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Vol. 1.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1891. *weekly*

No. 1.

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Reserve Fund..... £255,000 ..

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Bank of Ireland (ltd) and branches, National  
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Union Bank of Australia, New Zealand—  
Union Bank of Australia, India, China and  
Japan—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India,  
London and China—Agra Bank (limited),  
West Indies—Colonial Bank, Paris—Messrs.  
Marcuard, Krauss et Cie, Lyons—Credit  
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Manager Victoria Branch.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1817.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

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

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Hugh McLellan, Esq. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott,  
Charles S. Watson, Esq.

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A. MACNIDER... Chief Inspector and Super-  
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A. B. BUCHANAN... Assistant Supt. of Branches.

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Brantford, O	Lindsay, O	St. John, N.B.
Brockville, O	London, O	New Westmin. St. Mary's, O
Calgary, N.W.T.	Moncton, N.B.	Toronto, O
Chatham, N.B.	St. John, N.B.	St. Mary's, O
Chatham, O	St. John, N.B.	St. Mary's, O
Cornwall, O	Ottawa, O	Vancouver, B.C.
Goderich, O	Perth, O	Victoria, B.C.
Guelph, O	Peterboro, O	Wallaceburg, O
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National Bank, Buffalo, Bank of Commerce  
in Buffalo, San Francisco, the Bank of British  
Columbia, Portland, Oregon, the Bank of  
British Columbia.

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The California (Marine) Insurance Co.

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Risks taken at Moderate Rates and Losses  
settled promptly and Liberally.

## BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

*Incorporated By Royal Charter, 1862.*

Capital Paid up..... (£600,000) \$3,000,000  
Reserve Fund..... (£200,000) \$1,000,000

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Vancouver, B.C.;	Kamloops, B.C.;
Seattle, Washington,	Nanaimo, B.C.;
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UNITED STATES—Agents: Bank of Montreal,  
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Telegraphic transfers and remittances to and  
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at current rates.

Collections carefully attended to and every  
description of banking business transacted.

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Execute Indents for every description of  
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Standard Life Assurance Co.  
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Joseph Kirkman & Son's Gold Medal Inven-  
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ance Company of Liverpool,

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Com-  
pany of London,

The British Columbia Canning Com-  
pany (Limited) of London.

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Naas River Fishery,

Windsor Cannery, Skeena River,

Rivers Inlet Cannery,

Victoria Cannery, } Rivers Inlet.

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Maritime (Marine) Insurance Company.

Reliance (Marine) Insurance Company.

New Zealand (Marine) Insurance Company.

Straits (Marine) Insurance Company.

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Moodyville Saw Mill Co., of Burrard Inlet.

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Harlock Packing Co's Brand.

**NORTHERN AND SKEENA RIVER:**

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Standard Packing Co., Skeena River, Nep une 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.

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EXPLANATION.

In order to secure perfect mailing facilities, the management deemed it advisable to issue THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL a couple of days earlier than the date indicated on the front page. Hereafter the paper will be issued regularly every Tuesday afternoon.

FINANCIAL FACTS.

The increase in our railroads, our canals, our insurance, our banking, our commerce, the development of our fisheries and mineral products, the extent of our public buildings, the amount of deposits at the credit of the people in Banks,—all tend to show the rapid stride at which this country is advancing. It is also seen that the condition of the agricultural classes has materially improved.

The returns of chartered Banks for January, 1891, are relatively very much the same as in former years. Loans show a large increase; specie and Dominion notes have largely gained; balances due between Banks, though reduced during the month, show an increase over January, 1890; the increase in assets being over \$11,000,000, with a corresponding increase in liabilities, the greater portion of which consists of people's deposits withdrawable after notice. Bank notes, though largely reduced during January, amount to three-quarters of a million more than last year, and over a million increase in Dominion notes indicating that a better state of things exists than at the same time last year. This country has wonderfully progressed since 1870. Every industry has been developed and expanded.

The Dominion Government has decided instead of making the limit of deposits in Post Office Savings Bank allowed in any one year, as now, \$300, to \$1,000, the maximum amount allowed to the credit of a depositor at any one period being \$3,000 instead of \$1,000, as at present. In connection with this, 3½ per cent. stock is to be issued in \$100 sums, and multiples thereof, redeemable after five years, thus affording a 3½ per cent. investment for depositors who desire government security for a protracted period.

The members of the Pennsylvania Legislature evidently think that mercantile agencies are not responsible to a fault. A bill has recently been introduced in that state to compel reporters or agents of all such concerns to take out licenses as detectives and to hold them responsible for false information. The bill appears to have been conceived in a right spirit, and will probably have the desired effect, if enacted, of securing great care and caution in dealing with the commercial affairs and personal reputation of business men.

The Quinquennial Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, to be held in London next summer, will undoubtedly be a remarkably interesting one. Among other questions to be discussed is the McKinley tariff. The approaching termination of a number of commercial treaties with European States will occupy much of the time of the Congress and will be watched with interest.

Herepath's Journal, of a recent date, gave a list of twenty-one great British railway systems, with the selling prices of their stocks at the close of 1889 and 1890. All but four of these stocks have fallen in value, some of them very materially. The average decline was more than 5½ per cent. Even the British funds fell off about 1 per cent., but it is explained that this was due to the fact that investors had sold out of the funds and invested in other securities which paid or promised higher interest.

A New York telegram says that England's recent financial troubles have aroused thinking men there to the realization that the metallic reserve of that country is insufficient for the volume of trade. Laws compelling the joint stock banks to hold a certain portion of reserve seem impeditent. Hence the joint stock banks cannot be relied on to any extent to hold reserves proportionable to their obligations. They rely on the bank of England to help them out if they get into trouble. If the Bank of England has not the required reserve, the joint stock banks rely on a suspension of the Bank Act; that is on an issue of notes of the Bank of England, based on its credit, and not on a metallic representation in its value.

THE COAL OUTPUT.

From 1871, the output of the British collieries has grown steadily, as will be readily seen from the following table :

	Tons.
1871.....	81,000
1875.....	110,000
1876.....	131,000
1877.....	151,000
1878.....	171,000
1879.....	211,000
1880.....	268,000
1881.....	228,000
1882.....	282,000
1883.....	213,000
1884.....	391,070
1885.....	365,000
1886.....	326,656
1887.....	113,360
1888.....	189,300
1889.....	579,830
1890.....	678,110

THE FUR TRADE.

The feature of the January fur sales in London was the rise in beaver and the drop in seal skins. The decline in the latter, however, was not very marked. The advance in beaver was 10 to 15 per cent. over last sales. Martin advanced 20 per cent., skunk 25 per cent., wolf 5 per cent., Australian opossum 10 per cent., old spring muskrat 25 per cent., fresh spring and early winter muskrat 10 per cent., mink 40 per cent., raccoon 5 to 10 per cent., American opossum 40 per cent., hair seals (Newfoundland) 10 per cent. Lynx, wolverine and gray fox unchanged, bear slightly advancing, white fox declined 10 per cent., grizzly bear 10 per cent., Alaska salted seals slightly lower, N. W. seals 7½ per cent. lower, Labas Island 5 per cent., Cape Horn seals unchanged.

THE PRODUCTS OF CASSIAR.

The following are the products of the district of Cassiar for the year 1890 :

Salmon, 113,133 cases, at \$4.25 per case.....	\$480,915
Gold.....	60,000
Fur and skins.....	85,000
Fish oil.....	60,000
700 bbls. solted salmon, at \$7.00....	4,900
Total.....	\$700,815

A PROSPEROUS PROVINCE.

Mr. E. I. Drewry returned on Saturday from the Pacific coast where he spent five or six weeks for the benefit of his health. He says that he was surprised at the progress which British Columbia is making in the development of her resources and in the building up of her cities. Industry and progressive enterprise are apparent on every hand. He visited Seattle, Tacoma, and other places on Puget Sound and found there thousands of unemployed workmen and business stagnant. These cities have been overboomed, and hundreds of people who were attracted there during the speculative excitement do not know where to go to secure employment. Mr. Drewry thinks there will be a great reverse wave of emigration, which will result in the surplus population of the American coast cities drifting into British Columbia, where in a few years thousands of people will be employed in the mining, fishing and lumbering and other industries of that province. Mr. Drewry was much benefited physically by the trip.—Winnipeg Free Press, March 2nd.

The Union Steamship Company of Vancouver, have chartered the steamer Tai Chow, to ply between Vancouver and Portland, in connection with the new Canadian Pacific railroad steamers. She will leave Yokohama about the end of March, and will be ready to bring up a cargo for the Empress of India.—Colonist.

The Fur Trade Review of New York takes the ground that the Canadian government has acted reasonably in the Behring Sea seal question. It considers an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court shows the utmost confidence in that tribunal, and at the same time shows no discourtesy to the president or his cabinet.

The fishermen generally, on the Fraser, are making active preparations for the spring fishing, and within a few days the river will be covered with boats. The usual licenses have not been issued yet, but all applications are in and the fees will be paid the moment the department is ready to grant the permits. Those fishermen who live on house scows during the season are moving their "floating palaces" up or down river to their usual fishing grounds, and are otherwise preparing for a busy year's work. There will be more boats fishing for spring salmon this year than ever before, the demand for both the local and export trade having increased very largely. The exporters have orders for more fish for daily shipment than is likely to be caught before the sockeye run begins, and this unusual demand will keep up the price beyond the usual period.—Columbian.

## THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Summarized from the Money Market Review, February 21.)

The half-yearly general meeting of the Bank of British Columbia was held at the City Terminus Hotel, London, England, on Wednesday, the 18th ult., Mr. Robert Gillespie, chairman of the board, presiding. The following is a summary of the proceedings:

The chairman amongst other remarks said: The half year just passed has been fraught with anxieties unprecedented in commercial history during this generation, and while everyone must feel great sympathy for the sufferers, there is a great lesson to learn from these incidents, and I hope it may not be lost. The period under review has seen great disturbances in the monetary centres of the world, in none more so than in London, New York and San Francisco—especially the two latter places, where we are all much interested, but I am proud to add that by prudent action we have passed the ordeal with satisfaction. (Applause.) The success of the half-year's business—again a matter of congratulation, (applause,) for you will observe we have now to deal with larger profits than on any former occasion, and this in the face of much stringency in money, greater competition, and an increased capital to earn dividend upon. This marked progress fully justifies the demand made upon you last year for an increase of capital, and I am happy to inform you that the success attending the opening of the new branches at Tacoma and Seattle has fully warranted the expectations of your directors; indeed, except in Kamloops, which shows a small deficit, all our branches have earned handsome profits. The difficulty now seems to be to wisely check too much ambition on the part of our staff, to whom much is due for the advancement of the bank's business. I ask you to follow me while I make a comparison of the accounts for the past half-year with those ending December 31st, 1889, and June 30th, 1890. At the end of 1889, our capital was £500,000. In June we increased it to £600,000, the reserve fund in 1889 was £115,000. It has since been raised to £200,000, and we purpose to-day with your approval to add to it. Notes in circulation show a very material improvement. I always value it for this reason: It shows increasing confidence in the institution. (Hear, hear.) The amount in circulation at the end of December, 1889, was £175,000, while in December last it was £212,751. Since then it has further increased. The current accounts and deposits also indicate a very important increase, showing increased business. Bills payable indicate considerable increase—nearly £500,000, as compared with the June half-year, and £150,000 as compared with December, 1889. Other current liabilities, £16,901, are rather less than June, 1890, and a little more than December, 1889. Taking the assets, our specie at branches, cash at bankers, and gold bars and gold dust represent £321,590, showing an increase upon the two previous half-years—not much in June, but considerable in December, 1889. These figures are equal to 37½ per cent of our immediate liabilities and notes, and about 22½ per cent upon the total deposits and note circulation. The

investments indicate an increase of something like £10,000. The values entered in our balance sheet are current market value at the close of last year, and after allowance for deduction. The bills discounted and loans are now, I believe, the largest we have ever seen them stand at. They represented on June 31st, 1889, £1,600,000; in June, 1890, £1,690,000; and in December last, £1,081,229. So with our increased resources we have been able to add materially to our business. Bills receivable also indicate a very large increase. They amount to £752,000, as compared with £680,000 in December, 1889, and £370,000 in June last. "Other securities" represent only a small sum, and call for no special remark. The bank premises are £10,570, and indicate a slight diminution as compared with June, 1890. I should think their value is something like 35 to 40 per cent higher than we indicate here. The profit and loss account, which perhaps is the most interesting feature of these figures, ought to be satisfactory. Our gross profit for the half year is in excess of that of any previous half year. The gross profit shows an increase of £10,000 as compared with December, 1889, and of £18,000 as compared with June last. The charges amount to a large sum, but have now a very large staff; I think it numbers seventy-six. I have got a list of twenty-six colonial and Indian banks working much on the same lines as we are, and out of that number we are the lowest but two, and they do a very small business. Therefore I do not think it is extravagant. We endeavor to do our best to keep down expenses, but we must have efficient men, and State taxes are about £300 more than last half year. We have written off the premises account £1,131, and the directors' fees are as usual, £1,500. Now, gentlemen, the question we have to ask is how we shall distribute £53,443 net profits. We propose a dividend at 6 per cent. per annum, which will absorb £18,000; we propose also a bonus of 3 per cent., or £18,000; and we propose further to carry to the reserve fund £9,443 to next year. With regard to the future, so far as we know, the crops promise fairly well. They were very good last year, and on the whole, our advices lead us to suppose that we are on the eve of renewed prosperity and success. Everything indicates, I hope, a sound basis, and I have no reason to anticipate any evil. All I hope is your continued good will and support. With these observations I sit down, simply moving the resolution—"That the report and statement of accounts, as now submitted, be received and adopted." (Applause)

Mr. Eden Colville, deputy-chairman, seconded the resolution.

Mr. Robert Ward, President of the British Columbia Board of Trade, said that, as a resident of British Columbia for many years, and one deeply interested in its commercial prosperity, it afforded him much pleasure to support the resolution which had been proposed by the chairman. He had very clearly put matters before the meeting such as they existed on the Pacific Coast at the present time. Probably no other portion of Her Majesty's colonial possessions could show a similar degree of advancement and prosperity as had been witnessed upon the Pacific Coast during the last three or four years. It was true that the most important developments had

taken place in the cities and towns of the Coast, but it must not be inferred from that that no attention had been paid to the interior of British Columbia, the western province of the Dominion of Canada. A very great deal had been done in the interior. There were a number of railway bills at present before the local legislature, which certainly indicated that railways were the order of the day, and only two days ago the shareholders probably saw in the papers a cablegram announcing the opening of a railway connecting New Westminster, on the Fraser river, with the railway system to the south. He might also state as a matter of interest to the shareholders that the Provincial Government were fully alive to the importance of developing the great and rich Province of British Columbia. At the last session of the Local House, a very liberal grant was made for surveys of that large and unexplored portion of the country which was unknown and he felt satisfied that the result of those surveys would be beneficial to the country, and be the means of attracting capital, and assist materially the development of that great province. It was well known that at the north of the great Canadian Pacific Railway, which ran through British Columbia, a large fertile belt existed, and he had every reason to hope that the day was not very far distant when that splendid country would be covered by a second trans-continental railway. The prosperity which he had spoken of, and which the chairman also alluded to, had not been felt only in the province of British Columbia, but also throughout the state of Washington. It was most extraordinary to notice the developments of the cities of Seattle and Tacoma, and on the other side the cities of Vancouver and New Westminster. In the city of Victoria, last year, the amount expended upon building alone amounted to about \$2,000,000. That was an indication that the country was going ahead, and he firmly believed that there was a future in store for the province of British Columbia, such as the most sanguine had not the least idea of, and of course it was natural to infer that, in the prosperity which the country was likely to enjoy, the Bank of British Columbia would come in for its proper proportion. He had very much pleasure in supporting the resolution now before the meeting. Applause.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The chairman next moved—"That a dividend be paid on the capital of the bank at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of three per cent., free of income tax, for the half year ending December 31st last, payable on or after the 21st inst.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Colville and agreed to nem. con.

Mr. Colville proposed the re-election of the chairman as a director.

Mr. Bentley seconded the motion, which was passed by acclamation.

Mr. Constantine W. Benson was elected to fill the place of the late Mr. Ramson.

The auditors, Messrs. Wyndham Gibbs and Cumming, were then re-appointed at a remuneration of £75 each, and votes of thanks passed to the managers and staff, which the general manager briefly acknowledged. The meeting then adjourned, after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

British bark Morayshire, 1,470 tons reg., is loading at Glasgow for Victoria and New Westminster.

The steamer Empress of India has among her cargo a quantity of steel rails for the New Vancouver Coal Company.

British bark Serica, 913 tons reg., Capt. Smith, left Cardiff, Wales, on February 8th, with a cargo of coals for Esquimalt.

British ship Forest King, 1,602 tons, is on the way from Shanghai in ballast, to load lumber at the Hastings Saw Mill for Callao.

British bark Archer, 765 tons reg., Capt. Dawson, left Liverpool on November 25th, with a general cargo, consigned to R. P. Rithet & Co.

The steamship Lanarkshire sailed from Newport, Cumberlandshire, Eng., on February 3rd, with supplies for the Westminster-Vancouver Tramway line, and is expected to arrive June 1st.

The British ship Ninevah, 1,174 tons, Capt. Broadfoot, sailed on the 28th February, from the Hastings Saw Mill for Sydney, N. S. W., carrying 855,352 feet of rough lumber and 360,900 laths; valued at \$9,335.

The British iron bark, Martha Fisher, 839 tons, from London, with a general cargo, consigned to Messrs. Robert Ward & Co., is due. She has been chartered for the return voyage by R. P. Rithet & Co., to load guano and fish oil.

British iron barque Duke of Argyle, A1, 960 tons reg., Capt. N. MacDonalld, left London, on 30th December, for New Westminster and Vancouver, carrying 1,350 tons, of which 82 tons is for Victoria, Bell-Iving & Paterson, consignees.

The iron bark Wanlock, 745 tons, 100 A1, chartered by Turner, Beeton & Co., will sail from London, May 10th. The greater part of her cargo space is already engaged. This vessel will be loaded at Victoria by Turner, Beeton & Co. for the United Kingdom.

The British bark Irvine, 655 tons, Capt. Jones, from Liverpool, arrived at Esquimalt on March 9th, 174 days out, with a general cargo, Messrs. Rithet & Co., consignees. She is chartered for the return voyage to carry a cargo of salmon, about 30,000 cases, which is the balance of the 1890 pack.

The Scottish Bark left Victoria in ballast, on March 4th, for Portland, to load flour for the U. K.

Danish bark Julia, 610 tons reg., Capt. Riber, left Liverpool on November 14th; consigned to Turner, Beeton & Co., Victoria.

The American bark Catharine Sudden, 368 tons reg., Capt. Thompson, left San Francisco, on March 1st, for Moodyville, to load lumber for Tientsen, China.

Bark Golden Shore, 964 tons reg., Capt. Henderson, is now loading sugar at Honolulu for San Francisco, thence to Moodyville, to load lumber for Sydney, Australia.

The British iron bark Formosa, 915 tons, Capt. Kain, is now loading lumber at the Hastings Saw Mill for Valparaiso, and is expected to sail about March 13th. Cargo will consist of 45,000 feet telegraph poles, 315,000 feet rough lumber, 185,000 feet flooring, 3,000 ties, making a total of about 600,000 feet.

## B. C. SUGAR REFINERY—IMPORTATIONS OF RAW SUGAR.

Per SS. Parthia and SS. Batavia, 750 tons.

Am. bark Spartan (749 tons reg.), Capt. M. P. Anderson, left Manila Oct. 21st, and has arrived at Vancouver with 1,025 tons.

Brit. bark Ordovic, (825 tons reg.) left Manila about 1st March, and is expected to arrive early in May, with 1,300 tons.

## VICTORIA RICE MILLS—IMPORTATIONS OF RICE EN ROUTE.

Per S. S. Batavia, 300 tons.

S. S. Empress of India, 500 tons.

Sailing ship Thermopylae, from Bangkok, 1,350 tons.

## THE DOMINION CENSUS.

The work of taking the Dominion census will commence on the 6th of April next, under the direction of fourteen chief officers, of whom Mr. G. Sargison has been appointed for British Columbia. The work will be divided among commissioners, one for each of the Dominion electoral districts, and acting under the direction of the commissioner will be the enumerators.

Schedules for the guidance of the census commissioners have been published, and give information as to

what the people will be called on to answer.

Schedule No. 1, relating to the return of the living, provides for stating the number in the families, their sex and age, their birth-place, the birth place of their parents, religion, professions, who are their employers, how many in the family are wage-earning, how many were unemployed during the week, whether they can read or write, or of unsound mind. An employer is to give the average number of persons employed by him.

There is to be a schedule for real estate owners, in which they are to give their total acres, the number of town and village lots, number of acres occupied, number of acres in pasture, number of acres in wood land and forest, number of acres in gardens and orchards. Farmers will have to tell the number of acres and the average yield of wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, buckwheat, beans, hay, corn, root crops and other products, the number of horses, colts and fillies, oxen, milch cows, other horned cattle, sheep and swine, slaughtered for export; the pounds of home-made butter and cheese, the number of hives of bees and pounds of honey, the number of pounds of wool, the amount of home made cloth, flannel and linen, the amount paid for farm labor, the number of weeks of hired help upon the farm in 1890.

The schedule for industrial establishments provides for statistics of the fixed capital in lands, buildings and machinery, the working capital, average number of employees, over and under 16 years of age, of both sexes; aggregate amount of yearly wages; the months in which it was in operation, the extent and nature of the power used, the kind and quality of materials used, the kind, quantity and value of the products.

There are also schedules for the collecting of information respecting the products of the forests, mines and fisheries. It is believed that when the statistics of these industries, in which British Columbia is vitally interested, are made known, the outside world will better understand the resources of the province.

All of the chief officers are under oath, and the result of their research will place before the public thoroughly reliable information.

## COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

Counterfeit nickels are in circulation in Indiana.

Busley's grocery store, Owen Sound, was burned last week. Loss, \$5,000; insurance, \$3,000.

The marked difference in the traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railway is creating considerable comment in financial and other circles in London.

The farmers of Canada raise each year animals and products worth \$700,000,000 or \$800,000,000. Last year their exports of animals and agricultural products were valued at \$40,000,000.

The new business done by the Canada Life Assurance Company during the past year amounts to nearly \$6,000,000. At no time during the Company's past history have its transactions reached this proportion, although in 1886 business to the amount of \$5,486,000 was done.

The Scientific American says: The annual report of Wells, Fargo & Co. of precious metals produced during 1890, in the States and Territories west of Missouri, including British Columbia, shows: Gold, \$32,156,916; silver, \$62,930,831; copper, \$20,569,032, and lead, \$11,509,571.

The customs officials have seized about a ton of tobacco which was being smuggled into Havana on the steamer Arkansas. To the public at large the news of smuggling tobacco to Havana sounds like the tale of bringing coals to Newcastle. And yet it is not an unlikely occurrence since the Havana wrappers have turned out so poorly in last year's crop. Many a manufacturer in Cuba would more than willingly pay the price for Sumatra, with a \$2 duty added, if he could get it on the sly and work it off as the native product.

A Montreal dispatch says: "It has been stated for some time past in financial circles that Baring Bros., the great English bankers, were considering the advisability of establishing a branch of Baring Bros. in Canada, but had not decided in which city to locate. It is now settled that Montreal is to be the place, and the original Canadian Pacific syndicate, composed of Sir George Stephen, Sir Donald Smith and Mr. Duncan McIntyre, three of Montreal's wealthiest citizens, are credited with bringing about this move and will give all its support to the enterprise."

The January fire loss in the United States and Canada amounted to \$11,230,900, as against \$9,179,300 in 1890 and \$6,898,700 in 1889.

An effort is being made in Montreal to promote the Canadian poultry trade in the English and Scotch markets. The British houses speak hopefully of the future of the trade.

Four of the largest locomotives ever built in the world are nearing completion in the Baldwin locomotive works in Philadelphia. They are being built for the Grand Trunk railway and will be used in the St. Clair tunnel, which runs under the bed of the St. Clair river between Huron and Sarnia.

Statistics of railway building for 1890, as compiled by the Engineering News, show that 5,981 miles of railway were added to the railway service of the United States during that year. This showing is slightly in advance of that of 1889, but, with that exception, it is much less than that of any year since 1886. In Washington State, 372 miles of railroad were built and completed during 1890.

The trade and navigation returns for 1890 have been issued. They show that the imports increased last year by \$7,500,000 and the exports about the same. The duty collected increased over \$200,000. The total imports were \$121,858,000 and the total exports \$96,749,149. The balance of trade against Canada was \$25,109,092. The total trade of the Dominion with the United States last year was \$92,814,783, over a million more than the trade with England. Exports to the United States amounted to \$40,000,000 and imports therefrom to \$52,000,000.

The Sudbury mines of the Canada Copper Co. are said to be not only among the richest of the world in copper, but unrivalled in wealth of nickel. They have become of unexpected value by the remarkable invention of nickel-steel. This alloy, by virtue of its strength, flexibility and resistance to corrosion, promises to supplant for many uses not only steel, but copper, brass and several other metals very extensively used. Hitherto the demand for nickel has not warranted its production in great quantities. Nor was it known to exist anywhere in such amounts as would enable it to be produced so cheaply as it may be from the Sudbury mines.

In the month of December last, the Canadian Pacific Railway had twenty-five thousand men on their pay rolls for a road of five thousand miles.

Mr. John Speir, one of the British tenant farmer Jelegates, who visited Canada last autumn, is contributing an interesting series of letters to a Glasgow journal on his Canadian tour.

Judge Routhier has rendered judgment in the suit of Thos. McGreevy, Quebec, against his brother, Robert McGreevy. The amount claimed was \$339,000. Judgment was rendered for \$56,000 with interest and costs from June, 1889.

A small fleet of San Francisco sealing schooners is waiting for good weather so as to go on a cruise along the coast of Northern California, before departing for the Arctic ocean. The fleet is composed of the schooners Agnes Sutherland, Ethel and San Diego and the steam schooner Rosie Olsen. These vessels are all poachers while in Behring Sea and will be there in about a month. The Ethel will stop at Victoria and from here will sail under the British flag.

An unrevised statement of Dominion internal revenue for the month of January last shows a revenue of \$535,293, compared with \$528,735 for the same month last year. The value of the goods entered for consumption in the Dominion for January last was \$8,317,877, as against \$7,416,166 for January, 1890. The duty collected was \$1,646,459, as against \$1,625,622 for January, 1890. The goods exported were \$4,294,959, or an increase of \$1,053,689 over the same period for 1880.

It is expected that the supply of American cattle for export purposes this coming season will fall short of the demand, and already a number of American cattle exporters have come over to Canada and are endeavoring to purchase all they can find for sale. Mr. Goldsmith, of New York, and Mr. Morris, of Chicago, both large exporters of American cattle, have been through Ontario endeavoring to purchase cattle. They made an offer of 5½c per pound for steers and 4½c per pound for bulls, but the offer was refused. Canadian cattle exporters offered 5c for 10,000 distillery cattle in Ontario. This offer was also refused. There are only 10,000 of this class of cattle in the country, and the farmers will hold them until forced to sell



## THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

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### ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COMMERCIAL JOURNAL, as the title implies, is intended to be a thoroughly commercial newspaper. The publishers fully realize the weight of responsibility that rests upon their shoulders in attempting to produce a paper that will completely meet the requirements of those particularly interested in the development of the trade and commerce of the Province of British Columbia. They further realize that a paper such as is contemplated should carry with it the stamp of reliability on every page, even into its advertising columns, and they appreciate the fact that it is only with the co-operation of those interested in having such a paper established that they can hope for ultimate success.

It is a self evident fact that commerce is the mother of civilization; therefore it is the duty of every person interested in the advancement of civilization to encourage the development of commercial and industrial enterprises. How to bring new industries to British Columbia, how to develop trade with other countries, how to secure the most favorable transportation facilities and induce men with money to invest it in the Province, are problems demanding the most earnest consideration of every person interested in the progress of this portion of the Queen's dominions. Nothing, we believe, can more materially assist in bringing about such a desirable consummation than a paper entirely devoted to the commercial interests of the Province.

To further carry out this idea, arrangements are being made to secure information from the most reliable sources concerning the volume of trade transacted in the principal business centres of British Columbia. Market quotations by telegraph will also be a

feature of THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL, and nothing will be left undone that will tend to render it worthy of the confidence of the business community.

### BEHRING'S SEA.

Latest telegrams give it to be understood that, after all the blow and bluster made by Mr. Blaine and the quiet moderation exhibited by the Marquis of Salisbury, a real step has been made towards an arbitration of the Behring's Sea question. The latest correspondence teems with ancient history; but between the lines one reads that something is actually being accomplished. There are many who, after past experiences, have very grave doubts as to the sincerity of the American Secretary of State who, in every negotiation, appears to have been actuated by the one idea that all must be got by the United States, through the United States, for the United States. The British and Canadian authorities will not forget the manner in which, upon every occasion, they have been "gouged," when dealing with the people south of the line. They remember that some seven millions out of which Great Britain was defrauded through the instrumentality of a Joint High Commission still remain somewhere at the credit of the Washington authorities, because no one can make a tenable claim to them. The backing and filling that has characterized American action for months past upon the particular question now referred to amply demonstrates that the parties to the other side of the question must not lose sight of the possible application of the adage, "Let them take who have the might, and let them keep who can."

And now Messrs Commissioners, who are to be, the world at large anxiously awaits your action. Dominion interests must not be allowed to suffer, or every true Britisher and Canadian within the bounds to which they lay claim will want to know the reason why.

### MATTERS AT WELLINGTON.

However one may be disposed to regard the questions at issue between the Messrs. Dunsmuir and the miners and mine laborers formerly in their employ, few will be disposed to deny that the time has arrived when it was

expedient and necessary that something should be done to put an end to the processions and other performances in which it has pleased the Unionists—or possibly no more than a section of them—to indulge in. As the Attorney-General recently put it, it may be that the danger of hostilities is not so much to be feared from the processionists and their sympathizers, as from the men whom the tri-weekly walk-round is designed to hold up, if possible, to the ridicule and contempt of their fellows. Into the merits of the individuals at present on their trial before Judge Bole, in this city, it is not necessary for present purposes to inquire; but it may be safely said that, were the must be done, and the sooner the better. It may be that the rights and the wrongs of the original issue have been ignored and lost sight of in the appeals to class prejudice and other sentimental importations; but unless the grievance be removed the scandal and the danger will increase to such proportions as to materially injure the important coal industry of Vancouver Island, and generate a feeling of unrest and dissatisfaction that will spread throughout the entire community, and make ours one of the most distressful countries that ever present demonstrations allowed to continue, it is more than possible that there would be, before long, a counter exhibition, and between the 400 or 500 men working in the Wellington mines and the Unionists, reinforced, as they undoubtedly would be, from Northfield and Nanaimo, a conflict might arise which would turn the district into a battlefield, the contestants upon which would not only be the miners and the men; but women and children would also come in as reinforcements. It goes without saying that something there was seen. There is much more to do than merely to convict or acquit the men now under trial; the root of the trouble must be got at and destroyed, or it will not be long before labor and capital will be found openly arrayed against each other, determined to fight matters out to the bitter end. It is, as a rule, hardly the proper thing for such committees as that appointed by the Provincial Legislature to be instructed to inquire into what may be termed matters of private business, but the special circumstances would appear to have warranted that departure. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the investi-

gation will be a thorough one, and that neither fear nor favor will influence any of the members in the performance of what to some of them cannot fail to be other than a thankless task. It would be well if an energetic move were made, something, indeed, much more than taking a run up to Wellington on a Saturday, because it was an off day, and returning without having done anything at all, as was recently the case.

#### THE TRUE INWARDNESS.

During the Parliamentary campaign, which was recently brought to so successful a conclusion for the Government of Sir John Macdonald, there were some very important and interesting points developed and discussed. The actual facts and figures have been so often reiterated that it is a work of supererogation to represent them. It was, however, demonstrated beyond the peradventure of a doubt that in the money markets of the world Canadian securities stood higher than those of any other British colony, higher, indeed, than those of most countries in the world; that the incidence of taxation, direct and indirect, was wonderfully light, and that every dollar of the public debt was amply covered by public works and buildings; that trade and industry were flourishing to a wonderful extent, and that it was neither necessary nor, indeed, expedient for the people of Canada to contemplate that mysterious and ugly-looking thing, Unrestricted Reciprocity. It must be patent to any one that, as was argued, the productions of this country are so very similar, there is no utility in opening our doors to let in a new competitor for our own home trade, particularly, as under the arrangement contemplated by that enterprising gentleman, Mr. Wiman, and his man-of-all-work, Mr. Farrer, the fiscal arrangements were to be controlled by a joint commission, made up somewhat in the proportion of ten Americans to one Canadian. The sentimental part of the question has already been presented almost "ad nauseam," and sufficient for our columns is the matter of fact view of the situation. It may, perhaps, not be out of place to remark that Mr. Wiman cannot be classed as a patriot, since, although a Canadian by birth, his interests are all American, and his attentions to our affairs are either given in a patronizing spirit, or

with a view to promoting the interests of the firm of Dun, Wiman & Co., and of Mr. Erastus Wiman in particular. As concerns Mr. Farrer, he has, politically-speaking, been everything by turns, and nothing long—from a Roman Catholic of the Ultramontane school to an Equal Righter of most advanced pretensions. He has been Tory or Grit, according to the strength of the appeal to the pocket nerve. A member of the staff of the antiquated Leader, of Toronto, he "downed" the Pope with gusto, though, having renounced the "soutane," he had not yet abandoned the religious system which, for some years subsequently, he has affected to regard as the Mother of Iniquities. At one time a fawning sycophant of Sir John, who made use of him so long as it suited his purpose, the ardor of his devotions to Mammon drove him to the feet of Mr. Wiman, his conspiracy with whom and its discovery have placed the two worthies before the world in the light of a brace of pettifogging Catilines. In their treason and treachery they have not hesitated to attempt to destroy the financial and commercial credit of this Dominion, but the evidences of substantial prosperity—in no section more abundantly displayed than in this Province of British Columbia—have proven how futile it was for the self-styled patriots to declare "delenda est Canada!"

#### PUBLIC WORKS.

It is well! The Department of Marine at Ottawa has made up its mind to do something in the way of laying beacons and buoys on the coast of British Columbia. The neglect of the past has, in this particular, been little short of outrageous, considering the risks that have been run, the interests involved, and the amount of contributions from this section to the revenue of the country. It used to be said by Eastern men that the outlying provinces insisted upon and got a far greater share of the public expenditures than they were entitled to; but people here cannot fail to feel that they have gone too softly, and that henceforward harbor and coast improvements must be vigorously carried on; that a better appointed and more commodious custom house shall be provided; that the post-office service shall be made more

efficient, and that for the Victoria of today and the Victoria that is to be, there be greater consideration than has, so far, been extended. Ministers of the Crown and heads of Department must remember, too, that there is such a place as Victoria, which might be made the great city of the Pacific Coast. They must do more than fly over the Straits by one boat and go back by the next. They cannot, in this way, ascertain what kind of a people we are, what we require, and what are the prospects of the future. The commerce of British Columbia, and of Victoria in particular, is of much more importance than many people in office seem to think. Let them get at the facts and act accordingly.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE report of the Minister of Mines for 1890, presented last week in the Legislature, is satisfactory, in every respect. The progress of the coal industry of British Columbia has been wonderful.

ONE of the latest things is announced as the formation of an English syndicate to buy up the breweries of this Province in the same way as has been done in some parts of Canada and the States—and not with breweries alone. The brewers must be making a tremendous pile of money in the land where the money comes from, or they would be almost certain to cast their eyes upon some of the many other enterprises in British Columbia and elsewhere, whose prosperity would be much promoted by the introduction of additional capital.

AS was anticipated, Canadian butter and cheese have created a great stir in the Jamaica exhibition. A dispatch announces that "they have captured all the prizes."

THE British East Africa Company, which is building a railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria, have applied to the Canadian Government for volunteers from the Kingston Military College for their service. It will thus be seen that Canadian officers are in great demand, not only in the United Kingdom and India, but in Africa as well.

# THE SALMON CANNERIES.

The following figures, furnished by Messrs. Findlay, Durham & Brodie, show the extent of the Salmon Industry of British Columbia.

FRASER RIVER—		SALMON SHIPMENTS IN DETAIL.	
Ewen & Co.	28,470		
Bon Accord Fishery Co.	12,345	TO LONDON. CASES	
(Sea Island)	14,369	Direct.....	185,103
British Columbia Packing Co.	33,116	Via San Francisco .....	18,010
British Columbia Canning Co., Ltd.	11,810		203,113
Wellington Packing Co.	12,708	TO LIVERPOOL.	
Delta Canning Co.	13,108	Direct.....	30,882
Laidlaw & Co.	12,787	Via San Francisco .....	31,057
Harlock Packing Co.	10,306		61,939
Phoenix Packing Co.	14,000	AUSTRALIA.	
British America Packing Co.	10,250	Direct.....	3,000
Canoe Pass Canning Co.	10,746	Via San Francisco.....	26,162
E. A. Wadhams	13,003		29,162
Beaver Canning Co.	14,500	EASTERN CANADA.	
Richmond & Canning Co.	14,380	Via rail .....	78,566
Hobson & Co.	17,201	Local Sales .....	2,382
Duncan, Batchelor & Co.	12,790	Stock on hand.....	31,202
			409,464
<b>ALERT BAY—</b>		<b>THE SALMON FLEET TO DATE.</b>	
Alert Bay Canning Co.	7,280	FOR LONDON.	
<b>RIVER'S INLET—</b>		Cases	
British Columbia Canning Co., Ltd.	13,263	Br. bk Wanlock, Sept. 17th, 1890.....	11,000
	10,162	Br. bk Titania, Nov., 28th, 1890.....	34,647
Wanuck Packing Co.	9,596	Br. bk Brodie's Bay, Dec. 22nd, 1890.....	32,000
<b>GARDINER'S INLET—</b>		Melville Island, Dec. 28th, 1890.....	42,138
H. M. Price & Co., Ltd.	3,719	Am. shp Henry Villard, Feb. 3rd, 1891.....	65,318
<b>LOWE INLET—</b>		FOR LIVERPOOL.	
R. Cunningham & Son.....	6,087	Br. bk Mennoek, Dec. 19th, 1890.....	30,882
<b>SKEENA RIVER—</b>		— 0 —	
Inverness Canning Co.....	13,749	THE ANNUAL PACK.	
North Pacific Canning Co.....	14,380	1876 .....	9,847
Standard Packing Co.....	10,229	1877 .....	67,387
Skeena Packing Co.....	12,774	1878 .....	113,601
British America Packing Co.....	11,135	1879 .....	61,083
Balmoral Canning Co.....	12,824	1880 .....	61,349
British Columbia Canning Co., Ltd.	12,301	1881 .....	177,276
<b>NAAS RIVER—</b>		1882 .....	255,061
Cascade Packing Co.....	6,793	1883 .....	196,292
A. J. McLellan.....	12,110	1884 .....	141,242
British Columbia Canning Co., Ltd.	5,003	1885 .....	108,517
<b>BUTE INLET—</b>		1886 .....	161,264
Hobson & Co.....	2,627	1887 .....	204,084
		1888 .....	184,040
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>409,464</b>	1889 .....	314,204
		1890 .....	409,464

## VANCOUVER BOARD OF TRADE

Mr. A. H. B. McGowan, secretary of the Vancouver Board of Trade, has presented his annual report. The report, says the Vancouver World, contains a vast amount of information which could scarcely be obtained from any other source. The assessment of the city for the year 1891 shows an increase over that of last year of \$2,460,095. The exports of the products of the Province from the port of Vancouver for the year ending December 31st, 1890, amount to \$496,711. These goods were exported to the United States, Great Britain, Japan, Chili, New Zealand, Australia, China, Samoa and Peru. A paragraph is devoted to the sugar refinery, a manufacture just es-

tablished. A list of the steamships owned in Vancouver, numbering 27, with a total tonnage of 1,652 tons is given, and in this connection reference is made to the rapid growth of the ship-building industry. The capacity of the twelve mills of the city is given as 700,000 feet daily. Several pages of the report are devoted to the trade and shipping of the Province. The foreign shipping trade of British Columbia is dealt with in an exhaustive table. The fisheries come next, and a few words are said about the capabilities in each variety. An extensive trade is predicted to be worked up eventually in halibut, skil, cod, oolaches, anchovy, and sardines, besides salmon, for which British Columbian waters are known the world over. The lumbering trade

of the Province is again referred to at length, with a short dissertation on the peculiar quality of the timber of the Province. The 37 mills of the Province are designated with the daily capacity of each. Several pages are devoted to a review of the mining industry of British Columbia. Of course gold occupies the most prominent place, and a very complete summary is given of what has been done in Illecillewaet, Kootenay, Revestoke, Golden, Cariboo, Lillooet and Vale. A section on the possibilities for foreign trade with copious tables of statistics closes the report.

## TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The statement compiled from official returns for the year 1890, shows that the total volume of trade between Canada and the United Kingdom was £14,166,937, of which exports to Canada amounted to £4,941,973, and imports from Canada to £9,324,964. Compared with 1889, this shows a decrease in the exports of £587,877, and an increase in the imports of £188,626, or a net decrease of £399,251. The principal contractions in the value of goods exported to Canada have been in cotton piece goods, linen woollen fabrics, cast and wrought iron and steel. In imports from Canada, oxen, bulls and cows show an increase of £422,255; cheese, £348,706; and fish, £177,203. The decrease in lumber reached the sum of £620,336, and there were slight decreases in the imports of wheat, flour and butter. The large increases in the importations of cattle and cheese are most gratifying. The cattle trade is yearly assuming larger and larger proportions, and shows the great importance of the trade.

A. E. Rabb, has gone into the furniture business at Westminster with M. P. Gordon, of Kamloops. Both gentlemen are well and favorably known.

A London dispatch says that the Board of Trade has prepared a protest against the French tariff act, which, it is claimed, was framed in a spirit of hostility to English commercial interests. The statistics of the British foreign office show that during the decade just ended, during which the act has been operative, English trade with France has declined £50,000,000.

# IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

## IMPORTS.

The following is a partial summary of the quantity, value and duty on imports at the port of Vancouver for the quarter ending December 31st, 1890:

	QUAN.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Ale, beer & port w/gls	3,687	\$ 2,553	\$ 367 40
Breadstuffs, etc. viz			
Arrowroot and Tapioca, lbs.	8,061	208	41 60
Biscuits, sweet.	2,171	176	61 60
Macaroni, lbs.	35,818	1,312	303 50
Rice.	1,400	76	28 01
Ricennid-sago flour	78,991	1,439	1,038 00
Grain and products of, viz.	1,889	31	37 38
Beans, bush.	352	681	52 80
Wheat.	336	262	50 40
Bran & mill fd lbs	162,221	2,053	410 60
Buckwheat, ft lbs	3,000	112	7 50
Indian meal, ft lbs	25	113	10 00
Oatmeal, lbs.	14,680	543	73 40
Rye flour, brls.	5	23	2 50
Wheat flour.	1,520	5,229	1,020 73
All other breadstuffs		198	39 60
Candles, lbs.	4,118	456	114 00
Coal bituminous tons	39	415	23 40
Coffee, green lbs.	648	143	14 30
Condage, lbs.	2,275	253	63 74
Cotton, manuf of			
Bleached and unbleached, sq yds.	573	268	158 00
Denims, etc.	236	55	12 57
Print'd or dyed	263	28	9 11
Danask of cotton	69	38	9 50
Uncolored cotton fabrics, yards.	150	42	10 50
Drugs.			
Acid, sulphuric lbs	2,159	44	10 80
Acetic.	13	5	1 35
Earthenware, tiles etc		3,331	1,160 90
Fruits.			
Dried apples, brls.	2,716	317	49 32
Dates, lbs.	3,557	151	35 57
Prunes and plums	5,075	538	50 75
Italian.	26,029	1,202	381 49
All other ones	15,435	1,790	154 35
Green, apples, bls	573	2,179	229 30
Grapes, lbs.	42,226	2,040	814 52
Oranges, lemons boxes	284	1,208	70 76
Orange, cub ft	151	29	29 05
Peaches, lbs.	1,280	81	22 80
Plums, bush.	2,112	494	63 50
Fruits, canned.	4,514	272	90 42
Honey, lbs.	1,664	229	54 24
Hops.	1,333	526	81 18
Iron and steel m/s of			
Stoves.	156	46	80
Hardware.	591	206	85
Jellies, jams and preserves.	4,926	400	70 80
Malt, bush.	2,026	1,853	304 20
Oils, coal and kerosene, gals.	12,792	2,379	921 02
Lard oil, gals.	210	132	26 40
Lined, gals.	4,253	236	53 29
Lubricating, gals.	11,122	2,670	887 96
Paints and colors.			
Dry, lbs.	778	27	5 60
Pickles in bottles gals	731	608	159 00
Provisions.			
Cheese, lbs.	329	86	9 80
Lard, lbs.	31,940	2,437	616 38
Meats, viz			
Bacon & ham, lbs.	69,973	5,505	2,032 20
beef, salt in bbis.	10,000	507	30 00
pork, lbs.	3,900	232	36 00
Drd & smok'd ones	10,908	1,155	307 44
Oil's meats, fresh or salted, n.e.s.	1,790	270	660 00
Soap, perfumed and toilet, lbs.	361	125	38 30
Powders, etc. lbs.	5,053	370	152 49
Spices of all kinds.	2,622	268	39 30
Starch, lbs.	2,278	53	45 56
Spirits.			
Brandy, gals.	4194	734	321 34
Gin.	1,131	681	325 00
Rum.	371	229	583 00
Whiskey.	1,754	3,109	1,723 00
Wines of all kinds	3,120	2,570	1,463 78
Sugar, lbs.	5,162	284	187 82
Raw, lbs.	1,680,000	47,459	
Syrups, lbs.	17,023	480	314 23
Sugar candy and confectionery, lbs	7,464	764	320 65
Tea, blk, fm US lbs	288	87	8 70
Tobacco, m/yd.	2,111	861	331 04
Cigars, cigrettes	761	1,173	1,367 25
Turpentine, spirits of, gals.	417	362	30 20
Vegetable's cand'lbs	1,008	42	10 56
Vinegar, gals.	633	174	74 94
Wool, m/y's.		734	324 16
Wool, m/y's of.			
Cloths, lbs.	6614	774	220 95
Shirts, drawers & Hosiery	763	861	248 75
Socks and stockings, alpaca.	467	563	215 68
Cloaks, etc.	549	1,120	334 90
Carpets, sq yds.	308	134	57 60

## FINE GOODS.

	QUAN.	VALUE.
Eggs, doz.	17,950	\$ 3,243 00
Oil.		
Cocon nut and palm, gals.	385	271 00
150 settlers' effects.		7,632 00
Tea, black, lbs.	211,021	24,731 00
Tea, green and Japan, lbs.	29,030	3,352 00

Total dutiable goods.	\$296,874 00
Total free.	42,650 00
Grand total.	249,524 00
Total duty collected.	\$50,036 32

## EXPORTS

From the port of Vancouver for the quarter ending December 31st, 1890, the product of Canada:

	Tons.	Value.
Coal to U.S.	7	\$ 32
Iron Ore	21	1,152
Stone	152	\$1,298

## THE FISHERIES.

Halibut (fresh) to U.S.	1,000 lbs.	\$ 50
Salmon (smoked)	100 lbs.	11
Salmon (canned) to Australia.	163,400	17,350
" " to China.	42,080	1,466
" (pickled) to	2 1/4 bbis.	20

## THE FOREST.

Lugs, spruce, to U.S.	M ft 7	\$ 72
Laths, palings & pkts to Australia.	M 1,226	5,335
Planks and boards to Chili.	Mft 1,247	14,733
" " to Australia.	Mft 6,011	60,732
" " to Peru.	Mft 4,261	36,921
" " to Japan.	Mft 21	607
" " to China.	Mft 132	1,435
" " to U.S.	Mft 122	5,198
" " to Gt. Britain	Mft 842	13,413
Lumber, (n. c. a.) China.		1,454
Masts and Spars, China, pcs 2.		491
Shingles, U.S., M 181 1/4.		297
Total.		\$123,560

## ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

Butter, to U.S.	lbs 220	\$ 50
" " to Japan.	1,380	375
Cheese, to China.	lbs 2,182	347
" " to Japan.	240	71
Furs dressed, to U.S.		790
Hides and Horns, to G. and P.		10
" " to U.S.		1,841
Bacon to China.	lbs 28	4
Meats, all others, to Japan.	70	15
Other articles.		34

## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Apples, green, to Japan.	bbis 24	\$1
Berries, to Japan.		53
Fruit, green, all other to Japan	lbs 421	20
Fruits, canned, to Japan.	300	35
Oats, to China.	bush 100	70
Oatmeal, to China.	hbs 1	2
Hay, to China.	tons 2	12 1/2
Hemp to U.S.	cwt 16	13 1/2
Trees and plants, to U.S.		50
Vegetables, all others, to Japan	lbs 150	

## MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

Books, to U.S.		200
Clothing		857
Electrotypes		10
Glassware		3
H. H. Goods		6,181
Sewing Machines	No., 7	126
Iron Hardware		1,464
Organs	No. 1	80
Pianos	No. 1	200
Tin, manuf' res of		29
Barrels, empty	No. 212	314
Woolens		23
Other articles		63
Total.		\$9,530

## GOODS EXPORTED NOT THE PRODUCT OF CANADA.

	VALUE.
Clothing.	\$ 450
H. H. Goods.	878
Sewing Machines.	140
Iron, Hardware.	28
Other articles.	1,436
Total.	\$2,932

# INLAND REVENUE AND CUSTOMS.

## INLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS

At the Port of Victoria for the month of February, 1891:

Spirits.	\$3,771 07
Malt.	296 10
Tobacco.	1,674 90
Cigars.	633 15
Petroleum Inspection.	296 10
Total.	\$7,036 12

## CUSTOMS' RETURNS

At the Port of Victoria for the month of February, 1891:

	REVENUE.
Duties.	\$62,966 25
Petroleum Inspection.	296 10
Chinese Immigration.	276 50
Animal Inspection.	64 61
Sick Mariners' Fees.	50 22
Steamboat Inspection.	6 04
Total.	\$63,690 42
Receipts for February, 1890.	42,948 18
Increase.	\$20,742 24

## IMPORTS (for February, 1891).

Dutiable.	\$213,065 00
Free.	46,462 00
Total.	\$259,527 00

## EXPORTS (for February, 1891).

Produce of Canada.	\$92,482 00
Not produce of Canada.	2,901 00
Total.	\$95,383 00

## INLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS

At the Port of Vancouver for the month of February, 1891:

Spirits.	\$2,236 79
Malt.	335 38
Tobacco.	210 00
Cigars.	407 10
Petroleum Inspection.	27 60
Total.	\$3,216 87

## CUSTOMS' RETURNS

At the Port of Vancouver for the month of February, 1891; and also the amount collected during the corresponding month, 1890:

	1890.	1891.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Exports.	\$13,184 00	\$21,074 00	\$10,890 00	
Imports.				
Free.	\$14,489 00	\$11,891 00		\$2,598 00
Dutiable.	36,884 00	83,976 00	47,092 00	
Total.	\$51,361 00	\$95,867 00	\$44,506 00	\$2,598 00
Duties.	\$ 9,041 36	\$23,220 00	\$14,178 64	
Oil' r'ev	2,274 02	3,430 96	1,206 94	
Total.	\$11,315 38	\$26,701 56	\$15,386 18	

Mr. Thomas Mowat, inspector of fisheries, died at New Westminster, of gastric fever, on Wednesday morning, March 4. Deceased was 3 years of age, and was a native of Campbelltown, N. B.

The House of Lords, on March 5th, in handing down a decision reversing all previous judgments, held that the Bank of England was not liable for the sum of £71,000, the amount obtained by the forgery of a clerk in the employ of Vagliano Bros., of London.

Messrs. A. W. More & Co., have opened an office in the new Turner block, on Douglas street, as real estate financial, insurance and exchange brokers. Mr. More is an ex-agent of the Bank of British Columbia, at Nanaimo. The new firm is a most trustworthy one.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCIAL JOURNAL OFFICE,  
Friday, March 13th.  
VICTORIA—WHOLESALE.

There is very little to refer to as having any bearing on the state of trade in Victoria. The trade has recovered from the lull consequent upon the elections last week, and the wholesale men report the volume of business fully up to their expectations.

The fact that money is very scarce in Seattle and Port Townsend has caused an unusual demand on Victoria brokers. Seattle men have offered  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. giving big real estate security. On account of the activity in Port Angeles real estate, a considerable drain has resulted on banking resources. An advance to Victoria builders has been made, but is very slight at present, and no increase to speak of is anticipated for a couple of months yet. The canneries will soon be in active operation, which will create a demand on the banks.

Collections are coming in very good, paper being taken up fairly well on maturity by business men. Few renewals are asked. A healthy increase is noted over last year's business. The average for discounts is 8 per cent. New York exchange  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  premium, according to amount. Sterling exchange is quoted at New York, 60's, \$4.85; demand, \$4.88.

Trade in dry goods during January was quiet, but of late is showing signs of life. Orders are reported light, as the season has been backward. The retail trade is buying carefully and taking care not to overstock, consequently business is confined, in a way, to sorting up orders. The prospects are that trade will be done more with the local dealers in the future. It seems to be the impression with the wholesale merchants that the retail men having to pay their Eastern accounts promptly, the local bills have, in many instances, been extended. There seems to be a determination among the wholesale houses to establish a more satisfactory system in regard to terms, as the present arrangements are very unsatisfactory. The Eastern note system is advocated, as it would enable merchants to sell closer and compete better with Eastern houses. Larger stocks than in former years are now carried and the dealers are in a position to meet all the requirements of the market, and notwithstanding a dull winter, are looking forward to a good trade this season.

In groceries the past month has been rather dull, but considerably better than the same period last year. Island trade is very good. Nanaimo orders are very heavy, owing to the large output of coal and consequent prosperity of the people. Collections are good. Money seems easier. Mainland trade is quiet. Orders are principally sorting, but a considerable improvement is noted. The northern canneries are opening up, and this, with the sealing trade, is making quite an improvement in the March sales. We report sugars firm, but low; syrups, high and steady; meats are very low; canned goods high.

The weather has had a depressing effect on the fruit business lately. Apples are scarce and high, \$2 per box being paid

for good Oregon Apples. Oranges are low and plentiful, and are quoted: Riverside, \$3.75; Navels, \$5.25, and advancing; Los Angeles, \$2.75; California lemons, \$1.50.

In Liquors, stocks are a little short, but there is a fair supply on hand. Three or four vessels are just about due with large consignments. Prices are low but steady.

In Havana cigars, the demand is steady and no change in prices.

In Drugs, business is reported very fair prices generally steady. Orders are, as usual at the beginning of the year, light, but promise a good increase when spring opens out. We note changes as follows: Quinine, lower; Morphia, down a little; Sulphur, advanced; corks, advanced; Citric and Tartaric acid advancing.

The last two months have been dull in the hardware trade, but business is now opening up. The agricultural implement trade promises to develop to unusual proportions this season. Orders are now coming in and, on account of the mild winter, prospects are bright for a good season's business. Dealers are carrying heavy stocks, and looking for a big year with the building trade. Outside collections were not good in February, but money is coming in more plentiful. Business is much better than this time last year.

It is between seasons in the boot and shoe business, and there is nothing particular to note.

The price on Leather of all kinds is steady just now, and the demand for the local product is fully up to the supply. Hides are as low as they have ever been, caused by the introduction of rubber goods, which tend to take the place of leather for various purposes. The beef demand has increased, leaving a surplus of hides on the market; consignment prices are low.

The local Trunk factory put out their first lot Thursday, and hope soon to stop importations. These are selling at a slight margin below those imported from the East; and are of a good quality. They look well and seem strong, and are a credit to our local industries.

The sale of Victoria flour is increasing steadily. American flour imports are falling off, and it is expected to be more marked every week in the future. All Manitoba brands have advanced 30 cents a barrel. Portland flour advanced 35 cents a barrel within the last ten days.

Oats are steady; hop seed has dropped \$1 a ton.

Potatoes were a little stronger during the late cold snap, but are expected to drop when the farmers are able to open their pits.

Hay remains about the same.

Choice Eastern butter is scarce. There is little good Manitoba in the market. Choice grades are quoted at 24c. per lb.; lower grades are plentiful but there is no demand for it. California butter is falling and is down to 30c. The demand, however, will be good, as there is no other to supply the market at present.

Eggs are in good demand. The supply is sufficient and pretty steady, but there will be a falling off in prices with the coming warm weather.

Wellington or New Wellington coal \$8.00 per ton. The price is steady, although trade is slacking off with the approaching mild weather.

Wood is quoted \$4.50 per cord, and an increasing demand.

Very little tonnage on the coast is offering for lumber, and it is difficult to obtain vessels, although freights are high. For Australian ports rates are: Melbourne, 65s. per M feet; Port Pirie, 67s.6d. to 70s. per M feet; Sydney, 52s.6d. to 55s. per M feet. During the last month there has been a considerable amount of activity in the Sydney trade. Melbourne market has been fairly well stocked for the past two months. South American ports are dull, on account of the revolution. Of late there has been no call whatever. To China ports—comparatively little shipped lately. Export lumber is quoted on the basis of \$10.00 per M feet, board measure, for rough, ordinary sizes up to 40 ft. lengths. Generally speaking, the market is dull. The local demand is on the increase, on account of the brisk building outlook. Local prices are dropping this spring, and the outlook is bad. Dealers are cutting prices to get the business. Quotations are: \$12.00 per M feet for rough, and \$20.00 for surfaced. Stocks held are large and the mills are in a position to supply the heavy demand expected.

The salmon market in England is very depressed, the heavy production of the last two years being far in excess of the consumption. The production overstepped the demand, and stocks are accumulating. A dull tone prevails, with no disposition to operate. The trade are not inclined to do more than a hand-to-mouth business. Severe weather has tended to check the sale of such articles as salmon. Prices in England are 21s. per case ex-ship. The Wanlock and Titania are expected to reach the market soon, when operations will begin. The market depends on this season's pack.

Up to the present the sealing outlook is not very bright. Vessels heard from so far do not report much of a catch, as compared with previous years. There are forty schooners out from British Columbia ports, and between thirty and forty from other coast ports.

## VANCOUVER.

Notwithstanding the fact that much interest was manifested in the election contest, both wholesale and retail merchants report that trade last week was up to the usual volume. The News-Advertiser, in its weekly review last Saturday, says that produce merchants have been especially busy, and that a large business has been done with Victoria, New Westminster and Nanaimo. Business has been much more brisk than usual in shipping circles. The steamship Batavia arrived on Thursday from China and Japan, with a valuable cargo of about 200 tons, composed of tea, silk, rice, opium and other merchandise. The arrival of the steamship West Indian, the pioneer steamer of the B. C. Steamship Co., is alluded to as an event of more than usual importance. She brought 500 tons from Liverpool for Vancouver. She finished unloading her cargo at Vancouver Monday morning, and sailed Tuesday morning for New Westminster. The bark Spartan has finished unloading, and the ship Ninerah has sailed for Australia with a cargo of lumber. The Michigan and several other coasting vessels arrived

during last week. Several tenders have been let for the erection of various buildings. The route for the New Westminster & Vancouver Street Railway has been definitely fixed. The monetary position remains about the same.

**WHOLESALE**—Although the prices of flour and produce have recently advanced in the eastern markets, the prices in Vancouver still remain about the same. All stocks of creamery still remain limited, and although another cargo of creamery and butter arrived during the week, the creamery was almost immediately bought up. There is now very little of first-class quality to be obtained anywhere, and the supply in the east is exceedingly limited. Another car is expected to arrive here shortly, and is sure to be bought up as quickly as the others. Creamery is quoted 28 and 29 cents, and is in great demand at that price. Good dairy butter is firm at 21 and 25 cents per lb. Second quality dry butter is quoted from 15 to 20 cents. Cooking butter can be obtained at from 10 to 16 cents.

A shipment of meat is expected to arrive shortly. The prices have not changed during the week.

The sugar from the B. C. Sugar Refinery is quoted as follows: Granulated 7½ cents per lb., yellow, 6½ cents. It is now excellent in quality, and sells more readily than eastern sugar.

Owing to the advance of flour in the east, merchants are laying in big stocks in anticipation of a rise. The following are the quotations for the principal brands in the market: Manitoba Patents, \$6; Manitoba Bakers' \$5.55; Oregon flour, \$5@5.25. The prices of feed show an upward tendency, although only a slight advance has as yet been made. Chop feed has advanced, and now there is no cheap chop to be obtained. Spanish onions are out of the market, and natives are scarce. The advanced price in potatoes is still maintained.

All merchants report that their stocks of eggs have been greatly diminished, and the prices are getting stiffer. Fresh ranch eggs are very scarce.

The market is now well supplied with oranges and there is a good demand for this fruit. The price of apples has advanced.

**NEW WESTMINSTER.**

**WHOLESALE**—The wholesale market for local produce has a decided tendency to rise. The Columbian reports that the demand is greater than the supply, potatoes finding a ready sale at \$25 per ton. Eggs and butter can be disposed of at figures a trifle in advance of the previous week. All kinds of fodder will undoubtedly be in great demand.

The Ledger reports business on the rail as becoming more brisk. There arrived per C. P. R. on Sunday afternoon two carloads of machinery from Cobourg, Ont., for the Royal City Planing Mills; two carloads of ice from the Mission for city merchants; one carload machinery for the Westminster-Vancouver-Tramway Company; one carload of bricks from Port Haney; one carload agricultural implements from Norwich, Ont., and one carload of general freight from Montreal.

**FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.**

Following are the foreign coal shipments for the month ending February 28th, 1891:

NEW V. C. CO., SHIPPING.

Date.	Vessel and Destination.	Tons.
3—	Bk. Guardian, Frisco.....	1,015
6—	S. S. City of Puebla, Frisco,...	1,245
6—	" San Jose, Acapulco.....	1,531
6—	" Tacoma, Pt. Townsend.....	283
7—	" A. Blanchard, Astoria.....	32
7—	" Bertha, Kodiak, Ala.....	438
9—	" Falcon, Whatcom.....	150
9—	" Collis, Pt. Townsend.....	35
10—	Sh. Glory of Seas, W., Cal.....	3,377
11—	S. S. Walla Walla, Frisco.....	1,036
11—	" Collis, Pt. Townsend.....	313
13—	Bk. Bonanza, Frisco.....	1,908
13—	S. S. Mastick, Pt. Townsend.....	61
14—	" A. Blanchard, Astoria.....	511
14—	" Montserrat, Frisco.....	1,468
17—	" Falcon, Whatcom.....	150
17—	" Honslow, Honolulu.....	2,735
18—	" Jeanie, Frisco.....	1,320
19—	Bk. Seminole, Frisco.....	2,180
21—	Shp. J. B. Brown, Frisco.....	2,376
21—	S. S. City of Puebla.....	1,298
21—	Lucy Lowe, Fairhaven.....	127
21—	S. S. Tacoma, Pt. Townsend.....	44
21—	" Mastick, Pt. Townsend.....	273
23—	" Britannia, Whatcom.....	202
26—	" Walla Walla, Frisco.....	1,919
28—	Lucy Lowe, Fairhaven.....	150
28—	Shp. Kennebec Frisco.....	3,230
28—	" J. Thompson, Frisco.....	2,372
Total.....		31,950

WELLINGTON SHIPPING.

Date.	Vessel and Destination.	Tons.
4—	City of Topeka, Sitka.....	400
4—	Holyoke, Port Angeles.....	40
4—	Lakme, San Francisco.....	435
4—	Costa Rica, San Francisco.....	2,410
7—	Wilmington, ".....	1,150
9—	Alki, ".....	1,300
10—	Pioneer, Port Townsend.....	40
11—	Wellington, San Francisco.....	2,550
19—	Holyoke, Port Angeles.....	70
19—	Lakme, San Francisco.....	920
19—	Mongkut, Vancouver.....	930
19—	Costa Rica, San Francisco.....	2,400
20—	Lucy Lowe, Port Angeles.....	25
22—	Eureka, Sitka.....	225
27—	Wellington, San Francisco.....	2,550
28—	Pioneer, Port Angeles.....	40
Total.....		16,051

EAST WELLINGTON SHIPPING.

Date.	Vessel and Destination.	Tons.
20—	San Mateo, San Francisco.....	4,400

EAST WELLINGTON SHIPPING.

Date.	Vessel and Destination.	Tons.
7—	Bundaleer, San Francisco.....	1,440
18—	Empire, San Francisco.....	930
Total.....		2,370

**OTHER MARKETS.**

**SEATTLE, March 11.**—The financial situation is practically unchanged. Of the five national bank statements already published, two show a decrease in deposits since December 19th, when the previous report was made. It is confidently expected, however, that the total deposits of banks will be found in excess of the last statement when the remaining reports are published, which will doubtless be within a day or two. Money is fairly abundant, though not materially easier than a fortnight ago. Considerable sums are coming in from the East for investment in good securities. Collections are reported good. The wholesale trade is opening up well, and merchants feel assured of a large business during the next few months. Outside merchants are buying extensively and local trade is much improved.

**New York, March 11.**—Money closed easy at 3 per cent. Wheat, \$1.12½; for

March, 93c.; for July, 97½c.; for December, 93½c. Sugar—Cuba centrifugal, 5½c.

**CHICAGO, March 11.**—Wheat, \$1.01½ for May, and 93½c. for July.

**LONDON, March 11.**—Bar silver, per oz., 92½ fine, 45½d.; consols, 97 11-16d. Bullion out Bank of England, £83,000. Bank of England discount rate, 3 per cent.

For some time past a scheme to consolidate all the breweries of British Columbia under one management, to be controlled by one body of capital, has been under way, and the proprietors of the principal breweries have been approached with offers to purchase. Yesterday afternoon, it was reported on good authority, that the last of the breweries had fallen into line and agreed to sell to a syndicate of English capitalists. The E. & N. Brewery, owned by Mr. T. Fairall, was the one, and the securing of an option on it completed the deal spoken of. The bonds are now put up, and the full purchase money has to be paid and possession taken of the property by the first of August next. The scheme has been engineered to a successful completion by Mr. John Mahler, of Nanaimo, assisted by Mr. John Paulson, of the same place. The amount of capital involved in the scheme will be close upon a million dollars, and after next August first, beer will be a syndicate affair in this part of the world. The syndicate is the same one which secured such a great amount of brewing property in the States last year.—Times, March 13th.

**MINING NOTES.**

A memorandum of sulphurets left for treatment at the Barkerville reduction works, during December, shows the Black Jack company's concentrated ores to have yielded 90 per cent. Those of the William's Creek Canyon Company 87.5, being ore blasted from ledge croppings, and those of the Island Mountain Company concentrates, 86.04. The fine gold from the Black Jack amounted to \$180.34.

Six assays recently made of ore taken from the face of the Silver King averaged \$1,400 to the ton.

An eighth interest in the Evening mine was recently sold to a Spokane Falls man. Consideration, \$2,000.

A rich quartz mine is said to have been struck near Port Moody, assaying \$9.00 in gold, \$4.00 in silver and \$6.00 in copper. With its proximity to communicate by rail and steamer, this will prove a valuable find.

**BUSINESS CHANGES.**

E. A. Bochlofsky has again opened the International Restaurant, Vancouver.

W. Elson, merchant tailor, Port Moody, advertises selling out and removing.

A. T. D. McElwen, barrister, died March 7th at Nanaimo.

G. S. Mabee, painter and decorator, has opened a shop in New Westminster.

Wm. Croft and McClure Power, who were partners in the Brown Jug Saloon, Victoria, have dissolved, the latter assuming liabilities.

## PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTES.

P. Rogers intends opening up in hardware, stoves and tinware, at Mission City.

The Steveston Enterprise is the latest addition to the ranks of country journalism.

It is stated that the C.P.R. will take a hand in the Alaska excursion business the coming summer.

The schooner Oscar and Hattie, sealer, Capt. Gault, will in future sail under the British flag.

Work has been commenced on the new furniture factory, Humboldt, street, Victoria, for Weiler Bros.

S. T. Macintosh & Co., real estate, insurance and financial agents, New Westminster, have opened a branch office at Chilliwack.

Soundings show that Kootenay Lake is only 442 feet deep at its deepest point, and that the bottom is soft mud and apparently flat as prairie.

The machinery for the Vancouver and New Westminster Street Railway Company has arrived at New Westminster. The Edison system will be used.

Mr. G. W. Loggie, manager of the Southern Oregon Company, Empire City, Ore., has bought out his partners in the New Westminster Foundry.

Thomas Evans, Kingston, Ont., takes over the interest of the late E. W. Evans, his brother, in the firm of Evans & Hastings, job printers, Vancouver.

J. A. & Geo. D. Collins have gone into partnership at Vancouver, for the purpose of supplying stage hardware, etc., to managers of opera houses throughout the province.

At a special meeting of the Vancouver City Council, \$500 was donated to the widows and orphans of the miners who lost their lives by the disaster at the Springhill mines.

Residents of East Kootenay demand that the Government should receive gold dust at \$18 per ounce, the same as the merchants, and that the placer mining laws be separated from the quartz mining laws.

Messrs. Hall, Ross & Co., of the Victoria Flour Mills, have placed 40 tons of wheat with Mr. McNeely, their agent at Ladner's, for distribution among the Delta farmers. This seed is given gratis, and is worth \$30 per ton.

The British schooner Umbria, Charles Campbell, master, arrived March 10th at Victoria, from North Sydney, Cape Breton, 130 days out. She is owned by J. Peppett, of the latter place, and will engage in the sealing business.

The partnership between Joseph H. Baker and Jerome E. Church, trading under the name of J. H. Baker & Co., boot and shoe dealers, Victoria, has been dissolved. J. H. Baker continues the business and assumes the liabilities of the late firm.

Haley & Sutton, who were until recently storekeepers at Morden, Manitoba, have taken over the London House, dry goods, Vancouver, from C. H. Strutt & Co., Mr. Strutt having found it necessary to devote all his time to his tannery business.

R. C. Mitchell has opened a merchant tailoring establishment at Kamloops.

The customs receipts at the port of Nanaimo for the month of February amounted to \$5,053.31.

E. W. Edwards, of Waterloo, Ont., has arrived at Vancouver, and contemplates starting a mattress factory there.

Chas. P. Low, late with the B. C. Candy Co., Vancouver, is now travelling for Cowan & Wilson, wholesale grocers, Victoria.

Lennox Howell, chief clerk for Cowan & wholesale grocers, Victoria, has resigned that position, and will shortly return to England.

G. F. & J. Galt, Vancouver, are closing out their wholesale grocery stock. They will continue in the importing and wholesale tea trade.

J. Burnt has started a nursery at Nanaimo and expects in future to save the Nanaimoites the trouble of importing their flowers from Victoria.

At a meeting held at Burton Prairie recently, decided opposition was expressed to the scheme of dyking the overflow lands of British Columbia.

The total number of licenses for salmon fishing on the Fraser River for 1891 is limited to 500, and of this number 350 are allotted among the canneries.

A report was in circulation some days ago that a party of English capitalists had made an offer for Hon. F. G. Vernon's valuable property in the Okanagan district.

Mr. James Dunsmuir, of Dunsmuir Bros., denies the rumor that the E. & N. Railway and Wellington Collieries were about to be sold to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

A spur from the Southern Railway is being put into the Bon Accord Cannery premises. This will enable the company to load their goods ready for direct shipment, and save the cost of several handlings.

The partnership heretofore existing between C. H. Clow and S. Maclure, as architects, Westminster, has been dissolved, and both gentlemen have opened separate offices in the Bank of B. C. building, Westminster.

Henry Holgate Wilson was admitted as a partner into the firm of H. McDowell & Co., druggists; Vancouver, on the 1st March. The new firm have purchased the drug business of Arthur W. Draper, on Granville street, and intend carrying it on as a branch store.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the New Westminster and Vancouver Short Line Railway: H. Hoy, president; W. N. Bole, vice president; T. J. Trapp, secretary, Alex Ewen, John Hendry, C. M. Beecher, D. McNair, E. S. Scoullar, Benjamin Douglas, directors.

This is probably the last trip the S.S. Batavia will make to this port. She will leave on Monday or Tuesday for Nanaimo, where she will take on a cargo of coal for Portland. When she has discharged her cargo there, she will load with flour for China, after which she will return to Vancouver for passengers, and freight for China.—News-Advertiser.

D. Goldberg, of Montreal, has recently arrived at Vancouver, and has opened a gent's furnishings store at 6 Cordova street.

E. L. Drewery, proprietor of the Redwood Brewery, Winnipeg, has appointed Benj. Gordon, Victoria, and G. F. & J. Galt, Vancouver, agents.

Fortin & Son are erecting a planing mill, sash and door factory at Mission City. Machinery has been ordered from E. H. Port & Co., New Westminster.

Alex. York, late of Vancouver, has purchased the business of South Bros, butchers at Mission City, and intends shipping, during the coming season, fresh salmon to the eastern markets.

It is stated on the authority of a prominent brewer of this city, that an English syndicate, with practically unlimited capital, have a scheme on foot to consolidate all the breweries in Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster and Nanaimo, and operate them as one.

The abstract of the Public Accounts of the Province, for the half-year ended 30th December, shows a balance of liabilities over assets of \$790,382.69. The total revenue of the province for the half-year amounted to \$359,425.21, the summary of expenditure for the half-year having been \$493,231.65.

The new saw mill which Mr. S. C. Smith has erected close to the block reserved for a round house and workshops at Vernon, has commenced operations, and Mr. Smith is now busily engaged in sawing the necessary lumber for the \$25,000 hotel to be erected in the spring, and planks for the sidewalks.

Gen. Lyman Banks, coal prospector for the Oregon Improvement Company, has returned to Seattle from Queen Charlotte Sound, where he has spent nearly a year, seeing what the prospects are for opening fine bituminous coal mines. He reports that they are now working on a diamond drill night and day.

On March 5th, the sealing schooner J. Hamilton Lewis came into San Francisco with nine men in irons under the hatches. The captain claimed that the men were not sailors, although they had signed as such. The United States marshal took charge of the men and a new crew was shipped for the Lewis.

Some weeks ago, Mr. W. H. Vianen, Westminster, shipped 200 barrels of salt salmon to Hunt, Barnes & Co., Montreal. The fish arrived in good order, and found a ready sale. A few days ago, Mr. Vianen received a letter from the firm stating that the salt salmon was the finest they had ever handled, and they would allow Mr. Vianen 50 cents per barrel over the contract price.

Arrangements with the Spokane & Northern have been perfected for a daily mail and passenger line between Spokane Falls and Revelstoke, on the Canadian Pacific, and also with Kootenay. It is probable that a semi-weekly service will commence as early as April, and that during May it will be increased to a daily service, by the addition of the boats on the Columbia River that are now being built for the purpose.

**Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y**

**TIME TABLE NO. 13,**  
To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Saturday,  
Oct. 11th, 1890. Trains run on Pa-  
cific Standard Time.

GOING SOUTH READ UP		STATIONS		GOING NORTH READ DOWN.	
No. 3 Passenger Saturdays Mondays	No. 1 Passenger Daily	VICTORIA	ESQUIMALT	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays Mondays	No. 2 Passenger Daily
Ar 5.58	Ar 12.24	RUSSELL'S Vic. W.	1	De 2.30 P.M.	De 8.00 A.M.
" 5.54	" 12.20 P.M.	ESQUIMALT	4	" 2.24	" 8.04
" 5.44	" 11.45	GOLDSTREAM	11	" 3.09	" 8.39
" 5.10	" 10.50	SHAWNIGAN L.B.	21	" 4.01	" 9.34
" 4.24	" 10.40	COBBLE HILL	31	" 4.14	" 9.44
" 4.14	" 10.27	MCPHERSON'S	35	" 4.29	" 9.57
" 3.59	" 10.17	KOKSILAH	38	" 4.38	" 10.07
" 3.49	" 10.12	DUNCAN'S	40	" 4.44	" 10.12
" 3.34	" 10.02	SOYENOS	43	" 4.51	" 10.18
" 3.24	" 9.50	CHEMAINUS	52	" 5.10	" 10.48
" 3.12	" 9.34	NANAIMO	73	" 6.14	Ar 11.50
" 2.14	De 8.25	WELLINGTON	78	Ar 12.14 P.M.	Ar 12.14 P.M.
" 2.14	De 8.10 A.M.				

**On Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays**  
Return Tickets will be issued between  
all points for a single fare, good for return  
not later than Monday evening.  
Return Tickets for one and a half ordi-  
nary fare may be purchased daily to all  
points good for three days, including day  
of issue.  
No Return Tickets issued for a Single  
Fare, where such fare is twenty-five cents.  
Through rates between Victoria and Comox  
A. DUNSMUIR, JOSEPH HUNTER,  
President. Gen'l Supt.  
H. K. PRIOR,  
Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

**The Union Steamship Co.**  
Of British Columbia, (Ltd.)  
OFFICE:  
Company's Wharf, Carrall St.,  
VANCOUVER, B.C.  
OWNERS AND AGENTS FOR  
S. S. Cutch, S. S. Senator,  
S. S. Mystery, S. S. Dreadnaught  
S. S. Skidegate, S. S. Leonora,  
Eight Scows (No. 1 to No. 8).  
3 New Steel Steamers Building.  
**VANCOUVER AND NANAIMO.**  
THE FAST AND POWERFUL  
**S. S. CUTCH**

Leaves the Company's Wharf at Noon and  
the C. P. R. Wharf at 2:30 p. m., daily ex-  
cept Saturdays. Returning from Nanaimo  
daily at 7 a. m., except Sundays.  
Passengers and cargo booked to and from  
Vancouver and all stations on the Esqui-  
malt and Nanaimo Railway, Comox and all  
points on Vancouver Island.  
All kinds of Passenger Excursion, Tow-  
ing and Freighting Business done. Ample  
storage accommodation on Company's  
Wharf, and every facility given to shippers  
of produce for sale or consignment.  
WM. WEBSTER, Manager.

**W. J. PENDRAY,**  
**BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
**SOAP WORKS.**  
(Established 1875.)

25 + HUMBOLDT + STREET,  
VICTORIA, - - B. C.

MANUFACTURER OF  
**LAUNDRY AND TOILET**  
**SOAP**

-AND-  
\* SAL SODA. \*  
DEALER IN  
Caustic Soda & Rosin, Laundry  
Blue, Liquid Blue,  
Stove Polish, Shoe Blacking  
And Vinegar.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**  
**NAVIGATION CO.**  
(LIMITED.)

**TIME TABLE No. 13.**  
Taking effect July 17, 1890.  
**Vancouver Route.**  
Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday,  
at 3.30 o'clock, a. m.  
Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday,  
at 11.30 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1  
train.  
**New Westminster Route.**  
Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's  
Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23  
o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.  
(Sunday's steamer to New Westminster  
connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east  
Monday.)  
For Plummer Pass Wednesday and Friday at  
7 o'clock.  
For Moresby Island at 7 o'clock.  
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday  
at 11.30 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at  
7 o'clock.  
For Plummer's Pass Saturday at 7 o'clock.  
**Fraser River Route.**  
Steamers leave New Westminster for Chill-  
whack and Way Landings every Tuesday,  
Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.  
**Northern Route.**  
Steamships of this Co. will leave for Port  
Simpson and intermediate ports on the 1st and  
15th of each month. When sufficient induc-  
ements offer will extend trips to West Coast  
points and Queen Charlotte Islands.  
**Barclay Sound Route.**  
Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni  
and Sound ports when sufficient inducements  
offer.  
**Bute Inlet Route.**  
Steamer Rainbow leaves every Tuesday at 7 a.  
m. for Cowichan, New Westminster, Burrard  
Inlet, Bute Inlet and way ports.  
The Company reserves the right of changing  
this Time Table at any time without notification.  
Steamers leave on Standard Time.  
JOHN IRVING,  
Manager.  
G. A. CARLETON,  
General Agent.

**Victoria Rice Mills,**

STORE STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.  
-MILLERS OF-  
**CHINA AND JAPAN RICE**  
**RICE MEAL,**  
Rice Flour, Chit Rice, Etc.  
VICTORIA

**ROLLER FLOUR MILL.**

Delta Brand Family Flour,  
Superfine Flour, Bran & Shorts.  
NOS. 64 & 66 STORE ST.,  
VICTORIA.

**Rock Bay Saw Mill,**

(ESTABLISHED 1858.)  
32 Constance St., Victoria, B. C.  
-O-  
**WM. P. SAYWARD,**  
Manufacturer and Dealer in  
**ISLAND LUMBER AND SPARS.**  
Importer and Dealer in  
Doors, Windows and all kinds of  
Dressed Lumber, Etc.  
CONSTANTLY ON HAND A GOOD SUPPLY  
OF BUILDING LUMBER.  
Prepared to Cut Lumber to Order at  
Short Notice.

\* \* \* \* \*  
**VICTORIA**  
**Lumber & Manufacturing**  
**Company.**  
PROPRIETORS OF THE  
**CHEMAINUS**  
**SAW MILL.**  
E. J. PALMER, Manager.  
\* \* \* \* \*



# COAL. COAL. COAL.

The New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company, Ltd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

**THE NANAIMO COAL.**

(Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes.)

**THE SOUTH FIELD COAL.**

(Steam Fuel.)

**THE : NEW : WELLINGTON : COAL.**

(House and Steam Coal.)

ARE MINED BY THIS COMPANY ONLY.

**THE "NANAIMO" COAL**

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

**THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL**

Is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

**THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL,**

Which was introduced early in the present year, has already become the favorite fuel for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal, makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market. The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay, where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded at all stages of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

**SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent.**

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA

# SUGAR REFINING CO.

LIMITED.

PARIS LUMPS + POWDERED + GRANULATED AND YELLOW SUGARS

ALL VERY FINEST QUALITY AND ABSOLUTELY UNADULTERATED.

EST MANUFACTURED FROM PURE CANE SUGAR. EST

FINEST ÷ GOLDEN ÷ SYRUPS

WORKS:

VANCOUVER, B. C.