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Vol. III.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1893.

No. 31

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Latest Importations.

Japanese Paperhangings in Imitation Leather.

Japanese Crepes for light drapery work.

Muslins and Nets for curtains.

Artistic Cretones and Drapery Cambrics.

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Largest stock of Furniture, Carpets, Etc., in the province.

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Rice, Rice Meal,

Rice Flour, Chit Rice, Etc.

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Delta Brand Family Flour,

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NATIONAL MILLS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Rolled Oats, Oatmeal, Pearl Barley, Split Peas, Etc.

ALSO DEALERS IN

Hay, Grain, Mill Feed, Grass Seeds, Etc., Etc.

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GREEN, WORLOCK & CO., SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHE, GREEN & CO., (ESTABLISHED 1873.) BANKERS,

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A GENERAL BANKING business transacted.

DEPOSITS received on liberal rates of interest. DRAFTS, ORDERS, TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS and LETTERS of CREDIT issued direct on over 10,000 Cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China.

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GOLD DUST purchased at highest market rates.

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Strong Bakers,
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Extra and
Low Grade.

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—AND ALL KINDS OF—

CHOPPED FEED AND GRAIN.

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Sun (Marine) Insurance Company.
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Moodyville Saw Mill Co., of Burrard Inlet.

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FRASER RIVER:

Delta Canning Co's Maple Leaf Brand.
Laidlaw & Co's Dominion Brand.
Wellington Packing Co., Wellington Brand.
Harlock Packing Co's Brand.

NORTHERN AND SKEENA RIVER:

Wannuck Packing Co's Rivers Inlet Clipper Brand.
Standard Packing Co., Skeena River, Neptune Brand.
Skeena Packing Co., Skeena River, "Diamond C" Brand.
Lowe Inlet Packing Co., Lowe Inlet, "Diamond C" Brand.
Cascade Packing Co., Naas River, Cascade Brand.

Giant Powder Co., Works: Cadboro Bay, all grades of Giant Powder and Judson Powder manufactured and kept on hand.
Columbia Flouring Mill Co. of Enderby.
Pacific Coast Steamship Co's line of Steamers between Victoria and San Francisco

ROBERT WARD & COMPANY,

LIMITED LIABILITY.

(Incorporated under the Companies Act 1890.)

Commission - Merchants - and - Importers,

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ROYAL SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATE.

Indents executed for every description of British and Foreign Merchandise, Lumber, Timber, Spars, Fish and other Provincial products.

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GENERAL AGENTS:

Royal Insurance Company,
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
Standard Life Assurance Co.
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SOLE AGENTS:

Curtis & Harvey's Sporting and Blasting Powder,
Joseph Kirkman & Son's Gold Medal, Inventions Exhibition, 1885, Pianofortes.
J. & W. Stuart's Patent Double-Knotted Mesh Fishing Nets, Twines, Etc.
Importers of Havana Cigars, Oilmen's Stores, Tin Plates, Portland Cement, Etc.
British Columbia Salmon:—Ewen & Co., "Lion."
"Bonnie Dundee"; Bon Accord Fishery Co's Consuls; Canadian Pacific Packing Co. "Flagship" brand.

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 September, 1893:

IMPORTS.

	VICTORIA	VANCOUVER	WESTM'N	NANAIMO	TOTAL
Dutiable Goods	\$189,610 00	\$ 60,018 00	\$ 86,231 00	\$ 13,952 00	\$349,811 00
Free Goods	12,957 00	62,060 00	9,573 00	2,302 00	116,892 00
Total Imports	\$202,567 00	\$122,078 00	\$ 95,804 00	\$ 16,254 00	\$436,703 00

REVENUE.

Duty Collected	\$ 67,518 90	\$ 25,121 28	\$ 23,798 01	\$ 1,851 65	\$121,289 84
Other Revenue	5,770 91	1,208 62	112 86	160 56	10,852 95
Total Collections	\$ 73,289 81	\$ 26,330 90	\$ 23,910 87	\$ 1,912 21	\$132,145 79

EXPORTS.

The Mine	\$ 35,133 00	\$ 31,261 00	\$ 8,593 00	\$150,161 00	\$225,151 00
The Fisheries	791,129 00	33,182 00	8,013 00		832,324 00
The Forest	7,835 00	21,230 00	6,670 00		35,735 00
Animals and their produce	108,562 00	622 00	1,850 00		111,034 00
Agricultural	75 00	215 00		41 00	331 00
Manufactures	5,931 00	8,531 00	1,115 00	152 00	15,729 00
Miscellaneous	7,977 00	2 00	20 00		7,999 00
Total Exports	\$959,016 00	\$ 98,129 00	\$ 29,266 00	\$150,360 00	\$1,226,811 00

*\$6,339 gold coin and \$82 silver coin.

ALLICE & AULT,

WHOLESALE

Produce and Commission Merchants.

75 WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

JUST RECEIVED

A carload of Clover Leaf Creamery Butter which was awarded the medal and diploma at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCIAL JOURNAL OFFICE.

Tuesday Morning, Oct. 10.

VICTORIA.

There is an improved feeling among all classes of merchants, even the most confirmed pessimists are beginning to take a more hopeful view of the situation. The markets are strengthening in many lines of staple articles, and with returning confidence, the financial situation is improving, although money is held exceedingly tight by local capitalists who are to a great extent responsible for the cramping of local industries. And the same class are the loudest complainers because of the tightness of money and consequent dullness of trade. The salmon and sealing industries, two of the largest in the Province, have been exceptionally successful this season and have been the means of putting large sums of ready cash into circulating channels. Low freight rates now ruling from the East are enabling wholesale merchants to put in their stocks cheaper than ever before. All classes will in time be benefitted by these low freights.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser says: "Business has been very fair during the past month, and the prediction that trade would improve during the Fall, seemed as though it would be verified. No failures of any kind have occurred here during the week which is a good sign.

Collections are, however, still reported as being a little slow, although it is the general opinion that they are better than a few months previous.

"The shipping trade still continues active. Two tea ships have arrived during the week, and also another vessel to load lumber. The wholesale business has been brisk during the past week. There has not been much change in prices except in dairy produce, which is much firmer."

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Prices are steady, and the supply of small fruits is decreasing. The ss. Miowera, from Sydney and Honolulu, is expected early this week with a large shipment of Australian and Hawaiian fruit.

Jobbers' quotations for fruits are as follows:—

Oranges—Australian	2 50 @ 3 00
California seedlings	3 50 @ 4 00
Lemons—California	4 50 @ 6 50
Australian	2 50 @ 0 00
Bananas	75 @ 1 25
Apples	bxs 1 15 @ 1 35
Pears	1 25 @ 1 75
Grapes	1 00 @ 1 25
Cocoanuts	per 100 \$ 00 @ 9 00
Watermelons	per doz 3 00 @ 6 00
Nutmeg melons	crate 1 25 @ 0 00
Cantaloupes	per crate 3 50 @ 1 00
Pineapples—sugar	per doz 1 50 @ 5 00
Hawaiian	per doz 2 00 @ 0 00

Vegetables are quoted:

Potatoes—Local	per lb 1 @ 1 1/2
Onions—Silverskins	11 @ 2
Cabbage	11 @ 2

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Allice & Ault, wholesale produce dealers, have received a carload of the now celebrated Clover Leaf brand of Ontario creamery butter, which is packed by Croil & McCullough, of Aultsville, Ontario. The Clover Leaf creamery butter secured first prize and gold medal at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition in 1892, against all Ontario, and this year was awarded the medal and diploma at the World's Columbian Exposition. This excellent butter is made from selected milk from the best dairy sections. It is unequalled in flavor and purity, and is put up expressly for choice family trade. Allice & Ault, are agents for the Clover Leaf butter and can supply it to the

trade at prices nearly as low as ordinary eastern creamery, large tubs are quoted at 27c per lb., small 30 lb tubs and 20 lb tins, 27 1/2c per lb. The large number of first-class dealers throughout the Province who handled this brand of butter last year are ordering larger quantities this season. A quantity of late make fall cream cheese has recently been received and is quoted at 14c by local wholesalers. Packing house prices of American cured meats are generally steady at present, although hams are from 1/2c to 3/4c higher than a week ago. Jobbers prices for meats are all slightly higher than last week. Wholesalers prices of pure lard are slightly higher, in view of the recent advances in packers quotations. Local houses who bought heavily after the sharp decline some weeks ago are now realizing a handsome profit on their investment. Case eggs have advanced 3c per doz. The dried fruit situation is interesting. The importation of figs, dates, and Sultana raisins has been prohibited, on account of cholera in the producing countries. There is a fair supply of last season's pack of Sultana raisins which are in good condition, and will, it is believed, be sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. There will, however, be a scarcity of figs and dates, as they will not keep from one season to another. There are none offering at present, other kinds of dried fruits and nuts are on the way here. These were purchased at low figures, and together with the recently reduced freight rates, the dried fruit market will open in Victoria this fall at lower prices than ever known before to the trade in this Province.

American canned meats, staples, are quoted to the jobbers in bond as follows: Roast, corned and lunch beef, 1's per doz., \$1.05c; do. 2's per doz., \$1.70; lunch tongues, 1's per doz. \$3.00; do. 2's, \$6.00. Armour's white label conserved soups in 2 lb. tins are quoted at \$3 per doz.

Commission agents quote American meats f. o. b. Victoria, duty paid, as follows: Medium hams, 16c per lb; heavy hams, 15 1/2c; choice breakfast bacon, 21 1/2c; short clear sides, 14 1/2c, and dry salt clear sides, 13 1/2c. Armour's white label pure lard, 10 lb. pails, 15 1/2c per lb.

Armour's Gold Band meats, which are the finest quality on the American market, being a special grade for choice family trade, are quoted, (duty paid, Victoria), hams, 18 1/2c, breakfast bacon, 22c.

Dairy produce is quoted:

Butter—Eastern Creamery, tubs	27 @ 27 1/2
Manitoba creamery, 5-lb tins	27 @ 28
" dairy	17 @ 18
Cheese—Canadian, 10-lb	12 1/2 @ 14
California	16 @ 00
Eggs, case, per doz	21 @ 22

Smoked meats and lard are quoted:

Hams	17 @ 18
Breakfast bacon	17 @ 18
Short rolls	14 1/2 @ 15
Dry Salt, long clear	14 @ 00
Pure Lard, 50-lb	15 1/2 @ 00
" 20-lb	15 1/2 @ 00
" 10-lb	15 1/2 @ 00
Lard Compound, 10-lb	13 @ 13 1/2
Sugar—Jobber's prices 1/2-barrels and kegs in each case being 1/2c higher:	
Dry Granulated	6 1/2
Extra C	5 1/2

Fancy Yellow.....	51
Yellow.....	52
Golden C.....	53
Dry Granulated (China).....	61
Syrups, per lb.....	3
" 1 gal. (U.S., American).....	6 50
" 3 " " ".....	6 75
" 1 " Vancouver.....	5 50
" 1 1/2 " ".....	7 00

FLOUR AND FEED.

The price of flour continues low, Enderby flour is reported in good demand, and is selling freely. Manitoba Hungarian flour is increasing in favor in this Province. Ogilvie's Hungarian flour is one of the most popular brands on the market, and, since the Winnipeg mill was refitted, the sales have considerably increased.

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

Ogilvie's Hungarian.....	\$1 40
" Strong Bakers.....	4 10

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

Premier.....	\$1 40
XXX.....	4 10
Strong Bakers or XX.....	3 75
Superfine.....	3 40

Jobbers' quotations to the trade are:

Delta, Victoria mills.....	\$ 1 50 @ 0 00
Lion, ".....	4 50 @ 0 00
Premier, Enderby mills.....	4 50 @ 0 00
XXX, ".....	4 35 @ 0 00
XX, ".....	4 00 @ 0 00
Superfine, ".....	3 65 @ 0 00
Ogilvie's Hungarian.....	4 75 @ 0 00
" Strong Bakers.....	4 50 @ 0 00
H. B. C. Fort Garry Hungarian.....	4 65 @ 0 00
" Strong Bakers.....	4 50 @ 0 00
Oak Lake Patent Hungarian.....	1 65 @ 0 00
" Strong Bakers.....	0 00 @ 0 00
Regina Hungarian.....	4 65 @ 0 00
" Strong Bakers.....	0 00 @ 0 00
Benton County, Oregon.....	4 35 @ 0 00
Portland Roller.....	4 35 @ 0 00
Snowflake.....	4 35 @ 0 00
Royal.....	4 25 @ 0 00
Wheat, per ton.....	30 00 @ 35 00
Oats.....	30 00 @ 32 50
Oil cake meal.....	45 00 @ 00 00
Chop feed.....	28 00 @ 30 00
Shorts.....	28 00 @ 30 00
Bran.....	25 00 @ 27 50
National Mills oatmeal.....	3 50 @ 0 00
" " rolled oats.....	3 50 @ 0 00
" " split peas.....	3 50 @ 0 00
" " pearl barley.....	4 50 @ 0 00
" " Chop feed.....	26 00 @ 28 00
California oatmeal.....	4 25 @ 0 00
California rolled oats.....	4 00 @ 5 00
Corn, whole.....per ton	37 50 @ 40 00
Corneal.....	2 75 @ 3 00
Corneal-feed.....per ton	40 00 @ 00 00
Cracked corn.....	40 00 @ 00 00
Hay, per ton.....	18 00 @ 20 00
Straw, per bale.....	1 00 @ 0 00

RICE.

The Victoria Rice Mills quote whole-sale:

Japan rice, per ton.....	\$ 77 50
Best China rice ".....	100 00
China rice No. 1 ".....	70 00
Beef flour.....	70 00
Chit rice.....	25 00
Rice Meal.....	17 50

SALMON.

The British bark City of Carlisle, 823 tons, Capt. Hughes, arrived in port October 8, from Santa Barbara. She is under charter to Turner Beeton & Co., to load salmon for Liverpool or London. The British bark Harold, 1,376 tons, Capt. King, has been chartered by Robert Ward

& Co., for salmon, from Victoria to London or Liverpool, November-December loading. The Harold will almost clean up this season's pack. When all of the fleet have secured their cargoes there will only be a few odd lots remaining, only sufficient for the needs of the local trade. The Sirene, loading for London, is expected to finish this week, and the Grandholm will be loaded in the early part of next week, for Liverpool.

LUMBER.

The American schooner Salvator, 441 tons, Capt. Wells, arrived from San Francisco, Oct. 3. She will go up to Westminster this week and load at the Brunette Mills, for Port Pirie, on account of Robert Ward & Co., Ltd. The Wm. Bowden, loading at Victoria, and the Lyman D. Foster, at Cowichan, are expected to finish this week. Both are for Australia. There are no new charters to report. Advices from Melbourne by trade circular dated August 29, says: "During the month, there has been no change in the tone of the market, and a merely hand-to-mouth trade is being done. Values of last month are being well maintained, as holders realize the futility of making reasonable concessions in order to effect sales. Imports of Oregon have been nil. At auction, about 100,000 feet went at £5.5s and £5, but the bidding was inanimate. The inquiry locally is small, and a great proportion of the month's business has been confined to small transshipments to Adelaide."

There are at present eight vessels aggregating 4,724 tons, loading at British Columbia ports for foreign.

At Victoria—Am. schr. Wm. Bowden, 728 tons for Australia. At Burrard Inlet—American bark Hesper, 664 tons, for Port Pirie; Br. bark Elizabeth Graham, 598 tons, for Melbourne. American brig Geneva, 471 tons for Sydney. American schooner Aida, 507 tons, for Shanghai. American barkentine Robert Sudden, 585 tons for Port Pirie. At Cowichan—Am. schr. Lyman D. Foster, 727 tons, for Sydney. At Westminster. Am. schr. Salvator, 441 tons, for Port Pirie.

Quotations for Douglas Fir Lumber in cargo lots for foreign shipment, being the prices of the Pacific Pine Lumber Association:

Rough Merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 40 feet inclusive, per M feet..	\$ 8 50
Deck plank, rough, average length, 35 feet per M.....	19 00
Dressed T. and G. flooring, per M.....	17 00
Pickets, rough per M.....	9 00
Laths, 4 feet, per M.....	00

The following are the current city prices; quotations are at the mill and subject to the usual discounts: Rough, \$7 per M ft; rough clear, \$11; ship lap, \$10; flooring and rustic, No. 1, \$14; do., No. 2, \$12; shingles, \$1.60; lath, \$1.60.

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

The following are the shipments for the week ending October 7—

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO. SHIPPING.		
Date.	Vessel and Destination.	Tons.
5.	Grandholm, ss., England.....	535
6.	Wilna, bark, San Pedro.....	2,354
Total.....		2,889

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IMPROVED BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The panic which wrecked many business enterprises, has passed, and while it has left many and serious marks throughout the country it has not prostrated general business beyond recovery. There is much impatience with the dilatory Senate, and until it removes all doubt about the repeal of the silver bullion purchase law there will not be a full recovery of confidence in either financial or commercial circles, but favorable action by that body in the end is so far assured that there has already been a vast improvement in the general sentiment and also in the actual transactions in monetary affairs, and nearly all lines of the merchandise markets. The purchasing of commodities through the summer was reduced to its lowest terms, and many dealers are bare of goods and must have them, so that purchasing is made for cash, and this is bringing currency into the channels of trade to an extent that is rapidly relieving the stringency in money. The banks are more free to send out currency to move the crops, but there appears to be no great demand upon leading financial centers for it, and the country banks are probably furnishing what little is required, for the crops are not moving to market rapidly in the West, and it is scarcely time for cotton in the South to be coming freely from plantations, but the cotton crop is ripening early and by the end of this month will probably be more freely marketed if the money is forthcoming to buy it. New York has informed the Memphis banks that she is ready to furnish the needful funds to them, and she will doubtless do the same to other localities in the South if they require it, as they doubtless will, for they always need assistance in handling the cotton crop. Cotton is a cash article and always is in good demand in Europe and will bring the ready money there, where the supply on hand is much smaller than last year, although it is liberal as compared with other recent years, and the yield of the American crop is not likely to be excessive, although the promise is for a larger yield than last year.

The European markets for wheat and flour are for the time being well supplied, and although prices in this country are remarkably low they are improving, and there is still much room for a better advance, so that when they reach a basis more satisfactory to growers there will doubtless be more free marketing. This will attract money to the rural districts which in the course of time will become available for the purchase of commodities which consumers require.

Many cotton mills which have been idle are starting again, giving employment to labor, and although at lower wages it is far better than to have them idle. There is decidedly a better feeling in the iron market, and although the sales of pig iron have not largely increased there is a feeling of confidence that the time is not far distant when consumers will become more free purchasers, which means much to the vast number of workmen in that interest, scattered as they are over nearly the whole country.

The woolen mills are generally idle, but prices of the raw material are so low that it is scarcely probable that they will be

lower even if Congress should put the wool on the free list, so that we may reasonably expect that it will not be long before many of the mills resume operation, if the financial situation continues to improve. In other lines there is already some improvement reported in trade, and if labor generally finds employment there must be a good consumptive demand for all commodities, and a steady enlargement in general trade. We would not advocate the idea that business will speedily assume its former proportions; the country has received too great a shock, and many manufacturers are too badly crippled to at once recover their normal condition, but we have turned the dread point of danger and are treading the road to recuperation, which is as much as could reasonably be expected under the circumstances.—*Cincinnati Price Current.*

THE RESULTS OF DEPRESSION.

The hard times which are now visiting the United States as the consequence of financial disasters within the last six months, have not often been paralleled. But, on three occasions—in 1837, in 1857 and in 1873—the suffering was not greatly inferior. The description of one leading city in 1857, as given by a local historian, speaks graphically for the centres generally:

"Business was paralyzed, real estate actually valueless and unsalable at any price, and but little good money in circulation. Ruin stared all classes in the face. The notes secured by mortgage must be paid (by a sale of the mortgaged property), but all values destroyed. No device could raise any money, for no one had any to lend. Everybody was struggling to save himself. The banking houses closed their doors. Nearly all the mercantile firms suspended or made assignments. All works of improvement closed, and general gloom and despondency settled down on the community."

And these words are in a certain degree appropriate to the situation created by the failure of 715 banking institutions in the Republic between January and September of the current year. Official statistics just to hand divide these figures into 500 State and private banks and 155 National banks. The detailed statement of the chief scenes of trouble, so far as the State and private banks are concerned, is as follows:

State.	Banks.
California.....	23
Colorado.....	26
Illinois.....	41
Indiana.....	36
Iowa.....	28
Kansas.....	45
Michigan.....	16
Minnesota.....	31
Missouri.....	24
Nebraska.....	25
New York.....	25
Ohio.....	32
Oregon.....	16
Pennsylvania.....	14
South Dakota.....	12
Tennessee.....	16
Texas.....	17
Washington.....	14
Wisconsin.....	32
Scattering.....	87

It will be noticed that Minnesota figures prominently in the list. As an instance of

"wild-cat banking" the experience of this State in 1857 may be given. Things were in a terrible condition financially, but some shrewd fellows saw gold in the air. They manoeuvred a measure through the legislature which provided for the issue of circulating bank notes upon deposit with the Government of public bonds of any State in the Union, which had not been sold at less than par value upon the stock exchange of New York within the preceding six months. Then they got hold of the Minnesota railway bonds, which had no value in the money markets of the east; journeyed down to New York and at once placed block after block upon the market, confederates buying them up at par and as high as 104, at a moment when the bottom had been knocked out of the best stocks in the country. As a consequence, the State Railroad bonds of Minnesota were quoted at par in the stock exchange lists for the first and last time.

Returning to St. Paul, the "speculators" at once deposited their almost worthless bonds, and received from the Government permission to commence banking and to issue currency in accordance with the amount of stock handed in. For a time, money was plentiful, and the promoters of this beautiful scheme made millions, but, in a few months after being started, some fifteen banks burst, as was to have been expected. So much for a past lesson in financial disaster.

At the present time, bad as conditions are, fraud of this kind does not appear to be a factor, though weakness in the national banking system certainly does. Better the latter, however, than any new experiment in the direction of a State issue of money, such as is being advocated just now by a number of men who might well get something better to do.—*Toronto Empire.*

English trade is improving.

China seems to be doing its best to protect foreigners.

Another colonial conference will likely be held in London.

The authorities of Hamburg have to call on the militia to subdue the populace while cleaning the city.

There are 206,450 miles of telephone wires in the United States.

Japan will appoint a commission to enquire into the silver question.

The United States revenue cutter Perry will leave the lakes for the Pacific.

Armed men will accompany every train hauling express or mail cars from Chicago to any point east, west or south in the future.

The London Board of Trade returns for August show that imports increased 100,000 pounds and exports decreased 520,000 pounds during the month, compared with a year ago.

Germany has 5,000,000 depositors in savings banks; France 4,150,000, Great Britain 3,750,000, Italy 1,970,000, Austria 1,850,000, Switzerland 1,600,000, Sweden and Norway 1,570,000.

Recent statements indicate that only two out of one hundred failures in Great Britain resulted from causes beyond the control of the bankrupts. The commonest cause was speculative trading. This fact unfortunately applies elsewhere as well.

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Alliance Assurance Company (Fire), England
The Allion Fire Insurance Association, Ltd., England.
The Great West Life Assurance Co., Winnipeg and Victoria.
The Royal Canadian Packing Co., Claxton, Skeena River, "Globe Brand of Salmon."
The Stoveston Canning Co., Stoveston, Fraser River, "Lighthouse Brand of Salmon."

64 YATES ST., VICTORIA.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY UNION

The New York *Herald* says there is now on foot in this country and Europe a plan to form an international railway union, which will include in its membership all the railway employes in the civilized world. The chief benefit of such a union will be through the bureaus of international correspondence. Through these, for instance, the printers of England and France are notified that the trade of this country is overcrowded; that many men are out of employment and the unions are warned to keep their members from coming to the United States. In the same way when trade is good and wages high the labor organizations in other countries are notified, and the men who wish to emigrate are allowed to do so.

The American railway union now claims a membership of nearly 100,000, two-thirds of the total membership of all the old brotherhoods put together. It admits to membership every employe of a railroad, no matter in what capacity, whereas the brotherhoods only admit skilled labor. The organization is opposed to strikes and favors arbitration of all disputes between employers and employees. It also favors independent political action on socialist principles, which will do away with the possibility of such disputes by polishing the employing class. Besides

the intended amalgamation, the railway unions, the workingmen's organizations of France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, England and Italy are about to issue a joint appeal to the workers of America to join them in organizing an international party, in which the workers of all countries shall act together politically. One feature will be that the expense of elections in one country shall be borne by all countries equally, and thus the weaker and poorer organizations will have a chance to carry on a various propaganda.

CLEAN UP OLD STOCKS.

Every grocery store, in fact every store of all kinds, always has on hand a quantity of old stocks of goods that range at two or three to five or even ten years on the shelves. These goods are usually counted as assets in the concern, when in fact they are more or less worthless. It is a mighty good thing always to clean out such old stocks at any half reasonable price. It is really not a sacrifice to do this, as the capital obtained from such dead-horse sales is worth many times more in the business than the unsalable stuff.

The present is a particularly good time to clean out all sorts of old stocks. The times force economy on many people who ordinarily scorn such a thing. If stuff is ordered cheap, there are people now who will buy it. Again, the merchant in every town is carrying a big load in the way of book accounts, and finds it hard to obtain cash to meet his bills to the wholesaler. Here is another opening in which to send off all stocks of slow selling goods.

Go in under the counter, up on the top shelves, and into all the corners of the store not exposed for many a long day. Dig up all the unmoveables of all sorts. Brush the dust off, and burnish them up. Put them out where they may be seen, and put low price-marks on them. Rest assured you have customers who will pick them up and use them. The honest business man will not injure his trade by so doing. He sells them for what they are; he puts bargain prices on them and the

buyer takes them with his eyes open. Customers whose accounts are as long as prudence will justify, will be glad to get a second grade article at a bargain price. Something beats nothing at all, and you will be doing your customers a substantial kindness. If we were in business in a time like this, we would not have a dead piece of goods in the store in thirty days.

-Country Merchant.

WHAT EVERY MAN IS WORTH.

An interesting exhibit at the national museum shows the physical ingredients which go to make up the average man weighing 151 pounds, says the *American Analyst*. A large glass jar holds the ninety-six pounds of water which his body contains. In other respectacles, are three pounds of white of egg, a little less than ten pounds of pure glue—without which it would be impossible to keep body and soul together—four and one-half pounds of fat, eight and one-fourth pounds of phosphate of lime, one pound of carbonate of lime, three ounces of sugar and starch, seven ounces of fluoride of calcium, six ounces of phosphate of magnesia and a little ordinary table salt. Divided up into his primary chemical elements, the same man is found to contain ninety-seven pounds of oxygen—enough to take up under ordinary atmospheric pressure, the space of a room ten feet long, ten feet wide and ten feet high. His body also contains fifteen pounds of hydrogen, which, under the same conditions, would occupy somewhat more than two such rooms as that described. To these must be added three pounds and thirteen ounces of nitrogen. The carbon in the corpus of the individual referred to is represented by a foot cube of coal. It ought to be a diamond of the same size, because the stone is pure carbon, but the national museum has not such a one in its possession. A row of bottles contain the other elements going to make up the man. These are four ounces of chlorine, three and one-half ounces of fluorine, eight ounces of phosphorus, three and one-half ounces of brimstone, two and one-half ounces of sodium, two and one-half ounces of potassium, one-tenth of an ounce of iron, two ounces of magnesium and three pounds and thirteen ounces of calcium. Calcium, at present market rates, is worth \$300 an ounce, so that the amount of it contained in one ordinary human body has a money value of \$18,300. Few of our fellow citizens realize that they are worth so much intrinsically.

An English Parliamentary return recently issued, gives the results of one of the most, if not the most successful purchase of property ever made, viz: that of the Suez Canal shares in 1870 by Lord Beaconsfield. The cost of the purchase, including the commission and charges, was £4,076,002. There has been received in respect of interest on the shares a sum of £3,320,375, which has exceeded the charge upon the 3½ per cent. Exchequer bills issued in payment for the shares, and the purchase money has been reduced by £1,302,674. Next year, the 176,060 shares rank for full dividends, instead of the 5 per cent. which has been paid upon them since the date of the purchase.

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D. M. CARLEY EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.

L. G. HENDERSON . . . BUSINESS MANAGER.

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VICTORIA, TUESDAY, OCT. 10, 1883.

RETAIL WHOLESALING— AUCTIONS.

It is a well known fact that certain British Columbia wholesale houses, both on the Island and Mainland, have for some time been embarked in that unfair description of business, the disposing of goods—directly or indirectly—at retail. Some of them, it is said, actually run houses—of course under names other than their own—at which this illegitimate retail trade is carried on and though they have no hesitation in stating openly that at their recognized establishments no retail sales are made, it is a matter of no difficulty for the consumer to get his wants supplied there. It would not be a very hard job for us with the information of which we are possessed to indicate to legitimate retailers those houses which in this way are cutting their throats; but, meantime, it is probably sufficient merely to mention the fact. These wholesale retailers know the injury they are doing to their customers; but inasmuch as it is their well understood practice to secure themselves in advance when there is any suspicion of shakiness on the part of those who deal with them they are seldom the losers when those whom they have assisted to ruin are forced to put their shutters up. Sometimes, indeed, having secured chattel mortgages, they get hold of the entire concern and put in another of their instruments to continue the policy that has been the means of ruining those who have been victimized. The straightforward wholesale trade know these houses— which principally deal in the staples of general consumption—and it is not improbable that, in view of certain recent developments, they may take steps to secure themselves by refusing to deal with the "supply houses" which these illegitimate wholesalers maintain. This same business, some time back was the subject of not a little agitation in the Ontario and Quebec dry goods and grocery trades; by which it was found to have been the cause of many failures among straightforward shopkeepers who, honest as they were, were unable to hold their own against the wholesale peddlers who had invaded what is regarded by honorable wholesalers as the proper domain of the trader. With the class of people we refer to commercial ethics and commercial honor count for nothing, their heart and everything else being in their pockets.

To the class of dealers of which we speak are traceable not a few suspensions, which have caused not only the ad-

vertised "givings away" of goods but the auction sales in retail quantities of large and varied stocks. A recent auction sale of dry goods may here be referred to. Goodness knows how many "carloads" of stuff have been put off upon the people whose avidity to secure bargains has caused them, in not a few instances, to lose their heads in bidding, and to burden themselves with purchases of what they did not need, in amounts that they could not possibly consume for years to come, and that, moreover, for "cash on the nail." For all this, some one has had to suffer, and that some one has been the long suffering retail merchant who has and has had for months—possibly for years—the names of these bargain buyers on his books, the account being kept good by the occasional doling out of a few dollars on account. Frequently the purchasers at these sales have been the women folk whom the retailer—anxious to oblige—has accommodated on the plea that it was hard for them to get money out of their husbands for what was not actually necessary. Indeed, their plea has been that such and such was the style and to go "undressed" they were ashamed. Though they were unable to prevail upon the men folks to advance the money for their purchases at the stores, they have, however, it would seem, contrived to prevail upon them to provide the funds for the dear cash bargains which they secured at the auctions. We say "dear cash bargains," remembering "Poor Richard's" mottoe, that anything is dear if only at a penny, provided you don't want it.

"NOT ACCORDING TO SAMPLE."

It not frequently happens, according to not a few reliable country merchants, that, when orders have been given to certain travellers or at certain wholesale warehouses, the articles purchased, when they arrive, fail to come up to the sample shown, the invoice, however, indicating that there has been no mistake in charging the price at which the purchase was made. In a solitary instance, one may possibly conclude that there has been a mistake; but if it occurs twice and again, we should call it a "dead steal," and, were it possible, should, as quickly as possible, close up the account and cease to do business with a house which was capable of repenting such "mistakes." But there are unfortunately not a few traders who, perforce of circumstances, are obliged to submit to such impositions and say very little about them. They are, in fact, in the hands of the wholesaler to whom they are in debt, and he unmercifully grinds them; in fact, robs them with their eyes wide open, and that because the victims dare not squeal.

This method of doing business—if business it may be called has its practitioners here, as we suppose, almost everywhere else; but it is not honest business, and would only be carried on by those who would, in fact, be little short of highway men, had they sufficient physical courage, or would be petty, contemptible thieves, their innate meanness and cowardice preventing them being anything more elevated than that. But this kind of thing does not pay in the long run; these respectable robbers get found out, since if those upon

whom they can impose dare not openly retaliate, they allow it to leak out that such and such has been the case, and those who have been warned become wary and on the first attempt compel the robbers to stand off, and never again give them the opportunity to plunder. Our advice to those who may unfortunately be under the thumb of people of this class is not to allow themselves to be "done up." The fact is their acquiescence is not only encouraging these miserable merchants to try their hands on some one else, but it is sanctioning an invasion of the rights of other creditors who so long as they exist are entitled to protection at the hands of the debtor.

"A PLEASANT FARCE."

What is one to suppose of the practical results that are likely to come out of the visit of the British farm delegates, who, it was understood, were sent out from England to satisfy themselves as to the capabilities of the different parts of Canada. We are not in a position to say how much information they may have obtained in the more easterly provinces but if their programme has been anything like that which was carried out here, they will return to Great Britain, after an enjoyable trip, knowing little more than when they left the Old Country. As concerns their doings in British Columbia we find it thus summarized in the Westminster correspondence of the *News-Advertiser*—"They went to Vancouver and were feted. They came here and were entertained. They went on to Victoria and were dined. They returned to the Mission banquet and then went East with a profound knowledge of the agricultural advantages (in their minds) of the visited Province. They had not time to stop and see the rich lands of the Delta. They did not go to Chilliwack, Langley, Sumas or Agassiz, or in fact any part of the Province which they could report upon as a fair criterion of the agricultural possibilities of the British Pacific Coast. The visit of the delegates was a pleasant farce, too palpable to be overlooked."

THE COQUITLAM CASE.

As already announced, the United States District Court of Alaska has given judgment declaring both the steamer *Coquitlam* and her cargo of sealskins forfeited for an infraction of the American customs laws. Notice of appeal was at once given, and the judgment will in all probability be upset. The issues of the case, as it will be remembered, are altogether different from those which are directly involved in the matters submitted to the Arbitration Commissioners. Nevertheless, had it not been for the controversy between the Canadian sealers and the American authorities, there can be no question that no such seizures would have taken place. In the opinion of the Canadian Minister of Marine, the confiscation of the *Coquitlam* does not amount to anything, the transfer of skins from the schooners to the *Coquitlam* having been made twelve miles from shore the alleged offence was committed outside of the jurisdiction of the Americans.

The matter has been for long and still is

the subject of negotiation between the United States and Great Britain, and we confidently expect that whatever may be the judgment of the American courts, the government of that country will be brought to a realizing sense of the outrage which they have perpetrated. As was said at the time, the object of the seizure was intended more than anything else to cripple the sealers concerned for the time being, in the hope that, possibly, there might, in some way or other, be a sustentation of the American side; but this hope not having been realized and American jurisdiction—and that of an exceptional character—having been restricted to a much less extended limit than that which was claimed, we anticipate not only the release of the Coquitlam and her cargo, but substantial damages for the injuries inflicted.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

It is understood that the Royal Commission now in session in England will recommend some scheme of insurance for the alleviation of indigence in old age, and that the relief afforded will be through the friendly societies.

The annual convention of the American Bankers' Association has been postponed by the Executive Council on account of the monetary stringency necessitating the presence of officers at their posts. It has now been fixed for the 18th and 19th days of October at Chicago.

The United States postoffice department has issued a new form of money order which is regarded as a great improvement on the old one. The old form reads: "Pay to the person named in letter of this number and date," while the new form reads: "Pay to the payee named in my advice of corresponding number and date." This innovation of giving the name of the payee on the order makes it negotiable, and is considered as the first step to making money orders like checks or bank drafts. There are other changes which make the amounts, names and dates stand out more plainly than on the old one.

Prof. Saunders, director of Dominion experimental farms, says it is difficult to estimate the average wheat yield over the whole of Manitoba, owing to greatly varying returns, due to hot winds in August for one or two days. He thinks, however, that it will be about 15 or 16 bushels. In some places, 20 to 27 bushels had been reaped; in others, the result was disappointing. At the Brandon farm, threshing had given the following results: Wheat, 20 to 27 bushels; barley, 42 to 52 bushels; oats, 66 to 80 bushels. Throughout the territories, the directors think the crops will average higher than in Manitoba.

The B. C. Board of Trade, at a specially called meeting on Friday, neglected to take action to bring before the Minister of Finance when he arrives here the special conditions of this province as affected by the tariff. We feel, and have always felt, that in many respects we are disadvantaged under it, owing to our remoteness and the fact that we are not a manufacturing community, having in consequence to

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 September, 1893:

ARTICLES.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Ale, beer and porter	\$ 1,067	\$ 307 20
Animals	6,367	1,870 30
Books, pamphlets, etc.	1,189	280 32
Brass and manufactures of	342	102 30
Breadstuffs—grain of all kinds	1,382	303 47
Flour	2,181	525 94
Meal, corn and oat	108	15 40
Rice	3,495	2,446 42
Other breadstuffs	3,488	762 51
Bicycles, Tricycles, Velocipedes and parts of	19	5 70
Cars—railway and tram	50	25 00
Coal, bituminous	138	12 50
Copper and manufactures of	212	75 50
Cottons, bleached or unbleached: not dyed, colored, etc.	199	62 63
" bleached, dyed, etc.	2,671	816 30
" clothing	3,634	1,271 90
" thread on spools	205	51 25
" all other manufactures	1,261	294 93
Drugs and medicines	27,809	11,687 51
Earthen, stone & Chinaware	247	79 80
Fancy goods & embroideries: Bracelets, braids, fringes, etc	506	178 80
Laces, collars, neckties, etc	1,680	502 05
All other fancy goods	1,126	267 10
Fish and products of	1,142	254 25
Fruits and nuts dried	3,646	859 21
Green, oranges and lemons	1,205	85 10
All other	7,872	2,581 11
Furs, manufactures of	268	74 50
Glass, manufactures of— Bottles, jars, etc.	2,372	733 92
" Window glass	76	20 05
" Plate glass		
" All other manufactures	22	4 40
Gunpowder & explosive substances	1,624	338 65
Gutta percha, manufs of	2,411	622 50
Hats, caps, and bonnets, beaver, silk or felt	576	172 80
" All other	1,136	310 80
Iron and steel and manufs of Band, hoop, sheet, plate	25	4 19
" Bar iron & railway bars	140	47 45
" Cutlery, hardware, etc.	3,926	968 81
" Machines, machinery, etc.	1,171	345 80
" Stoves and castings	117	31 50
" Tubing	861	308 06
" All other manufactures	2,019	589 25
Jewelry & watches & manufs of gold and silver	533	101 65
Lead and manufactures of	33	10 85
Leather, all kinds	375	70 94
" Boots and shoes	1,039	259 75
" All other manufs	94	23 20
Marble & stone & manufs of	518	147 05
Metals and manufactures of	118	41 17
Musical instruments	217	76 50
Oil, mineral and products of: Flax-seed or linseed	3,837	1,188 01
" All other	975	207 40
Paints and colors	193	57 10
Paper, envelopes, etc.	736	264 23
Pickles, sauces, capers	818	352 70
Provisions, lard, meats, fresh and salt	5,173	1,386 82
" Butter, cheese	634	122 26
Seeds and roots	709	72 10
Silk, manufactures of	12,966	3,885 65
Soap, all kinds	320	153 62
Spices, ground & unground	113	28 30
Spirits, all kinds	5,204	8,150 45
Wines, sparkling	582	329 70
" other than sparkling	1,844	1,200 77
Molasses	3	2 19
Tobacco and cigars	3,333	3,175 12
Vegetables	1,511	435 86
Wood, manufactures of	1,708	500 25
Woolens: Carpets, Brussels and tapestry	2,843	710 75
" Clothing	3,788	1,120 95
" Cloths, worsteds, etc	1,566	719 90
" Dress goods	5,262	1,446 93
" Knitted goods	3,206	1,119 50
" Shawls	341	85 25
" Yarns	220	82 50
" All other manufs	134	29 57

ARTICLES.	VALUE.	DUTY.
All other dutiable goods	38,359	9,290 17
Total dutiable goods	\$189,640	\$67,548 90
" Free goods	42,957	
Grand total	\$232,597	\$67,548 90

The following are the free goods entered at the port of Victoria for the month of September, 1893:

FREE GOODS.	VALUE.
Animals for improvement of stock	\$ 1,527 00
Articles for use of Army and Navy	19,215 00
Cotton waste	24 00
Dyes, chemicals, etc.	418 00
Fish and products of	4 00
Fisheries, articles for, nets, seines, etc	947 00
Fruits, bananas, olives, pineapples, etc	1,800 00
Fur, skins not dressed	5,796 00
Grease for soap making, etc.	2,118 00
Hides and skins	51 00
India rubber and gutta percha, crude	5 00
Metals—Brass and copper	7 00
" Iron and steel, all other	113 00
" Tin and zinc	891 00
Oils, vegetable	324 00
Settlers' effects	5,316 00
Sugar	7 00
Tea	2,377 00
Tobacco leaf	569 00
Wood, cabinetmakers, etc	117 00
All other free goods	1,531 00
Total	\$ 42,957 00

EXPORTS

From the port of Victoria, for the month of September, 1893—the produce of Canada:

THE MINE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Gold dust, nuggets, etc.		35,128
Other articles		5
THE FISHERIES.		
Fish of all descriptions		438,778
Furs or skins of creatures living in the water		335,651
THE FOREST.		
Lumber—planks, boards, etc		342
Timber—square	1,362 tons	7,493
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.		
Other articles		108,462
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.		
Fruits—green		1
Other articles		75
MANUFACTURES.		
Iron—pig and scrap, castings, hardware, etc.		3
Liquors—spirituous & malt of all kinds	40 gals	69
Sewing machines	3	80
Other articles		1,469
Miscellaneous articles		640
Grand total		\$ 948,136
Goods, not the product of Canada, for the month of September, 1893:		
QUANTITY.	VALUE.	
Animals and their produce—Horses	2	100
Manufactures—Cottons, woollens, etc.		10
Iron—pig and scrap, castings, hardware, etc.		118
Leather—m of, all other		20
Liquors—spirituous and malt of all kinds	17 gals	81
Sewing machines	7	215
Wood m of, all kinds		44
Other articles		3,885
Miscellaneous articles		25
Total		\$ 4,498
Coins—gold		6,330
" —silver		83
Grand total		\$ 10,910
Total exports of all kinds		\$959,046

bear the onus of a heavy tariff upon a large proportion of the articles which we daily consume. But, owing to divergent interests, the Board declined to prepare a statement for the Minister or to appoint a delegation to wait upon him. Still, however, a number of influential members have signified their intention of presenting their views on the existing hardships

and anomalies. Among others, Mr. Robert Ward said that the fact that Victoria contributes a million dollars a year in customs duties showed the importance of the tariff to this city, and he thought the Board should form a good representative committee to take up the question, which should be considered altogether apart from politics.

THE MONEY OF THE WORLD.

According to a statement issued by the Treasury department, the money of the world foots up \$10,200,000,000. Of course this is largely guesswork, but based on the most reliable data attainable. Of this grand total the United States has \$1,831,000,000, or \$24 for every man, woman and child in the country.

In only one respect are all the countries named in this official statement alike, namely, that all have more or less silver money, of full or limited legal tender quality. Great Britain has \$100,000,000 of silver coin, only it is not of full legal tender, and India, where the coinage has ceased, has \$100,000,000, all full legal tender quality. But, on the other hand, no country of Europe, or of this continent, except Mexico, Central and Southern American nations, have free silver.

In no bimetallic country except our own is there any monetary agitation, or has there been for nearly twenty years. Early in the seventies, the bimetallic countries all suspended free silver coinage, and there was practically no objection in any of them, the United States alone excepted. This country occupies a peculiar position. Instead of having, as the rest had, large stocks of silver coins on hand, the United States had almost none at all. This had never been a silver country, except in theory and in subsidiary pieces. But in the last ten years the stock of silver has been brought up to \$615,000,000, the full legal tender supply on hand being \$338,000,000.

At the present time, the total money of the world is thus divided: Gold, \$3,582,005,000; full legal tender silver, \$3,400,100,000; limited legal tender, \$553,000,000; paper currency, \$2,635,873,000. The latter does not include mere certificates of deposit, but what is known as "uncovered" paper. Of course the subsidiary silver can never have free coinage, for it is purposely made of less intrinsic value than other money as a safeguard against its being shipped or melted down. Consequently, in considering the problem of maintaining the metals at a parity, that kind of money cuts no figure. In no bimetallic country is there any attempt to have the ratio actually correspond with the commercial value of the metals. That was the theory of bimetalism under the free coinage which obtained until 1873 and 1874, but instead of trying to keep step with the movements of the markets, the entire bimetallic world clung to the old ratios (from 1 to 15½ to 1 to 16, with coinage only at the option of the government.

In principle, the United States, by its acts of 1878 and 1890, conformed to the general policy of all the other bimetallic countries, for, as already remarked, it was virtually without silver money other than subsidiary coins until it got a supply of dollars under the act of 1878. The proposed repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Act will put all bimetallic countries on substantially the same footing. They will have, all told, only a little over one billion and a half of full legal tender silver to maintain at par with gold, for more than half the full legal tender silver rests upon a single silver standard basis. These bimetallic countries have just about the same amount in value of

gold as of silver. France has \$100,000,000 more gold than it has silver of both kinds, and, according to this official estimate, the gold coin in this country amounts to \$60,400,000, and the standard dollars to \$38,000,000.

It is not our purpose in this connection to discuss or advocate any monetary idea, only to present without confusing details the statements of the Treasury department specially pertinent to the present monetary agitation. — *Chicago Inter Ocean.*

SAN FRANCISCO COAL TRADE.

J. W. Harrison, coal and metal broker, San Francisco, reports Sept. 30 as follows: "During the week there have been the following arrivals: From the Northern mines, 21,063 tons; from foreign sources, 3,519 tons. Business in the fuel line has been very quiet this week, except for domestic use, which at this season always increases. The near approach of the rainy weather always forces our housekeepers to replenish, and, as they are assured that at no time this year will they buy coal for any less than at present, hence they are becoming liberal buyers. The Australian mail just at hand does not give any new names of coal carriers; the rates of freight are well sustained, as there is a scarcity of coal tonnage there. The list of vessels loading at Swansea keeps swelling; this evidences the fact that English anthracite is an economical fuel, being low priced and effective, and is growing in general favor. The Cumberland list is also increasing. There is still a delay in getting English orders filled, as the collieries are largely in arrears of their engagements."

LAST MONTH OF THE FAIR.

Chicago will have its innings this month. The great exposition has now entered upon the last lap of its six months' race for patronage, and the next thirty days will certainly show an attendance that will put in the shade the records of all world's fairs of which history tells us anything. September's paid attendance exceeded the August record by a bigger margin than the great gain which that month showed over July. The total number of paid admissions, according to the figures in the *Cleveland Leader*, was, up to September about 13,600,000, or fifty per cent. more than the entire attendance at the centennial. The *Leader* says:

The cash admissions to the international exhibition of 1876, down to September 25th, were only 4,071,311. By October 30th this number had risen to a little more than 7,000,000. It is not to be supposed that the aggregate attendance at Chicago between now and the end of the fair will increase nearly 75 per cent. as it did at Philadelphia in the corresponding time. That is hardly possible. It is quite likely, however, that 8,000,000 more paid admission tickets will be received in the next thirty-six days. That will bring the total for the Columbian Exposition up to between 21,000,000 and 22,000,000, beating the centennial about three to one and far surpassing the Paris exposition in 1889 in gate receipts, if not in the number of visitors. The success of the world's fair is now assured in every part and respect.

SAVINGS BANKS VERSES LIFE INSURANCE.

We have on several occasions called attention in these columns to the superiority of investment in a life insurance policy over deposits in savings banks, and have demonstrated by figures this superiority. The experience incidental to the present financial disturbance, so extensive over the border, serve to emphasize the superiority named. Some savings banks have failed outright, and the depositors have lost a considerable portion of their savings, while all of these institutions have been obliged to enforce the sixty days' notice regulation as to the drawing out of deposits in order to prevent an unpleasant "run" on them. Thus, when the pinch comes and the money is needed most, it is unavailable. An endowment policy falling due in any of the leading companies would be paid forthwith, and a policy of almost any kind, not yet matured, could with a good many companies, be used as good collateral on which to borrow the greater part of its reserve value. In case of the death of the assured, payment to the needy family only awaits upon necessary proofs of death. Thus, aside from the absolute safety of the insurance investment, in a good company, its immediate availability renders it far more desirable than the savings bank deposit. — *Insurance and Finance Chronicle.*

CHINESE IN CANADA.

A New York *World* special from Ottawa says: Several attempts have been made by the labor organizations of the Dominion to induce the government to impose further restrictions on Chinese immigration. The government has just passed an order-in-council which practically settles its policy in that regard.

The order, after reciting the circumstances which called for it, says:

"Whatever sympathy may exist and whatever views may be held on the subject generally, or more particularly with reference to Chinese exclusion or to such restrictions as are outlined by the petitions, they must, in so far at least as exclusion is concerned, be held subordinate to the obligations solemnly entered into between two great and friendly nations, and no action should be taken which could be construed by the imperial government as inimical or as infringing upon treaty rights. In view of the commercial relations of Canada with China, it is not expedient to change the provisions of the Chinese emigration nor to take any action that may be considered by the Chinese government as an invasion of the spirit of treaty obligations as an unfriendly act. It is deemed impolitic and unnecessary to recommend the alternative expedient to raise the tax to \$500.

"The suggestion that every Chinese man or woman be taxed to the amount of \$200 each year and that said tax be paid into the treasury of the municipality wherein they may be found is a question for the consideration of others than the Dominion."

English miners favor Government control of the mines.

COLLECTIONS AND CREDITS.

One of the instructive experiences growing out of the recent financial flurry is the light thrown on the several systems of collections and credits adopted by different houses. In almost every instance where the extension of credit has been careless and indiscriminate, and where collections were allowed to proceed in the most desultory way, the result was disastrous. The educational experience derived from the recent depression would seem to indicate that merchants everywhere must adopt a wise and discriminate restriction of credits, and more and more aim to reach the goal of a cash basis for future business operations. A prominent wholesaler remarked to the writer only a few days ago that rather than go back to the old system of long-drawn-out credits and catch-as-can collections, he would prefer to see the "hard times" again, for then he could do business on a much more satisfactory basis.

The fact of the matter is, the giving of credit is almost a science. Even with credit bureaus, commercial travelling systems and the facilities offered by the telegraph, telephone and mail service, it requires an uncommonly shrewd credit clerk to save the house from many a heavy loss. Credit rating is becoming more and more an applied science, with a cash basis as the "consumation most devoutly to be wished for." It is rather curious to note the number of factors that enter into the granting of credit nowadays. For example, in New York City, according to an exchange, there are merchants who will not sell a bill of merchandise except on cash to a person the terminal letters of whose name are "sky" or "kie." Years ago, a class of the population whose names frequently end with these letters were in the habit of failing in business, and hence, even to this day, a prejudice prevails against them.

In addition to this, other names are frequently prejudicial to a business man seeking to buy goods on time. For years, and until his death, a successful merchant in the dry goods commission business would not trust a man who, as the saying is, parted his name in the middle. A person, for instance, who gave his firm name as J. Thomas Brown & Co., was at once blacklisted.

"No man," the veteran used to affirm, "who is ashamed of the name given him by his father or at baptism is honest, and no such one can get credit from my house."

Trifling incidents sometimes determine a man to give or withhold credit. Thus, some years ago, old men, believers in the manners and customs of the past, have been known to refuse to sell merchants who wore moustaches or who parted their hair in centre. The prejudice against the former wore away long before the latter was outgrown. In fact, it is only within a comparatively few years that some men could regard others who parted their hair in the centre without suspicion or disgust.

Men who were utterly unknown to have been at once rated as "good for their wares" by an exhibition of frugality or caution. One instance is recorded of a merchant who, upon entering a store to buy goods, knocked the ashes from a half-

smoked cigar and put the butt in his pocket. One of the partners, who observed this, at once concluded that he was a man careful of small things, and capable of paying for his goods. His opinion proved correct, and eventually the man became one of the firm's most desirable customers. *St. Louis Grocer.*

NO COMPROMISE.

U. S. Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle has consulted again with President Cleveland to compromise terms, but with no satisfactory results, says a morning paper. It is understood the reply he has authorized Carlisle to give the advocates of compromise is he will listen to no compromise involving the further purchase of silver until a supreme effort has been made by the friends of unconditional repeal to avail themselves of their conceded strength as a majority of the senate to force a vote. If the effort fails then he may listen to compromise terms as the less of two evils. Silver senators assert they are certain of support at the critical moment.

INVENTORS' RECORD.

The following list of United States patents, granted to Canadian inventors, Aug. 29, 1893, is expressly reported for THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL by James Sangster, solicitor of patents, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Walter H. Avis, Toronto, twine-finishing machine.

Charles W. Davis, Montreal, sewing machine.

Robert B. and James Duncan, Gorniley, farm fence.

James A. Luke, assignor to B. S. Van Tuyl, Petrolia, vehicle spring.

Thomas Sweet, assignor of one-half to J. C. Ellison, Florence, car coupling.

Herbert C. Kerman, St. Catharines, assignor of one-third to W. S. Kerman, Toronto, device for making cigarettes.

Benjamin Ewing, Brighton, milk agitator.

Granted Sept. 5, 1893:

Daniel Curell, Hamilton, assignor to G. H. Downing, New York, nozzle for fire extinguishers.

Daniel Currie, Montreal, taper attachment for lathes.

John M. Dunn, Toronto, boiler-tube cleaner.

Salzer R. Earle, Belleville, combined air injector and exhauster.

Gerard B. Nagle, Revelstoke, spittoon carrier.

Total issue, including patents, designs, trade marks and reissues, 418.

Granted Sept. 12, 1893:

John B. Armstrong, deceased, Guelph R. Torrance, administrator, road cart.

Alfred E. Cooy, Sreaborg, assignor of one-half to R. Cuddle, Woodstock, wire fence.

John H. Crocker, Shelborne, cornice brake.

John A. Gibbons, Toronto, advertising device.

Frederick W. Mount, St. John, electric switchboard.

Total issue, including patents, designs, trade marks and reissues, 418.

AN OLD GROCER'S COUNSEL.

In conversation with an old successful grocer the other day, he said: "Yes, it pays to be frank, manly and honest. I don't think it does to be in the least degree deceitful. I want my customers to trust me. I would every clerk in my store to do as he would be done by. If a patron calls for a certain brand of goods usually kept by me, and I happen to be out of it, he is told so frankly. I don't try to sell him something he doesn't want. If I chance to have a poor stock of canned goods in stock—no matter what brand—I will not sell them at any price; they are returned to the seller or thrown aside as worthless. Other goods are treated in the same way. Of two evils, it is cheapest and best to stand the loss myself, rather than run the almost certain risk of losing the confidence and patronage of my customers. A tricky merchant never prospers. If my butter is not up to grade, I say so; but if one exercises care in buying butter or anything else, it will be up to the mark and won't need apologizing for. When I order goods by mail, my jobber knows that I want what I order, not what he chooses to send me. My one aim is to keep and extend my trade. I don't want to loose old customers for the sake of attracting new ones. I try to hold my trade, and I find that the easiest and cheapest way is to be worthy of it."

The Paris *Temps* publishes some interesting particulars with regard to the quantity of beer which is now brewed in Europe, the figures given representing the average of the last five or six years. According to these figures, the total quantity brewed is 3,165,000,000 gallons, Germany coming first with a production of 1,071,000,105 gallons, of which 644,752,505 gallons are brewed in North Germany, 344,890,305 gallons in Bavaria, 70,953,750 gallons in Wurtemberg, 56,445,840 gallons in Baden and 17,083,305 gallons in Alsace-Lorraine.

Great Britain comes next, with a total of 874,192,275 gallons, while Austria-Hungary is third, with a total of 308,860,075, while France follows with about 225,000,000 gallons each.

These are the only countries in which the production reaches 100,000,000 gallons; but relatively to their population, Denmark with 49,185,000 gallons brewed, and Norway with 38,304,900 have a much larger production than most of the others. But Russia, with its vast area and large population, produces only 65,802,870 gallons, while the quantity of beer produced in other countries is, Switzerland, 26,694,495 gallons; Spain, 23,062,500 gallons; Turkey, 3,150,000 gallons; Italy, 3,000,000 gallons; Roumania, 2,225,000 gallons; Luxembourg and Servia, 2,002,500 gallons each; and Greece, 150,345 gallons.

The *Temps* adds that the average quantity of beer brewed out of Europe is 830,608,815 in the United States, 36,258,940 in Australia, and 4,960,080 in Japan.

It is a significant fact that deposits in Canadian chartered banks were \$1,000,000 higher in August, 1893, than in August, 1892. And there has been a whirlwind of financial disaster in the United States during the interval.

THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S SHIPPING LIST.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON FLEET 1893.

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS.	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CASKE.	VALUE.	ARRIVED.
Br bark...	Routenbeck	330	Russell	October 9	Victoria	Liverpool	38,900	\$201,875	
Ger ship.	Sirene	1137	Sauerlich		Victoria	London			
Br ss	Grandholm	871	Musson		Fraser River	Liverpool			
Br bark.	Jessie Stowe	615	Blanche		Fraser River	U. K.			
Br bark.	Ladstock	816	Williams		Fraser River	U. K.			
Br bark.	Formosa	915	Kahn		Victoria	London			
Br bark.	City of Carlisle	823	Hughes		Victoria	U. K.			

B. C. LUMBER FLEET, 1893.

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS.	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CARGO FT.	VALUE.	ARRIVED.	RATE.
Br bark.	Geo. Thompson	1128	Young	Jan. 13	Westminster	Sydney	806,948	7,844	March 21	owners ac
Br bark.	Mark Curry	1256	Liswell	Jan. 4	Vancouver	Plymouth	923,058	9,882	May 20	52s 6d
Nor. bark.	Fritzoe	1078	Rolfson	Jan. 10	Vancouver	Callao	879,260	8,031	March 3	36s 3d
Am. bark.	Colorado	1036	Gibson	Jan. 19	Cowichan	Valparaiso f.o.	832,657	7,077	April 27	37s 6d
Br bark.	Highlands	1236	Owen	Jan. 26	Vancouver	Montreal	896,063	15,537	June 23	Private...
Chil. bark.	India	953	Funke	Jan. 11	Moodyville	Valparaiso	798,782	7,189	March 30	owners ac
Br bktn.	Bittern	389	Stronach	Jan. 20	Vancouver	Fremantle, Au	302,950	4,201	May 16	owners ac
Ger. ship.	Katharine	1630	Spille	Feb. 7	Moodyville	Iquiqui	1,328,879	14,058	May 6	35s
Br ship.	County of Yarmouth	2151	Swanson	March 23	Vancouver	Cork	1,628,530	17,500	July 27	50s
Chil. ship.	Hindustan	1542	Welsh	March 6	Moodyville	Valparaiso	1,196,828	10,242	July 14	owners ac
Am. bark.	Seminole	1439	Weeden	March 19	Moodyville	Santa Rosalia	1,040,913	7,968	April	Private...
Am. ship.	Ivy	1181	Lovell	April 22	Vancouver	Wilmington	791,914	10,497	Aug. 28	Private...
Br bark.	Assel	795	Gilmour	March 6	Moodyville	Antofagasta	631,163	6,577	June 23	35s
Br ship.	Natuna	1106	Grahn	April 20	Vancouver	Port Pirie	964,968	7,718	Aug. 31	42s 6d
Am. bark.	Harry Morse	1313	Hughes	April 19	Moodyville	Shanghai	928,219	8,900	July 18	45s
Haw. bark.	John Eha	2900	Schmutter	June 2	Cowichan	Port Pirie	2,580,797	19,500	Aug. 7	40s
Br bark.	Blairhoyle	1291	Gray	June 1	Vancouver	Sydney	913,685	7,904	Aug. 16	31s 3d
Br bark.	Mary Low	813	Robertson	May 24	Vancouver	Pisagua	663,000	5,296	Aug. 26	45s
Nor. bark.	Sigurd	1530	Aase	May 21	Vancouver	Port Pirie	1,426,000	10,893		40s
Chil. ship.	Atacama	1245	Caballero	May 13	Moodyville	Valparaiso	867,364	7,702		owners ac
Br bark.	Wythop	1318	Edwards	May 26	Vancouver	Sydney	1,019,697	8,365	Aug. 15	31s 3d
Br ship.	Gryfe	1069	Roberts	June 25	Vancouver	Antwerp	785,228	11,790		50s
Ger bark.	Heinrich	923	Henne	June 7	Vancouver	Holland	577,537	4,908		55s
Br bark.	Doehra	966	McJarrow	June 26	Vancouver	Adelaide	740,234	5,920	Sept. 16	36s 9d
Br ship.	Kinkora	1789	Lawton	July 29	Vancouver	Callao	1,436,128	12,465		30s
Am schr.	Carrier Dove	672	Brandt	Aug. 7	Cowichan	Adelaide	886,989	7,982		30s
Am bark.	Seminole	1439	Weeden	Aug. 1	Moodyville	Santa Rosalia	1,045,008	7,898		Private...
Am schr.	Puritan	584	Warner	Aug. 4	Moodyville	Tientsin	725,854	8,625	Sept.	55s
Am bark.	Sonoma	1088	Anderson	Aug. 16	Vancouver	Iquiqui	811,183	9,289		30s
Br ship.	Gunford	2168	Wier		Vancouver	Port Pirie				37s 6d
Am ship.	Wm. H. Starbuck	1272	Reynolds	Sept. 1	Vancouver	London	924,554	10,300		52s 6d
Nor bark.	Fortuna	1332	Mikkelsen	Aug. 23	Vancouver	Port Pirie	1,288,192	10,288		36s 3d
Br bark.	Gainsborough	885	McPhail	Sept. 7	Moodyville	Valparaiso f.o	792,153	5,324		35s 9d
Chil. bark.	India	953	Funke	Sept. 10	Moodyville	Valparaiso	799,297	7,000		owners ac
Chil. bark.	Elisa	915	Harzen	Sept. 2	Moodyville	Antofagasta	577,204	6,000		owners ac
Am schr.	King Cyrus	667	Christiansen	Sept. 12	Cowichan	Port Pirie	914,746	5,946		37s 6d
Am bktn.	Chas. F. Crocker	813	Lund	Sept. 29	Vancouver	Santa Rosalia	783,548	7,076		Private...
Am bktn.	Hilo	612	McBallister	Sept. 28	Westminster	Sydney	688,652	6,649		22s
Am schr.	Lyman D. Foster	725	Dreyer	Oct.	Cowichan	Sydney				37s 6d
Am bark.	Hesper	664	Underwood		Vancouver	Port Pirie				37s 6d
Am schr.	Wm. Bowden	723	Fierem		Victoria	Australia				
Br bark.	Elizabeth Graham	598	Anderson		Moodyville	Melbourne				Private...
Am brig.	Geneva	471	Nelson		Vancouver	Sydney				37s 6d
Am schr.	Aida	507	Anderson		Moodyville	Shanghai				40s
Am bktn.	Robert Sudden	385	Ulberg		Vancouver	Port Pirie				37s 6d
Am schr.	Salvator	444	Wells		Westminster	Port Pirie				37s 6d

BUSINESS CHANGES.

M. Cantore, has opened the Hotel Europe, at Vancouver.

West & Aldous, tobacco, Kaslo, have gone out of business.

Geo. A. Cooper, has withdrawn from the Tolmie Land Co., Victoria.

Thos. Trewary, formerly of Ainsworth, has opened the Victoria hotel at Kaslo.

J. E. Wize, coal, wood and lime dealer, Westminster, has sold out to Gilley Bros.

R. M. Johnson, Vancouver, has bought out the estate of J. R. Hower, restaurant.

The Victoria Marble Works, Victoria, are advertised for sale under distraint for rent.

The Nanaimo Equitable Pioneer Society, general merchants, are adding a butchering business.

Peter Weigle, brewer and International saloon, Nanaimo, succeeded in bar business by Fox & Parks.

H. C. Lucas, baker, Victoria, has taken W. H. Crogan into partnership under the style of Lucas & Crogan.

C. E. Edwards, Mauor House, Vancouver, has assigned to Capt. S. F. Scott. The assignee will keep the house running.

Shannon & McLachlan, real estate, Vancouver, have dissolved. McLachlan & Yates, real estate and insurance, succeed.

The Enterprise Printing and Publishing Co. Steveston, have dissolved. T. J. Burnet retired, and F. N. Trites was admitted.

S. D. Schultz, and Geo. A. Morphy, will shortly enter into the legal business under the firm name of Schultz & Morphy, at No. 49 Langley street, Victoria.

Amos J. Hughitt, of Victoria and Genoa, B. C., carrying on sawmill business under the name of Hughitt & McIntyre., has assigned to Thos. Earle and M. T. Johnson.

H. J. Blaise & Co., who purchased the bankrupt stock of Calderwood & Co., men's furnishings, Vancouver, have assigned to Sheriff Hall. This is the first assignment in British Columbia that has been made to the sheriff. The practice is becoming quite common in Eastern Canada.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The British ship Brodick Castle, 1,745 tons, Capt. Ferguson, arrived at Vancouver Oct. 5, from Yokohama with tea cargo in 28 days. Capt. Ferguson has broken the record for sailing vessels from Yokohama to Vancouver.

The bark Chil, Leonore, 801 tons, Capt. P. V. Jenatch, from Iquiqui Aug. 16, for Port Angeles, was totally wrecked on Cape Johnson, 26 miles south of Cape Flattery. The Leonore, was to receive orders at Port Angeles, from R. P. Ribbet & Co., Ltd., her agents here.

THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S SHIPPING LIST.

VESSELS ON THE WAY TO BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS

FLAG.	NAME.	TONS	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS.	DAYS OUT.
Br-ship	British General.	1754	Tulloch		Samarang.	Vancouver.	B. C. Sugar Refinery Co.	
Br-ship	Candida	1222	Kee	May 31.	London.	Victoria.	Turner, Beeton & Co.	132
Br-ship	Drumcraig	1919	Sparrink	June 8.	Liverpool.	Vancouver.	Evans, Coleman & Evans.	124
Br-bark	Archer	789	Dawson	Aug. 4.	Liverpool.	Victoria.	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.	67
Br-ship	Dunboyne	1380	Neill	Aug. 4.	London.	Vancouver.	Evans, Coleman & Evans.	67
Ger-bark	Gutenberg	627	Zepelin	Aug. 10.	Glasgow.	Victoria.	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.	61
Br-ship	Ainsdale	1725	Owens		Liverpool.	Victoria.	Turner, Beeton & Co.	
Br-bark	Primera	597	Gardner		Acapulco.	Victoria.	Turner, Beeton & Co.	
Br-ship	Astoria	1335	Dagwell		Lud'n & Liv pl	Victoria & Van		
Br-ship	Miowera	1911	Stott	Sept. 18.	Sydney	Victoria & Van	C. P. S. S. Co.	22
Br-ship	Arctic Stream	1498	Brown		Montevideo.	Royal Itoads.		
Br-ship	Tacoma	1662	Hill	Sept. 28.	Hong Kong.	Victoria	Dodwell, Carlill & Co.	12
Br-ship	Empress of Japan	3003	Lee	Oct. 1.	Hong Kong.	Victoria & Van	C. P. S. S. Co.	6
Br-ship	Andrina	2636	Smith		Santa Rosalia.	Royal Itoads.		
Br-bark	Harold	1376	King		Shanghai.	Victoria	Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.	
Nor-ship	Germanic	1289	Sunde	July 18.	Rio de Janeiro	Vancouver.	Hastings Mill Co.	84
Br-ship	Walden Abbey	1754	Williams		Yokohama.	Royal Itoads.		
Br-ship	Samaritan	1927	Dexter		Shanghai.	Royal Itoads.		
Br-ship	Mogul	1827	Johnson		Hong Kong.	Victoria	Dodwell, Carlill & Co.	
Br-ship	Empress of China	3003	Archibald		Hong Kong.	Vancouver.	C. P. S. S. Co.	

F—June 12 passed Tuscar. To load grain at Tacoma. I—June 2 passed Dover. Spoken June 14 lat. 38° N., long. 12° W. June 24 lat. 23° N., long. 22° W. June 28 lat. 12° N., long. 26° W. Chartered for salmon from Victoria to London or Liverpool by R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd. A—Chartered to load salmon for U. K., November loading. N—To sail Sept. 30. L—Spoken Aug. 23 lat. 48° N., long. 13° W. To load grain at Tacoma. G—To sail Oct. 10, and from Liverpool Nov. 10. J—Via Yokohama Oct. 9. M—Via Yokohama Oct. 13. B—Chartered for salmon to U. K., Nov.-Dec. loading. C—Chartered for lumber. D—To load grain at Tacoma. E—To sail Oct. 19. Via Yokohama Oct. 30. H—To sail Nov. 1. Via Yokohama Nov. 10. O—Spoken Sept. 13 lat. 13° N., long. 26° W.

VESSELS IN PORT.

VICTORIA.

(October 9, 1883.)

Ger. ship Sirene, 1,437 tons, Capt. Sauer-milch, loading salmon for U. K. on account of Robert Ward & Co.

Am. schr. Wm. Bowden, 728 tons, Capt. Fjerem, arrived Sept. 20, loading lumber for Australia on account of Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

Br. bark Formosa, 915 tons, Capt. Kain, arrived Oct. 1, from Liverpool in 196 days, general cargo, R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., consignees. To load salmon for London.

Br. bark City of Carlisle, 823 tons, Capt. Hughes, arrived Oct. 8, from Santa Barbara, to load salmon for U. K., Turner, Beeton & Co., consignees.

Am. schr. Salvator, 441 tons, Capt. Wells, arrived Oct. 3, to load lumber at Brumette Mills for Port Pirie, on account of Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

VANCOUVER.

Am. bark Hesper, 664 tons, Capt. Sodergren, arrived Sept. 16—loading lumber for Port Pirie, on account of Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd.

Br. ship Rathdown, 2,058 tons, Capt. Morrisey, arrived Aug. 22, discharging steel rails at Port Moody: Turner, Beeton & Co., consignees. To load grain at Tacoma.

Br. bark Elizabeth Graham, 508 tons, Capt. Andressen, arrived Sept. 22, loading lumber at Moodyville for Melbourne.

Br. steamship Empress of India, 3,003 tons, Capt. Marshall, arrived Sept. 26, sails Oct. 10.

Am. brig Geneva, 471 tons, Capt. Nelson, arrived Sept. 28, loading lumber for Sydney.

Am. schr. Aida, 507 tons, Capt. Anderson, arrived Sept. 28, loading lumber at Moodyville for Shanghai.

Am. bktn Robert Seddon, 565 tons, Capt.

Ulberg, arrived Oct. 1, loading lumber at Vancouver for Port Pirie on account of Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

Br. ship Brodick Castle, 1,745 tons, Capt. Ferguson, arrived Oct. 5, from Yokohama in 28 days with tea. To load grain at Tacoma.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Br. bark Jessie Stowe, 645 tons, Capt. Blanche, loading salmon for U. K.

Br. bark Ladstock, 816 tons, Capt. Williams, arrived Sept. 21, loading salmon for U. K.

Br. ss. Grandholm, 871 tons, Capt. Masson, arrived Oct. 5, loading for salmon for U. K. on acct of Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd.

COWICHAN.

Am. schooner Lyman D. Foster, 725 tons, Capt. Dreyer, loading lumber for Sydney, on account of Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

NANAIMO.

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO'S SHIPPING.

Am. ship Wachusett, 1,519 tons, Capt. Williams.

Am. bark Gen. Fairchild, 1,356 tons, Capt. Ryder.

WELLINGTON SHIPPING.

Am. bark Harvester, 1,494 tons, Capt. Beck.

Am. bark Alex. McNeil, 1,068 tons, Capt. Sorman.

Am. ship John C. Potter, 1,182 tons, Capt. Meyer.

EAST WELLINGTON SHIPPING.

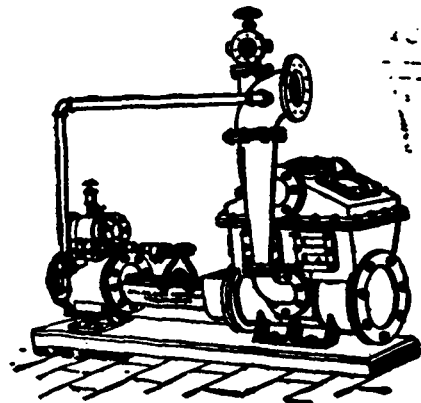
Nor. bark Dominion, 1,255 tons, Capt. Greenleaf.

UNION SHIPPING.

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

RECAPITULATION.

Ports.	No.	Tonnage.
Victoria	5	4,347
Vancouver	8	9,631
Nanaimo	7	10,003
Cowichan	1	725
New Westminster	3	2,332
Total	24	27,038
Previous week	22	25,461
Correspond'g week last year	30	26,743



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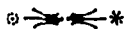
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