele war. But it can easily be seen that the judge's remark, though sound with regard to a single isolated murder or other crime, does not apply to the conduct of a campaign. If the officer in command gave the order to show no quarter, it would be known to and acted upon, not by one officer alone, but by all the officers of the force. Labouchere must have been eager to believe an evil report, most discreditable to gentlemen and officers, when he gave the slightest credence to the interview said to have been had with Capt. Francis. The reasonable conclusion to come to was that either the whole interview was a fabrication or that Capt. Francis was drunk or lying when he made the statements. We have not the slightest doubt that an investigation into the way in which the Matabele war was conducted would show that the reports of cold-blooded and treacherous murders by British soldiers and officers were utterly without foundation. There were, no doubt, in the course of the Matabele war, as there are in all wars, individual acts of outrage committed without the knowledge of the commanders and against their orders, but that Colonel Goid-Adams, or Major Forbes, or any other officer gave the order attributed to one of them by Capt. Francis is utterly incredible.

NIAGARA FALLS, March 9.—James Ford, better known as "Long Jim," while intoxicated stumbled and fell over the embankment and broke his neck. He was six feet eight inches in height, and correspondingly thin. He had wealthy relatives, from whom he received an annuity.

SUCCESSION DUTIES.

The bill introduced by Mr. Davis for levying succession duties is founded on the Ontario Act, which was passed in 1890. Mr. Davis's act is subject to revision in committee, probably in the direction of making the succession free for wife, husband, children, or father and mother, to the extent of \$25,000 for each on an aggregate value for the estate of \$100,000, and probably reducing some of the rates on all amounts. It is noticeable that the British Colonies are generally legislating in the same direction. London Truth, of February 15, has an article on this subject. This article gives particulars of the rates recently imposed in the Australian Colonies. The duties in those colonies are very much higher than those provided for in Mr. Davis's bill, and the exceptions are much fewer—in some of them there is no exception, in others, estates under £100 are exempt. The rate in New South Wales runs from 1 to 2 per cent. for all devises; Victoria, 2 to 10 per cent. for all over £1,000; Queensland, 2 to 4 per cent. on all over £100; South Australia, 1 to 10 per cent. on all over £1,000; Tasmania, 2 to 5 per cent. on all over £100; New Zealand, 2 to 10 per cent. for all over £100, and for non-relatives 3 per cent. extra, whilst in Great Britain the succession duty is for all amounts over £100—about 1 per cent. in addition to 1 per cent. stamp duty and probate duties.

JUST AND HUMAN.

There are some Liberal newspapers which affect to be displeased because Messrs. McGreevy and Connolly have been released before the expiration of the term of their sentence. Their indignation is, of course, assumed for effect, for they know that after the Government had been convinced that the imprisonment was falling on the health of the prisoners, it would be the greatest injustice to keep them confined. It is clear that the Government took the proper means to assure themselves that the health of the men was suffering before they ordered their release. Their sentence was not imprisonment for life, and the Government could not, in justice or humanity, make it such if it could be avoided. They, therefore, did what was perfectly right in liberating the prisoners, when they found that to prolong their confinement would endanger their lives.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

It was reported yesterday that the steamship City of Puebla, which left here for San Francisco on Friday evening, met with an accident off Cape Flattery, disabling her. Capt. Freeman of the bark Glory of the Sea, which arrived at Nanaimo a few days ago, was yesterday in the city and reports to the City of Puebla, about twenty miles south of Cape Flattery, on Saturday morning. When seen the Collier Costa Rica and Montserrat were assisting her, and the former was endeavoring to tow her north, but under difficulties as the hawser parted several times in the heavy swell prevailing. The night of the steamers the Glory of the Sea and the Costa Rica met the American tug Wanderer, apparently bound for the Puella. A Port Townsend special to the Colonist last evening solves the mystery. It reads that the steamer City of Puebla, bound from the Strait of San Francisco, which broke her crank on Saturday morning, was brought to rest on Saturday afternoon, and the miller south of Destruction Island at the time of the accident and drifted with the heavy swell twenty-four hours before assistance came. She carried nearly a hundred passengers who will probably await the repairs to the Walla Walla on the 14th. Repairs to the Puella's machinery will probably be made here.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The Umastilla on her last voyage lost a couple of blades of her propeller off Destruction Island, and had to be repaired when she reached San Francisco. Gangs of men had her way in, day and night in order to get her away in time. The Umastilla was disabled by one of the piles that had broken away from a raft being towed to San Francisco for the foundation of the new ferry buildings. The chances are that this Puella was also caught by floating logs, and not only lost blades of her propeller but snapped her shaft. In that event she will have to be docked at Equilibrium or towed to San Francisco for repairs. When Goodall, Perkins & Co. heard of the breakdown of the Puella they went to work to arrange matters. It was at first intended to place the passengers on the steamer Mexico and bring them to San Francisco. The latter vessel arrived at Puget Sound on Alaska this morning, and it was found impossible to get her on the Puella will have to wait for the regular steamer Walla Walla, which leaves Victoria on the 14th.

The monthly freight and shipping report of B. E. Risher & Co. Ltd., for the month of February notes: "The steadiness in rates, and upward tendency of the freight market, noted in our last, have persisted during the month, and in addition there has been a comparatively good business doing. Prospects are better in the lumber market, and altogether a very well have been anticipated only a short time ago. Grain freights from San Francisco may be quoted at 28s. to Cork for orders, with the usual options, at which figure quite a number of charters were made towards the end of the month. In the lumber market fixtures have well seem to indicate a possible revival in Australia. Suitable inquiries are however by no means easy to find, and owners are not disposed to re-commission them at ruling rates."

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Arrangements for the celebration of Teachers' Congress day in Festival hall from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. on March 13, are completed. It will be one of the most interesting days of the exposition. The programme for the exercises includes addresses by Martin Kellogg, President of the University of California; Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, President of the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association; Earl Leland Stanford, Jr., University. An effort is being made to have ex-President Harrison among the guests of Congress on this occasion. President Jordan hopes to bring him up from Fresno Alto.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The Widening of Cadboro Bay Road—People Should Donate the Necessary Land.

Fifty Dollars Reward for the Apprehension of "Scoundrels" Who Destroy Public Property.

His Worship Mayor Teague was in his place at last evening's meeting of the Municipal Council, and all the members were present.

The Secretary of the Jubilee hospital presented a statement of the affairs of the hospital, showing an expenditure of over \$40,000 more than had been originally subscribed for the establishment of the hospital. Incidentally Mr. Yates remarked that there had been 835 indoor patients who had received free treatment since the hospital was opened; calculating that number at \$10 per week, the total cost involved would be \$34,200. Over 500 outdoor patients had also been freely treated during the same period.

ALD. HUMPHREYS understood that a committee was to have been appointed to confer with the Council.

THE MAYOR said he believed that the intention of the hospital directors, and on motion of Ald. Dwyer the letter was referred to the Hospital committee.

Jas. Lamont wrote with reference to a refusal of the fire department of the use of an engine to pump the water out of his cellar without remuneration, and a communication from Chief Dwyer was received in such a case. Both letters were referred to the fire warden with power to act.

THE W.C.T.U. wrote, placing before the board the necessity that exists for some provision for aged women.

THE MAYOR said that sooner or later this matter must be taken in hand, and Ald. Mann was of opinion that the best way would be for the city to give an allowance to these charitable societies for which they till the city sees its way to making some permanent provision. It was decided to lay the matter over to be dealt with at the same time as a similar communication received some time ago.

A communication was received from E. J. Hall and twenty others asking the Council to recommend the insertion in the municipalities act of a provision that where licenses are granted to grocers to sell liquors, it should be for a place separate from the grocery business. The matter was referred to the legislative committee to report, as was also a communication from T. Geiger and twenty-one others relative to Sunday closing.

In the interval since last meeting the following communications were received and referred to the undermentioned committees: Sewerage—Yates & Jay, pro. Joseph Larbonne, urging the necessity for the sewerage of Mr. Larbonne's building on No. 151 Pandora street, and suggesting that sewerage connection be obtained from the Blanchard street sewer, distance about 180 feet.

Walter Clark—intimating that legal proceedings would be instituted against the Corporation unless measures were taken to prevent surface water from flowing on his property on Oakland avenue and Amethyst street.

Street Closing—J. F. Pelletier and four others—desiring that the enclosurement on Herald street, caused by a fence adjoining to the St. John's church property, be removed by placing said fence on the street line.

William McDowell—complaining of the manner in which Corporation labor on the street done by horse and dump cart is distributed.

The Finance committee recommended the appropriation of \$3,804.85 out of municipal revenue. The committee also reported that the account submitted by the coroner for the Pacific Inquest, amounting to \$15, be referred to the Attorney-General for his opinion, as the committee considered an inquiry in this particular case warranted.

The committee, on motion, were empowered to carry out their recommendation. A requisition for \$3,000 on account of contract for E. H. and Smith, was received from the School board, and a further sum of \$308 for special education, in respect, both requests taking the regular course. Among other matters recommended in the report of the Street committee was that the city engineer ascertain the wish of the proprietors of the widening of Cadboro Bay road, by reference to the Jubilee Hospital. A communication was received from Mr. B. W. Lewis and Ald. LEDINGHAM and KETTER-WILSON spoke on the subject of the altogether too narrow streets that exist in Victoria. The latter councillor thought it a shame that the city should be asked to pay money for the widening of streets, benefiting the people owning the property on that street. He would be in favor of the proposition being referred back to the writer, suggesting that when the land is given to the city free of charge the street would be widened.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

TO THE EDITOR.—The resolution moved by Mr. Adams in the House last week, asking that a select committee be appointed to consider the matter of dairying and apportioning, in this part of the Province particularly, is a most commendable one, and shows that the Cariboo district has a representative who is intelligently alive to the best interests and prosperity of the country. There is no question that this part of the Province possesses great capabilities for the purposes of dairying and hop-raising. The areas are large and the climatic requirements are everything that could be desired. It is difficult to say how satisfactorily, why British Columbia, with its vast and varied resources, should be unable to furnish its own food supply. The Province has been continually drained of its gold to procure the necessities of life, instead of having a surplus of agricultural productions to dispose of.

The Province should be expected at least to be capable of supplying the simplest wants of its inhabitants. Strange to say, that has never been the case, although the population is comparatively speaking small. It may be laid down as an axiom that the agricultural prosperity of a country lies in the farmer. He is the mainstay of a country's existence. And the legislator who succeeds in combining the forces that will tend to its development, will earn the gratitude of his fellow men. Those who know of the superior quality of the butter produced in this vicinity can readily understand how the modern process of the creamery could increase its production. Its quality can not be excelled anywhere. By establishing factories at convenient distances immense quantities could be turned out annually.

Such factories developed into great industries in the Eastern provinces. For instance, Prince Edward Island, three years ago, did not produce a pound of cheese for exportation. Last season over one million of pounds were exported. The quality has been good as in this line along with the great Province of Ontario the Eastern provinces have made magnificent exhibits at the World's Fair.

British Columbia must not lag behind. I would suggest to this Select committee that Professor Robertson be invited to visit these localities to organize the stock raising enterprise. Professor Robertson in this way visited Prince Edward Island and established the organizations which have received so successfully towards a new and valuable industry.

In the interest of hop-growing, the same plan should be pursued. Whenever hops have been planted here on a small scale, they have grown luxuriantly and are free from any disease. For this purpose the dry, sunny climate of the interior is eminently fitted.

I would like to see embodied in Mr. Adams' resolution some reference to a cold storage establishment, that could be erected at any point—say Ashcroft. This industry must not be lost sight of. It is very suggestive that beef and mutton from Prince Edward Island, stall fed, and mutton from Australia, are needed to supply the wants of the growing cities of British Columbia. Who would have predicted this, even five years ago? There is a look somewhere, and we will congratulate Mr. Adams if he moves in the direction by which these important industries may be fostered and encouraged.

Cariboo road, March 6, 1894.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

TO THE EDITOR.—No man capable of judging seems to have any doubt of a good time coming for British Columbia, but how can it be hastened? It is the pressing and important question.

Railways, mining and public works will be great factors in working for this desirable end, but more important than all these, because more lasting in its results, is the cultivation of the soil. Outside of this, all human industries are subject to fluctuations and periods of depression, as the last two years have unfortunately witnessed, but the intelligent and industrious cultivator of the soil occupies a position of strength and security which no one, toiling for daily bread as a laborer or mechanic, or even engaged in business processes. This is a fact of growing importance both in the old world and new, and by and by must become the greatest problem which the rulers of any nation can be called upon to solve. A great and growing army of unemployed, with the threat of danger to society which such a state of things involves; a diminished population of cities and towns, and a great Great Britain, at least, can only find a remedy in reform of the land laws, and which shall have the effect of turning the country into a happy and contented peasantry; and happy and safe is the country which owns such a peasantry.

In England the land is ready for any proper plan by which a greater number of people can exist upon it. Here, however, the soil that opens the way before him, his own strong arm must do the rest, and he must be physically able to level the primeval forest and convert the wilderness into a fruitful field or he need not make the attempt; but the unfortunate part of the matter is that the very men who are best fitted for such a task are those who have not the means to exist until they can raise it by the soil, and in consequence, British Columbia is now only half the number that would be if this difficulty could be met.

As a case in point I may mention the recent settlers in San Juan valley, who went there in the autumn of last year. With a jam in the river and no roads of any kind, they got in their boats, they had to disembark and on a trail three miles long to reach their pre-emptions, and this took them nine days, under an incessant rain. Soaked through all day and sleeping in their wet clothes all night, might well have damped the ardor of the most sanguine and determined. But these men were seasoned soldiers in the battle of life, as experienced in a country like this, and most of them with no means but their six months' stock in the beginning, and they were not with a provision of honesty at the head of affairs, and I think our own Provincial Government can claim to have earned this character. At the opening of the present session of this Legislature our rulers

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Fourth Session of the Sixth THIRTY-FOURTH MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1894.

The Speaker took the chair at 10 o'clock. Prayers by Rev. F. McE. Mills introduced. The following bills were introduced: To amend the election regulations, and to amend the municipal act, and to amend the municipal act.

MR. SWORN moved for a return of the results of the revised enumeration division, with a showing in which of the new tracts, or ridings of districts, or electorates were included. Motion agreed to.

POLLING PLACE FOR VANCOUVER.—MR. SMILAN moved that a return be presented to His Honor the Governor, praying that a polling place in the electoral district established at Boundary Creek Motion agreed to.

MR. COL. BAKER presented a report of the Minister of Mines ending 31st December, 1893.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.—MR. MR. BEAVER inquired of the Minister of Buildings the names of the parliament buildings. MR. MR. VERNON.—The bill for the hands of the contractor, who delay is caused by his being unable to deliver to him.

MR. MR. DAVIE presented a return of the papers and the evidence before Mr. Chancellor Boyd, and sons given by him, in reference to the late John Angus and his son, whether to lots in the old townsite.

MR. MR. DAVIE moved the second reading of the bill respecting the N. Slooan railway. This, he said, was the enterprise included in the act of last session, with the Spence's bridge and the Chilliwack. Under section 2 of that act the government were empowered to guarantee interest on account sufficient to build and equip the road, but not to exceed \$25,000, and section 3 provided that the guarantee to interest on the cost of the company of the way enterprise, whichever might be smaller sum. The measure passed the House unanimously.

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WORTH A GUINEA A BOX. BEECHAM'S PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE, Disordered Liver, etc. They Act Like Magic on the Vital Organs. Regulating the Secretions, restoring long lost Complexion, bringing back the Keen Edge of Appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These Pills are admitted by thousands, in all classes of Society. Largest Sale in the World. Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating. Wholesale Agents, Evans & Sons, Ltd. Montreal. For sale by all Druggists.

Gilmore & McCandless ANNUAL CLEARING SALE. In order to clear out the balance of our Winter Stock we offer the following lines at prices that speak for themselves: 15 doz. Men's Braoses at 15c a pair. Men's Union Socks, 12 pairs for \$1.00. 10 doz. Men's Wool Mitts, 15c a pair. 100 Gum Coats, all sizes, at \$1.50, worth \$2.50. 20 doz. White Shirts, 60c., worth \$1.00. 50 doz. Linen Collars, men's sizes, \$1.00 per doz. Boys' Suits and Overcoats from \$1.50 up. Rigby and Melliss, \$11, \$12 and \$13, worth \$14, \$16 and \$18. 20 doz. Handkerchiefs at 5c each, 10x20. Men's Palmata Waterproofs, with capes, in blue and black, \$6.50, regular price \$9.00. We have about 50 first-class Mcintoshes, Wool lined, all reduced from \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. 150 Men's Overcoats, the finest selection in the city. They all go at clearing prices. This is Cash Prices Only.

We are also running a First-Class Boot and Shoe Store Adjoining our Store. Special terms to parties living in the country who send us good orders.

GILMORE & MCCANDLESS, 35 AND 37 JOHNSON STREET. GIVE US A TRIAL ORDER. NO MATTER HOW SMALL, WE WILL FILL IT. WANTED—Information of the whereabouts of John Welch, late of London, England, when last seen he was in Vancouver. Communicate with H. Reddings, care of the Vancouver Hotel, Vancouver, B.C.