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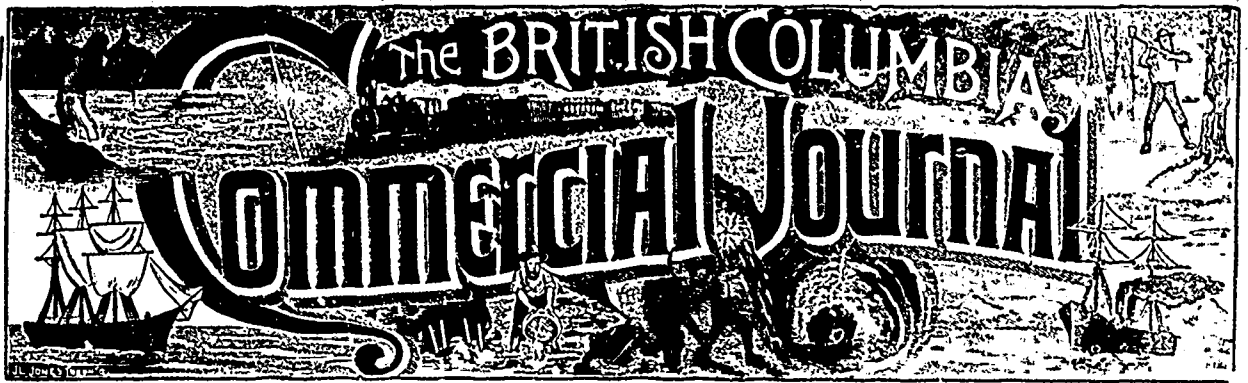
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**Carpets! Carpets!**

OUR FIRST SPRING SHIPMENT OF  
**WILTONS,**  
**BRUSSELS,**  
**VELVETS,**  
**TAPESTRIES**  
 Have Just Arrived.

NEW AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT.

Inspection Cordially Invited.

SHOW ROOMS: 51 TO 55 FORT STREET.  
 FACTORY: HUMBOLDT ST.

**FLOUR.**

**LAKE OF THE WOODS  
 MILLING CO., L'D.**

REGISTERED BRANDS:  
 Hungarian Patent and  
 Strong Bakers.

*Mills at Kewatin and Portage in  
 Prairie, Manitoba.*

Best equipped Mills in the Dominion.

Agent in British Columbia, } **A. McQUEEN**

**NATIONAL MILLS,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

ALSO DEALERS IN

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

**THE BRACKMAN & KER  
 MILLING CO. L'D.**

**VICTORIA, - B. C.**

**J. A. SKINNER & CO.**  
 (ESTABLISHED 1850.)

WHOLESALE

Crockery, Glassware,  
 Lamp Goods, Etc.  
 VANCOUVER, B. C.

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**BAKER BROS. & CO.**  
 :: VANCOUVER :: (L'D.)

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 and Shipping Agents.

IMPORTERS OF  
**WINES LIQUORS AND GROCERIES.**

Any Description of Goods Imported to Order.

HEAD OFFICE:  
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**TURNER, BEETON & CO**

Commission Merchants

-AND-

Importers

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Indents executed for any description of  
 European or Canadian Goods.

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**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE**  
**INSURANCE CO.**  
**LA FONCIER (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.**  
 OF PARIS.

**BELL-IRVING**  
**& PATERSON**  
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**SHIPPING AGENTS**

Wholesale and Commission Merchants

AGENTS FOR THE  
**Anglo-British Columbia Packing  
 Company, Limited.**

**North China (Marine) Insurance  
 Company, Limited.**

**BELL-IRVING, PATERSON & CO.,**  
 NEW WESTMINSTER.

**BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Incorporated By Royal Charter, 1862.

Capital Paid up..... (£300,000) \$3,000,000  
Reserve Fund..... (£200,000) \$1,000,000

LONDON OFFICE:

60 LOMBARD STREET, E. C., LONDON.

Branches at

San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Or.;  
Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.  
Vancouver, B.C.; Kamloops, B.C.;  
Seattle, Washington; Nanaimo, B.C.;  
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Agents and Correspondents:

IN CANADA—The Bank of Montreal and  
branches, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Im-  
perial Bank of Canada, Molsons Bank, Com-  
mercial Bank of Manitoba and Bank of Nova  
Scotia.Correspondents throughout the United  
Kingdom and in India, China, Japan, Austr-  
alia and South America.UNITED STATES—Agents Bank of Montreal,  
59 Wall Street, New York; Bank of Montreal,  
Chicago.Telegraphic transfers and remittances to and  
from all points can be made through this bank  
at current rates.Collections carefully attended to and every  
description of banking business transacted.

THE BANK OF

**BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid up Capital... £1,000,000 Stg.  
Reserve Fund..... £265,000 "

LONDON OFFICE:

CLEMENS LANE, LOMBARD ST. E. C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

J. H. Brodie, E. A. Hoare.  
John James Cater, H. J. B. Kendall,  
Gaspard Farrer, J. J. Kingsford,  
Henry R. Farrer, Frederic Lubbock,  
Richard H. Glyn, George D. Whatman.  
Secretary, A. G. Wallis.HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA St. James St.,  
Montreal.

R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager.

E. STANGER, Inspector.

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London, Kingston, Fredericton, N.B.  
Toronto, Ottawa, Halifax, N.S.  
Montreal, Victoria, B.C.  
Quebec, Vancouver, B.C.  
St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Man.  
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Agents in the United States.

NEW YORK—H. Stikeman and F. Brown-  
field, Agents.SAN FRANCISCO—W. Lawson and J. C.  
Walsh, Agents.  
Have facilities for collection and exchange in  
all parts of the world.**BANK OF MONTREAL.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1817.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital (all paid up)..... \$12,000,000  
Reserve Fund..... 6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Hon. Sir D. A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., President.  
Hon. G. A. DRUMMOND, Vice-President.  
S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.

Montreal, H. V. Meredith, Manager.  
West End Branch, St. Catherine St.  
Almonte, O. Hamilton, O. Quebec, Q.  
Belleville, O. Kingston, O. Regina, Ass'a  
Brantford, O. Lindsay, O. Sarnia, O.  
Brockville, O. London, O. Stratford, O.  
Calgary, N.W.T. Moncton, N.B. St. John, N.B.  
Chatham, N.B. Nelson, B.C. St. Mary's, O.  
Chatham, O. New Westmin- Toronto, O.  
Cornwall, O. ster, B.C. Vancouver, B.C.  
Fort William, O. Ottawa, O. Victoria, B.C.  
Goderich, O. Perth, O. Vernon, B.C.  
Guelph, O. Peterboro, O. Wallaceburg, O.  
Halifax, N.S. Pictou, O. Winnipeg, Man.AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—London, Bank  
of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E. C.; C. Ash-  
worth, Manager, London Committee Robert  
Gillespie, Esq., Peter Redpath, Esq.AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—New York,  
Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall  
street. Chicago, Bank of Montreal, W. Munro,  
Manager; E. M. Shadbolt, Assistant Manager.Buy and sell Sterling Exchange and Cable  
Transfers. Grant Commercial and Travelling  
Credits available in any part of the world.

Drafts issued. Collections made at all points

**GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,**

SUCCESSORS TO

GARESCHE, GREEN &amp; CO.,

(ESTABLISHED 1873.)

BANKERS,

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

A GENERAL BANKING business trans-  
acted.

DEPOSITS received on liberal rates of interest.

DRAFTS, ORDERS, TELEGRAPH TRANS-  
FERS and LETTERS of CREDIT issued direct  
on over 10,000 Cities in the United States, Can-  
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COLLECTIONS made every point.

GOLD DUST purchased at highest market  
rates.

AGENTS FOR

Wells, Fargo &amp; Company.

**CHIPMAN, MORGAN & CO.,**

SHIPBROKERS

—AND—

COMMISSION AGENTS,

632 Cordova Street, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Columbia Street, NEW WESTMINSTER.

AGENTS FOR:

China Traders' Insurance Co., Hong Kong.  
Dominion Cartridge Company, Montreal.  
Dick's Patent Gutta Percha and Canvas Belting,  
Hosendals Belting Company (Hair Belting),  
Merryweather & Co., Fire Hose, Engines, Etc.**STEMLER & EARLE**

(Established 1875.)

Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,

MANUFACTURERS OF

COFFEES, SPICES, COCOA, CREAM  
TARTAR, MUSTARD AND BAKING  
POWDER.

Pembroke St., Victoria.

JOHN EARSMAN. J. M. MAURICE.

**JOHN EARSMAN & CO**

WHOLESALE

Commission and Insurance

**AGENTS**

AGENTS FOR

Armour Packing Co., Kansas City.  
Lightbound, Ralston & Co., Montreal.  
James Watson & Co., Dundee.  
Davenport Syrup Co., Davenport, Ia.  
Etc., Etc., Etc.Agents of the New York Life In-  
surance Co. for Vancouver Island.

WILLIAMS BUILDING, 28 BROAD STREET.

**J. & T. STEPHENS,**

Manufacturers of

Fine Boots &amp; Shoes,

BEAUDRY ST., MONTREAL.

**Findlay, Durham & Brodie**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

AGENTS FOR

The Northern Fire Assurance Company  
of London,The British and Foreign Marine Insur-  
ance Company of Liverpool,The Royal Mail Steam Packet Com-  
pany of London,The British Columbia Canning Com-  
pany (Limited) of London.

London Office:

43 to 6 Threadneedle Street.

**WULFFSOHN AND****BEWICKE,**

(LIMITED,)

BANKERS,

Financial, Real Estate, In-  
surance and General  
Agents.

BANKING AND STOCKBROKING DEPARTMENT.

Bills discounted, Checks collected, Exchanges  
effected, Corporation Bonds, Mining Stock, Gas  
and all other Company Shares bought and  
sold, and every kind of Broking Business trans-  
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of the world. Money advanced on approved  
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REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Building Estates financed, Real Estate bought  
and sold, Rents collected, Full Charge and  
Management of Estates undertaken for non-  
residents. Life, Fire and Marine Insurances  
effected with the leading offices of the world.

REPRESENT:

Equitable Life Assurance Society of N. Y.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton (Marine  
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford).  
Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.  
Moodyville Land and Saw Mill Co., Ltd.  
Mercantile Development Co., Ltd., London.  
Hamburg-American Packet Co.

Wulffsohn &amp; Bewicke, Ltd.

524 and 526 Cordova St., Vancouver

—AND—

Dock House, Billiter St., London, Eng.

JOHANN WULFFSOHN,

Managing Director

**A. HOLDEN & CO.,**

Railway Supplies.

AGENTS FOR CANADA FOR

The Babcock & Wilson Co. Water Tube  
Steam Boilers. Gouhart Water Tube Feed  
Water Heater. The Stratton Separator. "Dry  
Steam." The "Midland" Gas Engine.

30 St. John St., Montreal.

California Wine Company,  
[LIMITED.]

Wholesale Dealers.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED CORONADO  
MINERAL WATER.Pure California Wine a Specialty.  
55 & 57 Broad St., Victoria, B. C.





Francisco by steamship Umatilla March 6, for Victoria: 163 cs oranges, 12 cs lemons, 46 crts cabbage, 7 crts cauliflower, 170 sacks potatoes, 2 crts bananas, 1 cs celery, 2 cs garlic, 2 cs rhubarb, 2 bxs onions. Oranges are slightly higher in price, navels especially, and the finer qualities of seedlings being stronger.

Jobbers' quotations for fruits are as follows:—

Oranges—Navel's, common to good	3 50 @	4 00
"    fancy	1 25 @	0 00
Highland Seedlings	2 75 @	0 00
Riverside Seedlings	2 00 @	2 25
"    fancy	2 35 @	0 00
Los Angeles	2 00 @	2 25
Lemons—California	1 50 @	3 00
Sicily	5 50 @	0 00
Apples—Red	1 50 @	1 75
Green	1 50 @	0 00
Bananas	3 25 @	0 00

Vegetables are quoted:

Potatoes—Local	per ton	27 00 @	35 00
California Reds	23 00 @	30 00	
Early Rose	35 00 @	00 00	
Onions—Red California	21 @	3	
Oregon Silverskins	21 @		
Cabbage	2 @		

RICE.

The Victoria Rice Mills quote: whole-sale:

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

LUMBER.

Two charters have been effected since last review: The British ship Natuna, 1100 tons, Capt. Grahn, now at Portland, has been chartered to load at Vancouver for Port Pirie at 42s 6d by the Hastings Sawmill Co., expected at loading port in a couple of weeks; the Norwegian bark Sigurd, 1530 tons, Capt. Aase, now at San Francisco, has been chartered to load at Burrard Inlet for Port Pirie at 40s, by Robt. Ward & Co., Ltd, April-May loading.

There is are present five vessels loading at British Columbia ports for foreign. At Burrard Inlet—Br. ship County of Yarmouth, 2,151 tons, for U. K. f. o.; Chil. ship Hindostan, 1,512 tons, for Valparaiso, Am. bark Seminole, 1,439 tons, for Santa Rosalia; Am. ship Ivy, 1,181 tons, for Wilmington, Del.; Br. bark Assel, 795 tons for Antofagasta.

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, 35feet 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

Local selling prices are quoted as follows: Rough lumber per M feet, \$7.00; shiplap, \$8.00; 1x4 t and g flooring, No. 1, \$11.00; do, No. 2, \$12.00; 1x6 t and g flooring, No. 1, \$12.00; do, No. 2, \$10.00; rustic, same as 6-inch flooring Nos. 1 and 2; laths, \$1.50; shingles, \$1.50.

MANIFEST TO ARRIVE.

British bark Mary Low, 813 tons, Capt. Robertson, sailed from Liverpool Oct. 5, for Victoria, R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., consignees.

For Victoria—200 bxs, order; 3 cs, I

Baths, 1 cs, Muir & Boyd, 8 loose chains, 21 anvils, 1 csk, 60 bds wire, R P Rithet & Co., Ltd, 20 cs, H Saunders, 100 cs order, 25 bbls, Mahrer, Wolfe & Co; 1 bx, C A Holland; 7 qr csks, R P Rithet & Co, Ltd, 20 cs, 6 qr csks, H Saunders; 2 csks, 25 cs, 25 cs, 10 cs, 10 cs, 5 cs, 5 cs, 5 cs, 5 cs, 5 cs, 1 qr csk, 3 cs, 2 csks, 2 cs, Mahrer, Wolfe & Co; 2 qr csks, 1 cs, order; 1,000 bxs, 1,000 bxs, 500 bxs B C Canning Co; 4 csks, R P Rithet & Co, Ltd; 10 cs, R P Rithet & Co, Ltd; 100 cs, 15 cs, 15 cs, A B Gray & Co; 2 trunks, 3 cs, 2 bxs, 1 bbl, 1 sck, R Rendell; 200 cs, R P Rithet & Co, Ltd; 100 cs, order; 15 qr csks, 15 cs, Boucherat & Co; 2 qr csks, Dixi U Ross & Co; 50 cs A B Gray & Co; 4 qr csks, 2 qr csks, Dixi H Ross & Co; 5 csks, order; 1 crt, Dr G Beadwell; 4,500 bxs, 1,120 scks, 1,120 scks, 1,121 scks, 20 kegs, R P Rithet & Co; Ltd; 30 cs, 2 qr csks, A B Gray & Co; 50 cs, 12 octaves, order; 113 bds, 225 bds, 1,958 bars, 209 bds, Marvin & Tilton; 6 qr csks, H Saunders; 5 cs, R P Rithet & Co, Ltd; 6 cs, 2 csks, 1 csk, 1 cs, 1 pkr, C A Holland; 100 bxs, order; 110 bxs, 4 csks, McLennan & McFeely; 1 cs, 1 csk, Capt I Ivingston Thompson; Matsqui; 1 qr csk, 23 octaves, 90 cs, R P Rithet & Co, Ltd; 2 cs, Mrs Allen, Vancouver; 2 cs, R P Rithet & Co, Ltd; 3,650 sashweights, 3, 250 do, order; 5 vices, 6 anvils, 43 plates, 34 rolls, 6 csks, 1 keg, 165 bds, 2 cs, 55 sheets, 153 grind stones, 4 anvils, 7 vices, 3 cs, 2 csks, 4 loose chains, 10 cs, 4 bds, 1 cs, 2 bales, 4 cs, 1,123 hars iron, 191 bds do, Matthews, Richards & Tye; 150 cs, 5 qr csks, Boucherat & Co; 1,680 scks, Hudson's Bay Co; 1 csk, 1 cs, 1 csk, 1 crt, 3 cs, R P Rithet & Co, Ltd; 50 cs, R P Rithet & Co, Ltd; 1 hhd, Harrison & McAllister; 7 cs, order; 25 cs, 140 kegs, 120 bxs, 7 crts, 6 crts, 10 bbls, 2 bbls, 1 drum, 1 bbl, 52 rolls, 200 cs, 150 cs, 5 bbls, 100 cs, 75 cs, 50 cs, 100 cs R P Rithet & Co; 1,120 scks, 336 scks, 1,120 scks, 22 bars galvanized iron, 3 bars do, 40 bars do, 21 bars steel, 5 bars do, 31 drums, 5 drums, 26 cs, 32 cs, 25 kegs, 1 bbl, 1 bdl, 8 iron chains, 2 iron chains, 2 galv iron chains, 6 cs, 3 iron chains, 26 bds steel sheets, 3 csks, 39 bds sheet iron, 19 bds wire, 2 bds do, 12 bds galv sheet iron, 1 csk, 3 iron chairs, 3 csks, 10 bbls, R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd; 5 qr csks, Fell & Co; 3 qr csks, Dixi H Ross & Co; 2 hlds, Harrison & McAllister; 9,169 sash weights, 30 bxs, 16 bxs, 5 bales, 3 csks, a quantity of pig iron, R P Rithet & Co, Ltd; a large quantity of stores, naval storkeeper, Esquimalt; 1 cs piano, G Hickey, dockyard.

CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS.

The monthly report of the Victoria Custom house is as follows:

Duty collected	\$50,019 51
Other revenues	11,107 23
Total collections	\$61,126 77
IMPORTS.	
Free Goods	\$ 36,071 09
Dutiable Goods	199,019 03
Total Imports	\$235,093 00
EXPORTS.	
Produce of Canada (value)	\$15,608 00
Not produce of Canada (value)	7,579 00
Total	\$23,187 00

Counterfeit Canadian half-dollars are in circulation in Victoria.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Mr. White, fruits and tobacco, Nanaimo, sold out to Mrs. Thompson.

Beal & Mowatt, coppersmiths, Victoria, have dissolved. Beal continues.

G. W. Sutherland, general store Mount Leman, reported out of business.

A. M. Herring, druggist, Westminster, damaged by fire, ample insurance.

J. M. Trory, of Toronto, contemplates opening a jewellery business in Vancouver.

Canning Walker & Co., fruits, etc., Vancouver, have dissolved. W. H. Walker continues.

The Nelson Miner has been sold to Clive Phillips Wolley. R. A. Renwick will be manager.

R. J. Armstrong, estate, grocers, Westminster, has been purchased by Angus McInnis, late of Bray & McInnis.

W. L. Davis & F. Fillon, grocers, Vancouver, trading under the style of W. L. Davis & Co., have dissolved. F. Fillon continues.

Mr. Erastus Wiman, has withdrawn from Dun, Wiman & Co. His mercantile agency has branches in Victoria and Vancouver.

Insley & Perks, Leland House, Vancouver, sold out to Wm. Hamilton, of Westminster, who has given up his business in the latter place.

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of coal from the different collieries for foreign ports during the past month were as follows:

New V. C. Co.	24,732
Wellington	15,785
East Wellington	808
Union	7,000
Total	48,325

Dun, Wiman & Co.,

Notice is hereby given that by mutual consent the connection of Mr. Erastus Wiman with the business of Dun, Wiman & Co., has been terminated. The style of firm hereafter will be R. G. Dun & Co.

R. G. DUN & CO.

per C. F. Jones,

Dated February 20th, 1893. Manager.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the

CONSUMERS CORDAGE COMPANY, LTD.,

have this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. for three months ending February 1st, 1893, payable at the Head Office of the Company, Montreal, on March 1st, 1893, to shareholders of record February 20th, 1893.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to March 1st inclusive.

CHAS. B. MORRIS, Secretary.

Montreal, 17th February, 1893.

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# Duluth!

Situated at the Entrance to Seymour Narrows, the Terminus of the Canada Western Railway, in connection with the Ferry to the Mainland.

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## **LOTS** IN THE ORIGINAL TOWNSITE.

---

Lots in the Original Townsite can be had at present prices until January 1st, when prices will be raised 25 per cent.

The above statement was made in December last, and in conformity with same prices have been raised 25 per cent.

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The first payment of \$100,000 of the subscription to the stock of the Railway Co. has been made.

The Lots owned by the Canada Western Railway Co. in Duluth are NOT FOR SALE.

---

HENRY CROFT, 72 Government St.

**DALBY & CLAXTON**

Real Estate, Insurance,  
Mining & Financial  
**AGENTS.**

—AGENTS FOR—

The Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation, England.  
Alliance Assurance Company (Fire), England  
The British Columbia Fire Insurance Company, Victoria.  
The Great West Life Assurance Co., Winnipeg and Victoria.  
The Royal Canadian Packing Company, Claxton, Skeena River.

**64 YATES ST., VICTORIA.**

**A LUCKY DISCOVERER.**

Before Watts, the discoverer of the present mode of making shot, had his notable dream—said to be induced by over-indulgence in stimulants—the manufacture of shot was a slow, laborious, and, consequently, costly process. Great bars of lead had to be pounded into sheets of a thickness nearly equal to the diameter of the shots desired. These sheets had then to be cut into little cubes, placed in a revolving barrel, and there rolled, until by constant friction the edges wore off from the little cubes and they became spheroids. Watts had often racked his brain trying to discover some better and less costly method, but in vain. Finally, after spending an evening with some companions at an ale-house, he went home, went to bed, and fell asleep. His slumbers, however, were disturbed by unwelcome dreams, in one of which he was out with "the boys," and, as they were stumbling home, it began to rain shot—beautiful globules of polished, shining lead—in such great numbers that he and his companions had to seek shelter. In the morning, Watts remembered his curious dream, and it obtruded itself on his mind all day. This led him to speculate as to what shape molten lead would assume in falling through the air, and, finally, to settle the matter, he ascended to the top of the tower of St. Mary Radcliffe, and dropped slowly and regularly a ladleful of molten lead into the moat below. Descending to his surprise and delight, he took from the bottom of the shallow pool several handfuls of the most perfect shot he had ever seen. Watt's fortune was made, for from this exploit emanated the idea of the shot tower, which ever since has been the only means employed in the manufacture of the little missiles which are so important to sportsmen the world over.

**THE FOOD OF MERCHANT SEAMEN.**

Recently a committee of British ship-owners, representing London and the outports, entered upon an inquiry in London on the subject of food supplied to merchant seaman. George Laws, the general manager of the Shipping Federation, handed in three victualing scales, the first being that of food supplied in the British Royal Navy, the second the minimum scale required under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1851, and the third a special long voyage sailing ship scale. In the first instance the committee de-

**PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.,**

*MIXED PAINTS, DRY COLORS, CALSOMINES,*

Coach Colors in oil and  
Japan, Coach Varnishes,  
Window Glass, Plate Glass



Ornamental Glass and  
all kinds of Painters' and  
Artists' Requisites.

**A. RAMSAY & SON.**

ESTABLISHED  
1812.

**MONTREAL.**

ecided to prepare a new scale based upon existing requirements, to be subject to alteration in certain latitudes. Evidence will be taken on the basis of this scale, and if it should meet with general approval it will be recommended for general adoption.

In the course of the proceedings Dr. Saunders warned the committee against allowing coffee to be supplied mixed with chicory because of the great extent to which adulteration was practiced; and, with regard to butter, supported a suggestion that the words "or margarine" should be added in the scale after butter, this substitute being necessary in order to guard against the large amount of adulterated butter which is now being sold. Dr. Saunders said he had analyzed many samples of Danish and Normandy butter, and found both adulterated.

Mr. Scrutton said his firm had been paying 26 cents a pound in the belief that they were getting pure butter, but after the revelation made by Dr. Saunders, he thought the members of the committee ought to make private inquiries on the subject.

When the members of the committee adjourned for lunch they sat down to ordinary seamen's fare as prepared by the practical demonstrator of the Glasgow School of Nautical Cookery, and the dishes which found most favor were sea pie made in three "decks" and ground rice pudding.

**SALMON.**

Greater interest in the general industrial situation is manifest as the packing season approaches. A month hence, the salmon packers on the Columbia River will commence a new series of operations. A piece of information of some considerable importance has been made public during the past week. It is to the effect that the Columbia River salmon packers, after many meetings and protracted discussions of industrial and commercial conditions, have finally decided to effect an organization on the lines of the Alaska Packers' Association. We are advised from reliable sources that an organization of Columbia River packers has been effected, and that, in the coming season, by a systematic plan of operations, the expenses of packing will be considerably reduced, and that the necessities of the market will not be exceeded in the aggregate pack of the river.

The Alaska packers, as is now pretty well known to all our readers, have organized a great stock company, and the entire pack of Alaska salmon in the

coming season will be as closely held and as carefully managed from an industrial and commercial standpoint as if it were the business of a single cannery.

The British Columbia packers have a strong and harmonious organization. Last season, steps were taken to prevent a pack in excess of the probable requirement of the market. The same course will be pursued in the approaching season.

All around the industry on this coast is more thoroughly organized and better prepared than ever before for a season of profitable operations. While it is hardly probable to further concentrate or centralize the business of the packers, it is not improbable that the different organizations will act in harmony one with another as far as possible, and from all appearances the season of 1893 will be a memorable one in the salmon packing industry of the Pacific coast.

There is no salmon here now except that which is held by jobbers. The supply is very limited and hardly sufficient to satisfy ordinary jobbing demand until new goods are in the market. The stock east is a light one, and the foreign markets are in a very encouraging position for this time of year.—*S. F. Herald of Trade.*

A fire in the large building in Sherbrooke known as the Mooney Art building, in which are the Public Library and Art Hall, did damage to the extent of \$5,000, insured.

In speaking about shoe blacking the other day, a gentleman who has given the subject some attention advanced the somewhat novel but plausible theory of the manner in which the dull material is converted into a shining surface. "The principal ingredient in good shoe polish," said he, "is bone-dust, which is nearly pure carbon. You know that a diamond is the purest form of carbon, and that nothing else glistens so brightly. Well, the polishing brush is made of hair, and hair is a good conductor of electricity. Now, I will explain how I account for the polish on your shoes, as a schoolmaster would elucidate an abstruse problem. By using the polishing brush on the surface of your shoe, electricity is created by the friction, and you know electricity crystalizes. Well, this is the whole thing in a nut shell: The friction of the brush creates electricity; the electricity crystalizes the blacking and the blacking is converted into diamonds of infinitesimal size. So that whenever you polish your shoes the dusky paste is transformed into glistening gems, and your feet are actually decorated with diamonds."



# THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

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VICTORIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1893.

## HON. HUGH NELSON DEAD.

We regret to announce the death of ex-Lieutenant Governor Nelson, which occurred in London, England, on Saturday. The deceased was a genuine British Columbia pioneer, he worked in the mines in the days of old Cariboo, and subsequently became a merchant and capitalist. He sat in both the House of Commons and Senate as a representative of this Province, his last official position being that of Lieutenant Governor, his term of office having only recently expired. He was a man of enterprise and sound common sense and withal was true to the land to which he came on leaving his native country, Ireland.

## MR. GORDON'S SUCCESSOR.

It is possible that Mr. Andrew Haslam, of Nanaimo, may be brought out as a candidate for the constituency made vacant by the death of Mr. Gordon. He was taken up at a mass meeting of miners on Saturday, and if the subscribers to the platform which a special committee is charged with preparing will be very likely to get elected, as the miners when united are a powerful body. On the man himself, they seem to be practically united, though should Mr. Hunter, of the Dunsmuir Company, come out, he will be a strong man, having the railway and a portion of the mining element at his back. Mr. Haslam has served acceptably in the Provincial Legislature and, as mayor of Nanaimo, made his mark. Much depends upon the programme which the committee submit. The way appears clear either for an election by acclamation or a merry fight, as the miners seem to have made up their minds to run their man. The late Mr. Gordon was the choice of the miners, and he was possibly the best representative the province had in the Dominion Parliament, and, if they call their turn this time, it is not likely that British Columbia will be much of a loser.

## THE CANADA WESTERN RAILWAY

It is understood that during the present week matters concerning the Canada Western Railway will have the attention of the Provincial Legislature. Among other proposals, the promoters desire to change the name of the enterprise to the British Pacific Railway Company, and to render it possible for other than British subjects to be placed on the directorate. It is remarked that the company intend to

petition the Provincial Legislature for a subsidy, in addition to their present land grant, of eight millions of dollars in cash, which they will strive to have supplemented by a grant from the city of Victoria of two millions. There are those who allege that the company has really done nothing practical in proof of its *bona fides*. The statement is made again and again that the financial arrangements are all right and that all the money required will be forthcoming, but, if this be the case, why should it be necessary to come, as is reported, to both the city and the Province for further assistance. It is to be hoped that explanations as to these particulars will not be wanting, for the opinion prevails that the franchise already granted is liberal enough, and that in fact men of business would require no more. We make these remarks in the interests of the enterprise as well as the public and would add that in matters of this kind delays are dangerous.

## REPRESENTATION AT OTTAWA.

The *Times*, we are pleased to notice, endorses our views on the subject of the treatment which has been accorded to this Province by the authorities at Ottawa. We must have true friends of the Province representing us at the Dominion capital, and not slavish supporters of the administration, no matter its party complexion. The opportunity afforded by the death of Mr. Gordon is one that should be availed of for at least one portion of the provincial electorate to set their seals to this principle. Looking at it in this light, the election is of special importance. The Federal Government has neglected and, indeed, has treated with contempt our people and their most important interests. We do not advise the election of a cut and dried member of the Opposition—an out and out follower of Mr. Laurier or Sir Richard Cartwright—because they are in many respects impracticables and hold views which are utterly repulsive to the sentiments of the vast majority of our people.

On the other hand, we must take care not to return a supporter of any railway, landed or other monopoly who, it may be, has in addition to the gratification of his own ambitions, the object of serving a master whose interests are opposed to those of the people. The interests at present at stake are special. Among them may be mentioned the disposition of the Songish Indian Reserve, upon which it is said a certain institution has already set longing eyes and, indeed, has made preliminary arrangements for its acquisition in the event of the present occupants being removed. There are certain explanations under this head which, it would be well to have from any candidate who may present himself. We have too many landed monopolies, we have too much land locked up from uses, and care must be taken that there shall be no more of it. We refer to this subject specially, as it is of particular importance to this island and to the city of Victoria. Other topics we have week by week enlarged upon, and we trust with some measure of success in the way of stimulating, if not creating, public sentiment.

## DALTON McCARTHY.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy, whose position in the Canadian House of Commons and whose relations to the Conservative party caused him at one time to be regarded as a man of mark, has come out as a tariff Reformer. Previously he figured as an individual whose ideas ran in the line of one national language and of one national school system. Indeed, his favorite steed was the Protestant horse and on this account he became an impracticable man; he has taken a new departure and is an advocate of tariff Reform, so as to remove oppressions or burdens from the agriculturists and to make our customs exactions less burdensome on Great Britain and those countries which will trade with Canada on fair and equitable terms. This is something practical, although it must be admitted that in connection with the other topics which Mr. McCarthy makes his hobby, it requires men of an uncompromising attitude to secure what is required being done or to prevent that being done which it would have been better to have left undone.

## MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

With the view of directing the attention of the business men of the Victoria City Council to Municipal reform in the direction of taxation, we would refer our readers to what is being done in the city of Winnipeg whose population is pretty close upon that claimed by the city of Victoria. There it is proposed to abolish personal taxation upon stocks of goods, plant of manufacturers, etc., and in lieu thereof to establish a business tax based upon rental values, with certain modifications of the straight rental basis in some instances. The practical effect will be to reduce taxation upon business men and firms carrying large stocks of goods or valuable plant, and compel a number of business and professional men, who previously were entirely exempt, to contribute toward the civic revenue. In other words taxation will be more widely and equitably distributed, while the principle still remains, in a different form, of placing a tax upon business.

An expert charged with considering and reporting upon the subject and suggesting a plan of operations, proposes that all buildings which can be removed from the real estate be taxed with the real estate, street railway tracks, poles, wires and other appliances coming under the same category. Moreover, he recommends that lawyers, bankers, ticket agents, insurance inspectors, telegraph agents be taxed equal to ten per cent. of the rental value of the offices they occupy this with certain special exceptions. Every licensed hotel is to be assessed \$3.75 per square foot of bar, billiard and drinking rooms, measured between the outside walls. Public Halls, theatres, places of society meetings, etc., will be licensed. It is, moreover, proposed in the case of offices having only furniture, to give the city power to seize and sell for taxes any property found in them, no matter who may be the owner, as may now be done by landlords for payment of rent.

## THE TARIFF.

On Tuesday, the protracted debate on Hon. Mr. Foster's Budget came to an end, a motion of Sir Richard Cartwright in favor of freer trade being voted down by 126 to 72. This ought to have been a sufficiently decisive vote to satisfy the Liberals who, however, it is to be supposed, despite the fact that the Ministry have taken steps to thoroughly consider the national policy during the recess, will continue to delay business and to pester the members with their picayune motions upon which, after long debates, they demand divisions in order, as they say, to place themselves on record. The Government is pledged to such tariff reform next session as is shown after full inquiry to be necessary, and it is therefore the plain business of Messrs. Cartwright, McMullen and gentlemen of that ilk to quietly make their suggestions which, if they are not acted upon, there will be good reasons for complaint, before the House prorogues next year.

## CLEVELAND'S INAUGURAL.

Benjamin Harrison, the man from Ohio, whom the people of the United States would no longer have to rule over them, has formally resigned the seals of office and his successful rival, Grover Cleveland, reigns in his stead. During his four years of office, the first named did his utmost to increase the obstacles in the way of satisfactory relations between Canada and the United States. Henceforward it is to be expected that, as far as possible, all this will be changed. The new President's outline of policy, so far as published, deals mainly with home concerns, and, though it is not pretentious, is characterized by considerable thoughtfulness and statesmanship. In the first place, it dwells upon the necessity of a sound, stable currency and urges that steps be taken to prevent depreciation in the purchasing power of wages paid to toil. It speaks of the verdict of the American voters at the last election as condemning the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake, and declares that paternalism is the bane of republican institutions and the constant peril of government by the people. Mr. Cleveland goes on to say—and very properly—"the lessons of paternalism ought to be unlearned," "the functions of government not including the support of the people." We know this by experience in Canada; we have here much to unlearn, and we expect that next session the Dominion Government will demonstrate in its tariff amendment proposals that it not only realizes this but recognizes that protection can be afforded quite as acceptably by taking off customs levies as by imposing them.

Mr. Cleveland is not silent on the subject of civil service reform for he describes as a "misappropriation of funds" "appointments to office as rewards of partizan activity," and favors "the appointment of those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid them." The new President is down on combines for he says "the existence of an immense aggregation of kindred enter-

prises and combinations of business, joined for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity." But not only is Mr. Cleveland committed to civil service reform, on tariff amendment he speaks clearly and distinctly when he describes his party as "pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform," those whom the nation has chosen to carry out its purposes being "bound by their promises, not less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this course. While," he says, "there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment but the rectification of wrongs."

We see no allusion in the President's deliverance to relations with Canada and Great Britain. For ourselves, we believe that matters might be so adjusted without a sacrifice of principle in the slightest degree as to allow the conduct of mercantile as well as carrying business to the mutual satisfaction of both countries. However, we would be among the last to occupy any servile attitude on the subject no matter what the object to be attained. Canadians are men just as much as are their neighbors—they have quite as much individual and national pride and to attempt to coerce them in any way would again, as it has done in the past, put an end to all negotiations. We do not expect any such course of conduct from the party now in power at Washington.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The new Canadian post cards are much larger than the old ones. The 3 cent letter cards are gummed and perforated, and can be used in place of a letter. For big letters and packages the Government has issued 25 and 50 cent stamps. These stamps are red, and the design is the same as the old bill stamps.

It is very probable that, before long Canadian consular agents will be appointed at the capitals of a number of foreign countries whose trade with the Dominion is of any considerable magnitude, and which there is any prospect of augmenting. This is in effect the announcement recently made in the Dominion Parliament by Finance Minister Foster.

We are pleased to note that the Provincial Legislature has adopted a resolution setting forth the great advantages of the British Columbia Southern Railway in order to develop the coal fields of the Crow's Nest Pass and to stimulate mining in the Kootenay country and asking the Dominion Government to grant the usual subsidy of \$3,200 per mile for the first and second sections of 90 and 120 miles respectively.

PARTIES in London, England, are said to be forming a syndicate of continental companies to insure foreign exhibits in the World's Columbian Exposition buildings. Several Italian and Austrian companies are quoted as having joined it, and the promoters are trying to persuade

French companies to join. The promoters are brokers interested in marine as well as fire business, and it is stated that they will not accept any other American risks.

THE *Journal of Political Economy* recently said: Formerly when a merchant kept his account at a single bank, his commercial habits were well known to the directors, and when a loan was wanted he was obliged to give a very exact report upon his financial conditions. In case the loan were a large one, the merchant was introduced to other banks through his own bank, and the amount was thus taken up among them. Now a merchant or firm, wishing to borrow a million dollars, puts the matter in the hands of note-brokers who parcel it out in small sums to a great number of banks. Since the note broker's chief concern is his commission, he makes no inquiry into the real soundness of the borrower; and each bank, although able to satisfy inquiry only by general information, takes, at least, a small risk without much hesitation. In effect, the borrower is thus less trammeled in his operations by the necessity of justifying the loan; and is more easily led to speculate. In such ways, more than formerly, men of good name may go on unsuspected, when their condition has become absolutely unsound.

In the British House of Commons, the Gladstone administration have rather got back on the Americans on the subject of the Monetary Conference. A proposal having been made that the British Government should use its influence to bring about a reassembling of the Monetary Conference, the Premier said it was not for his Government to deprive the United States of the initiative while Sir William Vernon Harcourt stated that the failure of the Conference was due to the absence of all definite proposals, and that the British could not be expected to provide a scheme for the more extensive use of silver.

It will have been observed from the daily papers that Mr. Erastus Wiman has retired from the well known mercantile agency of Dun, Wiman & Co. It has been stated in some quarters that Mr. Wiman contemplated the establishment of another similar agency, but this we should hardly believe can be the correct reason for the change. One which we have heard mentioned—that would appear to be much more likely—is that the concern find that Mr. Wiman's prominence in political concerns and his continued advocacy of a certain fiscal policy which is far from meeting with general endorsement, has destroyed his usefulness and has materially interfered with the confidence that was formerly reposed in the institution with which his name was associated. Added to this, it is said that Mr. Wiman has other interests which besides those of a public character require more of his attention, and to their conduct it is his intention to devote the balance of his time and energies which are not expended upon Unrestricted Reciprocity and Canadian annexation.

## ELECTRIC MESSAGES WITHOUT WIRES.

The promise of electrical communication between two distinct points without the agency of an intervening wire is being fulfilled with startling rapidity and almost incredible success. The wonderful capacity of the invisible electric energy for leaping across a gulf of air miles in width, and unerringly delivering its message, is almost daily enlarging its functions. Inductive electricity, as it is called, which thus finds the atmospheric air or the ether a sufficient conductor for its purposes, and was a few years since but little more than a theorem of the laboratory and the class room, has now become a momentous fact in civilization and commerce. It is only four years since it was recorded as a remarkable triumph the feat of telegraphing to and from railway trains in motion by a parallel telegraph line. In this instance, it may be remembered, the electric message jumped across a distance of some 12 feet, without any connecting wire, and this achievement on the Lehigh Valley railway was the theme of considerable jubilation throughout the American continent. Today English electricians at Cardiff and elsewhere are easily transmitting electric messages across a wireless distance of three miles, without any sign of approaching the limits of the electric function in this direction.

## SALESMEN NEED ENCOURAGEMENT

"I am satisfied that there are many traveling salesmen who, through no fault of their own, have made at least one failure in a career that would have otherwise been interruptedly successful," observes an old traveller. "I do not pretend to be able to intelligently explain all the reasons why salesmen are at times blameless for their failures, but there is one cause that is more important than all the others combined, in my opinion, and that is that the employers do not always stimulate the salesmen by encouraging words. It would seem that what would be advantageous for the salesman would be advantageous for the house, and that, therefore, the employe would do nothing to interfere with the salesman's advancement, but such is not always the case, as the veteran traveling men know full well. I do not mean to convey the idea that employers consciously discourage their salesmen, but they certainly often write letters that are apt to take all the snap and vim out of the men on the road. It should be kept in mind that the salesman is away from his house many weeks at a time, and that he seldom has an opportunity to personally explain all the adverse circumstances in detail that he meets with in his travels. If he could explain them in conversation, the relations between him and his employer would be more cordial, but, as it is, every letter from the house that questions the wisdom of his course suggests to him the suspicion that his house is dissatisfied with his efforts. The head of the house can not fully appreciate all the difficulties the salesman must encounter, as he can not grasp the meaning of all the apparently unimportant

conditions under which the salesman must work. A rebuke, therefore, no matter how mildly expressed, gives the salesman the impression that the house is inclined to doubt his explanations for not selling more goods, and the moment this idea takes possession of the traveling man, he becomes more or less unfitted for successful work. It may be argued that the traveling men are themselves to blame, in that they do not explain fully enough the causes of their failure to sell to such and such people, and while there is doubtless an element of truth in this, only those who have had to write such letters can understand how repugnant it is to the salesmen. There are more than a few instances on record where the salesman, who conscientiously explained all the reasons why he did not do better, received a curt reply from his house stating that it wanted orders, not excuses. After such a snub as this, it cannot be expected that the traveling man will again attempt to clear himself of the implication that he is indolent or incompetent. If there is a person in the world who needs encouragement from his employer it is the commercial traveler, for it is this encouragement that stimulates him to the best efforts he is capable of. The policy of some employers to never complain at good work and to confine their occasional comments to criticisms, is a wet blanket to the ambitions of the most sanguine traveling man in the world. The employer says that as long as he does not make any complaint the salesman should take it for granted that he is satisfied; but this is very poor encouragement, especially when the few opinions expressed are in the way of rebuke."

## OUR CATTLE QUARANTINE AGAIN.

The ill advised and inconsiderate embargo laid upon Canadian cattle by Great Britain some time ago is bearing bitter fruits. The United States, ignoring the positive assertions of Canada to the contrary, and relying solely upon the statements made by British inspectors, has scheduled Canadian cattle, for fear that pleuro pneumonia should like other curses go home to roost in the country that is not yet free from it, the statements of Secretary Rusk notwithstanding.

Now, we do not at all object to a country protecting itself against a dangerous disease that might be brought among its herds. It is a privilege we claim, and which we cannot well refuse another. The whole question is this:—Are the official declarations of Canada, with regard to pleuro pneumonia, not believed, and if not, why? Is it because our chief veterinary surgeon is generally reported to be himself engaged in cattle raising for foreign markets? If so, the rumor should at once be contradicted if false, and contradicted beyond equivocation. In any case, whatever be the reason for refusing to believe the assertions of Canada, the authorities should at once take such forcible measures as will compel a definite statement from Great Britain and the United States as to whether the pleuro pneumonia plea is the true cause of or only the pretext for their hostile treatment of Canadian cattle.

For ourselves, we believe the whole

thing to be a pretext. Mr. Plimso's crusade was undoubtedly instigated by a powerful organization against the Canadian export cattle trade, and which did not scruple to furnish that somewhat mischievous enthusiast with cooked statements. The same clique appears also to have been behind the scenes in scheduling our cattle, which was the aim they had in view when they used Mr. Plimso as a cat's paw. As for the United States, which has barefacedly based its action simply and wholly upon the declaration made by British inspectors, without verification and notwithstanding the failure of every attempt to trace the disease to Canada, nothing better was to have been expected from an administration, which, like a beaten dog, smarting from defeat, snaps and bites at every object within reach. Had that administration been sincere in its belief in the existence of pleuro pneumonia in Canada, it would scarcely have waited until now before taking action. It is to be hoped that no Canadians of the "stab here" type has been seen in Washington recently.

Under the new U. S. regulations Buffalo is to be the sole port of entry and all cattle imported from Canada shall be placed upon the same footing with other foreign cattle, which means a quarantine of ninety days. It looks very much as if Canadians had better accept the whole situation and alter the trade to the extent of fattening their cattle here, a course of action from which much good is to be derived whatever regulations be adopted finally by Great Britain and the United States. *Canadian Trade Review.*

## LOOK TO THE FUTURE.

In business life, we are too apt to look too closely upon the immediate present and rather too little upon the future. That this is a mistake most people, if they will carefully consider the matter, will admit. Those who do a business simply for the day rarely build up a successful one. Many are keenly interested in the immediate profit instead of trying to cultivate a successful business that will last.

As the *Chicago Produce Trade Reporter* remarks, building up a business is exactly the same as building a house; unless the foundation is right, the house will come to naught. There have to be calculations made as to the height and amount of weight to be carried. The future is also considered in all details—that is, as far as possible. To build up a business that will be valuable, the same basis must be established—consideration must be had for the future. Business must be transacted with a view of increasing it.

Patrons are secured by just and honest treatment—we mean worthy patrons—and the way to do this is to deal with them as if you wanted their future as well as their present patronage. A good shipper and customer is always a good standing advertisement and will bring grist to the mill. It is, therefore, essential that at all times an effort should be made to secure permanent patronage. It is a mighty poor policy that the first consignment or sale should be the most profitable one, but base all your dealings with due regard to the future.

## EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE.

The result of the deliberations of the U. S. Senate Committee appointed to investigate the Homestead troubles, presents certain general propositions as to the relations of employers and employees and should be studied by those who are taking an interest in the proposed labor legislation of the British Columbia House. In the first place, it is asserted, the rights of the two classes are equal under the laws, and neither can properly claim an advantage over the other. Employers have an undoubted right to employ and discharge men at will, so long as there is no violation of an express contract or agreement. Employees, on the other hand, can legally organize for purposes of protection and improvement, and when dissatisfied with the terms of employment, they have a right to discontinue work, either single or in a body, if they do not thereby violate a contract or agreement. But, in the event of thus quitting work, they have no right, legal or moral, by force or intimidation, to keep others from taking their places, or to attempt to occupy, injure or destroy the property of the employers. There can be no question about the soundness of these views; and they cover the whole ground in the matter of the relative rights and privileges of those who hire and those who are hired. It is foolish to contend that a workman acquires a vested interest in the business of the firm or corporation for which he works, with authority to dictate how that business shall be managed and what wages shall be paid for different kinds of service, or, in other words, to put the interests of the employer at the mercy of those whom he employs.

It is true, as the committee goes on to say, that the best method of adjusting disputes between employers and employees is arbitration; but such a plan implies a concession of equal rights, and that is opposed to the prevailing theory of the laborers. They insist that the rights are all on their side, and that any settlement which recognizes the authority of the employer to control his own affairs is against their interests. As a general rule, organized labor repudiates the idea of any consideration for the welfare of employers. They are regarded as enemies rather than as friends, notwithstanding the fact that their enterprises furnish abundant employment which would otherwise be wanting, and that upon their prosperity depends the continuance of such employment and the payment of reasonable wages. There has never yet been an instance where a demand for increased pay has been withdrawn or modified upon proof to the effect that the employer's profits would not justify him in complying with it. The practice of organized labor is to fix the price for its service in an arbitrary way, without reference to the dividends earned by the capital invested in the business, or to any of the other important conditions of the problem as viewed from the standpoint of the employer. Furthermore, it does not stop with a refusal to abide by given terms of employment, but resorts to violent measures for the enforcement of its wishes, and perpetrates gross wrongs on the pretext of vindicating its rights.

There is a great deal of loose thinking

upon another feature of the matter—that of the employment of armed forces by corporations to protect their property against strikers, and the Senate Committee depreciates the general value of its report by recommending legislation to prevent such action. It is well to remember that these armed forces are never used for offensive purposes. Their province is a defensive one entirely, and they do not disturb anybody who is obeying the law and seeking redress for his grievances in a peaceable and reputable manner. It is only when the property which they are guarding is seized or assailed that they exert their power. They do not perpetrate wanton outrages, and do not take any step without positive legal provocation. It would be better, of course, if the necessary protection could always be obtained by appealing to the regularly constituted civil authorities, but experience has repeatedly shown that said authorities cannot be relied upon in serious contingencies. In some cases they are not strong enough to cope with the turbulent element, and in others they are restrained by political or sympathetic considerations. The employer surely has the right to defend his own property, and whatever means he may adopt in that relation, no harm can be done to innocent persons. When a strike assumes the character of a riot, and organized labor becomes a vindictive and destructive mob, the question of personal protection is largely one of personal discretion, and the strikers, being law breakers, are forbidden to complain if an armed force is employed to resist and defeat them.

## CASH OR CREDIT.

Credit is a ball and chain around the leg of a buyer, the retailer, the jobber, and all who are parties thereto. It is a load, a bond which fetters all who practice it, and in the majority of cases it inevitably ends in disaster and misery. It is perhaps impossible in many cases to dispense with it entirely; and yet we know that with the exercise of a little patience and resolute self-denial, even this has been done to the credit and happiness of all concerned. In buying on credit, one generally realizes that he is paying more for his goods than do cash customers, and the dealer knows that a credit purchaser will buy much more than he would if he were buying for cash. Herein is a double evil. One wants only twenty dollars worth of goods, and because he hadn't the cash with which to pay for them, is called on to pay twenty-five dollars. Then he sees so many things around the store that he has wanted so long, and which if he had them would add to the comfort and pleasure of his wife and family, and he is tempted to add another twenty-five dollars to his store account and is on the merchant's books for a full fifty. This is a large sum of money, but he feels that after harvest, or after he has sold his hogs or his cattle or his grain, he can readily and easily pay for it. But when the time comes he finds that he hasn't a cent more than is called for in the purchase of things absolutely necessary to run the house or the farm, and in very many instances instead of paying

his store account first he leaves it unpaid for a more convenient season, and adds to it from time to time as the occasion requires. By and by he finds himself so involved that at a sacrifice he is compelled to part with what is worth the one hundred and fifty dollars for one hundred dollars, and here is another loss; and it illustrates the manner in which many are kept poor and full of trouble all the time, for want of prudence and self-denial. Let the motto be cash, as far as possible, all along the line, even though we do not dress so fine or live as high as some of our neighbors.—E.L.

## HOT COFFEE SLOT MACHINE.

London Letter—Shopkeepers are threatened with another kind of competition—as if among themselves there were not enough already. It takes the form of a new development of the automatic machine, which, if its inventors' hopes are realized, will require an enlargement of Trafalgar square to accommodate the unemployed licensed victuallers, soda water sellers, coffee house keepers, fruit merchants and confectioners, who will find themselves obliged to join in the chorus of the "starving poor of old England." These new machines are a kind of miniature universal providers. Into the slot of one you put your coppers and receive in return a cup of tea, coffee, chocolate or perhaps gruel, from another ten made or soda water and biscuits, a third dispenses soda and milk, a fourth devotes itself to retailing bitter ale or Scotch whiskey, another sells fruit, one more doles out sweets, and lastly, there is one which hands its customers a basin of hot or cold water and a clean towel.

The system of course is open to indefinite developments, and every business will be liable to its inroads. A slight addition to the mechanism of the clear water and towel department will no doubt add shaving to its accomplishments, and a gentleman may in time be able to put his face into the slot and draw it out as smooth as a billiard ball. And if, as soon as the supply is exhausted, the machine at once can display in its window a card with the word "empty," there is no reason why it should not also be taught to whisper, "I thank you" to each customer.

A Liverpool report says that the continued very cold and unseasonable weather has had the effect lately to demoralize prices for apples received from American ports.

J. T. Owen & Co., bankers, of Alisa Craig, have suspended payment, the result, it is said, of the Shipley failure there recently. The deposits in Owen & Co's hands are said to amount to \$10 000.

It is said that a combine has been effected among all the proprietors of the big saw mills and lumber yards at Rat Portage, Keewatin and Norman, on Lake of the Woods. The firms affected are the Keewatin Lumbering and Manufacturing Co., Dick Banning & Co., the Western Lumber Co., Ross Hall & Brown, the Minnesota and Ontario Lumber Co., and Cameron and Kennedy. The syndicate will be placed under one management, according to published reports.

# THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S

## SHIPPING LIST.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON FLEET 1892.

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CASES.	VALUE.	ARRIVED.
Br bark...	Martha Fisher	811	Meadowcroft.	Oct. 18	Victoria.....	Liverpool.....	34,002	\$163,454	
Br bark...	Glengarry	892	Davidson.	Nov. 3	Westminster.	Liverpool.....	37,352	186,760	
Br bark...	Chill	678	McKenzie.	Dec. 12	Victoria.....	Liverpool.....	30,003	163,064	
Br bark...	River Ganges	612	Hudge.	Dec. 19	Victoria.....	London.....	29,461	147,305	
Br bark...	The Frederick	812	Simpson.	Dec. 18	Victoria.....	London.....	32,403	167,896	

### B. C. LUMBER FLEET, 1892.

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CARGO FT.	VALUE.	ARRIVED.	RATE.
Br ship...	Athlon	1371	Dexter.	Jan. 5	Vancouver	Adelaide	1,495,128	8,265	March 18	478 6d
Nor ship...	Morning Light	1316	Johansen.	Jan. 22	Vancouver	Melbourne.	1,001,171	9,193	March 25	609
Am bark...	Hesper	661	Sodergren.	Feb. 20	Vancouver	Shanghai	751,924	7,781	April 23	508
Br ship...	Angerona	1215	Anderson	Feb. 26	Vancouver	Valparaiso	834,937	7,055	May 20	428 6d
Nor bark...	Czar	1324	Christophers'n	March 4	Vancouver	Adelaide	1,046,611	10,476	June 7	578 6d
Nor bark...	Agnes	841	Hofgaard.	Feb. 20	Chemainus	Antofagasta	602,509	6,413	June 11	408
Nor ship...	Kathinka	1463	Klevenberg.	March 12	Vancouver	Melbourne	1,228,925	9,251	May 23	608
Chil bark...	India	953	Funke	Feb. 22	Vancouver	Valparaiso	802,291	7,018	May 10	owners ac
Br bark...	Glenbervie	800	Groundwater	March 21	Vancouver	Iquiqui	634,810	7,689	June 8	378 6d
Br ship...	British India	1199	Lines	March 31	Vancouver	Valparaiso	863,866	9,315	July 11	378 6d
Am schr...	W. H. Talbot	776	Buhm	March 14	Vancouver	Tientsin	1,024,876	10,272	May 23	678 6d
Am schr...	Reporter	553	Dreyer	March 3	Chemainus	San Pedro	416,386	3,476	March	Private.
Br bark...	Riversdale	1453	Finlayson	April 25	Vancouver	Sydney	1,167,181	9,873	June 23	478 6d
Br bark...	Mistletoe	821	Smith	April 21	Vancouver	Wilmington	70,275	7,986	Aug. 31	\$16 00
Br bark...	Craigend	2218	Lewthwaite.	April 18	Vancouver	Iquiqui-Callao	1,808,000	19,351	July 11	278 6d & 30s
Br bark...	Toboggan	676	Porter	May 20	Vancouver	Wilmington	632,828	9,330	Sept. 11	\$15.00
Br bark...	Thermopylae	918	Winchester.	June 2	Vancouver	Yokohama	328,576	8,949	July 22	Private....
Nor bark...	Fritzo	1078	Rolfen.	May 29	Chemainus	Melbourne	983,124	8,072	Aug. 9	458
Br ship...	Burmah	1617	Newcombe.	June 2	Moodyville.	Valparaiso	1,289,259	9,653	Aug. 23	358
Br ship...	Crown of Denmark	2029	Smith	June 24	Vancouver	Melbourne	1,850,725	15,435	Sept. 23	378 6d
Nor bark...	Ursus Minor	505	Johnson.	June 1	New West mr.	Sydney	481,214	4,393	Aug. 3	378 6d
Br ship...	Earl Granville	1149	Flack	June 16	Cowichan	London	852,937	12,393	Nov. 5	628 6d
Chil bark...	Antioletta	929	Stack	June 27	Chemainus	Valparaiso	836,358	9,015	Dec.	owners ac
Ger bark...	Palawan	967	Van Heuvel.	July 8	Vancouver	Iquiqui	688,531	7,521	Sept. 27	338 9d
Chil bark...	Leonor	801	Jenatsch	July 8	Moodyville.	Antofagasta	637,375	6,520	Oct. 13	owners ac
Chil bark...	Guinevere	909	Gleunie	Aug 6	Chemainus	Valparaiso	762,062	7,612	Oct. 28	owners ac
Am bkta...	Robert Sudden	585	Uhlberg	Aug. 3	Vancouver	Valparaiso	771,140	8,797	Nov. 26	408
Chil ship...	Hindostan	1513	Walsh	Aug 7	Moodyville.	Valparaiso	1,222,386	11,471	Oct. 28	owners ac
Br bark...	Zebina Gowdy	1687	Manning	Sept. 5	Vancouver	Wilmington	853,218	10,125	Jan. 1	\$13.00
Chil ship...	Atacama	125	Caballero.	Aug 24	Moodyville.	Valparaiso	994,491	9,089	Nov. 1	owners ac
Br ship...	City of Quebec	768	Carnegie	Sept 5	Vancouver	Adelaide	517,409	4,048	Nov. 30	40s
Br bark...	Nineveh	1174	Broadfoot	Sept 3	Vancouver	Sydney	951,900	9,287	Nov. 8	owners ac
Am schr...	Robert Scarles	570	Piltz	Sept. 8	Vancouver	Port Pirie	815,321	5,962	Nov. 23	418 3d
Am ship...	George Skolfield	1276	Dunning	Sept. 20	Vancouver	Valparaiso f.o.	931,316	81,781	Dec. 21	408
Chil bark...	Lake Lemna	1035	Bozzo.	Sept. 22	Moodyville	Valparaiso	763,839	6,610	Dec. 18	owners ac
Br bark...	Scammell Bros.	1218	McFarlane	Oct. 15	Vancouver	Wilmington.	907,554	11,763		\$11.00
Am schr...	Alice Cook	732	Penhallow	Oct. 5	Vancouver	Sydney	919,800	8,338	Dec. 19	308
Nor ship...	Morning Light	1310	Johansen	Nov. 3	Vancouver	Liverpool	929,193	10,000		588 9d
Br bark...	Columbus	691	Melhuish	Nov. 16	Vancouver	Adelaide	565,720	4,539		378 6d
Am schr...	Lynnan D. Foster.	730	Dwyer	Nov. 5	Moodyville.	Sydney	892,858	7,809	Jan. 13	308
Nor bark...	Benj. Bangs	1118	Hjonnness	Dec. 20	Vancouver	Hullfax.	786,085	10,015		488 3d
Br bark...	Fernbank	1338	Boyd	Nov. 25	Moodyville	Valparaiso f.o.	500,300	4,728		468 3d
Br bark...	Grasmere	1216	Carter	Dec. 25	Vancouver	Valparaiso f.o.	911,688	10,370		368 d
Am ship...	Edward O'Brien.	1725	Taylor	Dec. 10	Vancouver	London	1,257,025	14,229		504
Nor bark...	Fortuna	1352	Mikelsen	Dec. 17	Moodyville	Valparaiso f.o.	1,265,729	12,068		368 3d
Br ship...	Abconia	379	Black	Dec. 29	Vancouver	Port Pirie	775,140	6,425		378 6d

### B. C. LUMBER FLEET, 1893.

Br bark...	Geo. Thompson	1128	Young	Jan. 13	Westminster.	Sydney	806,348	7,844		owners ac
Br bark...	Mark Curry	1256	Liswell	Jan. 4	Vancouver	Queenston UK	923,058	9,882		528 6d
Nor bark...	Fritzo	1078	Rolfen	Jan. 10	Vancouver	Valparaiso	872,260	8,031		368 3d
Am bark...	Colorado	1096	Gilson	Jan. 19	Cowichan	Valparaiso f.o.	852,657			378 6d
Br bark...	Highlands	1236	Owen	Jan. 26	Vancouver	Montreal	896,663	15,537		Private ..
Chil bark...	India	953	Funke	Jan. 11	Moodyville.	Valparaiso	798,782	7,169		owners ac
Br bkta...	Bittern	735	Stronach	Jan. 29	Vancouver	Freemantle, Au	302,950	4,201		owners ac
Ger ship...	Katharine	1620	Spille.	Feb. 7	Moodyville.	Iquiqui	1,328,573	14,058		358
Br ship...	County of Yarmouth.	2151	Cain		Vancouver	U. K. f. o.				508
Chil ship...	Hindostan	1512	Welsh		Moodyville.	Valparaiso				owners ac
Am bark...	Seminole	1459	Weeden.		Moodyville.	Santa Rosalia.				Private....
Am ship...	Ivy	1181	Lovell		Vancouver	Wilmington				
Br bark...	Aesol	795	Gilmour.		Moodyville.	Antofagasta				358

# THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S

## SHIPPING LIST.

### VESSELS ON THE WAY TO BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS.	DAYS OUT.
Chil. bark	Eritrea.....	1069	Serra.....	.....	P Callao.....	Moodyville.....	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.....	.....
Br bark	Mary Low.....	813	Robertson.....	Oct. 5.....	B Liverpool.....	Victoria.....	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.....	152
Br ship	Kinkora.....	1799	Lawrence.....	Nov. 15.....	B Liverpool.....	Victoria & Van.....	R. Ward & Co. & Bell-Irving & Paterson.....	112
Br ship	Morayshire.....	1423	Mowatt.....	Oct. 21.....	Q Java.....	Vancouver.....	B. C. Sugar Refinery Co.....	137
Haw. schr.	Americana (new).....	839	Denny.....	Nov. 5.....	Liverpool.....	Victoria & Van.....	Turner, Beeton & Co. & Baker Bros. & Co.....	122
Br ship	Blair Athole.....	1897	Taylor.....	.....	R Java.....	Vancouver.....	B. C. Sugar Refinery Co.....	.....
Br bark	Java.....	897	McGregor.....	Oct. 3.....	Cardiff.....	Esquimalt.....	Naval Storekeeper.....	153
Br bark	Dochra.....	1019	Scott.....	Dec. 19.....	G Liverpool.....	Victoria.....	Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.....	80
Chil bark	Entella.....	693	Mangini.....	.....	Callao.....	Moodyville.....	Moodyville Sawmill.....	.....
Br ship	Gryfe.....	1069	Roberts.....	Nov. 21.....	Cardiff.....	Esquimalt.....	Naval Storekeeper.....	105
Br ss.	Empress of India.....	3003	Marshall.....	Feb. 22.....	F Hong Kong.....	Vancouver.....	C. P. R. S. S. Co.....	.....
Br bark	Formosa.....	915	Kain.....	March.....	H Liverpool.....	Victoria.....	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.....	.....
Br ss	Tacoma.....	1662	Hill.....	Feb. 14.....	F Hong Kong.....	Victoria.....	Dodwell, Carill & Co.....	21
Am bark	Harry Morse.....	1313	Hughes.....	Feb. 21.....	A San Francisco.....	Moodyville.....	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.....	.....
Haw. bark	John Ena.....	2500	Schmauer.....	.....	C San Francisco.....	.....	Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.....	10
Br ship	Natuna.....	1106	.....	.....	D Portland.....	Vancouver.....	Hastings Sawmill Co.....	.....
Nor. bark	Sigurd.....	1530	Anse.....	.....	J San Francisco.....	Vancouver.....	Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.....	.....
Br s	Mogul.....	.....	.....	.....	J Hong Hong.....	Victoria.....	Dodwell, Carill & Co.....	.....

P—To load lumber for Valparaiso on owners' account. B—Spoken Oct. 11, lat. 41° N., long. 15° W., Nov. 5, lat 5° N., long. 21° W.  
 Q—Cargo of 2,100 tons raw sugar. Chartered to load lumber at Vancouver. R—To sail in February with 2,300 tons raw sugar. A—Chartered for lumber for Shanghai. E—Via Yokohama Feb. 26. F—Via Yokohama March 3. H—To sail before March 10. C—Chartered for lumber from Cowichan to Port Pirie at 40s. D—Chartered for lumber to Port Pirie at 42s 6d. I—Chartered to load lumber for Port Pirie, April-May loading, at 40s. J—Sails March 14. Via Yokohama March 26.

#### VESSELS IN PORT.

(March 6, 1893.)  
**VANCOUVER.**

Br. ship County of Yarmouth, 2,154 tons, Capt. Cain, arrived Jan. 23 to load lumber for U. K. for orders.

Chil. ship Hindostan, 1,542 tons, Capt. Welsh, arrived Feb. 13, loading lumber at Moodyville for Valparaiso.

Br. steamship Empress of China, 3003 tons, Capt. Archibald, arrived Feb. 14.

Am. bark Seminole, 1,439 tons, Capt. Weeden, from Callao, loading lumber at Moodyville for Santa Rosalia.

Am. ship Ivy, 1,181 tons, Capt Lovell, arrived Feb. 21, loading lumber for Wilmington, Del.

Br. bark Assel, 795 tons, Capt. Gilmour, loading lumber at Moodyville for Antofagasta.

#### NANAIMO.

##### NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO'S SHIPPING.

Am. ship Kennebec, 2,023 tons, Capt. Reed.

Am. bark Coryphene, 771 tons, Capt. Jones.

Ger. steamship Romulus, 1,722 tons, Capt. Berendt.

Am. bark Gen. Fairchild, 1,356 tons, Capt. Mescher, loading at Newcastle Island.

#### WELLINGTON SHIPPING.

Am. ship Big Bonanza, 1,399 tons, Capt. Bergman.

Am. bark Gatherer, 1,509 tons, Capt. Nervick.

Am. bark Alex. McNeil, 1,088 tons, Capt. Sorman.

Am. ship C. F. Sargent, 1,638 tons, Capt. Snow.

Am. bark Detroit, 1,438 tons, Capt. Darrah.

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

#### EAST WELLINGTON.

Am. ship Guardian, 1,073 tons, Capt. Marsden.

Am. steamship Empire, 526 tons, Capt. Jessen.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Ports.	No.	Tonnage.
Vancouver.....	6	10,114
Nanaimo.....	12	15,812
Total.....	18	25,926
Previous week.....	16	24,467
Correspond'g week last year 16		22,543

#### FREIGHTS.

The market is dull and little business had been reported. For grain rates have gone back slightly, but for lumber vessels owners ideas are about the same as last week.

Lumber freights from British Columbia or Puget Sound are quoted as follows:—

Valparaiso for orders, 35s; direct port on West coast, South America 32s 6d; Sydney 35s; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie, 40s; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders, 50s; Shanghai, 50s; Yokohama, nominal.

Grain freights from San Francisco to U. K., Cork for orders, 20s; from Portland, 27s 6d; Tacoma, 25s.

Coal freights are quoted: Nanaimo or Departure Bay to San Francisco, \$1.75 to \$2; to San Diego or San Pedro, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The American bark Colorado, 1,036 tons, Capt. Gibson, now on the way to Valparaiso, has been chartered by Robt. Ward & Co., for nitrate from, west coast S A to San Francisco.

The ss. Empress of China, sails early this week for Yokohama and Hong Kong.

The British ss. Mogul, has been chartered to take the place of the ss. Flintshire, leaving Hong Kong March 14, and Yokohama March 26, for this port, thence to Tacoma.

The ss. Tacoma, is expected from the Orient on the 12th or 13th inst.

The Brunette Sawmill Co., Westminster, contemplate increasing their capital stock to \$300,000 and extending their business operations.



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& Co.—Washable Cashmeres—Bradford, Eng.;  
Scott & Co.—Special Scotch Whiskies—Glas-  
gow, Scot.; Ceylon Tea Plantation Co.—Ceylon  
and English Breakfast Teas—London, Eng.;  
Grossmith & Co.—Perfumery, Etc.—London,  
Eng.; Whight & Co.—The "Prima Donna"  
Sewing Machines—London, Eng.; New York  
Piano Mfg. Co.—Pianos—New York; Brinsmead  
& Sons—Pianos—London, Eng.; Miller et Cie.,  
—Cigars—Grand Canary Isls.; La Soldena Mfg.  
Co.—Havana Cigars—Havana; C. J. & E. Lewis,  
—Boots and Shoes—Northampton, Eng.; Allen  
& Sons—Chocolate Goods—London, Eng.

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SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent.

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CIGARS,  
CIGARETTES.

CANNED GOODS,  
ENGLISH GROCERIES,  
CANADIAN GROCERIES,  
AMERICAN GROCERIES,

STAPLE DRY GOODS,  
BLANKETS,  
FIRE ARMS,  
AMMUNITION.

AGENTS FOR:

Fort Garry Flour Mills, Benton County Flouring Mills.