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VOL. IV.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 11, 1894.

No. 27

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British Columbia Salmon:—Ewen & Co., "Lion."  
"Bonnie Dundee"; Bon Accord Fishery Co's  
"Consuls"; Canadian Pacific Packing Co.  
"Flagship" brand.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCIAL JOURNAL OFFICE,  
 Tuesday Morning, Sept. 11.  
 VICTORIA.

The change in the weather has given a better feeling among all classes.

Construction of all kinds is being pushed rapidly forward before the rainy season sets in.

Trade is moving along in the usual channels, and there are no features of any special note.

The arrivals of the China and Australian steamers have brought with them the usual routine of business.

Money continues tight, but it is generally expected that there will be an easing up later in the fall.

The Vancouver *News-Advertiser* says: "As is usually the case at the beginning of the month, business has shown some improvement, merchants having replenished their stocks. Collections are still slow, and but slight improvement is to note in this line. The prospects for the coming winter have given to rise to some speculation, and on the whole it is thought that money will not be as scarce as last winter. There has been quite a large amount of work done in the interior this summer, both on the C. P. R. and the many mining companies operating along the Fraser, and when these shut down for the season, the employees will come down and spend the winter here. Though the salmon fisheries have not been as great a success as was anticipated, the fishermen made fair wages, and as there are signs of an improvement in the lumber trade, the outlook is not so bad as many would make out. In wholesale, trade continues steady, and while there is no rush in any special line, an average business is being done."

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

The Canadian cheese market is exceedingly strong. Montreal houses are quoting at 11c. The advance in the local market is about 1c per lb. All other quotations are steady.

The British Columbia Sugar Refinery quotes prices as follows, payment by spot cash:

Granulated, in bbls. or 100-lb bags	44
Yellow, according to quality	37 to 42
Paris lumps, in bbls. or 100-lb bags	5 1/2
Powdered, icing and bars, in bbls.	6

Jobbers quote:

Valencia raisins	per lb	\$ 7 @ \$ 0
Malaga raisins	per box	3 00 @ 3 25
Currants (barrels)	per lb	1 1/2 @
" half bbls.	per lb	5 @ 5 1/2
" (cases)	per lb	5 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Sultana raisins	per lb	3 @ 10
Taragona almonds	per lb	11 @ 18
Grenoble walnuts	per lb	14 @ 18
Filberts	per lb	11 1/2 @ 14

Dairy produce is quoted:

Butter—Eastern Creamery, tubs	21 @ 24 1/2
Manitoba dairy	18 @ 19
" creamery in tins	27 1/2 @ 09
Cheese—Canadian, lb.	13 @ 13 1/2
Canadian Stillton	17 @ 18
Eggs—Canadian	per doz 15 @ 00

Smoked meats and lard are quoted:

Hams	16 @ 17 1/2
Breakfast bacon	15 @ 16
Short rolls	11 @ 12
Dry Salt, long clear	10 1/2 @ 11
Bacon	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
White Label pure leaf lard, tierces	0 12 1/2
" " " 50-lb tins	0 12 1/2
" " " 20-lb "	0 12 1/2
" " " 10-lb "	0 12 1/2
" " " 5-lb "	0 12 1/2
" " " 3-lb "	0 12 1/2
Lard Compound, 10-lbs	10 1/2 @ 00
" " 20-lbs	10 1/2 @ 00
" " 5-lbs	10 1/2 @ 00
" " 3-lbs	10 1/2 @ 00

Sugar—Jobbers' prices half-barrels and kegs in each case being 1/2c higher:

Dry Granulated (China)	14 to 14 1/2
Extra C, China	42
China, yellow	38
Dry Granulated (B. C. Refinery)	13 to 13 1/2
Extra C	42
Fancy Yellow	41
Yellow	41
Golden C	3
Cubes	61
Powdered	61
Syrups, per lb.	5
" 1 gal. tins, American (100)	5 50
" 1/2 " " " (106)	5 25
" 1 " " Vancouver	5 50
" 1 1/2 " " "	7 00

Jobbers' quotations for Armour Packing Company's brands per lb.:

Helmet brand sugar cured hams, medium	0 17 1/2
" " " heavy	0 17
" " " breakfast bacon	0 16
Fancy Gold Band hams	0 18 1/2
" " " breakfast bacon	0 18

Jobbers quote as follows:

Liverpool salt, coarse, in 100 lb bags, per ton	12 00
Liverpool salt, fine, in 50-lb bags, per ton	18 00
Portland cement, White's (best) per bbl	3 40
White mottled soap, English, in 112-lb bxs	5 75
" " " quarter boxes	
28 lbs. per cwt	9 00
Malt vinegar, English, 25-gal. bbls	11 25
" " " octaves	6 50
" " " cases of 3 doz., per cwt	5 50
Matches, block, in tins, Victoria	1 25
" " " California	1 30
Macaroni, No. 1, 10-lb bxs.	90
Vermicelli, 10-lb bxs.	90
Coal oil, per case	2 80
Nails, per keg—1d, \$3.10; 6d, \$3.20; 8d, \$3.05; 10d, \$3.00; 12d, \$3.15; 20d and 30d, \$2.95; 10d, 50d and 60d, \$2.85.	

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Bananas have advanced in price. The supply by the ss. Warrimoo consisted of 100 bunches and 58 crates for Wilson Bros., and 20 crates for L. White & Co., for which both houses found a ready demand. Australian lemons are again in stock, and quoted at \$2.50 per box. Oregon pears are arriving freely, and sell at \$1 a box. Extra fancy California apples are quoted at \$1.50 per box. Peaches are a little higher, since last review. Receipts of all kinds are heavy, by each California steamer, and the demand keeps up well.

Jobbers' quotations for fruits are as follows.

Oranges—Australian	1 50 @ 0 00
Lemons—California (Johnson's)	5 50 @ 0 00
" " "	3 50 @ 1 00
" " " Australian	2 50 @ 0 00
Pineapples	per doz 2 00 @ 3 00
" " " sugar	per doz 1 25 @ 0 00
Bananas—Honolulu	crates 3 00 @ 0 00
" " "	bunches 2 25 @ 2 50
Apples—California	1 15 @ 1 50
Cocoanuts	per 100 8 00 @ 9 00
Peaches	1 00 @ 1 10
Plums	85 @ 1 15
Pears	1 00 @ 1 25
Grapes	1 25 @ 1 50
Watermelons	per crate 5 00 @ 0 00
Nutmeg melons	per crate 1 20 @ 0 00
Musk melons	per crate 3 50 @ 0 00

Vegetables are quoted:

Onions—Silverskins	per lb 1 @ 14
Cabbage	per lb 2 @
Potatoes	per ton 20 00 @
Tomatoes	75 @
Sweet potatoes	per lb 2 @

FLOUR AND FEED.

The market is unchanged. Enderby superfine is again in stock and is quoted by jobbers at \$3.40, other grades from the Columbia mills are expected on the market in a few days.

The Portland *Commercial Review* says of flour: "A moderate business is doing, and a fair market is found for standard brands. Our mills, however, are not turning out very large stocks at present, and not much accumulation of stocks is reported. Considerable flour for China is on hand to go out during this month. The shipment will amount 35,000 bbls. Shipment to San Francisco is up to the average. If our flour continues in favor, we probably will do a large business in that place, as Oregon flour is far superior to the California brands. Standard roller brands have declined 5c per bbl. during the week. Standard valley, \$2.50; Walla Walla, \$2.30; and Dayton, Wash. \$2.55 per bbl."

The Ogilvie Milling Co., quote their celebrated brands of Manitoba flours in car lots, on wharf in Victoria as follows:

Ogilvie's Hungarian	\$1 10
" Strong Bakers	3 90

The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in carload lots on wharf in Victoria:

Premier	\$0 00
XXX	0 00 @ 0 00
Strong Bakers or XX	0 00 @ 0 00
Superfine	0 00 @ 0 00

The Victoria Roller Mills quote Victoria flour in 10-bbl lots at the mills as follows:

Delta	\$3 50
Victoria XXX	0 00 @ 0 00

Jobbers' quotations to the trade are:

Delta, Victoria mills	\$ 3 75 @ 0 00
Lion	3 50 @ 0 00
Premier, Enderby mills	0 00 @ 0 00
XXX	0 00 @ 0 00
XX	0 00 @ 0 00
Superfine	3 40 @ 0 00
Ogilvie's Hungarian	1 50 @ 0 00
Strong Bakers	4 35 @ 0 00
H. B. C. Fort Garry Hungarian	1 50 @ 0 00
" Strong Bakers	4 35 @ 0 00
Oak Lake Patent Hungarian	1 50 @ 0 00
" Strong Bakers	1 35 @ 0 00

Regina Hungarian	1 50	@	0 00
" Strong Bakers	1 35	@	0 00
Benton County, Oregon	3 75	@	0 00
Portland Roller	3 85	@	0 00
Vashon, Washington	3 90	@	0 00
snowflake	3 75	@	0 00
Wheat, per ton	25 00	@	00 00
Oats	30 00	@	32 50
Oil cake meal	35 00	@	50 00
Chop feed—California	30 00	@	00 00
Shorts	20 00	@	25 00
Bran	20 00	@	22 50
National Mills oatmeal	3 50	@	0 00
" " rolled oats (90-lbsks)	3 50	@	0 00
" " " 10-lbs, baled	3 00	@	0 00
" " split peas	3 50	@	0 00
" " pearl barley	1 75	@	0 00
" " Chop feed	20 00	@	25 00
California oatmeal	3 85	@	0 00
California rolled oats	1 15	@	0 00
Corn, whole	37 50	@	10 00
Peas, field	10 00	@	09 00
Cornmeal	2 50	@	3 00
Cornmeal-feed	10 00	@	00 00
Cracked corn	10 00	@	00 00
Hay, per ton	15 00	@	18 00
Straw, per bale	1 00	@	0 00

RICE.

In consequence of the China-Japan war, rice has advanced. The Victoria Rice Mills have advanced China Rice No. 1 \$3 per ton, and there is no Japan rice to offer, the authorities having forbidden the export of rice from Japan.

The Victoria Rice Mills quote wholesale:

Japan rice, per ton	\$ 75 00	@	80 00
" " (polished)	90 00	@	00 00
Best China rice	50 00	@	100 00
China rice No. 1	68 00	@	00 00
" " (sacks)	65 00	@	00 00
Rice flour	70 00		
Broken rice	30 00		
Rice Meal	17 50		

SALMON.

Considerable sales have recently been made at prices which are a marked advance on what have been ruling for some time back. The bark Northernbay will probably commence loading this week on account of R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd. It is expected that the tonnage already engaged will completely clean up the market, only a few odd lots will be left for local demand. The canners are much pleased that the market is now strong and in their favor.

LUMBER.

The only feature of note is the charter of the British ship Lismore, 1,598 tons; Capt. Ferguson, from Hastings mills to Buenos Ayres, for which the rate is said to be 78s 6d. This is the first charter that has been made for that port for a long time and the fact that the Argentine Republic is again a customer of British Columbia lumber, is looked upon as a sign of the turn in the tide of trade which all authorities agree upon must revive in the course of a few years. No one can particularly name the time when there will be a general revival of the foreign lumber trade. But when public confidence is restored there will be a gradual and general improvement in all parts of the world.

The following vessels are loading lumber at British Columbia ports for foreign:

At Hastings Mill—American bark Newsboy, 559 tons, for Sydney; Ital. bark Cavour, 1,389 tons, for Callao; Br. ship Lismore, 1,598 tons, for Buenos Ayres. At Moodyville—Br. ship Ballachulish, 1,806 tons, for Valparaiso. At Vesuvius Bay—Am. ship Occidental, 1,470 tons, loading mining props for Santa Rosalia. Total 5 vessels, 6,322 tons.

The following are the current city quotations, net in yard: Rough, \$8.00 per Mft; rough clear, \$14; ship lap, \$10; tongue and groove flooring, 4 in. No. 1, \$16; do. 4 in. No. 2, \$12; do. 6 in. No. 1, \$15; do. 6 in. No. 2, \$11; rustic, No. 1, \$15; do. No. 2, \$11; surfaced, \$15; shingles, \$2; lath, \$1.75.

Quotations for Douglas Fir Lumber in cargo lots for foreign shipment: Rough Merchanta le, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 10 feet inclusive, per M feet \$ 8 00 Deck plank, rough, average length, 35 feet per M..... 19 00 Dressed T. and G. flooring, per M..... 15 00 Pickets, rough per M..... 8 00 Laths, 1 feet 6 in. per M..... 1 90

INLAND REVENUE RETURNS.

The Inland Revenue returns, for the month of August at the port of Victoria were as follows:

Victoria Division—Comprising all of Vancouver Island:

Spirits	\$ 6,852 58
Malt	2,132 11
Tobacco	3,970 25
Cigars	769 35
Methylated spirits	62 33
Rent of land	5 00
Petroleum inspection	67 55
Total	\$13,859 53

WAREHOUSED. EX-WAREHOUSED.

Spirits	1,583.12	p. gals	1,568.11
Malt	115,162	lbs	112,162
Tobacco	17,151	lbs	15,881
" raw	1,118	lbs	1,118
Cigars	19,750		

Balance in warehouse:	
Spirits	7,921.61 P. gals
Malt	21,000 lbs
Manuf'd Tobacco	10,110 lbs
Cigars	19,000
Spirits exported to U. S	100.30

The receipts for Vancouver Inland Revenue Division No. 38 for August are as follows:

Vancouver Division—Comprising the Mainland of B. C.:

Spirits warehoused during month	19.20 p gals
ex-wareh'd for cons'mptn.	2,927.01 p gals
Balance in warehouse	8,511.13 p gals
Malt warehoused during month	56,050 lbs
ex warehoused for consumption	59,665 lbs
balance in warehouse	23,587 lbs
Tobacco warehoused during month	11,219 lbs
ex-warehoused for cons'mptn	11,461 lbs
balance in warehouse	11,874 lbs
raw leaf wareh'd during month	841 lbs
ex-wareh'd for cons'mptn	841 lbs
Cigars in warehouse	80,000

COLLECTIONS.

Spirits	\$ 4,387 16
Malt	891 97
Tobacco	2,966 01
Cigars	165 30
Petroleum 'ns	87 00
Other receipts	67 15
Total	\$ 8,767 59

A despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says that Sir Adam Ellis, Chief Justice of the colony, has been burned to death.

BUSINESS NOTES.

P. Carey, Brunswick hotel, Vancouver, has sold out.

Palace Hotel Restaurant, Nanaimo, is offered for rent.

The Perry brickyard at Nanaimo is to be started up again.

Frank Prevost contemplates building a hotel at Three Forks.

C. E. Smith, fruits and commission, has opened at Vancouver.

J. Colloth, restaurant, Revelstoke, has sold out Nakusp business.

John Reyh, of Vancouver, is opening in boots and shoes at Union.

B. Wrede has opened the Queen's Hotel at New Westminster.

Hamill & McLeod, sash and door factory, Armstrong, have dissolved.

Cook & Hamilton, hotelkeepers, Trout Lake, have assigned to C. B. Hume.

Janey & Crossan, Northfield, stock sold by auction on account of assignee.

Colbert & Warner, plumbers, Victoria, have dissolved; John Colbert continues.

The Bogy Mercantile Co., general store, New Denver, sold out stock to Bourne Bros.

The Balfour Trading Co are opening in men's furnishings at Wellington, with Duke Walker in charge.

W. G. Harvey, dry goods, have opened in Vancouver and purchased G. I. Wilson's branch store, Mount Pleasant.

Russell, McDonald & Co., general merchants, Victoria and Vancouver, contemplate dissolving partnership, Jan 1, 1895.

W. F. Peterson will assume the duties of U. S. Consul at Vancouver, on the 15th inst., succeeding Col. Pearce, the present consul.

Chas. Hatch, formerly manager, has taken over the business of the Schl-Hastie-Erskine Furniture Co. at Vancouver.

The Hudson's Bay Co's new warehouse at Vancouver has been opened for business. C. A. Wood is in charge of the wholesale liquor department.

The tobacco crop at Kelowna, says the Midway Advance, promises very well. The plants are three feet high, and are still growing. Tobacco growing, if the experiment should prove successful, may become an industry at the Mission.

Notwithstanding that a new flour mill, assisted by a good bonus, has been erected at Vernon, farmers in that locality will receive no more for their wheat than heretofore. The miller is paying the same price as at the Enderby mill, less the freight from Vernon to Enderby, so that the price is the same whichever mill the farmer sells at.—Kamloops Sentinel.

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### SPIRIT OF COMPULSION.

The *Popular Science Monthly* contains an article which in view of the colonial conflicts between capital and labor is timely and worthy of grave consideration. The article observes that under the guise of socialism and humanitarianism, the spirit of compulsion is in the air.

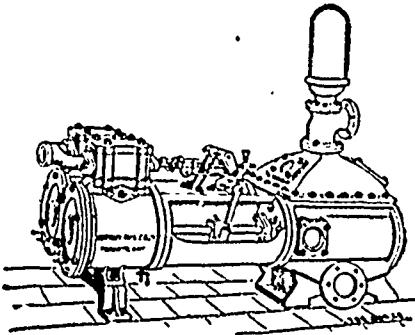
The well-meaning everywhere are longing to see whether they are not, or cannot command, a majority in order that they might begin to wield that compulsive power which it is one of the strange delusions of the modern world that majorities have a right to exercise in everything. Yet if one were to propose to put any one of these well-meaning persons under the absolute control of another well-meaning person, who should prescribe for him his comings and goings, decide for him what causes he should support, how much money he should give in charity and for what particular objects, how much wealth he should accumulate and at what point the fruits of his industry should pass over to the state, we greatly fear that, well-meaning person number one would make strong objections. True, he wants, with the aid of those who agree with him in opinion, to

settle these points for others; but he has never seriously considered what it would be like to part with his own liberty.

Ordinary human beings require something more than an assurance of another person's good intentions before they are willing to make a surrender to him of any large measure of their freedom of action; and we imagine that many of those who to-day advocate an indefinite increase in the power of the state do so under a fond impression that their particular views and schemes, humanitarian or other, will always prevail. They, with the help of others like-minded, want to govern the world for its good. Well, what tyranny ever professed less? Good intentions are excellent things to have, but when they make alliance with the policeman's truncheon they become committed to many devious lines of policy, and quickly assume all the odious characteristics of tyranny.

Australian dried fruits have been put on the English market, the first consignment of 800 boxes realizing 98s, or about 21 cents per pound, which is higher than the price fixed for the new crop from California. Growers are very hopeful of this leading to a large trade.

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**SAN FRANCISCO COAL TRADE.**

J. W. Harrison, coal and metal broker, San Francisco, reports Sept. 1 as follows: "The coal arrivals this week were 12,012 tons from foreign sources, and 11,950 tons from the coast collieries. It is a long time since such rapid deliveries have been made from ships' side, as are now being hauled, two firms alone having over 20,000 tons to take from vessels now in port within the next thirty days. Buyers delayed entering their foreign cargoes at the custom house until Tuesday, to avail themselves of the reduced duty. It is singular that most of our leading journals, for political purposes only (there can be no other), will mistate the benefits 'actually' derived from the reduced tariff on bituminous coal. They maintain that consumers will not receive the 35 cents per ton reduction, when as is they would seek information through reliable sources, they would ascertain that 'every contract' for future delivery of foreign coal, made within the past two years, has had a clause in it conceding to the buyers, both large and small, every dime that any change of duty granted. This saving clause is printed in each contract. It is strange that our dailies should belittle a measure which will place \$250,000 annually in our large consumers' hands, thus enabling them to

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pay more generous wages to their operatives; and those having the welfare of our city and State in view will earnestly advocate the total abrogation of a 'Fuel Tax' at our next Congress."

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The names of subscribers in arrears (to whom accounts have recently been sent) are marked with a blue pencil.

An American paper states that aluminum wire can be used to heel and toe stockings as well as to strengthen mittens. For that matter so could steel or gold, but metallic underwear, or overwear, is not going to be fashionable at present.

**A Friend at Your**

**Elbow. -THE DRY GOODS REVIEW**

The "Dry Goods Review" is the only journal in Canada published in the interests of the Dry Goods trade. It is full of hints on Buying and Selling, Window Dressing, Store Management, etc., etc.

It contains valuable suggestions on new goods, what's coming and what's going; enables you to avoid old stock, to attract trade and to hold it.

It deals with matters of greatest importance to you and your business.

**THE DRY GOODS REVIEW,**  
TORONTO.



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D. M. CARLEY                      EDITOR IN CHIEF  
G. HENDERSON                  BUSINESS MANAGER  
Office No. 77 Johnson Street

VICTORIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1891.

## THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

It would appear as if the sweating system is to a greater or less extent prevalent in Toronto. In fact, an inquiry conducted under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council of that city shows that in connection with certain cheap john clothing shops, hands are employed in the filthiest dens imaginable, some of them for as much as fifteen hours per day, in return for the pitiful wages of \$1.50 to \$3 per week. The wearers of goods thus manufactured surely do not realize that it is not clothing they're wearing out, but human creatures' lives. Certain members of the Council, it is only fair to say, denounced the report as an exaggeration. It certainly ought to be, as this labor is even proportionally far worse paid than the ordinary Chinese article.

An inquiry is, we are glad to notice, to be inaugurated into this alleged condition of things, and we sincerely hope that it will be extended to the cities of Montreal, Quebec, Hamilton and London, where "hand me down" clothing is largely produced. This system of sweating as it is termed is most baneful in its influence, and a stop should be put to it, as destroying not alone the lives of those who are directly concerned, but of those whose fathers and mothers these ill clad, ill fed and badly housed workers are destined to be. But amid all this squalor and starvation, can it be otherwise than that the clothing made shall be charged with the germs of disease to be distributed among those who purchase and wear it. For years and years, vigorous endeavors have been made to stamp out this crying evil, nevertheless it exists, and is likely to do so until some more effective means are taken than any which have yet been advised or attempted.

## THE ANTIPODES.

The *Canadian Journal of Fabrics* has recently published a well thought out article on this subject, which it prefaces with the remark that the trouble with Canada as in the the United States has been that the very solidarity of commer-

cial interests, language and social connections has made us too self-absorbed, in fact, we have become narrowed—parochial, indeed by our continental isolation. While we do not agree with all this, we must admit that there has been a tendency in that direction, although we have upon numerous occasions made endeavors to extend the sphere of our influence and of our commerce relations. Our contemporary, while having its eye mainly fixed on commercial interests, has considerably to say on the subject of imperial connections and imperial interests and objects, whereas, as Canadians, the idea should be "much as I may love Great Britain and the Empire, I love Canada better, and am more concerned in her material advancement than in the sentimental questions that are continually being brought up and emphasized upon almost every occasion."

We are reminded that the recent inter-colonial conference at Ottawa has taught us that "we are simply one of a family of peoples growing up under one empire, and having common aims and ambitions, and each developing special resources and national characteristics that will make us a necessary counterpart in the great empire that seems destined, under Providence, to impose and proclaim the millennial peace upon the world." We must confess to having a liking for this idea of national unity; but, in order to attain it and its best results, there must not be—as we fear, is too prominent—the idea of all the giving being on the one side and all the taking on the other. Some of the colonies have already shown their disinclination to make any more concessions than they can avoid, while Canada has manifested the utmost magnanimity in conceding almost everything that is wanted, trusting to Providence or to the future for her reward.

We may be parochial in a measure, but may not the same be said of the people who live under the Southern Cross—only to a larger extent! We are content to wait to see how they will be prepared to meet the situation; but we want them to do something soon in the way of reciprocity in their local tariffs with which it will then be possible to deal. Let them show their sincerity in the question of relations with Canada by taking action in this direction, following it up by assuming a fairer share of the burdens of the steamboat and cable service than at least some of them appear at present disposed to shoulder.

## THE LETTER CARRIERS.

As we said in our last, we cannot but regard the position of the letter carriers and third-class post office clerks as an exceptionally hard one. With the full

amount, including salary and allowance—\$40 in all per month, less 90 cents for the superannuation fund, in which many of them are not likely to be participants—the position, owing to the miserable wages paid, is regarded by many as a mere temporary makeshift. Scarcely one of these officials is, on this account, ready to stay any longer than he can help. The job is not a soft one. In all kinds of weather, the postman is obliged to go his rounds, and the public are possibly more exacting upon him than upon any other class of official. For all that he has to do, even before the provisional allowance was knocked off, he had only \$1.33 per day. How many of the least skilled of laborers receive as little for their services? But deducting the \$10 provisional allowance per month, as has been done, what is there in 97 cents a day for an intelligent man, for the letter carrier must be able to read and write, and it would never do to send out on work like this many men whose only ability is to do work of the hardest and roughest kind? The third-class post office clerks and letter carriers of Victoria are a desirable class of citizens. Many of them are married men with families, to whom small as is the amount, the \$10 difference between \$30 and \$40 means the difference between the ragged edge of starvation and the ability to maintain themselves. But even then there can be no possibility of putting by anything for a rainy day, and, in consequence, at the very best, the only hope of many of the carriers is that when they are gone, Providence or some one more kindly than the Postmaster-General will supply the families they leave with the necessities which a paternal government, no matter how in its fiscal policy it may and is making rich men richer, contrives to rob certain classes of its own employes and make the general public poorer and poorer the longer they live.

Sir Adolphe Caron, who is at present abroad, should have seen to this matter before he went away, otherwise his cabinet colleagues ought to have given orders that for the present no changes should have been made in the direction complained of. As it is it looks almost as if the hon. gentleman had set the thing in operation and then gone away to avoid having to deal with the immediate consequences of the course pursued. But we may remark that the \$10 per month provisional allowance was voted by Parliament last session for the Victoria staff. Why was it then withheld? Is it the intention to make a new deal and, as some have supposed, to divide the amount so voted with the letter carriers of the newly constituted delivery service at Vancouver? This would be manifestly unfair. The House of Commons did not vote the money with that object in view,

and if they had supposed it was to be so, would have provided otherwise; and therefore the department is taking an unwarranted advantage of the action of Parliament.

But why does not the Government meet the case manfully and in the same way that it did with the Custom House and Inland Revenue employes some time ago? Then it recognized everything upon which the claim of the Postoffice employes of Victoria based their claim to the provisional allowance and augmented their salaries. Why does it not take similar action in the present case and do what is only just to the men who were led to suppose that they would be honestly and squarely done by? Why do they make fish of one and flesh of another? Do Sir Adolphe Caron and his staff desire, at the expense of their employes, to reduce the adverse balance in connection with what they must recognize can never be a paying service, at any rate until the Dominion is much more extensively opened up than at present? If there must be economies let them be effected among the men who can well afford to stand a cut, and who never know what it is—unless their action be a wilful one—to run a race with the debt collector or in order to make ends meet to starve their stomachs and make their bodies shiver. This is the case with not a few of the men to whom we refer, and the resident members and the officers of the Department know it.

#### DAIRY INDUSTRIES.

The *New Zealand Trade Review* gives some interesting details of the dairy industries in that colony, which may be now fairly said to be alive to the importance of this industry, and the number of cheese and butter factories is on the rapid increase. The following are the number of factories and creameries existing in New Zealand at the present time:

	Factories.	Creameries.	Total.
North Island.....	70	40	110
South Island.....	18	20	68
The total is 178, against 104 in June, 1883, and 72 at the same time in 1882. Several more are in course of erection in both islands. The government is also in earnest in its efforts to encourage and promote the industry. The number of instructors appointed by the Department has been increased from two to six, three of whom will work in each of the two islands.			

In this Province, as we have already pointed out, the dairy industry is being woefully neglected, although we have as much a field for it as is to be found anywhere. Some time ago there was talk of the establishment of a creamery or

cheese factory at Comox, and another in the neighborhood of Cowichan. But what has become of them? Meantime, however, we notice that the increase of the farming and dairy industry at the Antipodes is viewed with alarm in Manitoba, which is not supplying as much produce to Pacific coast markets as was the case a couple of years ago. One of the causes is said to be the increased competition in Australian products, which are finding their way into Canadian Pacific coast markets since the establishment of the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line. It is remarked that Australian butter has been sold in British Columbia, as well as quantities of Australian mutton, which, even with the duty it has been possible to sell very low. Prior to this a considerable sheep ranching industry had, it is said, sprung up in the Territories, the ranchers finding a profitable market in the coast cities.

But, it is now said that the Australian competition has so reduced prices that the ranchers claim there is no profit in shipping sheep to the coast, and have forced their sheep upon the Winnipeg market, with the result that there has been an over supply here and a great reduction in prices in the Winnipeg market. Sheep have consequently shrunk heavily in value all over the country, and one of the largest and probably the most successful sheep rancher in the Territories is going out of the business entirely in consequence of this change in the situation. This, it is said, is one respect in which increased trade with Australia has not been beneficial to an important interest in Manitoba and the Territories. Moreover, it is contended that the growth of settlement in the western portions of the Territories—Alberta for instance—is also increasing competition in the coast markets almost to the shutting out of Manitoba and Eastern butter, eggs, and poultry, the localities in question being so much nearer the coast. Again, it is held that possible further reductions in the tariff will enable many of the products which Manitoba and the North West are accustomed to supply to be obtained as, indeed, many of them already are—from the States to the South, taking into account the relative costs of freight.

On this particular aspect of the case, the *Winnipeg Commercial*, after enumerating the various ways in which trade in the products of the prairie provinces is being cut into, says: "With a general reduction of the duty on agricultural products, this trade between the Pacific coast cities and the prairie country would be about obliterated, through the advantage in freights enjoyed by producers of such products in the Pacific coast states to the

south.' But if our trade in produce is and has been of such importance to Manitoba and the North West, how is that we have not appreciated it and taken care to keep it for ourselves? What do the farmers of Cowichan, Chilliwack, the entire Fraser valley and the Okanagan country have to say? If it is worth so much, cannot our own people do something towards securing it? Its value is considerable. Surely we ought to be able to do something towards competing with the North West Territories, the Pacific states and far off Australia.

#### EDITORIAL COMMENT.

HON. MR. LAURIER and his friends are now in Victoria and to-morrow will resume their way eastward by way of Nanaimo, calling on the way at various important centres to enable the leader of the Opposition and his companions to deliver themselves of their denunciations of the present Government without as we notice offering any policy more practicable than that which they condemn.

LABOR DAY was pretty generally observed last week and some imposing demonstrations were made on the part of the working classes. Several Trades Congresses also met, among them an important one in London, England, and another at Ottawa. At the latter the discussions were lively. The resolutions were some of them very radical in their nature, but none of them, we are happy to say, partook of the character which has made the deliveries of many so-called representatives of the element so decidedly objectionable and mischievous.

NUMEROUS papers of considerable importance in the commercial world of Canada do not hesitate to express dissatisfaction with Hon. Mr. Laurier's trade policy as enunciated in some of the speeches which he has delivered. It is pointed out that however anxious he may be for reciprocity in trade with the United States, those wishes of his count for nothing, so long as the United States Congress is not willing. He has declared that the people of this country are being robbed under the tariff, and that when he comes to power, he will set matters right in this respect. Then, as a remedy for all business disabilities, he recommends free trade, forgetful that he has more than once admitted that it is not at present obtainable, and, in consequence, as every one knows, we must continue under the disabilities existing under the jug-handled system from which we suffered and from which the bringing in of the National Policy relieved us.

COTTON IN KOREA.

It is in August, that the Korean cotton plant blooms. The gathering of the crop begins about October. In view of the war, will it begin in October this year? In a recent report, the Commissioner of Korean Customs at Fusan says that the total area under cotton cultivation throughout Korea is roughly computed to be 872,000 acres, and the aggregate quantity of seed cotton, that is to say, uncleaned cotton, produced per annum is set down as 1,200,000,000 lbs. The yearly consumption of "cleaned" or raw cotton is roughly estimated at 300,000,000 lbs., and considering that the majority of Koreans use cotton almost exclusively, this estimate may be regarded as rather under than over stated. Taking the population at 12,000,000, it would give 25 lbs. of cotton per head. The greater portion of the cotton is made into piece goods for garments, and padding for winter clothing. Much of the cotton is also used for the padded socks worn both in summer and winter by the nobility and well to do classes—a custom peculiar to Korea. The Korean fibre is reported to be superior in durability and in warmth giving qualities to that produced in Japan. A piece of the cloth as manufactured in Kyeng sang usually measures 60 feet by 14 inches wide, weighs from 3 lb to 4 lb., and varies in price from 2s. 11d. to 2s. 8d. The quantity of raw or clean cotton raised is said to average 85 lb. per acre, and of seed cotton 345 lb. per acre. Writing as he did before the war, the commissioner says that there is reason to expect that an increase will take place in the production of cotton. Ground suitable for its growth is practically plentiful, and it needs but a steady market at remunerative prices to stimulate an extended cultivation. At present only a small percentage of the area available is utilized. The plant, properly speaking, is not an annual, but it is found more profitable to uproot it after the crop is gathered and sow new seed each year. The dead stock is used for fuel, and its ashes finally for manure. No attention is paid or skill displayed in the cultivation once the seed is in the ground; everything is then left to Nature. No further manure is added, nor are they ever thinned out or given water in times of drought. The crops are gathered by women principally, who also are employed afterwards in separating the seed. The instrument used by the natives in this process is the primitive roller gin, but the Japanese in Fusan have recently introduced machines of the modern saw gin type, and obtain 35 lb. of clean cotton from 140 lb. of seed cotton a day. A native woman can, with the roller gin, turn out per day about 3 lb. of clean cotton from 12 lb. of seed cotton, the proportion in weight generally estimated being 1 to 4. The spinning wheel in common use all over Korea, unlike the west-

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.  
The following is a summary of the quantity, value and duty on imports at the port of Victoria for the month of August, 1891:

ARTICLES.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Ale, beer and porter	\$ 3,021	\$ 978 48
Animals	1,881	976 80
Books, pamphlets, etc	2,303	661 23
Brass and manufactures of	232	69 60
Breadstuffs—grain of all kinds	11,209	1,392 28
Flour	3,309	1,067 18
Meal, corn and oat	235	53 00
Rice	3,349	2,636 15
Other breadstuffs	3,018	620 35
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes and parts of.	106	31 80
Cars—railway and tram		
Coal, bituminous	76	22 80
Copper and manufactures of		
Cottons, bleached or unbleached—		
not dyed, colored, etc	388	97 00
bleached, dyed, etc.	1,888	566 10
clothing	383	121 54
thread not on spools, yarn, warp, etc.	119	29 75
thread on spools		
all other manufactures	620	227 11
Drugs and medicines	7,321	2,787 31
Earthen, stone & Chinaware	523	161 35
Fancy goods & embroideries, bracelets, braids, fringes, etc	151	46 20
Laces, collars, neckties, etc	722	216 60
All other fancy goods	229	71 95
Fish and products of	1,389	352 74
Fruits and nuts dried	1,096	233 56
Green, oranges and lemons	1,313	103 15
All other	16,516	1,972 54
Furs, manufactures of	1	1 92
Glass, manufactures of	41	11 09
Bottles, jars, etc		
Window glass	278	81 10
Plate glass	608	141 20
All other manufactures	1,137	329 60
Gunpowder & explosive substances	723	267 70
Gutta percha, manufs of	1,339	424 51
Hats, caps, and bonnets—beaver, silk or felt	529	158 70
All other	152	45 60
Iron and steel and manufs of		
Band, hoop, sheet, plate	928	89 26
Bar iron & railway bars	717	172 29
Cutlery, hardware, etc.	1,732	491 75
Machines, machinery, etc.	3,041	816 60
Pig iron, kentledge, etc.		
Stoves and castings	79	21 72
Tubing	181	18 48
All other manufactures	5,266	1,339 49
Jewelry & watches & manufs of gold and silver	968	219 45
Lead and manufactures of	180	38 70
Leather, all kinds	73	16 42
Boots and shoes	436	169 00
All other manufs	53	15 50
Marble & stone & manufs of	169	49 10
Metals and manufactures of	970	235 76
Musical instruments	771	251 65
Oil, mineral and products of	2,467	628 27
Flax-seed or linseed	577	115 40
All other	1,890	512 87
Paints and colors	175	57 96
Paper, envelopes, etc.	1,765	563 32
Pickles, sauces, capers	1,069	293 65
Provisions, lard, meats, fresh and salt	9,861	2,121 86
Butter, cheese	1,135	245 05
Seeds and roots	155	17 59
Silk, manufactures of	3,131	918 77
Soap, all kinds	405	126 15
Spices, ground & unground	270	67 50
Spirits, all kinds	5,791	8,529 20
Wines, sparkling	339	195 50
other than sparkling	923	578 96
Molasses		
Tobacco and cigars	2,819	2,662 06
Vegetables	1,747	561 37
Wood, manufactures of	1,025	329 05
Wollens: Carpets, Brussels and tapestry	87	26 10
Clothing	1,196	488 61
Cloths, worsteds, etc	1,325	462 75
Dress goods	2,263	667 90
Knitted goods	1,121	432 10
Shawls	177	41 25
Yarns		
All other manufs	617	252 80
All other dutiable goods	33,829	7,729 96
Total dutiable goods	\$155,769	\$33,026 31
Free goods	10,116	
Coin and bullion		
Grand total	\$165,885	\$33,026 31

The following are the free goods entered at the port of Victoria for the month of August, 1891:

FREE GOODS.	VALUE.
Animals for improvement of stock	\$ 15,225 00
Articles for use of Army and Navy	
Asphaltum or Asphalt	
Broom Corn	
Coffee	379 00
Cotton waste	
Dyes, chemicals, etc	180 00
Fish and products of	11 69
Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, etc.	2,128 00
Fruits, bananas, olives, pineapples, etc	1,221 00
Fur, skins not dressed	1,297 00
Grease for soap making, etc	
Hides and skins	
India rubber and gutta percha, crude	
Metals—Brass and copper	11 00
Iron and steel, all other	
Tin and zinc	29 00
Other	
Oils, vegetable	151 00
Salt	16 00
Settlers' effects	5,821 00
Sugar	9 00
Tea	5,290 00
Tobacco leaf	5,675 00
Wood, cabinetmakers, etc	
All other free goods	2,241 00
Total	\$ 40,116 00
Coin and bullion	
Total free goods	\$ 40,116 00

EXPORTS

From the port of Victoria, for the month of August, 1891 the produce of Canada:

THE MISC.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Coal	100	2,458
Gold dust, nuggets, etc.	331	11,228
THE FISHERIES.		
Fish of all descriptions	8	661
Fishoil	8	1
Furs or skins of creatures living in the water		351,469
THE FOREST.		
Lumber—boards, boards, etc		8,710
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.		
Other animals		10
Cheese	70	10
Other articles		13,121
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.		
Other articles		71
MANUFACTURES.		
Iron pig and scrap, castings, hardware, etc		52
Liquors—spirits & malt of all kinds	2	7
Wood, manufactures of		507
Other articles		1,527
Miscellaneous articles		888
Grand total		\$ 150,457

Goods, not the product of Canada, for the month of August, 1891:

QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Animals and their produce	
Horses	2
Other animals	10
Meat of all kinds	5
Other articles	19
Agricultural Products	
Flour of wheat & rye, bbls	7
Other articles	9
Manufactures—	
Iron pig and scrap, castings, hardware, etc	1,677
Boots and shoes	6
Liquors—spirits and malt of all kinds	8
Sewing machines	1
Tobacco, snuff & cigars, lbs	10
Wood m's of all kinds	25
Other articles	3,863
Miscellaneous articles	54
Grand total	\$ 5,965
Total exports of all kinds	\$156,422

ern jenny makes but one thread at a time. Before spinning, the cotton is prepared in a similar manner to that in China, with the elastic bow, the string of which being struck after it is passed under a quantity of cotton laid on a table, tosses the cotton into the air by its rebound, and so separates the staple without injury.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The Montreal *Trade Bulletin* says: "Butter receipts during the past week were 5,580 pkgs against 2,927 pkgs for the week previous. As usual at this season of the year, there has been enquiry for creamery for the Pacific Coast; but unfortunately there is very little demand for the English trade which is what we depend on for the disposition of the large stocks in store here. The few shipments that are going over are said to be on old orders, new business being very small. The time has arrived when stocks bought for English account should move out more freely, and exports from this out will no doubt be larger. In creamery a few purchases have been made at 19c for round quantities, one lot bringing a fraction over that figure at the factory. Sales of August goods have been made at 18½c to 19c; but for the last half factory-men are asking more money. There is very little doing in dairy, although we hear of the sale of a lot of Western well selected at 16c, prices ranging from 14c to 16c as to quality. We quote prices as follows:—

creamery, fresh..... 18 c to 19½c per lb  
 Eastern Townships dairy 16 c to 17½c "  
 Western ..... 11 c to 16 c "  
 Add 1c to above for single packages of selected.

Cheese receipts during the past week were 57,814 boxes, against 67,061 for the week previous. Although prices are firm at the late advance, there are some indications of a tired feeling as if most of the energy applied to the hoisting of prices had been expended. This has been doubtless caused by a falling off in orders from those English firms who have been chiefly instrumental in sustaining the late boom. Relying upon the temper of factory men in holding for full prices for the balance of season's make, the buyers above referred to probably think they may safely rest upon their ears for a breathing spell, and they may possibly not be mistaken in their calculations. There have been sales of finest colored Western on spot at 10½c to 10½c; but in order to command the outside figure, quality has to be perfection. Holders, however, are now asking 10½c. Contracting is still going on east of Toronto, and we hear of 10½c being paid for August and 10½c for September and October.

Best Western colored.....10½c to 10½c  
 " white..... 10½c to 10½c  
 " Quebec colored.....10 3/8c  
 " white.....10½c  
 Under grades.....9c to 10c  
 Table.....18s 6d

The above prices show quite an advance over those of last week, but it should be remembered that they represent a better class of goods."

Japan imports a large amount of leather from England. India exports some 12 to 13 millions.

B. C. CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The following is a summary of the customs returns for the four ports of the Province of British Columbia for the month of August, 1891:

IMPORTS.					
	VICTORIA	VANCOUVER	WESTM'N'R	NANAIMO	TOTAL
Dutiable Goods	\$153,769 00	\$ 73,608 00	\$ 23,016 00	\$ 13,200 00	\$265,593 00
Free Goods	10,116 00	12,576 00	7,019 00	2,038 00	61,779 00
<b>Total Imports</b>	<b>\$163,885 00</b>	<b>\$ 86,184 00</b>	<b>\$ 30,035 00</b>	<b>\$ 15,238 00</b>	<b>\$327,372 00</b>
REVENUE.					
Duty Collected	\$ 53,096 31	\$ 23,011 07	\$ 7,797 03	\$ 1,527 95	\$ 88,433 36
Other Revenue	1,097 14	214 14	66 35	27 78	1,315 41
<b>Total Collections</b>	<b>\$ 54,193 45</b>	<b>\$ 23,225 21</b>	<b>\$ 7,863 38</b>	<b>\$ 1,555 73</b>	<b>\$ 89,778 77</b>
EXPORTS.					
The Mine	\$ 13,697 00	.....	\$ 18,589 00	\$211,296 00	\$273,582 00
The Fisheries	352,131 00	\$ 38,378 00	14,767 00	.....	405,279 00
The Forest	8,710 00	36,911 00	724 00	.....	46,345 00
Animals and their produce	13,324 00	1,223 00	617 00	581 00	15,745 00
Agricultural	31 00	16 00	.....	.....	107 00
Manufactures	7,601 00	2,100 00	2,360 00	29 00	12,090 00
Miscellaneous	892 00	10,111 00	.....	.....	11,003 00
<b>Total Exports</b>	<b>\$156,152 00</b>	<b>\$ 88,739 00</b>	<b>\$ 37,057 00</b>	<b>\$211,906 00</b>	<b>\$791,181 00</b>

BREAKING INTO A MARKET.

The present war may be the means of starting a great expansion in China's demand for foreign products. Such a result would be very welcome to the trading nations of the world, whose long felt want is new markets. This country would be in an advantageous position to share in the benefits of a liberal trade policy on the part of China. The war will likely teach China that she cannot depend on being left to herself, and that her extreme conservatism is no match for Western progress, as copied by Japan. Her navy shows that she has been alive to the necessity of keeping in touch with the rest of the world in regard to that branch of her defence. The proved superiority of the Japanese navy will open her eyes to the need of still further improving her own on the same lines. Also, before she is through with the present war she will see the wisdom of looking abroad for ideas to develop her military power. One thing her generals will be sure to urge is the construction of railroads. The country is practically without railroads, and for military purposes they would be now of the utmost value. The area of China exceeds that of Canada by above half a million square miles, yet its only highways of transportation are rivers and canals and bad wagon roads. The speediest way of moving troops across hundreds of miles of territory is by marching them. When they reach the scene of hostilities they are in no condition to enter the field against fresh troops. This will be a serious drawback to China, and will cripple the brute force on which she probably relies to overcome the science and courage of her enemy. To equip herself as a military nation, China will therefore be likely to open railway lines into the interior. The building of these lines will call for material from foreign

countries, for rails, locomotives, cars, etc. Once the lines are run, trade will begin to spring up. With such channels of communication there should be a tremendous flow of commerce from the interior to the coast, and from the coast to the interior. That commerce would bring ships from all other trading countries to the Chinese coasts. Railroads would revolutionize the country. Even if China were more disposed to encourage trade with foreign countries, the lack of railroads would prevent the full growth of her international commerce, as it would be impossible to carry on an exchange with more than the coast regions. But with the country traversed by railroads, the productiveness of the people would increase, and so would their wants. War will incline China to look elsewhere than to Japan for commodities she has bought from that country in the past. Japanese cottons, which have lately been making so much headway on the Chinese markets, will suffer a setback from the war. This will leave an opening for the cottons of other countries. Canada has both the cottons and the means of transporting them direct to the Chinese ports. A part of the demand for foodstuffs likely to arise out of the war will be pretty certain to come this way. At present our aggregate trade with China and Japan together is under three million dollars a year. With China the United States does a trade of twenty-five million dollars a year, while Great Britain's trade with China amounts to about thirty-eight million dollars a year. When the war is over China will hardly relapse into her traditional exclusiveness. By dragging her out of that, Japan will have done a good turn to the trade interests of the world.—*Toronto World*.

It is said that Boston capitalists are developing a new and rich oil field at Gaspe Basin, 200 miles north of Montreal.

# THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S

## SHIPPING LIST.

### B. C. LUMBER FLEET, 1894.

FLAG.	NAME.	TONS.	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CARGO FT.	VALUE.	ARRIVED.	RATE.
Am ship.	Eclipse	1536	Peterson	Jan. 20	Vancouver	Greenock	1,072,820	10,720	June 7	60s
Nor ship	Beaconsfield	1150	Bastiansen	Feb. 5	Vancouver	Amsterdam	1,055,411	13,191	July 8	Private
Am schr	Pioneer	307	Hughes	Feb. 28	Victoria	Santa Rosalia	57,711	161	arrived	Private
Am. schr	Aida	507	Anderson	March 25	Moodyville	Shanghai	686,582	5,562	June 10	10s
Chil. bark	India	953	Funke	April 7	Moodyville	Valparaiso	761,101	5,955	July 2	owners ac
Br bark	Thermopylae	948	Winchester	May 2	New Westminster	Shanghai	581,833	6,112	July 7	owners ac
Chil. ship	Hindustan	1512	Welsh	May 12	Moodyville	Valparaiso	1,207,532	9,278		owners ac
Be ship	Astoria	1335	Dagwell	June 21	Vancouver	Antwerp	710,684	17,115		63s 3d
Ger bark	Gutenberg	627	Zephen	May 12	Moodyville	Valparaiso f.o.	591,766	3,392		42s 6d
Am bktnr	Modoc	452	Welsh	May 5	Victoria	Santa Rosalia, C.	101,211	2,210	arrived	Private
Am bktnr	Katie Fleckinger	119	Melroe	May 5	Vancouver	Santa Rosalia, B	399,148	3,258	May 29	Private
Br ship	East Croft	1312	Rammer	May 25	Moodyville	Valparaiso f.o.	1,058,081	9,067		10s
Br ship	Benmore	1160	Scott	Aug. 2	Victoria	Adelaide	1,085,479	5,710		62s 6d
Br scur	Grace Harwar	1750	Hunt	June 27	Vancouver	Queenstown f.o.	1,98,871	12,190		Private
Br bktnr	Nantippe	909	Falconer	June 11	Vancouver	Queenstown f.o.	811,219	12,211		Private
Am bktnr	Chelatis	656	Watts	May 31	Vancouver	Adelaide	72,163	6,197		40s
Br ship	Largo Law	1597	Furneaux	June 20	Moodyville	Valparaiso f.o.	1,358,171	12,477		37s 3d
Br bark	Gainsborough	935	McPhail	June 21	Moodyville	Melbourne	710,860	5,630		37s 6d
Am ship	Guardian	1073	Scott	July 3	Victoria	Santa Rosalia, D	170,357	11,010	Aug. 1	Private
Am bark	Olympic	1112	Gibbs	July 12	Vancouver	Callao	1,368,752	1,819		40s
Nic bark	Don Carlos	691	Tobey	July 11	Vancouver	Noumea	536,091	6,830		10s
Br ship	Borrowdale	1197	Bolderston	July 28	Moodyville	Caleta Buena	910,683	741,991		30s
Am bark	Hesper	661	Sodergren	June 30	Vancouver	Sydney	656,795	1,860		37s 6d
Br bark	Villalta	826	Harland	July 9	Vancouver	Melbourne	581,436	6,982		Private
Am bark	Southern Chief	1219	Svensen	July 12	Vancouver	Santa Rosalia, F	676,072	8,192		owners ac
Am schr	Wm. Bowden	728	Ejeren	July 8	Moodyville	Sydney	763,972	7,011		Private
Hal. bark	Elisa	915	Harken	July 16	Moodyville	Antofagasta	991,910	12,430		Private
Nor ship	Drammen	1317	Anderson	Aug. 21	Vancouver	Alexandria	1,622,476	19,161		70s
Br ship	Vera Jean	1821	Crowley	Aug. 29	Vancouver	Shanghai	691,481	6,462		42s 6d
Am schr	Aida	507	Anderson	Aug. 29	Moodyville	Santa Rosalia				Private
Am ship	Occidental	1470	Morse		Victoria	Sydney				31s 3d
Am bark	Newsboy	559	Molsted		Vancouver	Callao				32s 6d
Hal. bark	Cavour	1389	San Menter		Vancouver	Valparaiso				32s 6d
Br ship	Ballachulish	1806	Gowdley		Moodyville	Buenos Ayres				78s 6d
Br ship	Lismore	1598	Ferguson		Vancouver					

A—Also 68,913 lineal feet of props valued at \$1,020. B—Also 20 cords of slabs and 100 poles. C—Lineal feet of poles. D—Mining props. E—Also 770 lineal feet spars. F—Also 225M shingles and 45 cords slabs.

#### VESSELS IN PORT.

(September 10, 1891.)

#### VICTORIA.

Am. bark Wrestler, 417 tons; wrecked Feb. 7 and floated July 6, repaired on Esquimalt Marine Railway.

Br. bark Northernhay, 1,221 tons, Capt. France, loading salmon for U. K., on account of R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.

Br. ship City of Glasgow, 1,168 tons, Capt. Tannock, arrived July 22, loading salmon for United Kingdom on account Turner, Beeton & Co.

Am. ship Occidental, 1,470 tons, Capt. Morse, arrived Aug. 11, loading mining props at Vesuvius Bay for Santa Rosalia.

Am. ship Iroquois, 2,025 tons, Capt. Niekles, arrived Aug. 17, laid up at Esquimalt.

Nic. ss. Costa Rica, 1,271 tons, Capt. McIntyre, taking in new boilers at Albion Iron Works.

Am. bark Colorado, 1,036 tons, Capt. Gibson, arrived Aug. 29, seeking.

#### VANCOUVER.

Br. ship Ballachulish, 1,806 tons, Capt. Gowdley, arrived July 2, loading lumber at Moodyville for Valparaiso.

Hal. bark Cavour, 1,389 tons, Capt. San Meter, arrived Aug. 19, for orders, loading lumber at Hastings mill for Callao.

Am. bark Newsboy, 559 tons, Capt. Molsted, arrived Aug. 20, loading lumber at Hastings mill for Sydney.

Br. ship Lismore, 1,598 tons, Capt. Ferguson, arrived Aug. 10, loading lumber for Buenos Ayres.

Br. ss. Warritao, 1,897 tons, Capt. Perry. Br. ss. Empress of China, 3,003 tons, Capt. Archibald.

#### NEW WESTMINSTER.

Br. ship Clan Robertson, 1,510 tons, Capt. Lane, loading salmon at Phoenix Cannery for U. K., on account Anglo B. C. Packing Co.

#### WELLINGTON SHIPPING.

Nic. bark Dominion, 1,255 tons, Capt. Matheson.

Am. bark McNear, 1,215 tons, Capt. Peterson.

Br. ss. Wellington, 1,267 tons, Capt. Salmond.

#### UNION SHIPPING.

Am. ship Glory of the Seas, 2,100 tons, Capt. Freeman.

Am. bark Detroit, 1,138 tons, Capt. Darrall.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Ports.	No.	Tonnage.
Victoria	7	8,611
Vancouver	6	10,252
Nanaimo	5	7,314
Westminster	1	1,510
Total	19	27,747
Previous week	19	26,316
Correspond'g week last year	16	20,523
1892	22	31,355

A despatch from Little Rock, Ark., says the largest and most dangerous gang of counterfeiters ever organized in that country has been broken up by United States secret service detectives.

# THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S

## SHIPPING LIST.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON FLEET 1893.

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CASES.	VALUE.	ARRIVED.
Br bark	Routenbeck	930	Russell	October 9	Victoria	Liverpool	38,800	\$201,875	March 25
Ger ship	Sirene	1137	Sauermtsch	October 19	Victoria	London	50,558	282,790	April 1
Br ss	Grandholm	871	Masson	October 19	Victoria	Liverpool	31,707	158,535	January 13
Br bark	Jessie Stowe	615	Blanche	October 11	New Westminster	London	30,000	137,112	April 22
Br bark	Ladstock	816	Williams	October 19	New Westminster	Liverpool	35,773	178,865	March 20
Br bark	Formosa	915	Kain	November 18	Victoria	London	38,126	191,880	April 25
Br bark	City of Carlisle	823	Hughes	November 21	Victoria	Liverpool	37,381	185,905	May 30
Br ship	Camilda	1222	Keo	December 22	Victoria	Liverpool	A 50,318	219,523	May 12
Br bark	Harold	1367	King	January 18	New Westminster	Liverpool	61,021	321,511	May 26
Br bark	Primera	597	Gardner	December 17	Victoria	London	B 21,666	123,350	Aug. 11

A - Other cargo value \$1,316. B - Arrived in distress at Talcahuana, March 13. Sailed again April 25.

### VESSELS ON THE WAY TO BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS.	DAYS OUT.
Br ship	Eaton Hall	1779	Lourison	April 2	R London	Vic and Van	Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd and Evans, C. & E.	61
Br bark	Ladstock	816	Williams	May 26	A Liverpool	Victoria	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd	109
Br bark	Corryvreechan	1289	Abbott	April 26	B Cardiff	Esquimalt	Naval Storekeeper	128
Ger bark	Scuta	1037	Thiemaan		L Honolulu	Westminster	A. B. C. P. Co.	175
Br bark	Carmoney	1235	Smyth	Aug. 11	Liverpool	Victoria	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd	31
Br bark	Thermopylae	918	Winchester		Hong Kong	Victoria	Victoria Rice Mills	
Br schr	Rimac	885	Warn		M Santos	Victoria	Findlay Durham & Brodie	
Br bark	Alexandra	1237	Bartfeld		N Honolulu	Vancouver	Hastings Sawmill	
Br ship	Cape York	2020	Mitchell	Aug. 8	Nagasaki	Royal Roads		31
Br ss	Victoria	1292	Panton	Aug. 28	C Hong Kong	Victoria & Pac	Dodwell, Carlill & Co.	11
Br ss	Empress of India	3043	Marshall	Sept. 5	G Hong Kong	Victoria & Van	C. P. S. S. Co.	6
Am bktnr	Imgard	628	Schmidt		H San Francisco	Vancouver	Hastings Saw Mill	
Br ship	Laurison	2133	Atta	July	Shanghai	Royal Roads		15
Br ss	Tacoma	1682	Perkes		D Hong Kong	Victoria & Pac	D. C. & Co.	
Br ss	Arawa	3268	Stewart		F Sydney	Victoria & Van	C. A. S. S. Co.	

April 6 passed Dungeness; April 8 passed Brixham. Spoken April 26 lat 22° N., long. 25° W. Spoken May 11 lat 3 S., long. 20:02 W. Reported having put into Valparaiso leaking. F - To load a return cargo of lumber. B - Chartered for salmon to U. K. at 3s 3d, by Robert Ward & Co., Ltd. L - Chartered for salmon to U. K. at 3s 3d. September loading. M - Chartered for salmon, to London or Liverpool. 3s 9d. N. Chartered for lumber, to Calais at 6s 9d. A - Spoken June 27 equator 27° W. Spoken July 5 lat. 5° S., long. 39° W. C - Via Yokohama Sept. 8. G Via Yokohama Sept. 11. H - Chartered for lumber to Iquiqui at 3s 6d. D - To sail Sept. 25. Via Yokohama, Oct. 6. E - To sail Sept 18. Via Suva and Honolulu, Sept 30.

#### FREIGHTS.

Rates for grain from San Francisco to Cork for orders show a further advance to 3s 3d but the demand appears now to be pretty well satisfied, and the views of owners and exporters are divergent. In the lumber market, there is a very light enquiry for tonnage.

Lumber freights from B. C. or Puget and are quoted as follows: - Valparaiso for orders, 3s; Sydney, 2s 6d; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie,

3s 3d to 3s 6d; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders, 4s; Shanghai, 4s asked, 4s 6d offered; Tientsin 5s, nominal; South Africa 60s; Noumea, 40s. Coal freights from Nanaimo or Departure Bay to San Francisco, \$1.75 to \$2; to San Diego or San Pedro, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

#### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

##### COLUMBIA RIVER LIGHT-VESSEL.

Light-vessel No. 50, stationed about four miles to the southward of the en-

trance to Columbia River, Oregon, which was removed from her station for repairs, on August 22, was returned to her station Sept. 3rd.

Wheat is quoted in England at 18 shillings per quarter, and it is said the yield will average 31 bushels to the acre.

The Galveston News estimates the cotton crop of Texas this year at 1,824,592 bales, and that of the Indian territory at 90,450 bales.

# COAL. COAL. COAL.

The New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company, Ltd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST

THE NANAIMO COAL.

(Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes.)

THE SOUTH FIELD COAL

(Steam Fuel.)

## THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL.

(House and Steam Coal.)

ARE MINED BY THIS COMPANY ONLY.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL

Gives a large percentage of Gas, a high illuminating power, unequalled by any other Bituminous Gas Coals in the world, and a superior quantity of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL

Now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL

Which was introduced a short time ago, has already become the favorite fuel for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal, makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

PROTECTION ISLAND COAL. Upper Seam.

This coal is similar in appearance and quality to the New Wellington, but is a superior gas coal, and for general purposes will be preferred to all other coals produced on Vancouver Island.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo, Departure Bay and Protection Island, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all stages of the tide. Special despatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

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