The Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1905.

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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE DAILY COLONIST

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SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK AND HIS PROGRAMME.

It appears that Sir Frederick Pollock has materially modified his views with respect to the scheme which he had in mind when he came to Canada. In addressing the Montreal Board of Trade he said that he had learned something in his journey through Canada, and that was that the country was not ripe for an Imperial council on the lines which he had suggested. He alleged political reasons for the conclusion he had arrived at; but what those reasons were he did not set out. It is interesting to note that the meeting in Montreal took place after his visit to Ottawa and his return from the Coast, so that his conferences with members of the government may be assumed to have had an important effect in influencing his mind. In matters of this kind, however, we do not think that members of the administration represent the true mental attitude of the people of Canada. That is to say, they are not in a position to speak more confidently than others, nor can it be said, for instance, that the views of Sir Wilfrid Laurier reflect the views of the majority of Canadians. He may be well qualified to speak on the subject, as naturally he must have paid a great deal of attention to the problems involved, but he has no warrant in this particular matter from Canadians to speak in their behalf. Sir Frederick Pollock should not be deceived by opinions which he obtained in the exclusive way in which his enquiries were directed while in Canada. He did not, like John Burns, for instance, come in contact with a large element of the country, which, though not so much in evidence, has at the polls a great deal more to do in settling what shall or shall not be our relations with the Mother Country. The question of the colonies being represented in an Imperial council has been very little discussed even as an abstract question. It has never been a public issue. No public opinion has been formed respecting it. The one thing that is tolerably certain in connection with it is that there is a general sentiment in favor of closer union with Great Britain, and the problem of expressing the form which those relations shall take is in the hands of men like Sir Frederick Pollock, who think imperially and can formulate with exactness. We should, therefore, be very sorry if Sir Frederick went back to England under a misapprehension, because some one in "authority" was more emphatic than others that his scheme for an Imperial council was premature and unworkable.

As a consequence of what he has learned concerning the attitude of the Canadian people, Sir Frederick has narrowed down his proposals to an intelligence department. There were, he said, a number of questions of intern reipoal importance for which at present there is no machinery for dealing, such as those of all-British telegraphic communication, naturalization, commercial law, the merchant marine, postage and copyright and patent laws, all of which, considered from an Imperial point of view, are in an unsatisfactory condition at the present time. But beyond these there was, he said, much information relating to the Empire which ought to be tabulated and systematized and made easily available, and, in addition, there ought to be a department for receiving confidential information relating to the colonies which private persons might like to have.

Sir Frederick reiterated what he stated here and elsewhere that his proposals had nothing whatever to do with those of Mr. Chamberlain in connection with the readjustment of tariffs. All the things which he had in mind could be done by an intelligence department, without legislation, except of course the authorization of the expenditure necessary in the estimates for the purpose. All that was required in the way of preliminary organization was the appointment of a permanent secretary and a clerical staff. The secretary, he suggested, might be the secretary of the Colonial Conference.

In our opinion, Sir Frederick has weakened his position very much by giving up, even temporarily, the proposal for an Imperial Council, which was an extension of the Privy Council, and neither required legislation nor any change in the constitution to bring it into force. It was, as we understood it, purely consultative and advisory, and from a political point of view could be kept quite as innocuous as an intelligence department. The important thing about the idea was that it would represent cohesion of the Empire in a more tangible way than can be shown at the present time, and would lead the way to whatever organic changes were necessary to make Imperial union a practical possibility.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Mr. Leonard Courtney, in a letter to the London Times, condemns the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and evidently the Times thinks the opinion of so eminent and weighty an authority would have a strong influence upon the public mind if feeling were not so unanimously in its favor. Mr. Courtney has not the same high opinion of the Japanese as the Imperial government, and he thinks the peace of Asia can be better assured by an agreement among the powers interested in preserving an "open door" than by an alliance with the shifty and unreliable Jap. "A covenant," he says, 'securing Japanese help is a covenant of humiliation. It is the most frightful token of decadence." His views have a particular interest for British Columbia, in which they are widely reflected, if we are to judge by the legislation of the past few years. He says:

"I have before me copies of letters addressed by the consul-general of Japan in Australia to the prime minister of the commonwealth, and—as a last resort—to Lord Hopetoun, offering on the part of his government to agree to terms which should regulate the immigration of Japanese so as to prevent the arrival of undesirable comers, but urging that Japanese should not be excluded en bloc by legislation on account of their color. The consul-general gave reasons for thinking there would be very little immigration, and the correspondence on his side was throughout couched in the most friendly and conciliatory spirit—all was in vain. The Commonwealth Act is indiscriminate in its exclusiveness, and I have read only this week in your columns a telegram from Australia that no suggestion will be entertained there of substituting a treaty of regulation for the prohibitory act. How this temper can be approved here in face of our treaty of alliance is a puzzle, and some imperial friction seems inevitable. Nor is the difficulty confined to Australia. Baron Komura, having happily recovered his health, has gone back to resume his duties as minister of foreign affairs via Vancouver. British Columbia has shown its temper by passing again and and again a bill for the exclusion of Japanese, which bills the Governor-General at Ottawa has vetoed. Baron Komura had all this within his knowledge, and perhaps in his mind, as he passed along the Canadian-Pacific, and the memory of it came back to others, for a telegram appeared in your columns apropos of the passage of the minister that the temper of British Columbia was unchanged and the Japanese exclusion bill would again be passed by its legislature."

CAMPAIGN IN SASKATCHEWAN.

An interesting contest is going on in the new provinces, and more particularly in Saskatchewan. We publish elsewhere a review of the situation taken from the Winnipeg Telegram. It is significant that four Liberals are running as Haultain candidates, and that everywhere he is being received with great enthusiasm. The machine is undoubtedly strong, and is being reinforced from Ottawa and Manitoba; but it is a question whether the Liberals will forsake a man they have known and trusted so long and follow a stranger in local politics, more especially on a question of provincial rights, concerning which there is undoubtedly a strong feeling. Against principle, however, are opposed Ottawa machinations, private interest, graft, and railway influence; and a man who is fighting all these on a single issue in the public interest has an uphill struggle. In the next two or three weeks a desperate onslaught by all the influences referred to will be made on the electorate. It depends upon whether the purchasable and corrupt element of the new province is sufficient to offset the undoubted support Mr. Haultain is receiving from the clean, manly and straightforward voters. In a campaign in which numerous secret influences are at work it is difficult to predict the result. With an absolutely free expression of public opinion on the merits of the political issues raised by Mr. Haultain there is no doubt but that he would sweep the country. Very many of those who, for a consideration of some kind, will vote against him, know in their hearts that he is right, and that he is the man who should be premier.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC CONSTRUCTION IN THE WEST.

The question of the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific in British Columbia is being discussed from the financial point of view. It is thought in the East that the freight on the rails to the coast will be too great to permit of construction being commenced at this end. If rails are to be had in the East they must, it is thought, follow the line of railway in construction trains and the last of them will be laid on the Pacific Coast. Of course, if any such excuse is put forward it will be merely as an excuse, as the rate of freight from Sydney, Cape Breton, or from New York or London, will be very much the same, with perhaps a cut in favor of New York and London, but not sufficient to make a material reduction in the profits of the construction company; and in any event the profits on construction should not weigh against the rights which this province has to consideration.

So far, however, the discussion has been purely academic in character, as the Grand Trunk Pacific, apart from securing Kai-en Island as a terminus, has made no move at all toward beginning. It was not discussed, except incidentally, at the annual meeting of the Grand Trunk shareholders. In fact, it is well known that the plans of the company do not contemplate any hurry in this direction beyond Edmonton, unless the legislature of the province can see its way clear to making the same an inducement. We remarked at the time that the extra three years, which the company was allowed in which to finish the western section, was simply intended as a bait to the province. It should never have been allowed. It is now being used as a means of coercing the government. Prior to the election, as an inducement to voters to vote the "solid seven," we were promised vigorous action. Now we are having inaction in the hope that the people of the province will become tired of the delay and offer any kind of inducement for the railway. In fact, we are told by Eastern papers that the mountain section is of very little consequence in the scheme, and its early construction is of no moment. For instance, the Montreal Gazette, which is a recognized organ of the Grand Trunk, in discussing the proceedings of the annual meeting of that company, remarks: "The mountain section, it is intimated, will not be rapidly proceeded with. This mountain section, it may be added, is not a pressing necessity, though when it is built it may, like the more southern roads to the coast, establish its usefulness."

There is something in the above remarks of the Gazette reflecting truly the policy and feelings of the company, for the people of British Columbia to "chew on," a blessed cud of reflection. The cavalier, nonchalant manner of discussing the British Columbia section is really edifying as a study of methods. It is not a matter at all pressing, but may, when built, prove its usefulness! We recommend this beautiful Eastern frame of mind to the consideration of the "solid seven," and to the honorable Senator Templeman.

A NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITY.

"Pioneer" in the New Westminster Columbian writes a long letter pointing out that the Dominion exhibition might have been made the occasion for the celebration of an important anniversary, that of the founding of Fort McLeod in the northern interior of British Columbia by Simon Fraser in the year 1805. That portion of the province was then known as New Caledonia, a name given to it by the pioneers of the Northwest Company, from its general resemblance to their own native land.

Attention is called to the fact that the exhibition in Portland was advertised far and wide as the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the coming to the mouth of the Columbia river of the celebrated explorers, Lewis and Clark; and the fact is lamented that an opportunity was lost to honor the memory of Simon Fraser, after whom the river of that name was called. Of course, nobody thought of it in time, and it is doubtful if it would have added to the success of the show, handicapped as it was by the vilest of weather. Nevertheless the occasion existed, and it will be some time before another opportunity will present itself quite as favorable. There is the coming of David Thompson, the astronomer, in 1808 or 1809; but as he succeeded both Mackenzie and Fraser the importance of his discoveries are comparatively not so great. It is however the province is anxious to have an excuse for some kind of a celebration of an anniversary, the Thompson centenary will do. As he was the discoverer of Kootenay, and explored the Spokane country, Nelson, or one of the interior towns, could take the matter up in due time.

The province has missed greater anniversaries than that of either Fraser or Thompson. Cook, the great navigator, made his land fall at Nootka in 1778. He was the first Englishman to navigate these waters. He was followed in 1792 by Vancouver, who, with Quadra, was for some time at Nootka in a joint effort to settle the Nootka "Affair" before he started upon his memorable explorations and survey of the Northwest coast. Perhaps the most important event was the arrival of Sir Alexander Mackenzie at Bella Coola in the year 1793, after having made the first and most memorable overland expedition in American history. Whatever may be said of the journey of Lewis and Clark, it pales in comparison with that made by the great Mackenzie, in whose honor the Mackenzie river has been named. Mackenzie preceded Lewis and Clark by 12 years, nor did he have the support of the government at his back. The enterprise was purely a private one, and it was undertaken almost alone, whereas there was a large company accompanying Lewis and Clark. Both expeditions were notable, but that of Mackenzie was the most notable.

When in 1803 the province omitted taking official note of the 100th anniversary of Mackenzie's coming it missed the opportunity of a century. It is doubtful if the voyages of either Cook or Vancouver were either one historically so important. The Spaniards had preceded Cook and Cook had preceded Vancouver; but Mackenzie was absolutely the first in his tracks across the continent. His account of the journey has an important place in the historical literature of the West and, we are led to understand, was read and highly appreciated by the great Napoleon, who counted it among his favorite books.

The principal advantage of celebrating an anniversary such as Fraser's is the interest it excites in the story of the past, and for that reason the omission is to be regretted. It is safe to say that when the proposal was first mooted to celebrate the Lewis and Clark anniversary, not one of ten thousand in the western states of America had ever heard of these two gentlemen before, or of he did, by chance, knew little or nothing about their exploits. Now every school boy is familiar with the details of the journey, with the policy which dictated it, the results which flowed from it, and the principal characters who were associated with it. It was an object lesson in history of great value, and as the exhibition which was held to commemorate their deeds was a financial success, it was not a lesson bought too dearly. Henceforth, Lewis and Clark in the West will take their rightful place in the estimation of the people. Even the modest little Indian girl, Sacajawea, who played an important part in the expedition, has been raised from obscurity and set upon a pedestal alongside of the other American heroine, Pocohontas. It will be another hundred years before we shall have an opportunity to testify to our appreciation of Cook, Vancouver, Mackenzie and Fraser. By that time the subject will cease to have interest for the present generation.

SUCCESS IN CANADA

A Nation that Offers Opportunities for Men of Brains and Ability to Achieve Great Success in Every Line.

(Written for The Colonist by Allen West.)

Canada is a land of success.

The six millions of people and sixty millions yet to come, we can each one of us find enterprises, or places in enterprises, associated with the growth of Canada that will give us all the chance we need for success.

There are the great railroads, expanding in every direction to serve the increasing population and develop the country.

The Canadian Pacific is building new lines in the Northwest and in British Columbia. The past summer has been phenomenally active in tourist traffic. The wheat crop of the West reaching the hundred million bushel mark has vastly increased its grain traffic. This means the demand for more men of brains in the administration of its departments.

The Canadian Northern, building five miles o. new track per day, or five hundred miles this season alone, and the Grand Trunk Pacific spreading out across the continent, are avenues of opportunity for men of training, ability, industry, character.

Opportunities in Building New Cities and Towns.

In the building of the cities and towns throughout Western Canada, and of the various enterprises and industries associated therewith, there is a large field for all kinds of ability.

Mining offers a wide field, especially in British Columbia. Engineering, mechanical and civil, and especially electrical, offers rich prizes and extensive employment. Business as a profession, with all the theories of system, business building, organization, stimulation, combination, offer fascinating opportunities for men of capacity. This matter of business is a profession today, in which we find the expert in accounting, in advertising, in window-dressing, and the general business expert, who can step into the office or the store, or manufacturing establishment, and show how to institute economy and increase profits. The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. brought its general superintendent, Mr. F. H. Anson, in from New York to solve some of as great business problems, and he has done so, instituting a system of production and distribution that makes a material difference in the annual balance sheet.

Openings in the Banking World.

In the world of finance there is great opportunity for young men to associate themselves with a calling which is honorable and lucrative, and in Canada so well organized that it furnishes high inducement for good service and good men. With the great banks establishing branches all through the West they are constantly needing new material to be trained to successful banking.

In the stores, in all departments, there is a great demand for intelligent people, for the success of the store depends upon the intelligence of its employees. Ability to understand the goods they sell, and to grasp the correct method of selling them is far from the perfunctory proposition a great many salesmen seem to think it is. It takes brains, study, training, character, good health, to sell goods successfully. To be a good salesman you must be a better salesman today than you were yesterday, and better tomorrow than you are today. The salesman that does not go ahead is soon out of the race. Every store that succeeds is ambitious, and must have ambitious people to do its work.

Stenography, Telegraphy, Etc.

This analysis could be carried on to show the opportunities in the fields of stenography, telegraphy, and so forth, but it does not mean that there is opportunity for the half-trained, half-brained people who crowd the lower rungs.

In the development of this great country of ours, the man or the woman who does not feel the great uplifting and expanding force which is carrying us onward to a higher civilization, and a greater prosperity, is too dead to know what success is.

The first feeling of a Canadian should be one of enthusiasm, for the great, splendid country in which we live—a country where opportunity is not only ample for all of us, but where true manhood and true womanhood are the rule and not the exception; where people succeed because they are honest, fair-minded, and of high character, but not otherwise.

The Almighty Dollar Is Not Everything

Canada is a land where the Almighty Dollar is not exalted to a false position. To get out of life all that it should contain for us, to have friends, and recreation, and pleasant homes, and time for their enjoyment, time in which to develop the physical and moral health, without which life is not worth the living, Canada provides a universal influence which tranquilizes, organizes, elevates us into a people who have every reason to feel that the false philosophy of American hustle and bustle and worry are so undesirable, no matter how much money-making may be associated with them, that Canada is not adopting them, but is remaining sound, substantial, wholesome, in the true and well balanced life of a sane and happy people.

Canadian opportunity does not embrace frenzied finance. It does not offer encouragement to the evils which are a conspicuous part of America's business and manufacturing enterprise.

Labor troubles do not menace Canada in the degree they do the United States. The Canadian wage earner does not feel that he is being ground beneath the heel of oppression, nor have the Canadian employers of labor banded themselves together for restraint of trade and the salvation of labor. The wise men at the head of Canada's great enterprises recognize that success in every line depends upon fair treatment of all who contribute to that success, and therefore it is the rule in this country to arrange remuneration and promotion upon a basis of fairness.

SOCIAL Success Does not depend on cash

It is a consoling thought that the power of money has not created false social standards among our people, and those who lead respectable lives, earn their money honestly, pay their bills, and be good neighbors, husbands, fathers, wives and mothers, are recognized in social life for what they are and not for the money they have. There is common sense also in the matter of dress, and though Canadians dress well, it is without extravagance or ostentation. The Canadian character is real and sincere, not superficial and false, just as the Canadian manner is gentle and courteous, not snappy or curt, or smart, or uncouth, as it is in many portions of the States, especially in the West. I emphasize these things which constitute national success, because there is some slight disposition among ambitious Canadians to feel that the United States is achieving a great and glittering success, and that Canada should follow in its footsteps. This is a very ignorant view of the subject.

Canada is achieving a real success far beyond anything in the United States.

Canadian success is national.

Her great railroads stretch entirely across the country. The United States has no transcontinental system. Canada has the Canadian Pacific from coast to coast, with its fleets of steamers upon all contiguous inland waters, and its steamships on both oceans.

The United States does not have a banking system; whereas the Canadian banking system covers the country from end to end, and furnishes adequate banking facilities and capital to every farmer and merchant and manufacturer just to the degree that he may need and deserve money.

The Bank of Montreal, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and others of the great Canadian banks are in a position to advance as many thousands, or as many millions as any man, or any institution, anywhere in Canada, may require, and at a rate of interest which is maintained equitably everywhere throughout the Dominion, with no discrimination in favor of or against any section.

The savings of the people, the surplus money of estates, business enterprises and corporations are all safely cared for and used to the best interests of the country without permitting any predominate influence such as we hear about in the States to control this money, or prevent any honest man or institution from participating in the benefits of the best banking system in the world. In fact, the Canadian banking system is reaching over into the States and establishing its strongholds in New York, Chicago and the progressive cities of the West.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE CASE OF IMPERSONATION.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to the Nanaimo Free Press, which the Colonist is asked to publish:

Sir—My attention has been called to an editorial in your paper which has been reproduced in the Victoria Colonist, dealing with the Nilsen personation case.

The substance of the article is that Nilsen was not guilty of personation, that he is an injured man, has suffered a grievous wrong, and that those responsible for the proceedings against him are liable for damages.

You also introduce my name into the article and read me a lesson as to what my duty is to Nilsen in the way of recompensing him. I want to meet you fairly and squarely on this issue.

Now, it has been proved beyond contradiction by witnesses, by the man's own sworn statements, and by his own signature, and admitted in court by his lawyer, that his name is Edward Nilsen.

It was also proved, and is freely admitted by all parties, and by yourself in the editorial referred to, that this man Nilsen voted on another man's name.

But the explanation put forward by you and others on behalf of Nilsen is that he voted on the wrong name by mistake, and that in point of fact his own name was on the list, and that he had a right to vote at that election. Now, Mr. Editor, it is on this last statement that I join issue with you and with all others who have made it.

If you or anybody else prove your statement, that this man's name was on the Alberni voters' list used at that election, and that he had a right to vote, I undertake here and now to publicly declare over my own signature my belief that Edward Nilsen did not intentionally commit personation when he voted in the name of Nels Christian Nelson.

Moreover, I will further agree to pay Nilsen $10 a day for every day that those who instituted the proceedings against him were responsible for his detention in jail. If your statement is true you can easily verify it.

You have access to the Alberni voters' list, and also to the files of the registrar of voters. You will also doubtless have the assistance of Nilsen himself if necessary, and of his counsel, and if this injured man is deserving of all the sympathy you express for him, you will be doing him a real service at my expense.

To give you a start, I inclose a copy of the voters' list, and I ask you to publish the name and number on the list, which he has the right to vote on, and a verified copy of the original application and affidavit on file in the registrar's office, which this man Nilsen made when he applied to be put on the voters' list.

I think your readers will see that I have given you an easy and short road to prove your statement, and also to secure a measure of justice and compensation for the man for whom you express so much sympathy.

Moreover you state that the Victoria Times and Vancouver World have used "outrageous language towards Magistrate Yarwood," and "that a newspaper that through bitter partisanship overlooks the truth loses all its influence and cannot retain its self-respect."

I heartily agree with this latter statement. It is the simple truth that is needed, and if you, Mr. Editor, wish to convince the public that you have stated the truth in your assertion that this man Nilsen's "own name appeared on the list," and that the magistrate's "judgment was righteous," you can do so very briefly and effectively by simply publishing the name and number on the voters' list, along with a verified copy of his original application and affidavit.

A great deal has appeared in the press on this subject on both sides, so much so that it is time apologies were coming to somebody. But the issue is clear and simple. The question in a nutshell is: Was the accused a duly qualified voter? If he was, then in spite of the fact that he asked for and received a ballot in a name other than his own, he will stand before the bar of public opinion as an innocent man. I have offered also not only to make apologies, but also pecuniary compensation.

My name has come in for considerable abuse in the press over the matter, and seeing that I have offered to make restitution if I am in the wrong, will the papers that have abused me give whatever their remarks and apologize if I am right, when I assert, as I now do, that the accused's name is not on the list, and that he had no right to vote in Alberni at that election? If the opposite of my statement is the truth, then, Mr. Editor, yourself and all others concerned can prove it by publishing the facts from the records in the manner hereinbefore mentioned.

The challenge I make to the Nanaimo Free Press I now throw down.

In fact, I will offer a reward of $200 to anybody who can furnish the proof, that this man Nilsen who was charged with personation, had his name entered on the voters' list, and was entitled to vote at that election in Alberni.

I await your reply.

(Signed) R. L. DRURY.

Victoria, B. C., October 27, 1905.

BORN

WORTHINGTON—On the 28th instant, at 321 Government street, the wife of W. T. Worthington, of a son.

ROBERTS—At "Holmesdale," Duncan, B. C., October 28, the wife of R. Percy Roberts, Esq., of Kuper Island, of a son.

MAYNARD—On Sunday, October 29, 1905, at 12 noon, at 59 Kingston street, the wife of Mr. Fred Maynard, of a daughter.

COLLISON—On August 3, at Metlakatla, the wife of Rev. W. E. Collison, of a daughter.

CONNELL—At St. Luke's Rectory, Cedar Hill, on October 26, the wife of Rev. R. Connell, of a son.

MARRIED

WATKINSON-GEORGESON—October 28, at Mayne Island, by Rev. Canon Paddon, Mr. A. J. Watkinson, jr., to Miss Cethma Georgeson, both of Mayne Island.

WALSH-JAMES—At the residence of the bride's mother, 28 Elizabeth street, on the 25th instant, by Rev. Mr. Adams, Mr. James S. Walsh and Miss May Louise James were united in marriage.

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NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate on Helen Creek, Portland Canal: Commencing at a post planted on said creek about three-quarters of a mile from its mouth, and marked "B. D. B.'s S.E. Corner"; thence North 20 chains, thence West 20 chains, thence South 20 chains, thence East 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

B. D. BROWN.

n2

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following land, situate near Lion Point, Portland Canal: Commencing at a post at G. Chambers' Northeast corner, and marked "W. P. F.'s S.W. corner"; thence East 20 chains, thence North 20 chains, thence west to shore line of Lion Bay, thence following the shore line Southerly to point of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

W. P. FLEWIN.

n2

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—Fine young pigs, $2.50 each. A. E. Gale, Keating P. O. n2

WANTED—Horse, about twelve hundred pounds, suited for farm work. Apply giving particulars, Thomas & Grant, 76 Douglas street. s30

FOR SALE—A good fresh cow, 1 good milking neifer, and 1 Jersey grade, good milker. Apply Beesmeyer, Fraser street, Esquimalt road. o19

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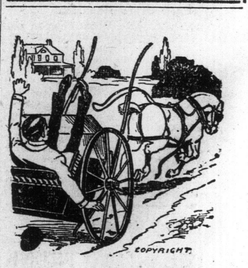

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