

## LONDON FUR AND SKIN SALE.

The results of the October London fur and skin sale have come to hand during the week. As compared with last June sales, red fox, Russian sable, Japanese fox and Thibets show an advance of 10 per cent.; bear skins advanced 15 per cent., and marten brought a 80 per cent. advance. Skunk is lower by 7½ per cent. American otter and musquash declined 10 per cent., prices of beaver were lower by 15 per cent., while wolf skins were 80 per cent. lower than in June last. African monkey, raccoon, lynx, wombat, American opossum, mink and Bast. chinchilla remained unaltered in price. The next sale will take place on November 29th.

## THE SITUATION IN THE STATES.

A correspondent writes to the *N. Y. Shipping and Commercial List*, expressing a very sensible view of the tendency of the times. He says: "While we do not look for so long a period of depression to follow the panic of 1893 as the country experienced after 1873, it is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that railroads throughout the country have been overbuilt and overbonded; that manufacturing plants and facilities have been enlarged far beyond the consumptive demand, and that even the grain fields of the West and South have been developed with the aid of modern machinery far beyond available market demands, and unprecedentedly low prices are the inevitable result. The labor market has also become greatly overstocked, and wages, the price of labor, must continue to go down with the prices of commodities. Neither the labor unions nor the general Government, nor both combined, can sustain the former scale of prices and wages any more successfully than the Government could maintain the price of silver. The capitalist also must recognize the downward tendency and must accept a lower interest return upon his investments. Willingly or unwillingly, we must all take a long step nearer to the condition of the older civilizations of Europe. In doing this all are in the same boat, manufacturer, farmer, banker, laborer; and remembering how rapidly our country up to this time has grown in population, wealth and resources generally, we all should be prepared to accept the natural results, namely: Much greater competition and smaller returns. As a people we must take a few primary lessons in economy."

## AN "UP-TO-DATE" STEAMER.

At the big Leven shipyard of Wm. Denny & Bros., at Dumbarton, on the River Clyde, has been built for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, under the supervision of Mr. Henry Beaty, a steamer for the route between Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia. Her trial trip took place some weeks ago from "The Tail of the Bank" to the stretch of water between the Cloch and Cumbræ lighthouses, 13½ miles, and she made 18½ knots, equal to something over 21 miles an hour. A lithograph of the steamer appears in a recent number of the *Victoria Times*, and she is a very handsome and yacht-like piece of marine architecture.

The dimensions of the "Prince Rupert" are 270 feet over all; breadth, moulded, 32 feet, and over sponsons 64 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; tonnage, gross, 1,158, net 620; indicated horse power of engines, 3,000; draught, about 8½ feet. The engines are direct acting, triple expansion, surface condensing, with cylinders 31, 47 and 68 inches of six feet stroke. The paddle wheels are 18 feet in diameter, with feathering floats of steel, and the boilers are of the Serpè pattern. In the matter of state rooms the new vessel is admirably appointed, everything being of the newest and best. She is ventilated by steam fans and lighted throughout by electricity. The "Prince Rupert" sailed from Greenock in September to make the journey via Montevideo, round Cape Horn to Valparaiso, San Francisco, and Victoria, and may be expected at the last-named port the first week in November.

## DRY GOODS JOTTINGS.

Smart woolen fabric mixtures are gaining favor in dress goods lines.

A silk crepon for dress trimming, in jacquinet and bluet, is a novelty.

"Your sealakin sack is the finest I have ever seen."

"Well, it ought to be; it was made from one of the educated seals."—*Judge*.

Manchester velvet manufacturers are selling but little velvet on American account.

A laces effect braid, something similar to an insertion, is a taking novelty in ladies' wear.

The Paton Manufacturing Co., Sherbrooke, have found it necessary to make a 10 per cent. cut in the wages of their employees.

A black lace brocade, spoken of among English silks, looks at a short distance like black Chantilly lace, made up over a light-colored satin.

Mistress.—"Do you want to wear my patience out, Bridget?"

Servant.—"I should much prefer your silk waist, mum, if it's the same to you."

In Nottingham, laces in heavy styles and in two tones, and Valenciennes in ivory tints are reported as selling well. There is some indication that deep printed lace may come in again.

Jacquards, says the *Drapers' Record*, are again wanted in broader widths and more expensive fabrics than ever, but all the objects are of a small geometrical character, and must be formed of a bright, lustrous yarn of either silk or mohair.

The Bradford correspondent of the *Drapers' Record* writes: The buyers for the wholesale houses in Canada, who up to now have favored Bradford with their presence, not only seem very little interested in regular goods, but are also extremely cautious in placing even small orders for novelties, and do not report very favorably of the past season in the Dominion.

From all appearances, it would seem that the demand for velveteens is in the ascendant. Not only is there large display of material, but costumes are being shown in great variety. The finish obtained by many manufacturers is extraordinary, some makes even rivalling the effects of silk velvets. Dealers in this article may expect good business this season.—*Drapers' Record*.

## • FOR GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

The "Corryvreckan" is loading salmon at Victoria, B.C., for London, Eng.

More than 150,000 bushels of wheat have been delivered in Virden thus far this season.

In Quebec city the price of the six-pound loaf has been reduced from 14 cents to 12 cents.

W. Priestly has purchased the bakery and confectionery business of B. Fowler, of Minnedosa, Man.

It is said that the season's catch of oysters in the Maritime Provinces will not be so large as that of a year ago.

Stocks of canned salmon in St. John, N.B., according to the *Star*, are only about half as large as at this time last year.

The beet root sugar factory at Berthier, Que., which has again begun operations, is now consuming from 150 to 200 tons of beets daily.

The bark "Northernhay" will carry from Victoria, B.C., to England a cargo of salmon, valued at \$245,066.40, and 1,840 tons in weight.

During September nearly three million bushels were carried east by the C.P.R. from Manitoba and the North-West, compared with 1,100,000 during the same month in 1893. This represents over 5,000 loaded cars.

In peaches, apricots, etc., there is only a moderate business. It is difficult to get fancy stock at all, and what there is is held at very high prices. For prime to choice the market is pretty easy.—*California Grocer*.

In raisins, says the *California Grocer*, the market is a good deal demoralized. In spite of the denials of the managers of the combine, prices have been cut and the trade knows it. The "big uns" will sell their goods and the "little uns" will "get left" as well as their fruit.

Montreal cheese men complain that the law put in force by the Market Committee recently, which prevents them from selling their product on the wharves, is an unjust one, as it compels them to transfer as many as 50,000 boxes of cheese from the steamer to market, which not only incurs additional expense, but causes a delay.

Mr. L. L. Gallagher, secretary of the Frontenac cheese board, estimates that the factories represented by the forty-two members made 4,500,000 lbs. of cheese during the season. This, at 10c. per lb., an average price, would mean \$450,000, or after deducting the cost of making at 1½c. per lb., left \$365,000 to go into the farmers' pockets.

Samples of coffee and rice grown on the Sandwich Islands have been sent to Toronto, where Messrs. George Musson & Co. have been displaying them to importers. The sample of coffee from Honolulu resembles Maracajbo in appearance, and can be laid down here, we are told, at a price equivalent to that variety. The rice is a good sample, but the price is at present too high to leave room for much business with Canadians.

Hon. Mr. Bowell has heard from the British Minister at Madrid on the subject of the duties levied on Canadian fish entering Cuba and Porto Rico. Canada is precisely on the same terms in the Spanish Antilles as Norway; that is, our codfish enters free. But being asked whether haddock and hake are included in the word "codfish," the decision of the Spanish Colonial Customs department is that they are not.