

The Colonist.

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ENGLISH FARM DELEGATES.

Investigating the Advantages Offered for Settlement in British Columbia and the Northwest.

Delighted With the Coast Climate—They Will Visit Various Parts of the Province.

It was at the instigation of Sir Charles Tupper that the British delegates, whose arrival was noted in Sunday's issue, came to visit the Northwest, and the trip is being made under the auspices of the Canadian Government, the party being organized by officials from the land office at Winnipeg. A Colonist representative had a chat at the DeLair, with J. L. Franklin, of North Bay, who is regarded as the best man of the party, and being a well informed gentleman, given to close observation, any opinion he expresses will, no doubt, carry great weight.

"There were thirteen members in our party originally," he said, "but at Winnipeg we divided, as a smaller number could get about more conveniently. Seven of us followed the line of the C.P.R. out to the Coast, and the other six went to the more northern country, by Prince Albert, Battleford and Edmonton. We will go back that way, and they will return by the way we came, so that each party will see both parts of the country. We were better pleased with the land in the neighborhood of Calgary than with that we saw at the north, but we did not like the plan so largely followed in the Northwest of depending entirely upon wheat. This is not farming; any clerk could pick up in a few weeks the knowledge necessary for such an occupation. The country is well adapted for mixed farming, which ought to be encouraged. So far as we have been, we have seen the country as represented—one of great promise, and our report will no doubt be to that effect. This report will be printed and circulated from the Canadian Government office in London.

"We did not intend to spend any time in British Columbia except that necessary to view the marvellous scenery on the coast," but the representations of some of the public men whom we met at New Westminster, where we attended the fair, induced us to change our plans, and we will spend a few days seeing the farming lands, particularly in the neighborhood of Chilliwack.

"It seems to me that this Province, and especially Victoria and other Coast cities, has a very great advantage in point of climate, which is, as we have been told, very much like the climate of the South of England. We drove about Victoria today, and saw the sights pretty well. In the morning (Monday) we go by train to Nanaimo to see the coal mines. From there we cross to Vancouver.

"It is not the intention of any of our party to remove to Canada, for we are all fortunately well established in our own country. We are, however, recommending those of our neighbors who wish to make a change to try their fortunes in the Canadian Northwest or British Columbia.

NANAIMO, Oct. 2.—(Special)—The British farm delegates arrived here this evening by special train, and after visiting Wellington were entertained by Mayor Haslam and other prominent citizens at a banquet in the Windsor hotel. They leave in the morning for Vancouver.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Trying to Defraud the Post Office—Prosecution of the Commercial Bank's President.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 3.—(Special)—A man named Green has been arrested at Deloraine. Green claimed he had put money into a registered letter, but it was found he had not done so and had attempted to defraud the department.

The prosecution against Duncan MacArthur, president of the Commercial Bank, for falsifying the returns of the bank to the Dominion Government, will come up for trial on Friday. N. S. Garland, of the finance department, arrives to-morrow to give evidence.

Lieut. Governor Royal's prospective successor, Charles H. Mackintosh, visits the Northwest this week.

An effort will be made at the coming Assizes to procure an order from court authorizing the release of A. Chinholm, who at the present time is in Stony Mountain penitentiary serving a five years sentence for criminal assault.

Actor Belasco Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—David Belasco, the actor, better known to the theatre-going public as David James, died here yesterday. He had long been a sufferer from liver complaint.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

Several Sealers Return—The Peculiar Case of the American Schooner "Rosie Sparks."

Arrival of the Overdue Bark "Formosa"—Chartered for Lumber—Gossip of the Wharves.

Sunday morning saw three more of the Victoria sealing fleet returned to harbor, each having below her decks sufficient sealskins to pay for her season's operations. The new arrivals are the veteran Mary Ellen, one of the pioneers of the sealing industry, the Otto and the Annie E. Palm. As usual, the Mary Ellen came through the season without the loss of a rope; she secured but twenty short 2,000 skin and another month, less fortunate sealers spoken during the season. Late in August, the Mary Ellen fell in with the schooner Miss Kiehl, which at that time had 900 odd skins; Captain Kiehl said nothing in regard to any encounter with the Russians, but procured from the Ellen provision for another month, which he proposed spending in the Copper Island neighborhood. On the day of her departure for home, the Mary Ellen was escorted by officers of the Russian cruiser Zabiaka, which ran alongside, and overhauled within the prohibitive zone, and her papers confiscated. The captain of the sealer protested that he was a citizen of the United States and not bound by any agreement which Great Britain and the Russian Government might see fit to make. His argument was answered with the threat that if he lingered in the neighborhood to discuss the point his vessel would be blown out of the water. Under the circumstances he made all sail for home, where he will probably lay the facts before the authorities at Vancouver without delay. The nearest approach to war was also made when the Russian bark Formosa, which the sealer reported received some time ago that she had fallen foul of the Russians, was overtaken by the British bark Annie E. Palm reports 1,100 skins, and contradicts the report received some time ago that she had fallen foul of the Russians. The nearest approach to war was also made when the Russian bark Formosa, which the sealer reported received some time ago that she had fallen foul of the Russians, was overtaken by the British bark Annie E. Palm reports 1,100 skins, and contradicts the report received some time ago that she had fallen foul of the Russians.

The British bark Formosa, Captain William Kiehl, arrived at Vancouver on 197 days from Liverpool, with general cargo for R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., which will be discharged immediately. The ship had an exceptionally severe passage, being exposed to the full fury of violent storms off the Straits of Magellan, and only being brought through by specially good seamanship. It is not yet known how the cargo was, whether or not the ship will be obliged to dock for repairs.

CHARTERED FOR LUMBER.

The American schooner Robert Sudden, which arrived at Port Angeles from Guaymas, Mexico, last week, sailed on to the Hastings mill under sail, and will go there under power on the 10th inst. Her cargo, her charter for Port Felix, was 200,000 ft. of lumber.

THE FORMOSA'S DAMAGES.

After towing the bark Formosa around from Esquimalt to R. P. Rithet & Co.'s inner wharf yesterday, the tug Lorne towed the bark to the Esquimalt wharf. The bark is heavily laden with salmon and is expected to make a quick passage to England. The Formosa will commence discharging her cargo today. A survey was held on board her by Captain W. E. Clarke and others yesterday afternoon, to ascertain as well as possible the amount of damage she sustained on her voyage. The examination, however, did not reveal as much injury as was expected, but the vessel will first have to be lightened before a thorough investigation can be made.

MISSING VESSELS.

The British ships Blair Athole and Woolton are posted as missing and untraceable. The Blair Athole is out 214 days from Java to Vancouver with a cargo of tin ore. She is a Glasgow built vessel, constructed in 1874, 1,697 tons register, and was well equipped. Captain Lester was in command, but all hopes as to his and crew's safety are now abandoned as it is generally believed that his vessel encountered some of those fearful seas which are so prevalent in the waters near Java and the Moluccas. The Woolton, a 2,000-ton vessel, was driven on the coast of New South Wales, N. S. W., at Valparaiso, with coal. She is a fine 2,100-ton vessel, built at Southampton, England, in 1885.

A FEW LITTLE EXPERIENCES.

A strange story comes from the British ship Gardala, which sailed for Yalmouth, England, from Tacoma on the 23rd of April. On August 5 a swarm of locusts dropped on the decks of the ship, covering her rigging and deck plank with the insects. London birds and butterflies also lit upon the ship, and her crew thought that the end had come. The nearest land was San Antonio Island, distant seventy-five miles, and the Gardala's officers cannot account for the phenomenon.

LUMBER SITUATION.

Rock Bottom Believed to Have Been Reached—Business in Hands of Fewer Firms.

SEATTLE, Oct. 3.—A. H. Anderson, who has large lumbering and logging interests at Shelton and other points on the Sound, and who is most conservative in his views, begins to look hopefully into the future. Expressing his views on the lumber question yesterday, he said:

"The lumber interests are sympathetic with the general depression but we have now got down to the very bottom. It could not be worse without stopping altogether, and this, of course, is out of the question. As a result, if there is any change whatever, and there must be, it must of necessity be for the better. I see that two or three cargoes are en route for Australia, and this would indicate that they are using some lumber there. It is a fact that the stock of lumber is very low in Australia, in Chili, in San Francisco and California, and all of these places will soon need lumber for building purposes. With the repeal of the revenue tax on native lumber and the 40-cent rate to the East over the Great Northern line, I look for a rapid picking up of business. North Yakima, where large irrigating ditches are being put in, will soon need lumber for building, and lumber will be needed in the development of the numerous mines in this state, and all this will greatly help the market. During the hard times, the richest concerns have been able to keep up in both lumbering and logging, and when the markets open up the business will be confined to fewer firms and consequently will be more remunerative."

AMERICAN COINAGE.

Proposal to Hold an Election in the Various States on This Issue.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 3.—Representative S. B. Cooper, of Texas, has presented the following resolution, which was referred to the Ways and Means committee:

"Whereas, in the enactment of all laws the will of the majority should control, and whereas, there is divided opinion among the Congressmen of the United States, now assembled in legislative session, as to the will of the people on the question of coinage of money by the United States, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the governors of the several states be respectfully requested to request or call to be held an election in their respective states on the first Tuesday in November next for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the people upon the question of coinage of money by the United States, and that such election be held on the first of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal shall be printed or written upon the tickets 'for free coinage,' and these tickets be free of all duties, and that the result of the election be reported to the Congress of the United States by the governors of the several states."

MINERS' STRIKES.

The Masters Appoint Delegates to Attend a Conference Called by a Committee of Miners.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Coal Miners' association, at a meeting held to-day, reiterated its decision that there could be no settlement of the miners' strikes unless the men agreed to accept a reduction in their wages. An invitation was received from the Mayors of Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, Nottingham and Derby, asking the masters to send delegates to a conference with the mayors and representatives of the miners, with the object of endeavoring to effect some settlement of the dispute. The association appointed three delegates to attend the conference. The Alexander and Craven collieries, in the Coventry district of Warwickshire, were the scene to-day of attacks by striking miners upon the men who had signified their intention to resume work. A mob of the strikers gathered about the pit and when the would-be workers appeared they were surrounded by the mob and threatened with violence if they persisted in their determination to descend into the pit. In many cases the food supplies carried by the men willing to work were seized by the mob and their contents devoured. The would-be workers were so thoroughly intimidated by the mob that they refused to go to work.

STORM AND FLOOD.

Terrible Gale in the South—The City of Mobile, Alabama, Under Water.

A Scene of Wreckage As if the Place Had Been Bombarded.

MOBILE, Oct. 2.—A southeast gale broke here this morning about four o'clock, and the wind has been increasing in velocity ever since, until at this hour (1 p.m.) it is blowing at least fifty miles an hour. The barometer is still falling. The wind has blown the water from the gulf, until the river has reached Royal street, which is four blocks from the river end, at an elevation of about fifteen feet from the mean river height. There is no possible chance of estimating the money damages. All the wholesale and retail portions of the city is some four feet under water, and thousands of dollars worth of goods have been damaged. The pilot boat Ida Low has been driven on the wharf at the foot of Francis street. The bay boat Heroine was driven on the Mobile and Ohio wharf, and almost totally wrecked. It is reported that three dredges working on the canal have been lost. It is also reported here that some fifty miles of the Louisville and Nashville road along the coast is under water, and that the Illinois bridge has been swept away by the gale. In this city houses have been unroofed, trees blown down, and one cotton warehouse is unroofed to the top of the roof. The smokestacks of all the manufacturing industries have been blown down, and street car tracks have been totally suspended because of the damage to the electric wires. The city will no doubt be in darkness to-night, as the waves are fast encroaching on the light works, which may be under water in another hour. The business thoroughfares of the city are being navigated in boats, and parties are wading up to their arms-pits in an effort to save their goods. It is acknowledged by all to be the worst storm that has ever visited Mobile. The southern part of the city presents a scene of wreckage as if it had been bombarded. The towers on the Court house and Christ church are tottering. Dredge No. 5 turned over near the light-house, and three men were thrown into the waves. At great peril, the crew of the tug Captain S. steamed to the rescue and saved two of the men, the other being lost. An unknown white man lost his footing while wading in the Union depot, at the foot of Government street, was swept under the bridge and drowned.

Water Rights in Question.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—Three pile drivers were at work Saturday night and Sunday in the interest of the Southern Pacific railway. Between the North and East Walls and the Oakland Mills about 100 piles were driven. The object is reported to be to gain possession of the water front between these points. Similar measures are being taken at other points along the government. The attention of the government officials will be called to the matter. It is said that the move of the company is to protect the rights of Mr. Carpenter, who claims the best portion of the Oakland front; also the right to low water mark.

Against Monopoly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30.—A circular has been issued by the George Detrick Co., operating a line of steamers between this port and Portland, stating that the encouragement given the company by way of increased freight, is a blow at the Union Pacific monopoly.

CHRISTIANS AND MOORS.

Galaxy of the Spanish Forces in Presence of the Mussulmen.

Sortie After Sortie (by Cavalry With Telling Effect on the Enemy.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—Later dispatches from Mellilla state that the Spanish officer and troops displayed the greatest bravery. The town, which is one of the Spanish penal settlements, is commanded by the citadel which is built on a rock. After the Spanish troops and their civilian allies had been forced by overwhelming numbers to retreat into the citadel the Moors attempted to take the place by assault. They swarmed up the roadways and tried every way to scale the walls. The beleaguered men poured volley after volley at them, but as the Moors did not fight in any regular way the fire was not as destructive as it might otherwise have been. General Margallo, who was in command of the garrison, especially distinguished himself by his gallantry. Calling for volunteers, and nearly every man offered his services, General Margallo placed himself at their head and made a sortie upon the Moors. The latter retreated, keeping up a heavy fire upon the whites, until the Moors who had been operating on the other side of the citadel came to their assistance, when the defenders were driven back. These sorties were repeated throughout the day, but the Moors managed eventually to hold their position. Before the retreat was made to the citadel, troops were despatched to escort to this place of refuge the military laborers who were employed in the works at Fort Garijo. They succeeded in getting the men into the citadel, but had a hard fight to do so, being attacked on all sides. The natives were armed with Remington rifles, and fought with fanatical fury, paying no attention to the showers of bullets poured upon them, and they pursued the retreating troops up to the walls of the citadel despite the deadly fire directed at them from the fort. A small body of Spanish cavalry that was well drilled and well handled, proved of the utmost service. Toward the end of the day the Moors abandoned their goal of warfare and formed themselves into ranks, and shouting their battle cries advanced upon the citadel. When they were within some distance of the citadel the heavy main gates swung open and out galloped the cavalry, who dashed into the ranks of the advancing Moors, their keen edged sabres swinging right and left among the enemy, who broke ranks and retreated as hastily as possible. The Moors were ridden down and trampled upon by the iron-shod hoofs of the horses, and a number of them met their death in this manner. The cavalry, who were numerically weak, did not dare to pursue the enemy far from the citadel. They retired behind the walls and awaited the second coming of the Moors, who, though they had been temporarily compelled to retreat, were in no wise intimidated by the success inflicted upon them by the horsemen. The cavalry made several charges, always with the same result. The Moors would retreat until the charge was abandoned, when they would again assume the offensive, knowing that if they would capture the citadel it would have to be by assault, as there was no chance of forcing a surrender by a siege. The place contains large magazines and the food supply of the whole convict settlement. Equally important is the water supply, which is procured from large rock cisterns. With characteristic bravery, they displayed no hesitation whatever when their leaders called upon them to face the deadly volleys poured into them from behind the walls of the citadel. They displayed an absolute disregard for danger that compelled the admiration of the men fighting against them. The news of the battle, rapidly spread by runners, reached the villages back from the coast. The male inhabitants sprang to arms and hastened to the aid of the tribesmen. The fury of the Moors was added to when the Spanish archers wrecked the mosque, which was sacred in the eyes of the natives. This mosque was not in Mellilla proper, but in an adjacent village. The houses destroyed were also outside Mellilla. The Spanish forces are hastening with all possible speed, and preparations are making for the relief of the beleaguered citadel troops; while cannon and ammunition are being despatched from Seville and Malaga. A gunboat with orders to bombard the stronghold of the Rifians, as these Moors are known, is already on the way to the coast. These mountaineers are practically peaceable, had they not known the tribesmen they do the mountains in which they live. It was only a short time ago that the Spanish gunboat Isla de Luzon was sent to effect the capture of the Moors, but the vessel, which had fallen into the hands of the Rif pirates. The mission of the gunboat was unsuccessful, and the fate of the captives has never been known. They were probably sold into slavery in the interior. Among the natives was a Spanish woman. The Government has ordered that the troops garrisoned in Cadix, Malaga, Almeria and Seville be made ready for immediate service. The armored broadside ship Numancia—one of the largest vessels in the Spanish navy—is at Almeria, with steam up, waiting to embark troops for Mellilla. A special steamer left Malaga this afternoon for Mellilla. She has an aboard a battery of artillery. Advices from Mellilla this evening are that the Moors requested a truce this morning. The request was granted, and both sides buried their dead this afternoon. The Moors have sued for peace. The Moorish Government have been cured completely by Spain's preparations for war. It has promised to make any reparations, and has assured Spain of its most earnest efforts to repress the savagery of the hostile tribes.

The Keeper Mystery.

PORT HOPE, Oct. 3.—The mysterious death of Mrs. Hooper continues to absorb the attention of the residents of this place. Hooper is still here, but the strain of nervous excitement and the shock of the loss subjected is too much for him and his health has given way.

Robbed His Employer.

MONTREAL, Oct. 3.—Charles Mercidith, a prominent broker, who was recently robbed of \$4,000, has recovered most of the money, his clerk, John Shinnick, having confessed to being the thief.

Candidates in West Huron.

GODFRICH, Oct. 3.—The West Huron Liberal convention has nominated M. Cameron for the Dominion and J. T. Carrow for the local honor.

You Will be Robbed In Chicago During the World's Fair If You Are Not Posted.

Every subscriber to the SATURDAY BLADE OF CHICAGO LEADER will receive a Free Certificate entitling the holder to call at our office at any hour, day, night or Sunday, during the World's Fair, and we will locate rest at whatever price you wish. We personally investigate boarding houses, rooms, restaurants, hotels, etc., and can save you a great deal of money. The department has a post office, reading and writing room, baggage and parcel room.

telegraph office, waiting room. All these privileges are absolutely free to every subscriber. THE SATURDAY BLADE is a highly illustrated weekly newspaper. THE CHICAGO LEADER is a well known family and literary illustrated weekly. These papers are the most interesting weeklies extant and have the largest circulation of any weekly newspapers in the world—300,000 copies weekly. The price of this paper is \$2.00 PER YEAR \$1.00 FOR SIX MONTHS OR THREE MONTHS FOR 50c. Send in your subscription card to Chicago and the World's Fair, also sample copies sent free to any address.

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