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VICTORIA, B. C.

The Abbotsford Post

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE GRAND LOYAL ORDER OF BOOSTERS

VOL. VI., No. 20. ABBOTSFORD, B. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1913 8 $1.00 PER YEAR

DEPUTY MINISTER WILL RETIRE APRIL 1.

The Times has been authoritatively informed that the Provincial Government yesterday morning, after some discussion, decided upon the superannuation of J. McB. Smith, deputy minister of finance. This has been rumored for a long time as being the plan of the Government, but it was not until yesterday that it was definitely decided to allow Mr. Smith to retire into private life. He will sever his connection with the Government April 1.

Another item of news which will be received with a great deal of surprise is the announcement that J. A. Anderson, who has been auditor-general for many years, is also to retire April 1, so that he will not come into possession of the increased powers granted to the auditor-general under the new act.

Both Mr. Smith and Mr. Anderson are familiar figures in the public life of the Province, and during the many years in which they have been connected with the Provincial Government hae made many friends.

With their retirement two positions are open, and there is some speculation as to the identity of those who are to be appointed in succession. The person most widely talked of for the deputy ministership is W. J. Goepel, who has been for a long time connected with the department.

The name of William Manson has been often mentioned in connection with the auditor-generalship; but it has been officialy denied that he will receive the appointment.—Times.

SOMETHING FOR PUBLICITY BUREAU TO SOLVE.

Why are acres of cabbages rotting in the fields of the Fraser Valley while the marget is being flooded with Washington state produce? This is a question that is being asked daily by many people here. One answer to the question was given at the New Westminster market Friday, when two shipments were received, one from Mission, the other from Chilliwack. The former was put up in bags and were of soft, poor quality. The other, packed in 200-pound crates, was well selected and of hard, firm quality. These sold readily at half a cent a pound above the market price, whereas the poorer stuff had no sale whatever. The discrimination of commission men may have something to do with the market, but the growers are often to blame themselves for the careless manner in which their produce is handled and placed on the market. Foodstuffs in particular must be made attractive before the clean and thrifty housewife will purchase.

BY LOYAL TRADE AT HOME.

Never send a dollar away from home when the article that the dollar will purchase can be obtained at home. Money is our financial blood. Its circulation keeps the business body alive. Bleed that body by sending money away and business will soon put on a look of lethargy. Always trade at home. Watch the bargains offered by enterprising advertisers in this paper and you will learn the best places to spend those home dollars.

"Competition is the Life of Trade"

Our Goods are open for inspection and comparison, quality considered, with those anywhere.

Call and see for yourself

B. B. SMITH
The Pioneer Store

THE OUTLOOK

Martin Luther was a great man in almost every way; his very faults were great; he was a very imperfect, though a very remarkable character—after a patient study of his character (which we commend) one cannot but honor his as one of the greatest of men. In the midst of the fulness of bodily vigor and with adequate means of gratifying all cravings of the senses, of the mind, to put aside all these things which men naturally seek and live for, and to take up instead with lifelong toil as his work and only the hope of a better resurrection as his reward. To do this firmly and calmly and consistently throughout the whole vigor and maturity of manhood, not with perpetual self-applause but rather as by an irresistible impulse from within. This is truly great, and this Luther did for thirty years daily, and therefore Luther was a great man.

A peasant by birth, the son of a poor miner. His father loved books and book-men, and this gave him the great desire to make his son Martin a scholar. From school he went to Erfurth, the most celebrated college then in all Germany. He distinguished himself there; he was overtaken by a dangerous illness, and later becomes a Master of Arts and a Doctor of Philosophy, and was appointed to lecture publicly in Philosophy. At twenty he was celebrated at the most celebrated of all universities. His illness made him thoughtful; his visit home; his return to Erfurth; his companion's death (by lightning); his sick-bed vows; what little he had read of the Bible in the college library; God; the future; the exhortations of a faithful preacher; all so wrought upon his mind that he resolved to become a Monk—after going through the necessary course of study and mental discipline he was ordained a Priest in May, 1507. The next year he was appointed a Professor in the University of Wittenberg. His friends were astonished; his father astounded, when he became a Monk, but though grieved, because so disappointed, they forgave and blessed each other.

He remained at Wittenberg for the next ten years of his life, when an event occurred which was to turn the whole current of his career and give him a prominence in theological history which few other men have ever attained.

His knowledge of the world, and his own heart and of the Bible, had much increased, and his ways of viewing many things had changed correspondingly. The naturally practical character of his mind and its now superadded spirituality, would not allow him to be satisfied, or even tolerant of, such multiplied and meaningless forms as he had to deal with; he must have life; he must have spirit in them, or to him they were mere deceits. Against all things of this kind he was a born rebel.

In 1517 came a large issue of indulgence. Luther denies their validity; Tetzel affirms it with vehemence; a controversy between Luther and Tetzel arises; we shall not go into the details but ask our readers to study the history of the Reformation. Luther was summoned to Rome. He will not recant; on the 10th of December, 1520, he flung the Pope's bull into the fire and with it the canonical law and the writings of Dr. Eck. By this act he at once makes himself excommunicate.

Now comes the turning point in Luther's career, the most dangerous crisis he was to reach, and the one that needed the utmost courage and most inflexible resolution to pass it in safety. It was that which has become famous as the "Diet of Worms." There is no finer scene in all history than this of Luther at "Worms." Luther was not to be stopped by dread of dignitaries, or fear of penalties. He was there, unsupported, save by Him who is ever to cheer and hope of the strong in His grace. Calm and dignified, he faced the court, answered for himself as only man can who feels and knows what is just, good and true. "If he can convince me from the Holy scriptures that I am in error, I am ready with my own hands to cast the whole of my writings into the fire."

Luther was dismissed from the Emperor's presence as a heretic. His homeward journey was full of danger. His friends made him a prisoner in the "Warteburg." With this ends the scenic history of Luther's life.

He was in this castle-cage for ten months. We next see him once more back in "Wittenberg," where for some time he preached with great eloquence. He married; brought up a family; published a translation of the Bible in German and innumerable books; he entered into controversies with Erasmus, Henry VIII., the Sacramentaries; organized churches and governed multitudes in his own nation and in others. He died in his bed in his own town, in which he was born, in 1546. He wrestled foot to foot with three Popes; stood his pawn against the greatest of all Emperors. He was a genuine great man.

We all have our mission and the same means of fulfilling it. It is the duty of all to bear witness to what we believe to be the Truth and to fight against what we believe to be error. To do this we must be: honest and earnest, manly and brotherly, having illimitable faith and inflexible decision, sincerity, largeness of heart, fearing God and love besides.

HAWK.

"Rod and Gun" for March, published by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont., is out with a varied and entertaining list of contents which include the following: "After Caribou with the Utchekats," by R. J. Fraser; "Old Canada—A Visit to the Gaspe Peninsula," by Madge Macbeth; "Up the Waverley Road," by Paul A. W. Wallace; "A Piscatorial Pilgrimage of Port Arthur Sportsmen," by L. W. Bingay; "An Eastern Black Fox Ranch," another of the series "Small Fur Bearers and How to Take Them," by George J. Thiessen; an installment of "A Canoe Trip in 1854," and other articles of outdoor life both East and West. The issue is attractively illustrated and should be read by all sportsmen and lovers of outdoor life.

The liquor bars in Calgary contribute $8200 a year to the revenue of that city and cost it for the police expenses $55,000.

SIR RICHARD ON COLLEGE DEFECTS.

Sir Richard McBride, Prime Minister of British Columbia, made the principal address at the Charter Day exercises of the University of California at Berkley, Cal., on March 22. A large crowd assembled in the Greek Theatre and heard the Canadian statesman arraign the present methods of university education and recommend more practical training.

At the conclusion of his address the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the university's distinguished guest by President Benjamin Ide Wheeler.

In his address at the Greek Theatre Sir Richard urged the necessity of practical education, fitted to the requirements of the world's work.

Universities, he asserted, should change their methods, aiming primarily to develop individuality and teach studentns to think for themselves. Those self-made men who regret the meagreness of their early schooling probably would not have achieved success, he affirmed, had they been college trained, Premier McBride said.

The Premier Said in Part

"Mr. President and Gentlemen—I shall not attempt to conceal the pleasuse I feel in having been invited to deliver your charter address, and in being present on this occasion for that purpose. I realize the honor of following in the footsteps of the many distinguished men who have appeared before you in a similar capacity in the past. This pleasure is only mitigated by the knowledge of my inability to fill the role in the same able manner as those gentlemen.

"Were I endeavoring to account for your invitation, it might be on the ground that as Prime Minister of British Columbia. I belong to the same geographical zone as you do in California, where so much of the history of the Pacific Coast has been epitomized—where what has been denominated the Western spirit of America was born; or that, as being politically associated with the fortunes of my native province in this same geographical zone, I have had something to do with the problems with which you have had to deal. At all events, in a large measure, we have physical and sociological conditions similar to your own.

Behold World's Commerce.

"We both belong to the newer part of a new continent, and will shortly look out upon the Pacific Ocean, beholding for the first time a world's commerce borne into our harbors. And is it not true that there are elements much in common pervading the whole of the Pacific Slope calculated to make us kind to each other, and kindred in aims and spirit?

"If these be among the reasons which prompted you to do me so much honor, I can only say that I appreciate them with all my heart, and assure you that such sentiments will be very cordially reciprocated in British Columbia. I feel that there is a flux the atmosphere of the West which is having a broadening influence upon the peoples on both sides of the line, although, as two nations, we politically live apart. The latter fact should not and does not alter the entente cordiale which has existed so man years and is stronger now than ever before. We can live as amicably, neighbors under separate flags, as we could one people under a single flag.

THE ABBOTSFORD POST.

Published Every Friday by The Post Publishing Company.

A weekly Journal devoted to the interests of Abbotsford and surrounding district.

Advertising rates made known on application.

LEGAL ADVERTISING—12 cents per line for first insertion, and 8 cents a line for all subsequent consecutive insertions.

Our Shibboleth—Neither for nor agin the Government.

Friday, March 28, 1913

There is no doubt but that the naval policy will be fought out as a matter of politics in Canada. The Liberals and the Conservatives have lined up in good shape and it looks as though it would in the future be more a question of party than the true Canadian sense of loyalty. Henceforth it may be expected that each party will have its own naval policy, and the one that appeals most to the people of Canada is the one that will win, whether it be the best one or not. In the heat of discussion it is to be hoped that the true sense of loyalty so deeply bred in the bone of the true Canadian born will not be cultivated less than in the past, and that future generations will be as willing to respond to the call as was Canada during the Boer war.

The following resolution brought forward by the Duncan Board of Trade affords food for thought and in regard to the Orientals should be acted upon:

"That, whereas land in this province is being acquired by Japanese and other persons of Oriental origin to an alarming extent, and

"Whereas, the holding of land by these people has a demoralizing effect on land values and is otherwise undesirable, and

"Whereas, it is a fact that certain districts in California have been utterly abandoned by the former white owners, and the said districts have been colonized by Japanese, and

"Whereas, there is grave danger of a similar state of affairs being brought about in this province if strong measures are not taken by the Provincial Government to prevent it, be it therefore

"Resolved, That this Board urge upon the Provincial Government the necessity of enacting legislation which will prevent the registration of land titles by any person of Oriental extraction, or by any person who is not a British subject by birth or naturalization, or a subject of the United States of America, and

"That every Board of Trade in the Province, the leading newspapers of British Columbia, the city and district Municipal Councils, and other public bodies throughout the Province be asked to endorse this resolution, and

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to every member of the Executive Council of British Columbia, to the leader of His Majesty's loyal Opposition and to the member for Cowichan in the Provincial House, and that they each be requested to work to secure the enactment of remedial legislation asked for in this resolution."

No white man needs to be convinced as to the great desirability of allowing Orientals to mix freely and on equal terms with ourselves. In Japan a white man cannot hold land except under great disabilities. Every handicap is placed upon him and every obstacle put in the way of his material advancement. We are not wanted in Japan and the Japanese are not afraid to say so. The Japanese are certainly not wanted in this country and it is about time we said so also. We are still in a position to take some definite action in this matter. No doubt action of the kind necessary to keep this land a white man's land will not be very palatable to the Japanese government, but Japan is in no position to raise any very strenuous protest just now, or for some years to come. Her people are overburdened with excessive taxation, which is levied in order to build warships and equip her army. The country has not yet recovered from the tremendous expenditures rendered necessary by the Russo-Japanese war of ten years ago. Besides all these things Great Britain is the only European ally of Japan, and Japan cannot afford to break with us at the present juncture. The British Empire and Japan together are able to keep the peace on the Pacific. Any other combination of powers at the present time would inevitably lead to war. How long this state of affairs will continue is doubtful, but it is clear that we cannot hope always to be in a position to dictate our terms to Japan on matters of this kind.—Cowichan Leader.

POST OFFICE SERVICE.

It is not a pleasant task to publish so many serious complaints about the inefficiency of the local post office service. The difficulty is increased by the knowledge of the fact that most of the trouble arises through the indifference of the authorities at Ottawa, who do not seem able to realize the extent to which Victoria has developed during the last few years. The simple facts published on the authority of the Henderson Directory Company during the present week should not be without some effect on the department. The population of Victoria is now stated to be 67,000, which means that it has doubled within two years. The Week has ascertained that the increase in the staff and appliances of the local post office during that time does not exceed twenty per cent. No further comment is necessary. The complaints by the numerous correspondents of The Week are not lacking in definiteness or particularity and many of them cannot be answered. In addition to the lengthy letter from Mr. Forsythe, published in the current number, which in several importance instances demonstrates the weaknes of the service, The Week has a long letter from one of the leading firms of manufacturers in the city, giing no fewer than five specific instances of failure to deliver letters and parcels within a reasonable time. As there is not space to print this letter "in extenso," the following instances may be cited: A letter was posted by the Provincial Government in Victoria asking for a tender on certain work; blue prints were dispatched by the same mail under separate cover; they arrived ten days after they were mailed. A letter addressed from Vancouver to a business addressed within the city limits of Victoria was returned in three months to the original sender, having been to England; as the envelope was also returned, the correctness of the original address was verified. A letter was posted to an address within the city limits from the Victoria Theatre two days before a certain performance took place. The letter reached its destination two days after the performance. Notice of a parcel placed in a letter-box was presented on three subsequent days before the parcel was produced. It is not necessary to go further; there is obviously a screw loose somewhere; perhaps several screws. Such widespread complaints, emanating from every branch of the community, can lead to but one conclusion, that the service is inefficient and unreliable; it is for the department to fin dout where the weakness lies and to remedy it.—Victoria Week.

EASTERN MARKET.

Owing to Friday being a holiday, market day at New Westminster was held on Thursday, and a fairly brisk Easter market, with a good supply of eggs, poultry and Easter lilies, was the result. For the first time this season fresh sturgeon was placed on the market, the supply which was obtainable finding a ready sale at 15 cents a pound. Meat and vegetables remained about the same as last week, the market for these commodities being very steady.

The demand throughout was very good considering that it was a holiday market. The egg and poultry market was mediocre and it is expected that eggs have now reached the rock-bottom price, from henceforth a tendency to strengthen being predicted. The hens are laying well, but the demand is ever increasing, and the supply will shortly not be equal to the demand.

Two live turkeys were offered for sale at 35 cents a pound, while poultry was the same as last week, pullets selling for from $12 to $15 per dozen. The supply of ducks still remains small and the high prices which are being paid for them do not show any signs of weakening. At present ducks are selling for from $14 to $18 per dozen.

Potatoes and vegetables did not find a much brisker demand than last week and although the supply has somewhat increased the prices remained the same, potatoes selling for from $8 to $12 per ton. The supply of fresh fish is ever increasing and the demand is likewise on the increase. Salmon, oolichans and halibut were the fresh fish offered this morning, all selling at the prices which obtained last week. Fresh sturgeon sold for 15 cents a pound.

The supply of cut flowers, especially daffodils and hyacinths, was very good this morning and the purchasers were eager to procure the choice Easter lily blooms which were offered. The prices in this department also remained steady.

The Prices.

Eggs, retail, dozen	30c
Eggs, wholesale	23c to 25c
Eggs, duck, per dozen	35c to 40c
Chickens, per dozen	$12 to $13
Pullets, per dozen	$15
Young birds, per dozen	$6 to $8
Broilers, per dozen	$8 to $10
Poultry, live weight	24c to 25c
Ducks, per doz.	$12 to $24
Ducks, per lb.	20c to 22c
Poultry, dressed, per lb.	30c
Turkey, per lb. live weight	33c to 35c
Geese, per lb. live weight	20c to 23c
Turkey, dressed, per lb.	40c
Geese, dressed, per lb.	23c to 25c
Vegetables.	
Potatoes, ton	$9 to $12
Beets, per sack	75c
Carrots, per sack	75c
Parsnips	$1.00
Cabbage, wholesale, per lb.	3c
Cabbage, per head	10c to 15c
Onions, per sack	$1.25
Celery, per crate	$1.50
Turnips, per sack	75c
Small Fruits.	
Apples, per box	$1 to $1.40
Apples, 5 lbs.	25c
Pears, per box	$1.00
Eggs and Butter.	
Duck eggs, per dozen	60c
Young birds, per dozen	$6 to $8
Butter, retail, per lb.	35c to 40c
Honey, per comb	25c
Wholesale Meat.	
Pork, per lb.	13c to 13½c
Lamb, per lb.	12 1-2c
Mutton, per lb.	12½c to 13c
Retail Meats.	
Beef, best rib roasts	20c to 22c
Beef, loin	26c to 27c
Beef, round steak	20c to 25c
Boiling beef	14c
Beef, short loin	28c
Beef, post roast	18c
Pork	20c to 25c
Mutton	20c to 22 1-2c
Sugar cured corned pork	20c
Homemade pork sausagge, lb.	20c
Salted pigs' head, lb.	8c
Pickled pigs' shanks, lb.	10c
Pickled pigs' shanks, lb.	15c
Sugar cured hogs' heads, lb.	8c
Sugar cured corned beef, lb.	15c
Pure lard	15c
Sugar cured bacon	20c

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These words mean different things to different people. Taken together they will, in a measure, describe for all the people the quality of

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CURRIE & McKENZIE

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President, Chas. Hill-Tout Secretary, S. A. Morley of Abbotsford, B. C.

Meeting Held First Monday of Each Month

Write the secretary regarding manufacturing sites with unexcelled shipping facilities and cheap power or information regarding the farm and fruit lands of the district, and industries already established.

For Sale

Thoroughbred white Plymouth Rock Cockerels. None better anywhere and the prices are right.

Eggs for Hatching from the above strain at reasonable prices.

A. McCallum

Ladies' and Men's Tailoring

Blair & Son
Practical Ladies' and Men's Tailors

will open temporary premises next door to Livery Barn April 1st. Trial order solicited, Satisfaction guaranteed. Pressing and Repairing done

Post Ads Pay You

Spring and Summer 1913

¶ We have just received a complete collection of the very latest designs and shades in Suitings, Trouserings and Spring and Fall Overcoatings, etc., for Made-to-measure Clothes.

As Easter comes early this year, we would urge you to call and make your selection as soon as possible so as to make sure of the pattern of your choice.

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Abbotsford

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STRAYED—To my place, a Grade Jersey Heifer, about seven months old, on December 1st. Owner can claim same by paying for notice and board. G. C. Kenney, 1¼ mile east, ½ mile north of Vye Station.

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THE ABBOTSFORD POST

"How dear to my heart is the steady subscriber,
Who pays in advance at the end of the year,
And never says stop it, but instead says: 'Send it,
For with its glad presence comes a halo of good cheer.'"

¶ Send The Post post-haste to friends in the East. They might learn to like Abbotsford and finally decide to come west to live.

¶ Nice to have your old friends close to you. Easy when

25 CENTS DOES THE TRICK

Leave Subscription with King, the Butcher.

MR. MCGOWAN REPLIES TO OUR CRITICISM

ABBOTSFORD, B. C., March 17.

The Editor, Abbotsford Post, Abbotsford, B. C.—Dear Sir: Along with many other members of the Board of Trade, I feel sore at the comments made by you on Mr. Hill-Tout's letter, especially when you come next door to calling him a liar. I hardly think this is following up the good advice you recently gave in your paper to all citizens to work harmoniously together and have no knockers in our midst. Now, the Board of Trade meetings have been better attended this year than ever, and there has been an excellent understanding and good feeling amongst the members, and this is the first jolt we have had, and it looks bad coming from the Post, whose motto is to "Boost for Abbotsford."

I am afraid you don't understand the circumstances or you have got your information wrongly. In the first place, Mr. Hill-Tout was not appointed by the Board to interview the Railway Commissioners. Those appointed by the Board were James Higginson, J. M. Ebray and L. Gazley. None of these gentlemen were able to carry out their commission, and Mr. Hill-Tout was asked at the last minute to step into the breach and do the best he could. Even had Mr. Hill-Tout failed to do anything at all there would have been no blame attached to him.

The minutes of the Board of Trade show that Mr. Hill-Tout has done more in the way of representing the Board at Vancouver, New Westminster and even Victoria than practically all the other members put together, and I have yet to learn that he has ever put in one cent for expenses.

Now, we do not have many members with the time and ability of Mr. Hill-Tout at their command, and I hate to think any remarks of yours should cause us to lose his services. It seems to be the way that the man who sits still and does nothing (except kick once in awhile) gets off, while the man who steps in and tries to do his best for the community gets no thanks when he does everything right and gets heaps of abuse should the least thing go wrong. I hold no brief for Mr. Hill-Tout, but there has been a very bitter feeling aroused over your comments, and as Mr. Hill-Tout was away several members have asked me to write and have backed me up b signing this letter.

Trusting you will find space for this letter. Yours truly,

J. A. McGOWAN.

The Post is pleased to give publicity to the above letter, but see no reason for the publishing of any name except that of the writer, as very few of those who signed were residents of the growing town of Abbotsford when the Board of Trade was formed, and therefore cannot be familiar with the minutes of the many meetings and the workings of the Board since its formation.

It has been the endeavor of the Post to verify its reports of the monthly meetings from the secretary. Just as a matter of news. This our present secretary will, the Post believes, state to be the truth. Of course, on various occasions the report was given from his loose sheets, but the Post will leave it to others to doubt that a full and correct report of each meeting was not given.

Like the writer of the letter, the Post has a very great respect for Mr. Hill-Tout, as he is a valued citizen and member of the Board, but there is really not much use sending a good man, no matter how much "time and ability" he may have, unless the matter has been gone about in the right way. There is osly one way in these matters, and that is the way that the commission demands — consent for hearing and an appointment. These two being granted, and the Board's representative present at the appointed meeting, there should be no cause whatever for disappointment in the case not being called. Of course, if no appointment is made by the Board of Trade secretary with the secretary of the Railway Commission, and no consent for hearing granted, it matters not who is awaiting his turn at the commission is not bound to take whether he has "time and ability" and does it without "one cent of expenses," the commission is not bound to taqe the matter up, and would probably not do so. If Mr. Hill-Tout sat for two whole days awaiting his turs, the Post is safe in saying that "some one had blundered." Who has blundered? Mr. McGowan states that Mr. Hill-Tout has not. Then who is it?

CAN'T RAISE WILD TURKEYS.

According to the report of the provincial game warden, the experiment of raising wild turkeys in British Columbia has not been successful. The birds were placed in charge of Deputy Game Warden Cummins at Sardis, who had them placed in pens, and any eggs which were good were placed under domestic turkeys. The result of this experiment being a failure it was deemed advisable to liberate the birds and one pair was loaned to Stanley Park, Vancouver, and the other pair sent to Cranbrook. In both places the birds now have plenty of space to roam at will, and should they be successful in raising any chicks these are to be turned out at the discretion of the government.

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NOTICE

This store will close every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 6 o'clock.

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FOR SAALE—5 young milch cows to freshen from the 27th of this month. Apply to R. OWEN, one mile south of B. C. E. R., Mount Lehman.

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Whole, Crushed or Meal

$35 per Ton

Abbotsford Feed Store

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No. 1 N. Spies, per box.....$1.25
Russets, per box.....1.25
B. Davis, per box.....1.00

Kindly leave your order with Geo. C. Clark, and they will be delivered to any address in Abbotsford.

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W. Kravoski

Abbotsford

S. KRAVOSKI
Blacksmith

Electric Light

For the Residence, Store or Office.

Electric Power

For Factories and Industrial Plants

Convenience Comfort Economy

Attention will be given to all applications for service from our lines.

Detailed information concerning service will be furnished on application to the offices of the Light and Power Dept. located at

Vancouver B. C. Electric blk. Abbotsford New Westminster B. C. Electric blk.

British Columbia Electric Railway Ltd