PURCHASED VOTES.

D'Alton McCarthy was ruled out of order when, in the course of his speech on the remedial bill, he thus referred to certain of his fellow members in the house: "And now the government proposed to carry out its course and get a second reading of the bill through. It proposed to force its followers to eat dirt, and many of them would for a consideration." This was undoubtedly unparliamentary, but it was perfectly true. Sir Richard Cartwright stated the same fact in another way, being able, apparently, to keep himself within the rules of the house while his statement was quite as strong as Mr. McCarthy's. This is what Sir Richard said: "There is another consideration to which I allude with some little delicacy, but it is perfectly well known to every man in this house that there are scores of hon. members now present who never intend to face their constituents again, and it is more than rumored, it is known, that among those are a considerable number of gentlemen who have promises of offices from the government of the day. Now I say that, under these circumstances it is in the highest degree inexpedient that a measure of this kind should be carried by the votes of men who practically are the paid servants of the government, who are violating by their presence here the spirit, if not the letter, of the Independence of Parliament Act." Our Ottawa dispatch to-day gives some graphic particulars in regard to the deal made between the government and its followers. Alexander McKay, M. P. for Hamilton, is one of the faithful who voted for the second reading of the coercion bill. He has been promised the Hamilton collectorship of customs, and the government in order to leave that post open for him wishes to translate Collector Kilvert into the commissionership of customs at Ottawa. To do this it is necessary to raise the salary of the latter office, but that could not be done without correspondingly increasing the inland revenue commissioner's salary, therefore $800 a year is added to each, and thus the country has the pleasure of paying $1600 a year for the purchase of Mr. McKay's vote for the coercion bill. No doubt many other names on the list represent similar items of increased expenditure incurred for the purpose of enabling the government to carry out the coercion programme, which it adopted with the sole view of keeping itself in power. A government guilty of trafficking in votes in this scandalous fashion would not live for a week in Britain, but unfortunately our political atmosphere has become somewhat vitiated. Nor would the British electorate tolerate for a moment the presence of a politician who should make such an exhibition of himself as did Sir Charles Tupper in connection with Mr. McNeill's resolution. The people of Canada might well pause and enquire whether they can afford to encourage political vices for which the people of the mother country would deal out summary and severe punishment.

THE "DIRT EATERS."

Mr. McCarthy's observation in regard to the dirt-eating of government supporters raised a storm in the house, and those who read the report, which we publish to-day, will very easily perceive that the storm raged simply and solely because the observation was true. Sir Charles Tupper, all through his career, has been most virtuously indignant over accusations brought against him that were true, and that he could not refute but hoped to dissipate by frowning and blustering of a severe character. It was so in this instance. He knew that Mr. McCarthy's accusation was well founded, that the government secured a majority by bribing certain of its followers and bullying others, who would otherwise have followed the dictates of their own consciences and the wishes of their constituents by voting against the bill. If the people of Canada have not become altogether heedless as to the character of their government they will surely ponder over the situation that has been disclosed at Ottawa. Here is an important bill, practically taking away the rights of a province and striking at the very roots of the federal constitution passed to its second reading by a majority secured through a combination of corruption and coercion. It is passed, too, in a house that has outlived its proper constitutional term and should long ago have been dissolved. If the people inspect the situation as closely and as earnestly as they should they will very probably agree with the conclusions which Mr. E. E. Sheppard, a Conservative, expresses as follows in the Toronto Star:

Those who are acquainted with the situation are well aware that dirt has become a common diet with the government, the members of which have denounced in unmeasured terms one another, the premier and the majority of the party which is, unfortunately, held guilty of having brought the present administration into existence. Notwithstanding having called one another all the bad names that could be found in the vocabularly vulgus they retain office and collect salaries and parade themselves as important people, while, if it is possible for a human being to be convinced of the contempt of his fellow-citizens, every member of the government must know that he is distrusted, if not despised, by the majority of the Canadian people.

In spite of every manifestation of popular disapproval, the administration insists, in the name of the constitution, but with absolute disregard to the principle of popular government, on doing a wrong thing, and in trying to bully its followers into endorsing an iniquitous bill. Those who refuse to stultify themselves and are conscientiously opposing a transaction which may be the undoing of confederation are being subjected to personal persecution and violent abuse heretofore unheard of in Canada. Nothing is too despicable to charge against these men whose lives have been without reproach and whose political records have been injured only by too unquestioning loyalty to their party.

Mr. Laurier, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Wallace, Dr. Weldon and all the other opponents of coercion have one by one been forced to listen to imputations against their honor and to discover themselves placed in the attitude of being traitors to their country. That the men who make these charges are cabinet ministers, lends a certain strength to any slander that is uttered, but time will vindicate the propriety of the course pursued by the men who refuse to support coercion or to lend themselves to tyranny, and history will be brightened by the noble and courageous conduct of these leaders, who have made great sacrifices for principle's sake.

It seems utterly impossible that there will ever be born or bred a historian who will be able to deal patiently or apologetically with the performances of the present government. Their programme with regard to remedial legislation has been devoid of patriotism, honor or the commonest sort of everyday sense. That members of parliament have been corrupted, coerced and coaxed into a course which they do not themselves approve of, and which they are well aware the constituencies condemn, is bad enough for it means the complete destruction of the idea that we have a government—Canada is now convinced that she is being governed by conspirators—but the greatest sorrow that can be felt is that our noblest men, the remnant of what was once a great parliamentary body, are suffering the torments of political crucifixion in order that Barabbas may live.

"AGAINST THEIR CONVICTIONS."

Speaking of the coercion bill the Toronto World, Conservative, says: "The World persists in its contention that the bill will never become law, that those Ontario men who have supported the measure in parliament against their convictions, can never be re-elected, and that a public sentiment against the coercion of Manitoba is now rising all over the country, which will be the dominant force in the elections to be held at an early day." The Hamilton Spectator, another Conservative paper observes: "What a very great pity it is that the conference was not held in time to make the second reading unnecessary. What a pity it is that the government insisted upon its thick and thin supporters voting for the second reading, thus committing themselves to the coercion principle, and not only utterly destroying their own chances to be returned at the next election, but making it exceedingly difficult for any Conservative to be elected in their riding." Curious, that these two exponents of Ontario Conservative opinion should make such a gross mistake as to agree with the "Grits." The World, in particular, must be "away off" when it asserts that some of the government supporters must have voted "against their convictions." Why should they vote against their convictions? Can it be true, after all, that they have been promised compensation for thus doing violence to their conscience?

THE FRANCHISE FRAUD.

With the near approach of the Dominion election many people are becoming possessed of an interest in the voters' lists which they did not feel at the time of the last revision. In too many cases in this province they find that though qualified in all respects to exercise the franchise their names do not appear on the lists. Our correspondent from Quesnelle Forks to-day notes the fact that out of a considerable number of men there who looked into the matter only two were found to be registered. Similar complaints have come from Rossland and other places in Kootenay. This state of affairs is inevitable under a franchise law such as is now in force, and the only way to effect a reform is to attack the law itself. If the Liberal plan of using the provincial lists were adopted nearly every man in this province who is of age and a British subject would be able to vote at the coming elections; as it is a great many will be disfranchised, and a great many names of dead men and absentees will be on the roll for unscrupulous "heelers" to juggle with. Besides, a large amount of money that has been spent on compiling the wretched Dominion list could have been kept for expenditure on some useful purpose. The only way to secure a change is to change the government; and those who have been defrauded of their votes should use whatever influence they have towards that end.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEW.

In his speech at the chambers of commerce banquet, dealing with the preferential trade scheme, Mr. Chamberlain said: "In such a general free trade arrangement it is quite clear that exceptions must be made in the case of articles such as tobacco and spirits, which are chiefly taxed for revenue purposes. If we are to make even the slightest progress in such a direction, protection must disappear, and the only duties must be revenue duties, not protective duties in the sense of protecting the industries of one portion of the empire against the industries of the other. I cannot help thinking that if a council of representatives of the whole empire should be called to consider such an arrangement—although the subject would present enormous difficulty—with the existing good will and the ultimate goal in view, something like a working agreement would be reached, and free traders, even if they had to abandon their principles to some extent, must remember the enormous gain that would compensate for the loss in our dealings with foreign countries. For the states forming the empire are, after all, more likely to develop and increase in prosperity, population, wealth, power, commerce and enterprise than any foreign states." The Canadian protectionists who try to humbug the electorate by talking of preferential trade will hardly relish Mr. Chamberlain's way of putting it. Are they prepared to adopt the plan at the cost of doing away with the protection whose beauties they have preached so persistently? Are they prepared to abandon their doctrine that the tariff should be used as a protective agent and adopt Mr. Chamberlain's view that it should be treated only as a revenue-producing agent? If they are so ready, can they induce the Red Parlor to follow them? We take the liberty of doubting it. At all events it will be necessary for them to produce some specific declaration in this line before they can get the people to regard their preferential trade talk as anything more than a blind.

AID TO DAIRYING.

To the Editor: The British Columbia Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association and Dairyman's Association of British Columbia are no doubt two societies, separate and distinct from each other, and yet, as one may see from the published reports, their aims are in very many ways identical and their demands one and the same. In using the words "their demands," I refer to the persistency with which both of these societies importune the provincial government for loans from the—always over-burdened with cash—provincial treasury. The amount of ability expended in the preparation of seductive resolutions, to be unanimously carried or passed at each successive meeting, and having the foregoing object in view, would, I really believe, if expended on the Keely motor, give the world within a month the great secret that Mr. Keely has been many years trying to discover. It is energy worthy of a better class, and if expended on something higher and nobler than trying to bleed the bleeding heart of the aforesaid treasury would no doubt draw encomiums from every one not a member of those highly respected societies. I wish just here to disavow any desire on my part to disparage the work of these societies. I have taken notes of their efforts the last two or three years and have been much interested. Some day I may have some spare funds over and above the ordinary daily needs, and will be pleased to join, just for the satisfaction of reading the Horticultural Society my little lesson on the proper treatment of trees and plants, and saying my little word against the obnoxious and murderous methods advised—seemingly under the sanction of the government—for pilling, blistering, physicking, bleeding, drugging and finally ruining our fruit trees and our ornamental trees, until, within a few short years their quack treatment will do the same as other quack treatment has unfortunately done in its connection with human life, and we will have formula after formula, specific after specific, cure-all after cure-all, and the category of diseases among trees, and the remedies and panaceas therefor will fill a volume as large as the left wing of the legislative buildings in Victoria. And then now doubt our friends, the government inspectors will write T. D. (tree doctor) after their names.

But I started in to write a word about these associations, and their persistent desires to drain the treasury. Looking ing over the reports for 1894 and 1895, I find one resolution which I do not need to give entire, as a small part of it tells the true intent of the whole. Here it is:

"Moved by Mr. Cunningham: Whereas the disastrous freshet in the Fraser valley during the present year has fully demonstrated the absolute and pressing necessity of immediate steps being taken to protect the rich and fertile lands in said valley, by a thorough system of dyking; and whereas, the provincial government is in a position to obtain the necessary funds for this undertaking at a much lower rate of interest than either private individuals or corporations."

A little further on in the same report we read: "Moved by Mr. A. St. G. Hamersley, seconded by Mr. N. Burhart: Resolved that the government of British Columbia be requested to make the necessary financial arrangements so that loans may be granted by the province to farmers on approved security on real estate at a rate of interest of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on a term of years as may be thought advisable, the loans to be advanced simply for the purpose of improving the farms of the borrowers."

Subsequently, and at a meeting held on the Mainland, the members present when discussing the method most advisable for the government to adopt by way of granting aid to creameries, one after another denounced the giving of bonuses, and finally, when all their fountains of oratory were exhausted, modestly proposed and carried a resolution demanding that the provincial government loan seventy-five per cent. of the cost of land, buildings and machinery at five per cent. interest to build creameries, here, there, and every where; provided only, guarantees could be got of the milk of three hundred cows. This resolution was subsequently endorsed by a legislative committee, whose report being found not in order, could not be adopted by the legislature, but the government took the matter under advisement. Our friends, however, the Dairymen's Association, desirous no doubt not to leave a stone unturned, had last week another meeting—this time at Chilliwack—where "Mr. Hadwen spoke upon the proposed provincial government assistance to creameries. He moved that the provincial government be petitioned by this society to adopt the recommendation presented by the committee appointed to consider the question of assistance to creameries, and that as soon as can be found convenient."

And so we see that the persistency of these societies in their endeavor to get the provincial government to provide funds for all the purposes that farmers and dairymen set their hearts on, is most commendable; the proposition as to whether in the event of the government being weak-brained and weak-kneed enough to accede to their demands, bad precedents would not be established, not, of course, requiring to be considered. There is no question as to whether many good and worthy people of a community other than farmers or dairymen have not to borrow money at high rates of interest, and are not as much entitled to have loans from the government at five per cent. as the farmers and dairymen have. For the government to enter the market as a money lending agency and hold mortgages on every farm in the country, on every creamery in the country, and finally by rapid strides—once this iniquitous precedent is established—to hold mortgages on every man's half acre in the country, until, finally, the legitimate money lending agencies will find their business entirely superseded, and a new regiment of government officials organized, whose fathers, grand-fathers, uncles, nephews, and brothers-in-law will—like the officials themselves—become the willing tools of the government; for the government, I say, to enter upon such a work, would be the greatest calamity that could befal this province, and I say this with all due deference to the superior wisdom and sagacity of these societies and of the legislative committee. Looking to all the evil consequences that must and will ensue, I repeat the warning again, the day the provincial government begins trying to bolster up any industry in this country, by taking a mortgage on its lands, buildings, machinery, and stock list, that very day will begin upon the government itself a righteous retribution for its dastardly and outrageous attempt to sap the self-reliance of our people.

JOHN F. CHANDLER.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

From Tuesday's Daily.

—The funeral of the late Ann Miller took place from Christ Church Cathedral yesterday, Rev. Canon Beanlands conducting the services. The pall bearers were J. Riley, R. Porter, H. C. Edwards, Wm. Horn and John Harper.

—The funeral of Gertrude, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Irvine, took place on Sunday from her parents' residence, Work estate. The services were conducted by Rev. J. W. Flinton at St. Luke's church and the Cedar Hill cemetery. The pall bearers were P. Schroeder, D. W. Clarke, L. Leigh, D. J. Clarke, C. McRae and A. McRae.

—Advices received at San Francisco by the steamer Sydney last week are to the effect that Corinto is in the hands of the insurgents and they have closed the port completely. The war, so far as could be learned, has been carried on in a desultory sort of way, and there have been no really serious engagements near the coast. It is thought that this is where H. M. S. Comus had sealed orders to go.

—The murder of a squaw and her two half-breed children in a lonely cabin on Douglas Island was learned through the passengers on the Alki. Their information was very meagre, but they had heard that the squaw, who had been living for several years with a white man and was by him the mother of two children, had just received a large amount of gold from her husband, who is in the Yukon country. It is supposed that the inmates were first murdered and then robbed. The bodies had been horribly mutilated with an axe. Douglas Island is the location of the far-famed Treadwell mines.

From Wednesday's Daily.

—A shipment of 44 tons of ore from the Reco mine to the Everett smelter netted the owners $17,521.

—A new passenger tariff, to take effect on Friday next, has been prepared by the Northern Pacific and Spokane Falls and Northern railways. It reduces the passenger rates from Victoria to all points in Kootenay. The local agent reports that business between Victoria and Kootenay is improving.

—Mrs. Tilton, relict of the late General James Tilton, died suddenly this morning of heart disease. The deceased was a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was 74 years of age. She leaves two sons. E. G. Tilton, of Marvin & Tilton, and Howard Tilton, who is at present in the States. The funeral will take place on Friday morning, from her son's residence, Heyward avenue.

—The funeral of the late W. H. Wood took place at 2.30 this afternoon from the family residence, 44 Henry street. Besides the members of the I. O. O .F., who turned out in a body, there were present many of the numerous friends of the deceased. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Campbell. There were many beautiful floral offerings. The pallbearers were E. Dickinson, F. Taylor, W. Earl, S. F. McIntosh, W. S. Dempster and H. Coates.

—Mr. Alexander Dunsmuir met with a very painful accident in San Francisco on Saturday. He was boarding a car and was struck by a passenger who jumped from the car. The blow was a violent one and he was knocked down, striking on the back of his head which was badly cut. He was assisted to the car by those on the scene, and rode to the ferry, but was later taken to the Occidental Hotel, where he makes his home. There the wound was dressed.

—The British vice-consul at Tacoma, in a letter to Mr. Gosnell, the provincial librarian, says: "The editor of the Pacific Coast Dairyman has just returned from attending a meeting of the Dairymen's Association at Chilliwack and Langley, where he met several of the farmers. * * * He has been over a great part of this state and knows California well, but he tells me that the Chilliwack valley has some of the finest land he has ever seen and that the settlers should do well there; there is no land here like it. He was most pleased with the visit to our country."

—The split in the Conservative party at Vancouver is rapidly becoming wider. The "riff raff" section, by which name those members of the party who sent a delegation to Victoria during the last bye-election, are known, have called a meeting for one date to select a candidate, and the other section has called a meeting for the same purpose. One meeting is to be held this evening and the other on April 8th. There will in all probability be two Conservative candidates in the field. Mr. Bowser, who had an interesting experience in the Victoria Theatre at one of Hon. Mr. Prior's meetings, is the choice of the "riff raffs."

—Antonio Bruno was arrested by Superintendent Sheppard this afternoon and charged with having committed an aggravated assault upon one Ellen Burns. The Burns woman is an old offender against the public morals by-law. Last night she was arrested for drunkenness, but could not appear this morning, the entry after her name being "too drunk to appear." Later in the day it was found that there was something more serious the matter with the woman. A doctor was called in and he found that the woman had been rather roughly handled and ordered her to go to the hospital. During the afternoon Bruno called to see the woman and was placed under arrest.

—Mr. R. H. Breed, the well known Saanich hop grower, shipped 29 bales by the Charmer this morning. Five of these bales are going to the Kamloops brewery and the balance to a large brewer in London by whom the consignment will be forwarded to Burton-on-Trent, where a brewery has been established which uses British Columbia hops exclusively. Several shipments have recently been made to England, the B. C. product having met with much favor there as the following extract from a prominent English brewer to a British Columbia hop grower will show: "You have proved you can grow hops of excellent flavor. Those we have bought of you this season are not much to look at, rather badly packed, being loose, but they give an excellent flavor in the beer, being well suited for putting into casks—as we call it, hopping down. I consider our hop gardens are worn out and cannot produce the old-fashioned flavor which you can do on your maiden soil."

From Thursday's Daily.

—F. Mountain has been appointed constable at Three Forks vice E. M. Sandilands.

—James Laughlin, known as Cowboy Jim, has been arrested at Loomis, Wash., for cattle stealing. The cattle were stolen from Thomas Daly of Kettle Creek, B. C., and taken across the line and sold.

—Christopher John King, the well known contractor, of 198 Pandora street, died yesterday afternoon, aged 54 years. He had been ailing for some time. Deceased for a number of years drove a stage between Victoria and Esquimalt. During later years he has been engaged as a contracting teamster. He leaves a widow and several children. The funeral will take place on Saturday at 1:30 from the family residence, Pandora street, and later from the Metropolitan Methodist church.

—Rev. Percival Jenns yesterday afternoon officiated at the wedding of Harrison T. Porter, station master at Duncan's, on the E. & N. railway, and Eugenie, the only daughter of William Beaumont, of Duncan's. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's bother-in-law, A. G. Sargison, Pandora street. Mr. M. Porter supported the groom and the bride was attended by Miss Dwelly and her little nieces, Ethel and Mildred Sargison. Mr. and Mrs. Porter left by the Rosalie last evening for the Sound and Portland.

—A very important schedule of rates takes effect next week and it puts all points on the North Pacific coast on the same basis as San Francisco. The roads have been striving to accomplish this for years. Rates to North Pacific coast points on all commodities will be checked in on the same basis as at San Francisco next week. This affects the Great Northern Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific and Union Pacific, all transcontinental lines leading into the Northwest and all eastern shipping points in the central traffic association territory is included. Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburg, Buffalo and all such manufacturing cities are included and as there is an arbitrary from New York and Boston to the big towns further west, it brings those two big cities within the territory from which the new rates will apply.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The divorce of Wessell v. Wesell was tried before Mr. Justice Drake this morning and judgment was reserved. The petitioner, John Wessell, a resident of Saturna Island, asks for divorce from his wife, Agnes, a half-breed woman, on the ground of adultery by her. Some thirteen years ago the wife left and disappeared for eleven years, having left on account of a murder concerning which some of her relatives were wanted to give evidence. The co-respondents were Siwashes named Frank and Peter, and most of the witnesses were Siwashes, amongst whom it is alleged the wife is living. Mr. Lindley Crease appeared for the petitioner and no one appeared on the other side.

COMMISSIONERS CONSENT.

To Defray the Cost of the British-Egyptian Expedition.

Cairo, Egypt, March 26.—The Egyptian debt commissioners met here to-day and decided to advance the £500,000 necessary to meet the expenses of the British-Egyptian expedition. Of the sum needed, £200,000 are available immediately. The English, German, Italian and Austrian members of the commission voted to advance the money required. The Russian and French members voted against the proposition.

A special dispatch from Cairo says that the French and Russian members of the Egyptian debt commission left the meeting to-day after protesting against the use of the reserve fund for the purpose of the British expedition up the Nile.

MATABELES REVOLT.

South Africa Furnishes Another Diversion for British Arms.

Cape Town, March 26.—The Matabeles of Insza and Filabusi districts have revolted and massacred the white settlers, including Commissiary Beatley. Fugitive whites are flocking to Bulwayo and Gwels for protection. A detachment of 75 volunteers with Maxim guns has been dispatched against the natives.

THAT DREAD DEMON.

Heart Disease Again Vanquished—Testimony From a Most Reliable Source—Relief in Fifty Minutes.

Mr. John Crow, son of George Crow, Esq., the wealthy and well known farmer residing near Tara, Ont., sends the following statement, which he desires published:—"For the last ten years I have suffered from palpitation and enlargement of the heart, and during all that time I have doctored constantly, hoping in vain for a cure. Some time ago I saw a testimonial from a Tara citizen regarding Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and decide to try it. At the time of writing I have used four bottles of the remedy, and never felt better in my life. If I am not already rid of the disease, I am positive this remedy will complete the cure."

For Sale by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

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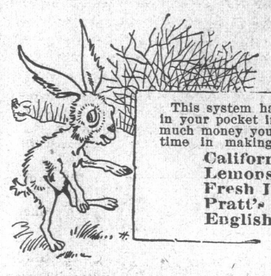
TEA, English Breakfast, 5 lbs. for 90c. 5 lb. box H. C. at $1.25. 5 lb. box M. M., $1.35.

Ceylon Blend Tea at 40c. and 50c. per lb.
Young Hyson Tea at 40c and 50c. per lb.
Gunpowder Tea at 40c. and 50c. per lb.
Japan Tea at 40c. and 50c. per lb.
Oolong Tea at 40c. and 50c. per lb.
Good Coffee at 25, 30, 35 cts.
Best Coffee at 40 cts.
11 lbs. Best Manitoba Rolled Oats, 25c.
5 lbs. Good Barley, 25c.
A number of best brands Flour at $1.10.
Baking powder, 1 lb. in lamp chimneys, at 25c. each.
White Star Baking Powder, 12 oz. can, 25 cts.
20 Bars Pendray's Electric Soap (name on wrapper) 65 cts.
Royal Crown and other Soaps at 5c. to 25c. per bar.

Toilet Soaps, at 10c., 20c., 25c. per box (great bargains).
Pratt's Best Oil, $1.45 per can.
Household Ammonia, 15c. per bottle.
Ham at 13 1-2 cts. per lb.
Dried Salt Bacon, 10 lbs. for $1.00.
Best Canned Corn at 10c.; Tomatoes, 10c. Beans, 10c.; Best Peas, 2 for 25c.; Gall. Apples, 30c.
Sapolio, Bird Seed, Corn Starch, Stove Polish, Blacking, Spices, Herbs, Yeast Cakes, Salt, Hops, Powdered Borax, Fry's Cocoa, all at 10c. per package.
Best Groceries at lowest cash prices.
Postoffice order does the rest for those out of the city.

HARDRESS CLARKE,
Corner Yates and Douglas streets.

Mad as a March Hare



Are those that have been buying on credit and find what they might have saved had they bought from us for cash.

This system has many sterling qualities, and can put more silver in your pocket in a week than you think. Do you know how much money you will save? If you don't you ought to lose no time in making inquiries.

California Roll Butter, 40c.
Lemons, 15c. per doz.
Fresh Island Eggs, 15c. per doz.
Pratt's Astral Oil (not reefined) $1.40.
English Ale (imported), 10c. bottle.

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