THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.



MANIFEST.

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British bark Lebu, 726 tons, I. Worrall, master, from London to Esquimalt and Victoria. Cleared April 16th, 1891, sailed April 20th, 1891. R. P. Rithet & Co., consignees : 50 cs, II Saunders, 5 gr casks, 10 octaves, Boucherat & Co; 150 cs, Bank of British North America ; 10 cs, 50 qr casks, order; 12 hhds, Boucherat & Co; 255 cs, 5 octaves, A B Gray & Co; 50 cs, 100 csks, H Saunders; 4 cs, L Auchterloine; 200 csks, order ; 2 qr csks, H Saunders ; 350 cs, Boucherat & Co; 60 cs Crosse & Blackwell's goods, 4 csks do, 5 cs do, Dixi H Ross & Co; 150 cs, Boucherat & Co; 100 cs, 10 bbls, H Saunders, 125 cs, A B Gray Gray & Co; 4 cs, J Graham; 18 pkgs, Dixi A Ross & Co; 10 octaves, 50 cs, A B Gray & Co; 61 pkgs, C P N Co; 7,828 sashweights, 5 qr csks, 5 pkgs, 2 tanks, 355 cs, 100 cs, 81 cs, 1 tank, 187 cs, 43 cs, 20 bbls, 47 cs, 45 pkgs, 15 pcs, 10 qr csl:s, 550 cs, 100 cs, 10 bbls, 140 cs, 1 cs, 500 bbls, 6 bbls, 2 cs, 96 plates, 3 pkgs, 1 csk, 160 tons coal, 1 csk, 14 csks, 1,500 bxs, 25 bals, 100 bales, 39 bxs, 167 bxs, 4 crates, 1 crate, 6 tierces, 2 crates, 4 crates, 6 hhds, 65 bbls, 270 drums, 5 bales, 25 bbls, 10 hbls, 240 drums, 10 bbls, RP Rithet & Co. Ld; 2 pkgs, R R Bayne; 10 bbls, 150 cs, 1 cs, 1 csk, 1 cs, 1 bdl, 1 cs, 1 bx, 1 cs, 5 csks, 1 cs, Robert Ward & Co: 80 cs, H Saunders; 50 cs, Boucherat & Co; 40 tons pig iron, 3" tons do, R P Rithet & Co, Ld; 20 cs order; 4 cs, Robert Ward & Co; 1 cs, Mrs Webb; 6 qr csks, 50 cs, 25 cs, 70 cs, 100 cs, 100 cs, A B Gray & Co ; 2 bbls. 1 hhd, 3 cs, 216 bags, 84 shells, 3 guns (each 5 tons), 8 cs, 91 loose cs, 44 bdls, 29 loose stores, 6 bales, 16 sponges, 2 cs, 1 bdl, 1 cs, 1 bale, 1 loose brush, 1 handle, 1 casting, 24 cs, 2 ladders, 3 bdls, 4 wheels, 1 cs, naval storekeeper; 37 pkgs, medical stores, staff surgeon, R N Hospital ; 4 cs, Leask & Johnson; 10 qr csks, Turner, Beeton & Co; 7 sacks, Capt John Irving; 50 cs, H Saunders; 100 cs, A B Gray & Co; 2 csks, 121 pkgs, Langley & Co; 238 plates, 194 bars, 2 pkgs, 2 rolls, 19 tubes, 22 sheets, 10 bars, 24 conical ends, 4 anvils, 5 pkges, 29 pieces,

csks, 52 cs, 66 bales, 1 roll, 7 cs, 5 gun mountings, 1 plate, 1 platform, 16 cs, 213 pcs, 98 pks, 20 pkgs, 6 buoys, 178 pkgs, 110 fenders, 240 bales, 2 blocks, 4 drums, 56 trucks, 80 grapels, 4 stoves, 15 boxes, 2 stretchers, 1 pkg bars, naval storekeeper ; 1.625 kegs and 232 bxs Curtiss & Harvey gunpowder, Robert Ward & Co, 1 cs Robert Ward & Co, 29 cs and 1 bx explosives, 1,155 cs powder, naval storekeeper; 1 parcel. Williams & Fraser.

CHANGES IN THE POSTAL UNION.

The postal service has become so integral and indispensable a feature in the existence of every civilized community that any modification of its rules and regulations must necessarily be of large interest to the public. A number of changes were decided upon by the recent International Postal Congress, held at Vienna; and although twelve months are to elapse before they come into operation, yet a brief enumeration of them cannot fail to prove useful to business men. In the first place, the limits of the Postal Union have been enlarged by the accession of the Australian colonies of New Zealand, Queensland and Tasmania. Among the countries still standing out are the English possessions in South Africa. The reduction of the charge for money orders and for registration, and for extension of the size of patterns carrigeable by post, are the next most important changes. Where hitherto the general limit allowed was eight inches it will henceforward be about twelve. Another important decision has reference to the falsification of postal stamps. Up to the present the forgery or imitation of forcign postal stamps has been tolerated, the respective governments contending that they could not interfere owing to the absence of treaty engage. ments for that purpose. All the states of the Postal Union have, however, now mutually engaged to prohibit in their territories the falsification of foreign stamps, and henceforth the latter, no matter whether the production of the forgeries is for the purposes of postage or merely to 3 anchors, 1 boat, 7 colls, 840 bundles, 244 meet the demands of stamp collectors, will States.

be dealt with as a criminal offence. It has further been agreed that there shall be uniform rates of postage from all States of the Postal Union to every country not included in it; and the same amount of nostage will be charged from every place outside the Union. A great many minor modifications have been introduced with respect to sending printed matter by post, and also in connection with the transmission of precious stones and similar valuable objects. Hitherto certain countries in the Postal Union have only permitted them to be sent as parcels, whereas in future they can be transmitted in registered letters. This will be regarded by jewellers as a valuable concession. Finally it has been agreed to establish a sort of international postal clearing house, at Berne, the capital of Switzerland, where all postal accounts for intercommunications between the various countries of the Union are to be kept, all charges paid, and where the distribution of receipts for postage as between the several countries will take place .-- Canadian Trade Review.

Tobacco was produced in California on a small scale as early as 1854. The counties in which it was grown were Napa, Sonoma and Santa Clara. The growers were mostly from Virginia, Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri. Owing, however, to the difference in climate and their failure to recognize the same and adopt the curing to the different conditions, the quality produced was, in most instances, inferior. It was rank, deficient in color and only fit for pipe smoking.

An official investigation of the mortgage indebtedness of the United States, shows that there are in ten States \$3,482,000,000 out on loan, averaging per State \$20,892,-000 yearly interest. That we know is a low figure, it is based on 6 per cent., but any amount of money can be placed in several of the States at from 7 to 9 per cent. It is estimated that there are mortgages in the United States to the extent of \$9,000,000,000, or at the rate of \$144 per head for every man, woman and child in the United