The Colonist.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1901.

Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability
No. 27 Broad Street. Victoria B. C.
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at the following rates:

One Year $6 00
Six Months 3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year $1 50
Six Months 75
Three Months 40

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising, to ensure their being inserted, should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p. m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., consult the Night Editor.

$10 REWARD

Will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist from the doors of subscribers.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

According to the outline of the programme of the Royal visit to Canada, published in the Colonist this morning, H. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York may be expected to arrive in this city on Saturday, September 28, and remain here over Sunday and Monday. While the date of their arrival cannot be as yet definitely fixed, the above is approximately correct. It is none too soon for an efficient committee to take in hand the preparations for the reception of the distinguished party. It is also none too soon to begin to get the city looking its best. The occasion will be one of very great interest, and may be turned to excellent account.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THIRD ARTICLE.

For convenience of description, British Columbia may be considered as though divided into six sections: The Islands, the Southern Mainland, the Central Mainland, the North Central Mainland, the Northern Mainland and the Northeast. From every point of view in which they can be considered, these divisions merge into each other, but in a general way they may be regarded as separate.

The Islands need no definition.

The Southern Mainland is the term applied in this article to the district between the Canadian Pacific railway's main line and the International Boundary.

The Central Mainland lies between the Canadian Pacific railway and the 54th parallel.

The North Central Mainland lies between the 54th and 56th parallels and west of the Rocky Mountains.

The Northern Mainland lies between the 56th and 60th parallel and west of the Rocky Mountains.

The Northeast is the territory lying east of the Rocky Mountains and west of the 120th meridian, and extends from the 54th to the 60th parallel.

The Islands include Vancouver Island, and the archipelago along its eastern coast, the principal members of which are Texada, Salt Spring, the two Galianos, Gabriola, Mayne, Saturna, Thetis, Kuper, Denman, Lesquiti, the two Valdes, Hornby, Cortes, Renonda, Thurlow, Cracroft, Turner, Malcolm and Gilford, which may be called the Vancouver Island group; Graham, Moresby, Louise, Lyell, Prevost and the others of the Queen Charlotte group; Calvert, Hecate, Hunter, Denny, Campbell, King, Cunningham, Chatfield, Bardswell, Yeo, Don, Brice, Roderick, Aristozable, Gil, Campania, Pitt, Banks, McCauley, Farrant, Gribbell, Hawkesbury, Porcher, Goschen, Stephens, Kennedy, Smith, Digby, Dundas, Wales, Pearse and many others lying along the coast between the 51st and the 55th parallels.

Of these islands, Vancouver is very much the largest, its area being about 16,000 square miles. Next in magnitude is Graham Island, with an area of about 2,000 square miles. Princess Royal, with upwards of 1,200 square miles, probably comes next. Moresby and Banks are a little smaller than Princess Royal, and the others vary in size, the smallest containing only a few acres. The combined area of the British Columbia islands cannot be much short of 24,000 square miles, if indeed, it does not exceed that figure.

These islands are comparatively little known. Many of them are wholly unexplored. Nearly all of them are heavily timbered. Many of them are known to contain coal or metalliferous deposits. Very little attention has been paid to the metalliferous deposits, except on Vancouver and Texada, and the discoveries made on these have been such as justify the expectation that on many of them there will be found deposits of great economic value.

All the islands with the exception of the Queen Charlotte group, lie near the Mainland. That group is separated from the shore of the Continent by Hecate Strait, which is 55 miles wide in its narrowest point, and 115 in its widest. There are islands in the intervening distance, so that the strait may properly be considered as territorial water of Canada. It is of special value because of the halibut fishing.

Vancouver Island is for its area one of the richest of the possessions of the British crown. It is perhaps the best timbered area in the world, the chief woods being the famous Douglas fir, cedar, spruce and hemlock. Of these the quantity is enormous. To one unfamiliar with the forests of the Pacific Northwest, the density and size of the growth is almost incredible. The timber supply of Vancouver Island will afford the raw material for various manufactures for many years to come. Saw mills and pulp factories are certain to afford occupation for hundreds of workmen for an almost unlimited period. The demand for Douglas fir comes from almost every part of the world. It is a timber of exceptional value for almost every purpose for which wood is employed. Australia and South Africa have been large consumers of it, and there is certain to be a great demand from China, Japan and Eastern Siberia. Nowhere in the world is there such an abundance of the finest timber within easy reach of safe harbors. For the cedar there will be a permanent and unlimited demand. Already shingles from British Columbia are sold in Ontario in successful competition with the product of the local forests. It can be done because of the superior quality of the Western product. The spruce is coming into demand for the manufacture of pulp, and the hemlock may be employed for the same purpose. Its bark is of great value for tanning.

The coal deposits of Vancouver Island are enormous. No estimate can be formed of the quantity available. The quality varies somewhat, but it is all of a good bituminous class, being distinguished in this respect from the lignite coal found in the State of Washington. Extensive collieries are in operation, the output being sold largely in San Francisco, in competition with United States coal, which has the protection of a duty. This testifies to the character of the Vancouver Island product. Many deposits exist in addition to those now being worked. Coal mining will undoubtedly be a permanent industry upon this Island, and its magnitude will depend solely upon the demands, for the supply is apparently inexhaustible.

CAN PRAYER BE ANSWERED?

Many people find difficulty in believing that answers to prayer are possible. They are impressed with the apparent universality of law. Science finds law everywhere and does not admit the possibility of any external intervention, which would seemingly be at variance with the existence of known laws. This idea is urged with great persistence by many persons, who are not slow to let you think that to hold a contrary view is to confess yourself gullible or superstitious. Notwithstanding this, there are thousands who fully believe in the efficacy of prayer, who, as Paul said, "walk by faith, not by sight." We think the answer to the "scientific" argument against the efficacy of prayer is that the horizon of scientific observation is limited. As there are depths of space, far beyond the reach of the most powerful telescopes, and forces which as yet elude the subtlest investigation, so the conditions under which events happen are beyond the analysis of exact science. A child, who has just mastered the multiplication table might as well declare the problems in the differential calculus to be impossibilities, as the wisest man may declare that there can be no laws beyond his range of observation.

Have you ever observed the operation of a potter's wheel? If not, you have yet to see one of the most interesting processes in mechanical art. The clay is placed upon the wheel, which is rapidly revolved, and is shaped by the pressure of the potter's fingers. The process is fascinating to one who has never before watched it, and interesting always. This wheel may be employed as an illustration of what is meant by the suggestion that external intervention is quite consistent with fixed laws. The analogy must not be pushed too far; still less may it be used as a basis for argument. It may, however, serve to show how things apparently inconsistent may exist in association.

The revolving lump of clay is subject to certain laws, which are inherent. The relation of its several particles to each other are fixed, definite and ascertainable. Left to revolve without external interference, it would take a certain shape. But the potter touches it with his finger and its shape is altered. Yet the inherent laws which govern the clay are not in any way affected. They operate without change. The potter changes its shape at will. It is a plate, a cup, a flower-pot, a vase, a pitcher or something else, just as his fancy dictates. Its surface is smooth, or corrugated; its outline plain or ornate, just as he wishes. And through all these changes it remains only a lump of clay, and the minutest analysis could not detect the slightest change in its composition or in the laws governing it. Let it now be supposed that each particle out of which the lump of clay is made were endowed with sufficient intelligence to learn and reason upon everything taking place within the lump, but not as to anything external. Under such circumstances these intelligent particles would undoubtedly evolve a theory whereby everything that happened to the lump and to the individual particles thereof would be satisfactorily accounted for, in the opinion of the inventors of the particular theory. There might be different schools of thought among the atoms, but each would be quite satisfied that it was right and that the others were wrong, and probably if any gullible particle should suggest that there was an external influence at work, it would be regarded as a visionary. If some Shakespearian particle should say:

"There is a divinity that rules our destinies and shapes our ends,
Rough hew them as we may,"

or some Psalmist particle should exclaim:

"Truly my soul waiteth upon God, from Him cometh salvation,"

we suppose he would be regarded by the scientific particles as an enthusiast, harmless, perhaps, but not to be taken seriously.

Of course this is not argument. It is only illustration of what might be. It is only intended to show that conditions might exist under which the wisdom of the wisest would only be foolishness. It is only intended to suggest a line of thought to those who may feel concerned over the question which forms the caption of this article. The alleged claims of science trouble many people, who are unable to reconcile them with what they hold and hope is true in a spiritual sense. We say the alleged, for true science only claims what it has demonstrated, and it has not yet demonstrated anything outside of the lump of clay, so to speak.

There is, therefore, no philosophical reason why prayer may not be answered. Whether it is or is not a question of fact, not of philosophy. If the fact is established, there must be a philosophical explanation of it, though we may not be able to discover it. Our inability to discover it does not disprove its existence. We think there is abundant proof to satisfy the most skeptical that events have happened in direct answer to prayer. There are several institutions which are maintained through prayer only. When money is needed, prayer is offered for it, and in answer to the secret prayer the money comes. The proof on this point is as conclusive as of any other contemporaneous event. These instances are conspicuous and public in their nature. Doubtless there are thousands of private instances occurring all the time, of which the world never hears. It is for the person who holds that prayer is not an efficient agency to explain away these cases, to present some other hypothesis that will account for them. The verdict of centuries is that prayer can be and will be answered. More than a cheap skepticism is needed to offset it, for what is called modern skepticism is as old as the race itself. There always were people who believed they could measure the universe in their own half-bushel.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The magnitude of British Columbia and the extent and diversity of its resources are such that few people, if any, are able to take them in as a whole and form an adequate conception of what are the possibilities of provincial development and the greatness of the task involved in properly opening the country to enterprise and colonization. We shall endeavor in a series of articles to present in succinct form the salient facts bearing upon this subject, and shall be very glad if any readers, who may follow what is said and may have any additional information to offer, will kindly communicate it. Our desire is to collect in convenient compass the facts which influence British Columbians to form the opinion that we not only have here the richest province in Canada, but one of the most favored regions on the globe.

At the present time capital and enterprise are seeking out every corner of the world, where there are available openings. Especially are British capital and enterprise going everywhere. Climatic conditions, no matter how adverse, do not deter them. The lack of settled government and the presence of unfriendly native tribes are alike unable to keep them back. All they seem to ask is that there is a reasonable chance of profit. Risk does not count. When we see what is done in other parts of the world, we sometimes think that if British Columbia were more difficult of access, if deadly diseases haunted our coasts, if hostile natives swarmed along our rivers, if a merciless climate rendered life here scarcely endurable, British enterprise would be more attracted in this direction. The spice of danger, the element of romance, would attract the descendants of the adventurers of Elizabeth's day. But conditions here are prosaic. The country is easily reached. It is one of the healthiest regions on earth. There are no hostile natives. The climate is in many parts ideal, and nowhere too severe for comfortable living. The seeker after wealth does not have to array himself in the paraphernalia of war and carry with him an arsenal as well as a bank account. It is simply a splendid country to live in, with a settled government under the British flag, where life and property are as safe as in the heart of the Empire itself. It does not lend itself to blood-curdling magazine stories, and the illustrated press finds no sensations here. There are no "natives" with imaginary trade possibilities concealed about their otherwise naked persons. Hence it does not attract the attention that less favored parts of the world do. To many people it seems unreasonable that a part of the globe, so rich in natural wealth and so blest climatically as British Columbia, should remain unoccupied. Such people do not take account of the vastness of North America nor of the comparatively recent date within which the potentialities of this province became known. Under these circumstances, we suggest that all who are interested in the future of this province should engage, to the best of their ability, in a campaign of education. It is with this object that the series of articles, of which this is the first, will be published. There will necessarily be stated in them many things which are familiar to many readers, but perhaps even the best-informed among the latter will not object on this account, but, on the contrary, will follow what is said, and when they can will add what of interest may occur to them. We hope to point out the way of making the province better known, trusting that others better equipped for the work will give us their hearty co-operation in a labor which, to be well done, will call for much research, and which no single individual can hope to do thoroughly.

The area of British Columbia is approximately 400,000 square miles. The latest official statement on the subject is as follows:

"The total area of British Columbia is about 382,000 square miles, of which 285,000 square miles are estimated to be wooded."

A very large portion of the Mainland and many of the islands have not been surveyed, so that an accurate statement of the area is impossible. For purposes of comparison, we may take it to be the figure first stated, namely, 400,000 square miles. The area of the British Isles is 121,483 square miles, that of Germany is 208,738 square miles, that of France 207,801 square miles, and that of Spain 197,000 square miles. From its southeastern corner, near the Kootenay Pass, to the northwestern corner, near Mount St. Elias, the distance is 1,250 miles, or as far as from John O'Groat's House to Madrid, or from London to St. Petersburg, air lines being taken in each case.

British Columbia lies between the 49th and 60th parallels of north latitude, with the exception of the southern portion of Vancouver Island, which extends to within 20 miles of the 48th parallel. In this connection it may be mentioned that Victoria, the capital of the province, lies 20 minutes south of the latitude of Paris, and Bennett, the most northerly town in the province, is in the latitude of St. Petersburg. Between these latitudes in Europe the greatest material and intellectual progress of mankind has taken place, and in point of natural wealth, and all the other elements which go to make greatness and prosperity possible, British Columbia is at least equally well endowed with the corresponding portion of Europe. What it may lack in one respect it makes up in others. We do not wish to push the comparison too far, and must not be understood as claiming that this province is ever likely to sustain as great a population per square mile as is crowded into Central Europe. The point which we wish to make is that British Columbia is all within habitable latitudes, and those in which men are at their best. This is a consideration of the greatest importance when the geographical position of the province as regards Asia and the British Empire generally is taken into account, for it shows that here may be built up a British community of the highest type, and that here the greatest triumphs of civilization are possible.

OPPOSED TO THE MINT.

The Manager of the Bank of Montreal Mr. Clouston, is very strongly opposed to a Canadian mint. In an interview recently published by the Mail and Empire, he said:

I am more than ever convinced that the establishment of this mint will be a grave mistake. In the first place, our present system has worked admirably, and it is always a blunder to tinker with what already has been well done. Then the alleged benefits that a mint will confer are conceived in error. It is pretended that trade will follow the gold as it is supposed to follow the flag, but as the banks even now are prepared to pay the miner as much for his bullion as he can realize for it by shipping the metal to an American mint, or by converting it into coin in this country, it is difficult to see how a mint will even benefit general trade. If bankers could conceive that such a result would follow they would naturally be the first to support it.

A newspaper man naturally hesitates about joining issue with the head of our largest monetary institution on a matter of this kind, but possibly, indeed probably, Mr. Clouston looks at the case only from one side, namely, that of the banker. We are not impressed with his argument that if the bankers could see that a mint would promote general trade, they would support its establishment. Bankers are like the rest of us. Their views depend upon their standpoint, and are restricted by their environment. The manager of a great financial institution is not necessarily the best judge of what is best for the country, and on the other hand, he is extremely likely to be opposed to anything which may alter the conditions under which he does business. The fact that he cannot see how good is to result from a certain line of action, is not by any means a conclusive argument against it.

Mr. Clouston thinks it a mistake to tinker with what is already well done. This is a platitude, not an argument. But we would like to know what he means by his reference. If it is the manner in which the gold of the Yukon is handled, his ideas of well doing are very much one-sided. We do not say that from the banker's standpoint the existing method of handling gold may not be satisfactory, but we do say that it is extremely unsatisfactory from the point of view of the miner or the Northern trader. We have already shown in these columns the loss to the trader through the present method, and with all deference to our monetary institutions, we submit that the man who takes all the risks attending business in the North, is entitled to some consideration. To the man who "mushes" through the snow so as to get an early shipment of goods into Dawson, or takes the chances of loss of life and property in running his merchandize down the Yokon on a scow; to the man who pays the necessarily heavy freight charges on his goods and runs the risk of having them burned up without insurance after they reach their destination; to the man who endures the rigor of an Arctic winter in order to keep his trade together; to the miner, who toils month after month to get out a large "dump"—to such people as these the satisfaction of the banks at the existing state of things will not strongly appeal, and we most heartily commend the government for making the effort to relieve them of some of the disadvantages of the present system.

From his exalted pinnacle of ignorance of everyday facts, Mr. Clouston says that the idea that trade follows the gold is conceived in error. There are about 80,000 people living in Seattle, and they will all testify that trade does follow the gold, and thousands of people in Victoria and Vancouver will add their testimony to the same effect. What sense is there in Mr. Clouston's telling the world what every man, in touch with the facts, knows is not correct? He says that the banks are now prepared to pay the miner as much as his gold will realize as if it were shipped to a United States mint. Then why do they not pay it? Why was it necessary for the people of Vancouver to subscribe a considerable sum of money to pay the difference between what the banks in that city will pay and what the gold will sell for in Seattle? As the banks in Victoria and Vancouver send their dust to Seattle, it is unreasonable to expect them to pay as much as the Assay Office in Seattle will pay, and it is still more unreasonable for the banks in Dawson to be expected to do so. The government of Canada should arrange that the miner in Dawson, Victoria or Vancouver can get as much for his gold as he could anywhere in the world, and if the government is going to buy gold, it must have a mint to coin it. When Mr. Clouston intimates that an arrangement, whereby the men who bring millions out of the Yukon can be induced to come with it to Canadian cities, will not improve the general trade of the country, he lays himself open to the suspicion that he is speaking without that degree of consideration which a man of such prominence ought to give to a question of this character.

DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

Measles, Scarlet Fever and the many exhausting diseases of childhood, frequently leave the little sufferer in a weakened and debilitated condition of health from which it is difficult to rescue them except by the regular use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. This preparation is admirably suited to the requirements of children, and has such an invigorating and restorative influence on the system as to make weak, puny children healthy, plump and active.

TAME STAG HUNTS.

The Enfield Chase Pack in the Market Again.

From London Leader.

Public opinion is gradually having its effect on the hunting of tame stags in this country.

The king's stag hounds have gone and now it is probable that the Enfield Chase pack may follow. Mr. Hills Hartridge is giving them up.

The Enfield Chase pack is merely a wornout relic of ancient days. It is only a couple of years since Colonel Somerset sold the whole lot, and now once again they are in the auctioneer's hands.

Apart from humanitarian reasons, it is time that this pack was abandoned. The district is becoming rapidly surburbanized, and quite unfit for sport. It has been only by the merest chances that the runs have been so seldom among the houses.

It is not, however, either on account of the houses or on humanitarian grounds that the Enfield hounds are being sold. They have cost Mr. Hills Hartridge a good deal of money to maintain, especially as he had to build new kennels for them; and he appears to be tiring of it.

But it is believed that the pack will not be broken up and that even the public sale may once again be avoided.

Efforts are being made to get a committee together to run the pack on subscription. A well-known London jobmaster is also considering the purchase of them as a useful annex to his livery stables.

Failing any private arrangement Messrs Tattersall will sell hunters, hounds, hinds, and deer cart all complete at the kennels just outside High Barnet, on the 31st.

There are eleven hinds, and nearly all of them have been well hunted. It is said that the Enfield stags are not tame because they are brought from the Badminton forest.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

HAZELTON.

How the People Celebrated Empire Day in the Northern Town.

When, on the afternoon of May 24 the steamer Hazelton tied up at the town, after which she is named, her passengers were greeted by a sight of the town in full holiday attire. The large flags of the Hudson's Bay company and the Indian office gave a brightness to the little town, which certainly looked its best in the bright afternoon sun. A good sprinkling of new houses suggests that business is moving even up there. Those of the citizens who were not off picnicing with their families had turned out en masse to help in or watch the time-honored Twenty-fourth Baseball match. From that they adjourned to watch the landing of the steamer, to welcome friends, and to hear the "latest" news. It was not ascertained whether the "small boy" was fishing, but no doubt he would not be the only one failing to celebrate the occasion.

For any case of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in the market.

THE FRASER.

Cool Weather Causes Standstill in Water at Quesnel.

Lillooet, B. C., May 30.—The water is rising, and is at about ordinary high water mark; weather warm.

Quesnel, B. C., May 30.—The water is at a standstill since morning; weather cool and cloudy.

Soda Creek, B. C., May 30.—The river rose three inches today; weather cool.

"Hullo, old boy, haven't seen you for an age. What are you doing now?"

"I'm back at the old stamping ground."

"Eh! Where's that?"

"Post office."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

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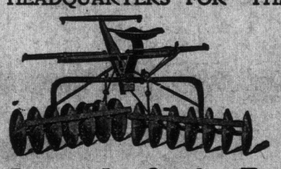

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Or localized application of superheated dry air for the treatment of enlarged and stiffened joints caused by rheumatism and gout; also for sciatica, lumbago, neuritis, sprains, etc.
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is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

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Special prices in case lots.
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JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER
UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS FROM
MALLOWMOT
Stock Farm at Victoria Race Track.
JUNE 15th, 1901, AT 2.30 P.M.

1 Bay Colt, Bandtail—
2 years, by Little Mid (stake winner) from Heartease (stake winner) by x Kyrle Daly from Extract (stake winner and dam of 4 winners) by Virgil, etc.
2. Bay Colt x Ero Pyro—
2 years, by Milford (stake winner) from x Eastern Lily (granddam of Indian Chief winner French 2,000 guineas) by Speculum from Lily Agnes (Ormonde's dam) by Macaroni.
3. Bay Filly Killease—
2 years, by Little Mid from E'lysee (Elsie) winner San Francisco and B. C.) by Fellowcharm from Elsie S. (Elsmore's dam) by x Gleneig, etc.
4. Brown Colt, Wallop—
2 years, by Little Mid from xx Wandillah (never raced) by Waterloo (Queensland Derby and Leger) from Grace Darling (winner Caulfield cup and guineas and dam of winners) by The Diver, etc.
5. Chestnut Colt, Worman—
4 years, by xx Doncaster (cup and handicap winner) from xx Wandillah above.
6. Chestnut Filly, 1 year—
Unnamed, by Little Mid from E'lysee above.
HALFBRED
7. Chestnut Filly, 1 year—
By Little Mid from Tripod, a trotting bred Mare.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 will be shown under saddle and are warranted untried.

Lots 1, 2, 3 should make good racing or polo ponies, and lot 2, a polo pony sire.

X. Means horses imported from England.

XX. Means horses imported from Australia.

Certificate of veterinary as to blemishes (if any) with each horse, but age and breeding only warranted. Certificate Registry American Stud Book for all except lot 7.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION—
AUCTIONEER.
JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER.
Has received instructions from the Hon. J. H. Turner to sell at his residence, Pleasant street, prior to his departure for England, ALL his household furniture and furnishings.
Further particulars with catalogues and cards of admission will be issued at a future date.
JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer.

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