The Colonist.

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CABLE NEWS.

BERLIN, April 19.—The Protestant Alliance has appealed to all Protestants to sign a petition requesting the Bundesrath not to sanction the Reichstag's repeal of the anti-Jesuit law.

DUBLIN, April 21.—The Rt. Hon. William Monsell, the first Baron Emly, died last evening at Tervoe, Limerick. He was born in 1812. He was a Liberal and had been president of the board of health; vice-president of the board of trade; under-secretary for the colonies and postmaster general.

LONDON, April 21.—Commenting on the evicted tenants bill, the Standard says: "It reflects credit on Morley's sentiments of justice and moderation."

VIENNA, April 20.—The International Food Exposition was formally opened to-day by the Emperor. The weather was bright and the attendance very large.

COBOURG, April 20.—The betrothal of the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Czarewitch of Russia, to Princess Alix, of Hesse, is announced.

LONDON, April 20.—Commenting on the evicted tenants bill, the Standard says: "It reflects credit on Mr. Morley's sentiments of justice and moderation."

ROME, April 21.—After the Spanish pilgrimage the Pope will publish an encyclical with reference to the fetes in honor of his jubilee, thanking the Catholic world and renewing his instructions to the faithful.

MARSEILLES, April 21.—Mail advices from Madagascar say that the situation is more serious than before in months. All the tribes in the south of the island are at war and the rubber trade is stopped.

LONDON, April 24.—Owing to the scarcity of orders the workmen of the Royal Nitro-Glycerine Works at Waltham Abbey, several hundred in number, were to-day placed on half time. For the same reason several hundred men will be discharged on Saturday from the Royal Gunpowder Works at the same place. The official orders state, however, that a period of greater activity is shortly expected.

LONDON, April 24.—In reply to a question, Mr. Mundella, president of the Board of trade, said only 340 emigrants have been returned from America during 1893.

BERLIN, April 24—The Emperor William has decided that army officers shall ride only in uniform and shall not mount race horses except by permission of their regimental commanders, who are also to decide whether or not the officers shall be permitted to keep race horses.

LONDON, April 24.—A deputation of coal mine owners called upon Lord Rosebery today to present their reasons for opposing the eight-hour rule bill. The Premier said the ministry was not unanimous on the subject; some would probably vote against the bill.

BERLIN, April 24.—The Mannheim tailor, Dowe, gave an exhibition of his bullet proof coat yesterday before the Surgeon's Congress now in session here. The bullet, fired at a 25-foot range, failed to penetrate the coat or even startle Dowe, who was inside it. When the test was over Dowe was applauded heartily and several members of the congress spoke flatteringly of his invention.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Secretary Herbert characterizes the accounts of the utter helplessness of the armored cruiser New York as exaggerated.

NEW YORK, April 21.—R. G. Dun & Co. say: The failures for the past week have been somewhat more important than usual, and were 219 in the United States against 186 last year, and 45 in Canada against 22 last year. For the first half of April the liabilities reported have been $4,168,416, of which $2,082,560 were of manufacturing and $1,904,467 of trading concerns.

PORT ARTHUR, April 21.—The Port Arthur, Duluth & Western railway bridge across the Kaministiquia river, near Stanley, yesterday was carried away by the ice coming down. Traffic will consequently be suspended for ten or twelve days until the bridge, which is a long one, can be rebuilt.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., April 23.—Acting under instructions of the British cabinet, Governor O'Brien on Saturday night prorogued the Legislature until May 23. The Whitewaylies are terribly disappointed. They counted on dissolution.

Gentlemen—Two years ago my husband suffered from severe indigestion, but was completely cured by two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters. I can truly recommend it to all sufferers from this disease.

MRS. JOHN HURD, 13 Cross St., Toronto.

TARIFF REVISION.

Lieut.-Col. Prior on the Influence of Protection on British Columbia Interests.

Financial Chaos From One End of the United States to the Other.

Before the adjournment of the debate on the 13th instant on Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment to the Tariff resolutions, Col. Prior addressed the House. He said:

I trust that hon. gentlemen will pardon one who holds the humble position that I do in this house if I take up the time of the house at this late period of the debate and of the night, and I promise that my remarks will be short. We have heard speeches from hon. gentlemen representing constituencies in every province and in every section of the country, and in these speeches giving forcible and able voice to arguments of every description for and against protection and free trade. We have been asked, sir, to believe, on the one hand, that Canada is in a prosperous and flourishing condition; that trade is good; that her people are contented and happy, and that only under a policy of protection can she continue in her successful career. We have also, on the other hand, been asked to believe that Canada is at a standstill; that her treasury is depleted; that her trade is stagnant; that the manufacturers of the country have been making colossal fortunes at the expense of the farmer and the mechanic; that misery and starvation is found throughout the land, and that the only panacea for this pitiable state of affairs is the inauguration of a free trade policy. Sir, I have listened to these arguments with great interest, and I may say with great respect. The gladiators in this political arena have hurled defiance across the floor of the house and have called upon their henchmen to stand firm to their principles and by their party. Sir, I was proud that I belonged to Canada when I heard the magnificent speeches made by hon. gentlemen on the floor of this house. Sir, after these champions have exhausted themselves in expatiating upon the graces and beauties of their lady loves, it would be presumptuous in me to think of saying anything new or anything even that would interest hon. gentlemen here to-night. But I do think that it is right upon an occasion of this kind, an occasion which, I may say, I consider

ONE OF THE MOST MOMENTOUS

that has occurred for a long time, that every hon. gentleman should rise in his place and in a few words state what his convictions are in regard to the trade policy of this country. I can honestly say, after listening attentively to the arguments that have been presented, that I am, if possible, more than ever an out and out protectionist. In my humble opinion, not one single argument has been advanced by hon. gentlemen opposite that should convince me in the slightest degree that the affairs of this country would be in a better condition under a free trade policy than under the policy we have at the present time. Not one argument have hon. gentlemen opposite made use of that has not been combatted, aye, simply pulverized by the speakers on this side. I have the honor to represent a constituency in the province of British Columbia, and I have not the slightest doubt in my own mind that if it was not for this policy under which we are fortunately carrying on the affairs of this country, there would be hardly a manufacturer, hardly a mechanic who would be making the decent living he is at the present time. I may be wrong, but this is my firm conviction—and not only is it my conviction, but it seems to have been the conviction of the people of British Columbia, if we may judge by the results of the elections for the last fifteen years. I noticed one thing with regard to what gentlemen opposite have said during this debate, and that is that they have argued as to how the tariff affected certain interests and certain localities, losing sight of the fact that we have only one tariff, and that it must do for the whole country, and therefore necessarily there must be a large measure of give and take between the different provinces. Sir, I am proud to say that the average British Columbian is a

LARGE-MINDED AND LIBERAL MINDED

man. It may be that the vastness and grandness of the country in which he lives impresses him and expands his ideas. But, be that as it may, though he thinks that his first duty to himself and his family is to look after his own individual success, still he knows the more he is called upon to do; he knows that if we are to build up this country and make a nation of it such as we have a right to expect it will become, he and every other man in Canada must help his fellow-citizens and all must stand together from one coast to the other. It must be that under a protective and equally under a free trade or any other tariff some individual or some one industry may suffer. There is no tariff that can be framed by the ablest statesman that ever lived or by the man with the most experience in such matters that can give exactly equal rights and advantages to each individual and each industry in a country of this size. Hon. gentlemen will perhaps know that the people of British Columbia pay large sums into the treasury in the way of customs and other duties. But, though they pay these large sums, do hon. gentlemen opposite think that these men believe they would be better off under a free trade policy? No, sir; not for a single moment. Though they pay about three times as much per head as the Ontario man, still all they ask is that they should have a proper and equitable return made to them in the shape of useful and necessary public works and subsidies. They know that in a new country like this—a country of great possibilities, aye, of great certainties—before the country can take its proper position industries must be built up and fostered and the natural resources of the country now lying dormant at our doors must be made of use. Sir, do hon. gentlemen opposite believe that in a new country like British Columbia, if it were not for the protective policy, we could carry on and build up the industries we have. At the present time we have large iron works and shops that are

STRUGGLING ALONG FOR A BARE EXISTENCE.

It is all that they can do to pay a dividend on the capital. We have sash and door factories; we have rice mills, where the rice is brought from China and cleaned and prepared for the consumer; we have spice mills, vinegar works, breweries, and many other smaller industries which employ large numbers of men who are earning good wages, though the proprietors cannot manage to make more than a decent profit. But suppose the protection should be taken from them, what would be the consequence? Every one of these industries, so far as I know, I am sure would be forced to close up. The influx of goods from the American side would fill the market and instead of our own people being engaged in manufacturing these goods, these men who are now happy and have steady work would be out of employment, and in a short time would be wanting the necessaries of life. Sir, hon. gentlemen on either side of the house have paid great attention to the farmers of this country. Now there is nobody has a greater respect for the farmer than I have, no one better aware of the fact that the farmers are a large majority in the country. But surely other men should be protected as well as the farmer. If you do away with the industries of the cities and towns, what becomes of the home market for the produce of the farm? The home trade is, by a long way, better for the farmer than the export trade. The farmer of British Columbia particularly must be a protectionist. At the present time the prices of many of many of his products are kept down and ruled by the prices of the same articles brought from the Northwest and Manitoba. But if you were to open the country under free trade the British Columbia farmer would be

LITERALLY SWAMPED

by the products that would be brought across from the American side. Even at the present time large quantities of these products are brought across—the duty being paid upon them—and sold at prices at which the British Columbia farmer could not make an honest living. If it were not for protection not 25 per cent. of the traders and manufacturers of that province would be in business. I said at the beginning of my remarks that it would be presumptuous in me to take up the time of the house in trying to voice arguments that have been put forward by abler men than myself, but still I think I was right in rising and giving utterance to my convictions. I may say that I am rather sorry that the government has seen fit to make such large reductions on some articles in the new tariff. However, it is not a subject that I can deal with here, and I shall have a good chance to return to it when we get into committee. I cannot say that trade is prosperous in British Columbia, nor indeed in Canada. But is it prosperous anywhere in the world? Is it prosperous in free trade countries any more than in countries under protection? There is a general stagnation of trade all over the world, and it is due to causes that I do not think the ablest and most experienced financier can explain any better than I can myself. If we look to the south of us we find that trade there is also slack; it is more than that, it is simply in a deplorable condition. In a weak moment the voters of the United States gave up their allegiance to a policy that has made them the envy of the world, and now look at them. Go into the manufacturing towns in the States and see the condition of affairs. It is

SIMPLY FINANCIAL CHAOS

from one end of the country to another. You see silent looms, extinguished forges; you meet with ruined merchants; you hear of the crash of falling fortunes that men are losing from day to day. But most pitiable of all it is to see the large army of unemployed, with their wives and families tramping through the silent streets of the cities. Sir, Mr. Joseph Buchanan, of New York, has published a somewhat elaborate paper showing the numbers of unemployed in the United States. He puts the number of adult males in the United States at 13,000,000, of whom 6,000,000 are employed in agricultural pursuits and 1,000,000 are proprietors of various manufacturing establishments, thus leaving 6,000,000 wage earners. Of these 6,000,000 he says there are at the present time 2,390,000 out of work. Is not that a most deplorable state of things? Workingmen all over the world are slow to learn, but in the end we generally find that their judgment is correct. Like Artemus Ward, I do not care to prophesy unless I know, but I will venture for once to say that the first opportunity the people of the United States have for pronouncing their opinion upon free trade at the polls the party now in power will be swept out by a wind of popular disfavor which can only be compared to a blizzard. Sir, I ask this house, I ask the people of Canada, to take warning by them and to stick to a good thing when they know they have got it. In conclusion, I may be allowed to tell a little story, and, as it has a moral, I will tell it with a purpose. Hon. gentlemen from the Maritime Provinces may perhaps have heard it, as I am told the incident took place somewhere in their country. It seems that there was a very hot election being waged in some portion of the Maritime Provinces, and at a certain meeting the feeling rose to a fever heat and there was a great deal of excitement among those present. One candidate got up and made a magnificent speech and was cheered to the echo. When the other candidate came forward, in a trembling state of excitement, he looked around on the sea of faces, gesticulated and grabbed at his throat, but he could get nothing out. At last he managed to blurt out: "Boys, it's all here, but I can't get it out!" Well, sir, the moral of that story is that that candidate was elected. Now British Columbia members come a long distance, and they have not the privilege, as you all know, of being able to run down to their homes every week or two; and therefore they get a little irritable and a little impatient as the days go by to see the end of the session. Well, sir, I trust that hon. gentlemen who are thinking after the debate is over, of making two or three hours' speeches, will imitate the man who could not get it out, and they will not only do us a good turn, but they will also make their own election sure.

VICE-REGAL USAGES.

(From the Toronto Telegram.)

It may not be known that the new Governor-General and his consort have inaugurated a very new order of things. Formality is no name for the decorum that is observed at Rideau hall. There is a snug penny awaiting the man who shall write a book in which shall be set forth the etiquette of Government house. Democratic Canadians have no time for learning afterwise the devious ways of vice-regal usages.

For instance, Lady Aberdeen gave a musicale one evening not long ago. To it were bidden some score of Ottawa's people. The guests stayed late, and, if it be not treason to say so, the function was ghastly dull. Late in the evening Lady Grant, who happened to be the oldest lady present, went up to Lady Aberdeen and essayed to say good night. She made answer in some way like this:

"His Excellency will give the signal when he desires the guests to retire."

It is not recorded what Lady Grant said, but it is safe to infer that she was considerably surprised.

Again, when the guests who are bidden to a state dinner at Rideau Hall gather in the drawing-room they are received by Lady Aberdeen. His Excellency is nowhere visible. A few minutes before dinner is served the doors are thrown open, a footman announces "the Queen;" and in walks His Excellency.

The recent discovery of Dr. Eseljay is the best remedy for billiousness and all stomach and liver troubles. While regulating the digestive system Eseljay's Liver Lozenges act as a tonic and do not weaken like pills. They are the best family medicine on the market. 25 cents at all druggists.

RELATIONS WITH AUSTRALIA.

Enterprise of the Canadian-Australian S. S. Co. Ought to Be Rewarded With Success.

Postal and Cable Service—Colonial Reciprocity—Fiscal Changes Which Are Essential.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

SYDNEY, N.S.W., March 17.—One of the most gratifying signs of the times to a Canadian visitor to this colony is the rapidly increasing amount of news respecting Canada and Canadian affairs in the Australian newspapers. Nearly every day one or more cablegrams are published respecting the Canadian steamship route, the proposed Pacific cable or some other news concerning the attempts to draw the British colonies closer together, and the example of Canada in national or business affairs is often pointed to as desirable for the colonies to copy. There is no doubt that the visit of Hon. MacKenzie Bowell is responsible for much of this, just as, no doubt, the visit of Sir Thomas McIlwraith of Queensland—and, later on, of Hon. Robert Reid, the Minister of Defence of Victoria—will open the eyes of Canadians to the possibility of trade development with Australia. Despite the utter stagnation of business, consequent upon last year's financial disturbances, and the turmoil of a rapidly approaching general election, the people and the politicians of this colony are almost to a unit determined to assist the Dominion Government in establishing on a firm basis the Imperial route through wholly British territory, with its inevitable consequence of increased trade.

PRAISE FOR MR. HUDDART.

The announcement that Mr. James Huddart, the managing director of the Canadian-Australian steamship line, has secured the promise of the subsidy for the fast Atlantic service between Great Britain and Canada has been received here with enthusiasm by the press, it being regarded as the missing link in the service which will give the old country and the colonies an alternative route free from foreign interference, and as rapid as by Suez, though to attain that object very fast vessels will have to be put on in order to compete with the magnificent new floating palaces of the P. & O. Company. The Newcastle Herald, the leading journal in New South Wales outside of Sydney, says of Mr. Huddart's new enterprise: "The enterprise and pluck displayed by Mr. James Huddart in forming another notable addition to the great trade routes of the world is worthy of admiration. The line from Sydney to Vancouver he evidently regards as little use by itself, and is, therefore, devoting his energies to complete the line of communication between Australia, the Canadian Dominion, and Britain by the establishment of a line of Atlantic steamers. As for the overland journey in America, it is very evident that the Canadian Pacific company will be ready and willing to afford every facility for the transport of

MAILS AND PASSENGERS

to and from the Pacific and the Atlantic. The perseverance manifested throughout by Mr. Huddart in this enterprise ought to be rewarded with success; and, as the industrial development of the Australian colonies is bound up with the provision of cheap, efficient and regular transport, the people of this country hope that he will be able to achieve it."

Upon this same subject, Hon. John See, the Colonial Treasurer, said that the project exhibited a fine spirit of enterprise on the part of Mr. Huddart. As to the likelihood of New South Wales increasing the subsidy in view of the Atlantic service being carried out, or of the Australian colonies assisting generally in the project, he did not think that further contributions would be made by New South Wales. So far as he was aware, no request in connection with the matter had been submitted to his government. The matter as now proposed seemed to benefit England and Canada more than Australia. In any case it was a question for the future, and, of course, any proposal to increase the subsidy would have to go before the cabinet.

DISCUSSED AT A CONFERENCE.

In connection with this question of communication between Canada and the colonies, reference should be made to the fact that a conference of the postal departments of the various colonies has just sat at Wellington, New Zealand, at which the Vancouver service and the proposed Pacific cable were discussed. At that conference a letter was read from Messrs. Huddart, Parker & Co. offering to extend the Vancouver service to New Zealand upon certain conditions. The president of the conference, Hon. J. G. Ward, postmaster general of New Zealand, said that his Government would be prepared, as an encouragement to all the colonies, to give £10,000 as a subsidy for a service calling at New Zealand. What they required was a trade and commercial service; if transhipments were required the service would be of no value. The treatment shown by the United States Government towards the whole of the Australasian colonies since the San Francisco mail service was established suggested the necessity for an alternative line for them all. Australasia ought to have two strings to its bow. Under all circumstances the San Francisco mail service would continue. This Canadian service would open up

NEW CONNECTIONS AND MARKETS

for the British colonies. The present was the fittest time to consider this question. He hoped the Imperial authorities would see their way to subsidize this new line.

Hon. John Kidd, postmaster-general of New South Wales, asserted that the United States government had not treated the colonies well, but New South Wales did not mean to abandon the San Francisco service. If the colonies subsidized the Vancouver service, an arrangement could possibly be made for the San Francisco and Vancouver mails to run alternately every fortnight. He would do everything possible to bring in Victoria and Queensland, although New South Wales was bound by the three year's contract. Hon. A. Wynne (Victoria) said that in time the company might increase its fleet and call at Melbourne.

THE PACIFIC CABLE PROJECT

was also discussed, and this resolution was adopted:

"That, considering the important interests involved, both national and commercial, in the establishment of a Pacific cable, the representatives at this conference of the colonies interested, recommend their respective Governments to consider the desirability of entering into a guarantee with the other colonies interested for a period not exceeding 15 years, to secure interest at 4 per cent. on capital not exceeding £1,800,000 to any company undertaking to lay a cable, the tariff not to exceed 3s. a word for ordinary telegrams, 2s. for Government telegrams and 1s. 6d. for press messages between Great Britain and the colonies; that the United Kingdom be asked to join the guarantee; the route to be either of the following:

(a.) Brisbane to Ahipara Bay, New Zealand, Ahipara Bay to Suva, Suva to Apia, Apia to Fanning Islands, Fanning Islands to Sandwich Islands, Sandwich Islands to Vancouver.

(b.) From Ahipara Bay to Suva, Suva to Apia, Apia to Fanning Islands, Fanning Islands to Sandwich Islands, Sandwich Islands to Vancouver.

Hon. Mr. Kidd declared that the scheme proposed by Mr. Sandford Fleming would cost over $2,000,000 sterling and was impracticable.

It was also resolved:

"That, in view of the yearly expanding trade relations between the United Kingdom and Australia, the British Government be urged to proportionately bear a share of any subsidies or guarantees necessary for carrying on telegraphic communication and mail service between the colonies and Great Britain."

THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION.

The conference will shortly reassemble at Auckland when the following proposition will be discussed:

"That a tariff conference, of the various colonies is desirable, and should be convened for the purpose of considering the tariffs of the respective colonies, with a view of reporting to the governments in what directions the trade relations between the respective colonies could be facilitated by a readjustment of the tariffs."

In this connection it should be said that at present it appears most unlikely that the New South Wales Government can send any representative to Ottawa in June, the time proposed by Hon. Mr. Bowell for the holding of the intercolonial trade conference, as the colony will then be in the throes of a general election; but that need not prevent the conference from being held later on. That action is needed is most abundantly evident. Not only is Canada, at least, prevented from entering into reciprocal trade relations with the Australasian colonies by the existence of the "favored nation" clauses in the Belgian and German treaties, but

THESE COLONIES ARE HAMPERED

in the some way by the following clause in the Imperial act of 1873, governing their fiscal powers:

"The Legislature of any one of the Australian colonies shall, for the purpose of carrying into effect any agreement between two or more of the colonies or between any one or more of the said colonies and New Zealand, have full power from time to time to make laws with respect to the remission or imposition of duties upon the importation into such colony of any article the produce or manufacture of or imported from any other of the said colonies, or the produce or manufacture of or imported from New Zealand; provided always, that for the purpose aforesaid no new duty shall be imposed upon, and no existing duty shall be remitted as to the importation into any of the Australian colonies of any article the produce or manufacture of any particular country which shall not be equally imposed upon or remitted as to the importation into such colony of the like article the produce or manufacture of any other country."

This clause must either be repealed or amended so as to include Canada before any reciprocity treaty between the Dominion and these colonies can be consummated.

F. W.

RIOTOUS SOCIALISTS.

BUDA PESTH, April 24.—On Sunday 300 workmen marched to the town hall of Holdmezo, Vasharhedi county, Zongad, on Lake Hodez, with the declared intention of recovering documents, etc., belonging to the socialist leaders, which were recently seized. The authorities mustered a force of gens d'armes to resist the attack. Upon their arrival at the town hall, the spokesman of the mob asked for the return of the pamphlets, etc., claiming that they had been illegally seized.

The authorities warned the workmen that force would be used unless they abandoned their threats. The mob refused to disperse, and the gens d'armes were obliged to charge. The police were met by a shower of stones and driven back and a number injured. The municipal authorities called for a detachment of troops which had been held in reserve in anticipation of a serious disturbance. The gens d'armes made another attempt to disperse the mob, but were again repulsed. The military were drawn up in front of the town hall and the mob was warned unless they dispersed the troops would fire upon them. The only reply was a volley of stones fired at the military.

The military was then ordered to load with blank cartridges and a volley was fired at the rioters. The latter, seeing that no one was killed or wounded, continued stoning the troops, and the order was then given to load with ball. A second volley was fired into the mob, wounding six severely and slightly wounding a number of bystanders. One of the wounded men will die. After this volley a detachment of huzzars charged the mob with drawn swords, riding down the rioters, pricking a number with swords and driving them away from the town hall. The huzzars also arrested sixty. The prison is strongly guarded. The streets are still being patrolled by the huzzars and by the gens d'armes, and reinforcements are being sent, as further trouble is expected.

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Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

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LONDON BAKERIES.

LONDON, April 24.—It is announced as a result of the indignation created by the report of the sanitary institute regarding the conditions under which the bread eaten by the people of this city is produced, the government has decided to appoint a select committee of the House of Commons to investigate. According to the report five-sixths of all the bread consumed in London is produced in cellar bakeries, not more than six feet high, ten feet long and 12 feet wide. Sewer gas enters through drains opening in the floor, while further polution is caused by ground air and damps sucked up into the heated cellar through the flooring.

ODD FELLOWS' JUBILEE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The celebration of the Odd Fellows' jubilee commenced last night in Odd Fellows' hall with a competitive drill. The features of the celebration will be on the fourth day of the encampment. There will be a parade from the hall to the Fair grounds, where the Odd Fellows will be received by Governor Markham, Mayor Ellert and Director General de Young. In the afternoon there will be a prize drill by the Patriarchs Militant. The Daughters of Rebekah will also participate.

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For Infants, for Hotels and for Household Use, is the most economical and most satisfactory milk in the market.

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fe23 MARVIN & TILTON, Wharf St., Victoria.

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