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WEILER BROS.,

SUCCESSORS TO
JOHN WEILER,
MANUFACTURERS
OF FURNITURE.

LARGEST IMPORTERS IN B. C.

—OF—

CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE, WALL PAPER,
CUTLERY AND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Call:and:get:our:prices,:and:see:our
Large Assortment.

51 TO 55 FORT STREET,
VICTORIA, - - B. C.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.,

Cor. Johnson and Government Sts.,

VICTORIA, B. C.

BRANCH AT KAMLOOPS.

IMPORTERS OF

IRON AND STEEL,

HARDWARE,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Wagons and Buggies,

LOGGERS AND CANNERIES SUPPLIED

The Leading House in B. C.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

COWAN & WILSON

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

IMPORTERS

—OF—

California - and - Tropical

FRUITS.

—)C(—

8 & 10 YATES STREET,
VICTORIA, - - B. C.

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.

TURNER, BEETON & CO

Commission Merchants

—AND—

Importers

H. C. Beeton & Co., 83 Finsbury Circus,
London.

Indents executed for any description of
European or Canadian Goods.

AGENTS FOR

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE CO.,

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO., FOR MAINLAND.

BELL-IRVING

& PATERSON

VANCOUVER

SHIPPING AGENTS

Wholesale & Commission Merchants.

AGENTS FOR THE

North China (Marine) Insurance
Company, Limited.

BELL-IRVING, PATERSON & CO.,

NEW WESTMINSTER.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Incorporated By Royal Charter, 1862.

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

LONDON OFFICE:

60 LOMBARD STREET, E. C., LONDON.

Branches at

San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Or.;
Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.
Vancouver, B.C.; Kamloops, B.C.;
Seattle, Washington, Nanaimo, B.C.;
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IN CANADA—The Bank of Montreal and
branches, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Im-
perial Bank of Canada, Molsons Bank, Com-
mercial Bank of Manitoba and Bank of Nova
Scotia.Correspondents throughout the United
Kingdom and in India, China, Japan, Australia
and South America.UNITED STATES—Agents Bank of Montreal,
59 Wall Street, New York; Bank of Montreal,
Chicago.Telegraphic transfers and remittance to and
from all points can be made through this bank
at current rates.Collections carefully attended to and every
description of banking business transacted.

THE BANK OF

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

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

LONDON OFFICE:

3 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD ST. E. C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

J. H. Brodie, E. A. Hoare,
John James Cater, H. J. B. Kendall,
Gaspard Farrer, J. J. Kingsford,
Henry R. Farrer, Frederic Lubbock,
Richard H. Glyn, George D. Whatman.

Secretary, A. G. Wallis.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—St. James St.,
Montreal.

R. R. GRINDLEY, General Manager.

E. STANGER, Inspector.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

London, Kingston, Fredericton, NB
Brantford, Ottawa, Halifax, N.S.
Paris, Montreal, Victoria, B.C.
Hamilton, Quebec, Vancouver, BC.
Toronto, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Man.
Brandon, Man.

Agents in the United States.

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

ESTABLISHED IN 1817.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

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

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Hon. Sir D. A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., President.

Hon. G. A. DRUMMOND, Vice-President.

E. S. CLOUSTON . . . General Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.

Montreal H. V. Meredith, Manager.

West End Branch, St. Catherine St.

Almonte, O. Hamilton, O. Quebec, Q.

Belleville, O. Kingston, O. Regina, Assa

Brantford, O. Lindsay, O. Sarnia, O.

Brockville, O. London, O. Stratford, O.

Calgary, N.W.T. Moncton, N.B. St. John, N.B.

Chatham, N.B. New Westminster, St. Mary's, O.

Chatham, O. ster, B.C. Toronto, O.

Cornwall, O. Ottawa, O. Vancouver, BC

Goderich, O. Perth, O. Victoria, BC.

Guelph, O. Peterboro, O. Wallaceburg, O.

Halifax, N.S. Pictou, O. Winnipeg, Man.

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—London, Bank
of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E. C.; C. Ash-
worth, Manager. London Committee—Robert
Gillespie, Esq., Peter Redpath, Esq.AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—New York,
Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall
street. Chicago, Bank of Montreal, W. Munro,
Manager; E. M. Shadbolt, Assistant Manager.Buy and sell Sterling Exchange and Cable
Transfers. Grant Commercial and Travelling
Credits available in any part of the world.

Drafts issued. Collections made at all points.

GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.,

(ESTABLISHED 1873.)

BANKERS,

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

A GENERAL BANKING business trans-
acted.

DEPOSITS received on liberal rates of interest.

DRAFTS, ORDERS, TELEGRAPH TRANS-
FERS and LETTERS of CREDIT issued direct
on over 10,000 Cities in the United States, Can-
ada, Europe, Mexico and China.

COLLECTIONS made at every point.

GOLD DUST purchased at highest market
rates.

AGENTS FOR

*Wells, Fargo & Company.***CASEMENT & GREERY****BANKERS**

And Financial Agents.

A General Banking business transacted.

Drafts issued on all points in Canada.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic exchange

Money loaned on Notes, Real Estate,

Chattel Mortgages and all kinds

Of Negotiable Securities. Interest allowed

On time Deposits

Bankers: Bank of British Columbia.

OFFICE: COR. GAMBIE & CORDOVA STS.,

VANCOUVER.

—+ FOR +—

Real Estate, Insurance,

Exchange, Mortgages,

Stocks and Shares,

—GO TO—

A. W. MORE & CO.,

TURNER BLOCK, DOUGLAS STREET

VICTORIA, B. C.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,

AGENTS:

The Liverpool & London & Globe
Fire Insurance Co.

The California (Marine) Insurance Co.

The Traveler's Life & Accident
Insurance Co.

—:O:—

Risks taken at Moderate Rates and Losses
settled promptly and Liberally.**Findlay, Durham & Brodie****COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

AGENTS FOR

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

CANNERIES:

Deas Island, Fraser River,

Haas River Fishery,

Windsor Cannery, Skeena River,

Rivers Inlet Cannery,

Victoria Cannery,) Rivers Inlet.

Victoria Saw Mills,)

—O—
London Office:

43 to 46 Threadneedle Street.

ROBERT WARD & CO.,

VICTORIA, B. C.,

Merchants & Importers,Represented in London by H. J. Gardiner & Co.,
Gresham Buildings, E. C.ROYAL SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN
CONSULATE.Execute Indents for every description of
British and Foreign Merchandise,
Lumber, Timber, Spars,
Fish and other products
of British Columbia.**SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS.**

CHARTERS EFFECTED.

GENERAL AGENTS:

Royal Insurance Company,
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

Standard Life Assurance Co.

London and Provincial Marine Insurance Co. It'd.

Union Marine Insurance Co.

London Assurance Corporation.

SOLE AGENTS:

Curtis' & Harvey's Sporting and Blasting Powder.

Joseph Kirkman & Son's Gold Medal, Inven-
tions Exhibition, 1885, Pianofortes.J. & W. Stuart's Patent Double-Knotted Mesh
Fishing Nets, Twines, Etc.Importers of Havana Cigars, Oilmen's Stores,
Tin Plates, Portland Cement, Etc.Agents for the following brands of British
Columbia Salmon:Ewen & Co., "Lion"; Bon Accord Fishery Co.,
"Consuls"; A. J. McLellan's "Express."**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.****H. CARMICHAEL & CO.**

VICTORIA,

Financial and Real Estate

BROKERS,

Have removed from 52 Government St.

—TO—

32 GOVERNMENT STREET

OFFICE OF THE

BRITISH COLUMBIA**PAPER MANUFACTURING CO'Y.**

THOMAS EARLE,
IMPORTER
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Wholesale Grocer.

AGENT FOR
 ALERT BAY CANNING CO.
 NIMPKISH BRAND.

Pioneer Steam Coffee and
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 WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

A. J. Langley. T. M. Henderson.
 J. N. Henderson.

LANGLEY & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Wholesale Druggists

21 & 23 YATES STREET,
 VICTORIA, B. C.

P. F. RICHARDSON,

SUCCESSOR TO
 RICHARDSON & HEATHORN.

IMPORTER

-AND-

MANUFACTURERS'
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P. O. BOX 107.

42 YATES ST., VICTORIA.

T. B. PEARSON & CO

Manufacturers of Clothing,

OVERALLS, : SHIRTS, : &c.

Salesroom and Factory:

YATES ST., NEAR ORIENTAL HOTEL,
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NICHOLLES & RENOUF

-DEALERS IN-

**HARDWARE, BAR IRON, FARM
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Coach, Car & House Painters Supplies

S. E. COR. YATES AND BROAD STS.

TELEPHONE 82. P. O. BOX. 80.

VICTORIA. - B. C.

REPRESENTED BY
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AMES, HOLDEN & CO., MONTREAL.

THE

AMES, HOLDEN CO.
MANUFACTURERS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES
41 LANGLEY STREET,
VICTORIA.

A. C. FLUMMERFELT, Victoria.

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R. P. RITHET & CO.,

(LIMITED.)

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

WHOLESALE * MERCHANTS.

SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Queen (Fire) Insurance Company.
 Maritime (Marine) Insurance Company.
 Reliance (Marine) Insurance Company.
 New Zealand (Marine) Insurance Company.
 Thames & Mersey (Marine) Insurance Co.
 Straits (Marine) Insurance Company.
 Sun (Marine) Insurance Company.
 Sea (Marine) Insurance Co.

Moodyville Saw Mill Co., of Burrard Inlet.

SALMON CANNERY AGENCIES.

FRASER RIVER:

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

NORTHERN AND SKEENA RIVER:

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

Giant Powder Co., Works: Caddboro Bay, all grades of Giant Powder and Judson Powder manufactured and kept on hand.

Columbia Flouring Mill Co. of Enderby.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co's line of Steamers between Victoria and San Francisco

E. B. MARVIN & CO.,

Ship - Chandlers - and - Commission - Merchants

Importers and Dealers in Paints, Oils, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Tanned and Untanned Papers. Agents for Skidgate Oil.

Cable Address:
 MARVIN VICTORIA.

WHARF ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

TELEPHONE NO. 55.

HEISTERMAN & CO.

Real Estate and Insurance Agents.

FIRE - MARINE - LIFE.

Rents and Interest Collected. Money Loaned. Conveyancing

GENERAL AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

— OF THE —

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK,

Richard A. McCurdy, Pres't. (Assets over \$147,000,000.)

TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL JOURNAL OFFICE,
Tuesday Morning, July 11.

VICTORIA.

No material change has taken place in the volume of trade of the past week, as compared with previous weeks, but an indication of the faith placed by capitalists in the security offered in this city is the successful negotiation of a loan for \$25,000 at 7 per cent., while interest payable on loans of a similar nature and on similar security in the Sound cities runs from 2 to 3 per cent. per month. This also indicates that all necessary capital for legitimate undertakings is obtainable at current rates of interest.

FLOUR AND FEED.

There are no changes to note since last week in prices. The average summer volume of business is being transacted. Favorable reports have been received from the Okanagan country. The season has been very favorable for wheat, and a large harvest is looked for. The yield, it is estimated, will be some 4,000 tons. Enderby flour is quoted for carload lots: Premier, \$5 75; XXX., \$5.15; Strong Bakers' or XX., \$5; Superfine, \$1. Quotations are:

Delta, Victoria mills	\$5 25 @ 0 00
Lion, " "	5 25 @ 0 00
Premier, Enderby mills	6 00 @ 0 00
XXX., " "	5 70 @ 0 00
XX., " "	5 25 @ 0 00
Superfine, " "	4 25 @ 0 00
Manitoba Hungarian	6 25 @ 0 00
Snowflake	6 25 @ 0 00
Portland Roller	6 35 @ 0 00
Royal	6 00 @ 0 00
C & C	5 50 @ 0 00
Oregon Superfine	4 50 @ 0 00
Columbia Superfine X.	4 40 @ 0 00
Wheat, per ton	\$00 0 @ 45 00
Oats	10 00 @ 12 50
Oil cake meal	35 00 @ 40 00
Chop feed	37 50 @ 40 00
Shorts	28 00 @ 30 00
Bran	26 00 @ 28 00
California oatmeal	4 65 @ 00 00
Rolled oats	4 75 @ 00 00
California rolled oats	5 25 @ 00 00
Tacoma rolled oats	4 80 @ 00 00
Cornmeal	3 00 @ 3 25
Cracked corn	50 00 @ 55 00

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

The lowering of prices by the B. C. Su-

gar Refinery took place yesterday, and are a little higher than was quoted two weeks ago for future delivery on the 13th. The present quotations of the refinery for car load lots are: Paris lumps, 6½c; dry granulated, 5½c; extra C, 5½c; yellows, 6½c; kegs in each case being ½c higher. The wholesale quotations average about ½c above refinery prices.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

From all reports, the California first crop is going to be an abundant one this season, and large quantities will be imported during the season, as the prices are low and, considering the late reduction in the price of sugar, large quantities of preserves will surely be put up. Cherries and strawberries have fallen off, although small lots are still in the market. Raspberries, plums, apricots and peaches are freely offered at low prices.

RICE.

The Victoria Rice Mills quote wholesale:

Japan rice, per ton	\$90 00
China rice " "	70 00
Rice flour " "	70 00
Chit rice " "	25 00
Rice Meal " "	17 50

LUMBER.

The position of the lumber market shows no signs of change. Quotations are as follows for cargo lots for foreign shipment, being the prices of the Pacific Pine Timber Association: Rough merchantable, ordinary sizes, in lengths to 40 feet, inclusive, \$9 per M feet, rough deck plank, average length 55 feet, \$19, dressed flooring, \$17; pickets, \$9; laths, 4 feet, \$2. Local trade continues steady. The Rock Bay Saw Mill quotes:

Rough lumber, per M	\$12 00
Best quality dressed lumber, per M	20 00
Second " "	17 50
Laths, per M	2 50
Shingles, " "	2 50

with a discount of 5 per cent. if paid within 30 days.

SALMON.

Latest advices, from the Columbia river, state that the pack, to date, is 60,000 cases short of what it was last year. Two weeks ago, it was reported as being 10,000 cases short. No definite word has been received in regard to the Alaska pack as yet. Fishing on the Fraser river is reported poor up to date. On the Skeena,

fishing, up to the 7th of July, was much the same, although not quite up to that of last year. At Rivers Inlet, July 9th, fishing was improving daily. The estimate of the pack here will probably be filled. On the Naas, spring fishing was a failure. The sockeye run had not started.

The New York *Commercial Bulletin* says "One or more Pacific Coast trade journals not long ago alluded in a sneering manner to the various items printed in eastern papers regarding the position of the salmon market, but facts have since come to the surface indicating that the eastern journals' informants were not only well posted, but stated the plain, simple truth. The market for salmon has continued to gradually harden, and that without an impetus on anything in the nature of speculative buying apart from alleged liberal purchases the past week or ten days."

FREIGHTS.

The nominal rates for lumber charters are quoted as follows: From Burrard Inlet or Puget Sound to Sydney, 50s; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie, 60s to 62s 6d; Shanghai, 62s 6d; West Coast of South America, 50s. to 55s. For coal freights, present quotations are: Nainaimo or Departure Bay to San Francisco, \$2.50; to San Diego and San Pedro, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Grain freights are quoted from Puget Sound to U. K., 42s. 6d, to 45s; from Portland, 50s., and from San Francisco 40s. to 42s. 6d.

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

The following are the shipments for the week ending July 11th:

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO. SHIPPING.		
Date.	Vessel and Destination.	Tons.
4-	Williamette, ss., San Francisco.	1,000
7-	West Indian, ss., San Francisco	1,655
10-	Lakme, ss., Ounalaska	549
10-	Danube, ss., Behring Sea	601
11-	San Benito, ss., San Francisco	4,900
11-	Tacoma, ss., Port Townsend	60
Total		8,765

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTES.

The Canadian Pacific Lumber Company are rushing ahead the construction of their new mill on Lulu Island with all possible dispatch.

Mr. A. C. Murchison, proprietor of the Vancouver Soda Water Works, died Saturday morning from an injury received in a runaway.

The Nanaimo merchants who are accustomed to do a large business at Wellington, have been notified that in future they will be required to pay a Provincial license of \$10, in addition to the one they already pay in the city for delivering goods at Wellington. The merchants think this action of the authorities is rather hard upon them.

Mr. Steve Greenlees, the well-known travelling representative of Silverman, Boulter & Co., Montreal, has entered into partnership with Mr. Redmond, a brother of Mr. James Redmond, of Ames Holden Co. They intend to open out in the wholesale hat, cap and fur business at Winnipeg. Both gentlemen are well known and popular with the trade.

The Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Furniture Co.,

—IMMENSE STOCK OF—

Furniture, Carpets, Linoleums, Crockery,
Glassware and general

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

OFFICE AND SALESROOM: 66 to 68 Government Street. FACTORY: Laurel Point.

JOHN DOTY ENGINE CO., LTD.

520 CORDOVA ST., VANCOUVER, B. C.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Triple Expansion, Compound and High Pressure, Marine
ENGINES AND BOILERS

Corliss Engines, Armington & Simms' Engines, Hoisting Engines, Gas Engines,
(1 to 10 h. p.), Vertical Engines and Boilers.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF ENGINEERS' AND MILL SUPPLIES.

Belting, Brass Goods, Globe Valves, Packing, Rubber Hose, Safety Valves,
Steam Fittings, Rubber Valves, Signal Lamps, Black and Galvanized
Iron Pipe, all sizes up to 6-inch.

Estimates for Marine and Stationary Engines furnished on application.

P. O. Box 174. Telephone 368. *O. P. ST. JOHN, Manager.*

THE WM. HAMILTON MFG. CO., (LD.)

OF PETERBOROUGH.

Saw : Mill : Shingle, : Planing : and : Mining : Machinery.

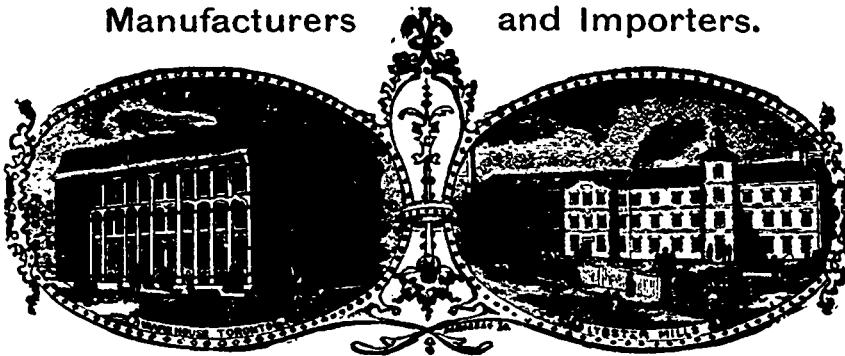
Mill Supplies always on hand.

BRANCH OFFICE: - - 408 CORDOVA STREET, - - - VANCOUVER

GORDON, MACKAY & CO.

TORONTO.

Manufacturers and Importers.



REPRESENTED BY R. S. NORTON, WINNIPEG.

W. L. McABE, TACOMA,
1st Vice-Pres.

CAPT. JAS. CARROLL,
Pres't.

J. P. BETTS, VANCOUVER, B. C.,
2nd Vice-Pres.

PUGET SOUND AND BRITISH COLUMBIA STEVEDORING COMPANY,

INCORPORATED.

Doing business at all Puget Sound and British Columbia Ports. The only concern
with a complete stevedoring plant. Head office: Port Townsend, Washington.

Capt. John Barneson, Sec'y, Manager, Port Townsend. R. Chilcott, Manager Seattle and Port
Blakely. F. M. Yorke, Manager Victoria, Chemainus and Cowichan, B. C.

All communications to be addressed to the Sec'y at the head office, Port Townsend, Wash.
Cable address: Barneson, Port Townsend.

T. N. HIBBEN & CO.,

69 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE "CALIGRAPH"

AND

CALIGRAPH SUPPLIES.

F. W. NOLTE & CO., PRACTICAL OPTICIANS,

The above firm will shortly open a first-class
Optical Store. All work guaranteed and done
in Victoria, including the grinding of special
lenses. Mr. Nolte, the well known American
optician, will take the management and give
his personal attention to the business.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

L. Moser has opened a jewellery store at
38 Fort street, Victoria.

J. E. Davis has opened a cigar store on
Cordova street, Vancouver.

Messrs. Lee & Fraser have opened a real
estate office in Trounce Avenue, Victoria.

H. Rutland has opened a gent's furnish-
ings establishment on Johnson street,
Victoria.

Cope & Young, one of the pioneer mer-
cantile firms of Vancouver, have decided
to retire from business.

J. E. Davis and J. B. Simpson, Boulder
Saloon, Vancouver, have dissolved. J. B.
Simpson will continue the business.

The old Occidental Hotel, Vancouver,
has been leased to Capt. Wildrich. It will
be known in future as the Sherman.

Alfred Williams and A. B. Fraser, com-
mission merchants, Victoria, have dis-
solved. Alfred Williams continues.

Mrs. E. A. Bates, dressmaking and mil-
linery, 61 Fort street, Victoria, advertises
going out of business about August 1st.

W. J. King and Henry Langley, real es-
tate agents, draughtsmen, etc., New
Westminster, have dissolved partnership.

Harvey & Harrild, contractors, 14 Pan-
dora street, Victoria, have dissolved part-
nership. W. B. Harrild retires from the
business.

Josiah Hemans and Julius Hoffman,
City Market, Nanaimo, have dissolved.
Josiah Hemans will continue the business
in future.

Messrs. Phillips and Wyckhffe, New
Westminster, have formed a partnership
to build railways, tram lines, and tele-
phone and telegraph lines.

The Victoria News Agency, formerly
conducted by James O'Neill, has been
bought over by the enterprising firm of
Kerr & Begg, booksellers and stationers.

T. Murray Spencer, representing A. H.
Cook & Co., of San Francisco, the only
leather belting manufacturers west of the
rockies, is in Vancouver with a view to es-
tablishing an agency.

The B. C. Pioneer Stevedoring Co. is the
title of a company which has just been
formed at Vancouver. The company is
composed of Messrs. W. H. Soule, A. V.
Stevens and Alex. McDermott.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

IMPORTS.

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

ARTICLES.	QUAN.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Acids.....		\$1,049	\$ 217 65
Agricultural imple- ments.....		2,318	824 80
Ale, beer & port w ^g ls	9,238	4,212	1,236 81
Animals.....		8,207	2,243 50
Books, pamph's, etc.		1,070	239 01
Brass & manuf's of.		1,624	486 00
Breadstuffs, etc, viz			
Grain, of all kinds			
Flour, brls ..	1,914	1,929	283 13
Meal, " ..	574	2,820	156 32
Rice and all other			
breadstuffs			
Candles, lbs.....	2,500	249	62 25
Chicory, lbs.....	863	43	25 89
Coal and coke, tons	29,108	329	17 72
Coffee, from U.S.lbs	13,297	2,707	292 05
Copper and m's of.		820	157 60
Corlaga all kinds...		242	53 97
Cotton, manuf's of		7,335	2,378 66
Drugs & medicines...		28,707	11,656 80
Earthen, stone and			
Chinaware.....		810	257 07
Fancy goods.....		2,359	745 85
Fish.....		2,330	578 24
Fruit, dried.....		2,610	470 53
Green.....		9,920	1,576 54
Furs.....		110	29 00
Glass, glassware		1,608	524 55
Gunpow'r & exp sub's		1,745	482 45
Hats, caps & bonnets		676	202 80
Hops, lbs.....			
Iron and steel m's of	25,053		7,191 34
Jewelry & watches			
and m's of gold and			
silver.....		625	141 95
Lead and manuf's of		294	43 20
Leather and m's of.		3,880	943 98
Marble and stone			
and manuf's of...		410	132 61
Malt, bush.....	743		683
Metals, composition			
and m's of.....		1,915	542 85
Musical instruments		1,310	539 90
Oils, coal and kero			
sene, gals.....	23,560	4,604	1,413 60
All other, gals.....	5,490	2,326	548 78
Paints and colors,		1,547	363 50
Paper and m's of...		1,425	474 18
Perfumery.....		113	33 90
Provisions,			
Bacon & hams, etc	10,478		2,572 23
Salt, not from Great			
Britain or British			
possessions, or for			
fisheries, lbs.....	85,400	372	72 50
Seeds.....		47	6 15

CONTRABAND GOODS.

Contraband is a term applied to such goods as are prohibited from being imported or exported, bought or sold, either by the laws of a particular state or by special treaties; it is also applied to designate that class of commodities which neutrals are not allowed to carry during war to a belligerent power.

It is a recognized general principle of the law nations, that ships may sail to and trade with all kingdoms, countries and states in peace with the princes or authorities whose flags they bear; and that they are not to be molested by the ships of any other power at war with the country with which they are trading, unless they engage in the conveyance of contraband goods. But great difficulty has arisen in deciding as to the goods comprised in this term.

In order to obviate all disputes as to what commodities should be deemed contraband, they have sometimes been specified in treaties or conventions. But this classification is not always respected during hostilities; and it is sufficiently evident that an article which might not be contraband at one time, or under certain circum-

ARTICLES.	QUAN.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Silk, manuf's of....		5,107	1,620 70
Soap of all kinds...		194	68 46
Spices of all kinds..		45	13 15
Starch, lbs.....	7,478	181	149 56
Spirits.			
Of all kinds, gals..	5,100	6,361	0,925 21
Wine, other than			
Sparkling, gals...	3,310	2,387	2,000 65
Wines, p'kling doz			
Sugar, above No 14 lbs	59,181	5,018	2,100 44
Not ab'vo No 14 lbs	3,762	93	65 52
Sugar, syrups, cane			
Juice, etc., lbs.....	2,283	99	44 78
Molasses.....	311	71	4 67
Tea, from U.S.lbs..	181	82	8 20
Tobacco and cigars..	7,122	2,989	3,431 49
Wood and m's of...		4,015	1,194 45
Woolen m's of.....		7,193	2,468 09
All other dutiable			
articles.....	50,091		13,918 75
Total dutiable goods		\$244,011	\$82,694 04
Free goods, all other		63,495	
Grand total.....		\$307,536	\$82,694 04

EXPORTS

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

THE MINE.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Samples.....		2
Gold bearing quartz, etc.....		31,204
THE FISHERIES.		
Fish of all descriptions.....		10
Furs or skins of creatures		
living in the water.....		7,300
ANIMALS AND THEIR PRODUCE.		
Miscellaneous.....		0,546
Agricultural products.....		00
MANUFACTURES.		
Iron—Pig and scrap cast-		
ings, hardware, etc.....		8
Other articles.....		293
Miscellaneous Articles.....		700
Grand total.....		\$ 49,063
Goods, not the product of Canada, for		
the month of June, 1891:		
	QUANTITY.	VALUE.
Butter, lbs.....	25	5
Cottons, woollens, etc.....		28
Wood, m's of all kinds.....		1,501
Other manufactures.....		1,600
Miscellaneous articles.....		392
Total.....		\$ 3,526
Total exports of all kinds.....		\$ 52,589

stances, may become contraband at another time, or under different circumstances. It is admitted on all hands, even by Mr. Hubner, the great advocate for the freedom of neutral commerce, that everything that may be made directly available for hostile purposes is contraband, as arms, ammunition, horses, timber for shipbuilding and all sorts of naval stores. The greatest difficulty has occurred in deciding as to provisions, which are sometimes held to be contraband, and sometimes not; so it is doubted whether coal be contraband of war. Lord Stowell has shown that the character of the port to which the provisions are destined is the principal circumstance to be attended to in deciding whether they are to be looked upon as contraband. A cargo of provisions intended for an enemy's port, in which it was known that a warlike armament was in preparation, would be liable to arrest and confiscation; while, if the same cargo were intended for a port where none but merchantmen were fitted out, the most that could be done would be to detain it, paying the neutral the same price for it as he would have got from the enemy.

The right of visitation and search is a right inherent in all belligerents; for it

would be absurd to allege that they had a right to prevent the conveyance of contraband goods to an enemy, and to deny them the use of the only means by which they can give effect to such right. The object of the search is two-fold. First, to ascertain whether the ship is neutral or an enemy, for the circumstance of his hoisting a neutral flag affords no security that it is really such; and secondly, to ascertain whether it has contraband articles or enemies' property on board.

VICTORIA BUSINESS CAPITAL.

To many, the figures given below, representing the amount of capital invested in the wholesale and retail business in Victoria, will be revelation. The figures have been prepared for THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL by a gentleman who can speak authoritatively on matters of this kind. It might be explained that a number of lines not specified in the annexed table are included in one or other of the heads. For instance, under hardware, etc., are included the amounts represented by paints and painters; again, under liquors, will be included capital invested in cigars, tobaccos, restaurants, etc. There is also omitted the considerable capital employed in shipping, mining and various other enterprises not operating directly within the mercantile circles of Victoria. The large capital represented by the Hudson's Bay Co., the banks, professional men and butchers is also omitted. Together with this may be mentioned the fact that the figures are largely representative of the actual surplus over and above liabilities.

Clothing, tailoring, etc.....	\$ 296,000
Dry goods, including millinery and fancy goods.....	885,000
Boots and shoes, leather goods, etc.....	208,000
Groceries, etc.....	1,086,000
Liquors, tobacco, cigars, etc., including breweries, restaurants, etc.....	575,000
Produce, milling, etc.....	215,000
Stationery, notions, including musical instruments, etc.....	183,000
Hardware, plumbing, stoves, etc., including oilmen's stores, ironworkers, etc.....	800,000
Drugs, bakery and confectionery.....	495,000
Furniture and house furnishings.....	388,000
Lumber, sash and door, bricks, contracting, etc.....	660,000
Blacksmithing, carriages, etc.....	90,000
Jewellery, etc.....	161,000
Printing, publishing and bookbinding.	125,000
Commission, real estate and general agency lines.....	1,170,000
Total.....	\$7,177,000

CUSTOM.

Custom is an unwritten law established by long usage and the consent of our ancestors. If it be universal, it is common law; if particular, it is then properly custom. The requisites to make a particular custom good are these: (1.) It must have been used so long that the memory of man runs not to the contrary; (2.) it must have been continued; and (3.) peaceable; also (4.) reasonable; and (5.) certain; (6.) compulsory, and not left to the option of every person, whether he will use it or not; and (7.) consistent with other customs, for one custom cannot be set up in opposition to another. Customs are of different kinds, as customs of merchants, customs of a certain district, customs of a particular manor, etc. If there be an invariable custom and general usage or custom of any particular trade or place, the law will imply that a party contracting upon a matter to which the same has reference, intended to import such usage or custom into his contract.

VANCOUVER IMPORTS.

Imports at the port of Vancouver for the month of June, 1891:—

Ale, beer and porter.....	\$2,087	Cast iron.....	107
Horned cattle.....	3 415	Hardware.....	143
Wheep.....	9,870	Pig iron.....	894
Baking powder.....	886	Sewing machines.....	58
Iron black.....	1,225	Machinery.....	568
Printers' books.....	196	Nails and spikes.....	749
Bibles and prayer books.....	37	Boiler tubes.....	48
Labels.....	824	Boiler tubing.....	225
Advertising matter.....	202	Stamped ware.....	152
Bookbinders' tools.....	353	Wire cotton cord.....	151
Brass tubing.....	142	Iron nuts.....	42
Brass.....	49	Cutlery.....	17
Tapioca.....	149	Muskets, etc.....	599
Biscuits.....	646	Steel manufactures.....	104
Rice.....	1,216	Axes.....	140
Beans.....	154	Saws.....	1,042
Indian corn.....	43	Mechanics' tools.....	242
Bean and mill feed.....	125	Picks.....	169
Oatmeal.....	262	Iron and steel, N. E. S.....	99
Flour.....	1,050	Lead bars.....	129
Breadstuffs.....	991	Leather bolting.....	331
Chicoory.....	256	Boots and shoes.....	890
Cocoa mats.....	104	Malt.....	538
Bituminous coal.....	212	Marble.....	1,053
Coke.....	\$1,140	Mats and rugs.....	109
Coffee.....	568	Coal oil.....	173
Cotton corkage.....	1,420	Stereotypes.....	117
Cotton.....	63	Petroleum products.....	567
Cotton dyed.....	221	Vegetable oil.....	132
Cotton damask.....	88	Lubricating oil.....	2,496
Cotton clothing.....	1,340	Oil cloth.....	730
Window screens.....	119	Optical apparatus, etc.....	73
Curtains.....	168	Packages.....	2,000
Liquid medicines.....	42	Paintings.....	141
Dry medicines.....	43	Oxides, ochres, etc.....	97
Drugs.....	28	Bronzes.....	29
Embroideries.....	51	Brassins.....	210
Earthenware.....	81	Stationery.....	203
Fancy boxes.....	78	Manufactured paper.....	303
Fancy goods.....	26	Cheese.....	356
Toys and dolls.....	69	Lard.....	269
Pickled fish.....	75	Bacon hams, etc.....	689
Oysters.....	158	Beef, salted.....	333
Anchovies.....	278	Beef, fluid.....	323
Twine and canvas flax.....	6 751	Pork in brine.....	307
Jute manufactured.....	62	Meats, N. E. S.....	980
Apples.....	885	Coarse salt.....	161
Prunes and plums.....	472	Fine salt.....	478
Dried fruits.....	124	Garden seeds.....	32
Nuts.....	122	Silk handkerchiefs.....	153
Green apples.....	48	Silk manufactures.....	301
Gooseberries.....	1,550	Soap, common.....	145
Cherries.....	2,080	Soap powders.....	130
Oranges.....	210	Wines.....	628
Peaches.....	91	Syrup.....	68
Plums.....	311	Electric apparatus.....	810
Green fruits.....	260	Cigarettes.....	550
Canned fruits.....	116	Tobacco.....	467
Flasks, vials, etc.....	92	Turpentine.....	213
Lamp chimneys.....	1,095	Potatoes.....	1,011
Window glass.....	52	Tomatoes.....	255
Electro-plated ware.....	41	Vegetables.....	222
Fuses.....	69	Furniture.....	380
Axle grease.....	407	Show cases.....	101
(Guns, rifles, etc.....	62	Manufactures of wood.....	703
Rubber bolting.....	114	Shirts, knitted.....	112
Rubber hose.....	40	Socks and stockings.....	103
Manufactures of rubber.....	183	Woollen clothing.....	417
Honey.....	268	Woollen fabrics.....	111
Hops.....	420	Butter.....	2,795
Hats.....	289	Unenumerated.....	498
Spades, etc.....	264		
Agricultural implements.....	264		

Jurisdiction of the courts to cases arising within the foreign concession, leaving to the Japanese courts all cases whether the parties concerned be foreigners or not, which arise outside the concessions. It is stated that these radical changes do not commend themselves to the English government, which has exchanged communications with the German government regarding the proposals, and that both governments will oppose the changes as illiberal and exclusive.

INLAND REVENUE AND CUSTOMS.

(OFFICIAL REPORT.)
INLAND REVENUE RETURNS

For the month of June, 1891:
Victoria Division—Comprising all of Vancouver Island:

Spirits.....	\$ 6,172 70
Malt.....	2,437 53
Tobacco.....	2,011 80
Cigars.....	1,225 05
Licenses.....	25 00
Inspection petroleum.....	230 60
Rent of land.....	75 00
Total.....	\$13,083 77

WAREHOUSED, EX-WAREHOUSED.

Spirits.....	2,536.33 P. gals	4,536.81 P. gals
Malt.....	191,070 lbs	191,070 lbs
Tobacco.....	14,136	14,016
Cigars.....	14,800	14,800
Balance remaining in warehouse June 30, 1891:		
Spirits.....	6,876.09 P. gals	
Tobacco.....	3,657 lbs	
Cigars.....	60,550	
Cigars manufactured.....	163,775	

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

Spirits.....	\$ 3,571 33
Malt.....	532 30
Tobacco.....	1,750 30
Cigars.....	598 50
Petroleum Insp.....	204 50
Total.....	\$ 6,656 80

Spirits remaining in warehouse, May 31.....	8,214.10 pf gals
Spirits warehoused during June.....	2,480.11 "
Total.....	10,694.54 pf gals
Spirits ex-warehoused during June.....	2,662.89 "
Balance in warehouse.....	8,031.65
Tobacco remaining in warehouse, May 31.....	1,050 lbs
Warehoused during June.....	7,264
Total.....	8,314

Tobacco ex-warehoused during June.....	8,314
Raw Leaf warehoused during June.....	228
Raw Leaf ex-warehoused.....	228
Malt warehoused.....	56,764 lbs
Malt ex-warehoused.....	40,230 "
Balance in warehouse.....	7,534
Cigars manufactured.....	997 50
Cigars paid duty ex-factory.....	997 50
Petroleum inspected.....	4,015 pks

Exports from Nanaimo for month of June, 1891:

	Tons.	Value
Coal to United States.....	75,423	\$22,531
" Japan.....	1,166	4,664
Total.....	76,589	27,195
Miscellaneous articles to U. S. A.....		277
Total exports.....		\$27,472

Imports at Nanaimo for June, 1891:

Value of free goods.....	\$27,804
Value of dutiable goods.....	41,560
Total imports.....	\$69,363

Collection at Nanaimo for June, 1891:

Import duty.....	\$10,654 47
Sick mariners' dues.....	285 44
Oil inspection.....	26 00
Miscellaneous.....	673 35
Total.....	\$11,539 26

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Here is the summary of the gross earnings of each of the four Pacific roads named for the nine months commencing with July 1, 1890, and ending with March 31, 1891, the figures for the corresponding quarters in the preceding year being shown for the purpose of comparison, giving also the changes that have taken place between the two periods:

	Nine months ending Mar. 31, 1890.	1891.	Changes.
Can. Pac.....	\$12,187,029	\$13,854,484	In. \$1,667,455
North'n Pac.....	20,328,871	23,471,534	In. 3,142,672
South'n Pac.....	34,773,987	37,510,410	In. 2,736,423
Union Pac.....	32,477,265	33,242,387	In. 765,622

The comparative total gain of \$8,310,202, shown to have been made in the gross earnings of these four transcontinental systems during the past nine months is an increase of 9 1/2 per cent. over the total gross income in the corresponding nine months a year previous, the percentage of gain to each road being as follows: Canadian

Pacific, 13 per cent.; Northern Pacific, 15 per cent.; Southern Pacific, 8 per cent.; Union Pacific, 2 per cent.

JAPAN FOR THE JAPANESE.

Japan is showing herself an apt scholar. Following the lead of those countries whose watchword is, our country for ourselves, the Government of this young nation is crying out, "Japan for the Japanese." Her existing treaties with foreign powers are not satisfactory, being too liberal. Hence the Government is proposing a revision of treaties which will embrace the following changes: (1) The raising of the customs tariff at 12 per cent. *ad valorem* in place of the existing rate of 5 per cent.; (2) debarring foreigners from the right of acquiring freehold rights in property, holding railway and mining shares, or taking part in the Japanese coasting trade; and (3) the abrogation of the present Consular Courts after a period of five years, and in the meantime limiting the

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D. M. CARLEY EDITOR.

L. G. HENDERSON BUSINESS MANAGER.

Office No. 77 Johnston Street.

VICTORIA, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1890.

THE DRY DOCK QUESTION.

The Vancouver *Daily Telegram* undertakes to score THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COMMERCIAL JOURNAL for, as it puts it, "trying to damage this port." That paper, moreover, speaks of this journal as being actuated by unfriendly motives, as well as writing falsely with a purpose to deceive, and brands "the writer as an unscrupulous person." All this sounds fine, and if it pleases our contemporary he can rest assured it will hardly injure us. Objection is taken to THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S "talk about tortuous channels." Whether or not the channel is tortuous can readily be seen by any one who takes the trouble to consult a chart of the Straits. This will be sufficient to show whether or not we are all that the editor of the *Telegram* denounces us as being. "Cotem" may attempt all the bluffing he pleases; nevertheless the fact remains that what it wants is a rival dock at Vancouver, not the enlargement of the present one, or the construction of another one alongside of it, so as at the same time to make the plant at Esquimalt more largely and at the same time more economically available. It is only a very short time since certain papers undertook to denounce the construction of the existing dock as one of the most foolish of undertakings, and to declare that it hardly paid working expenses, much less paid interest upon the money invested in it. On the other hand, it was shown of what benefit it had been, not only on account of the work which had actually been done there, but because of the feeling of confidence and safety with which it inspired vessel owners, who well knew that they had the accommodations for disabled vessels right at hand, and that the work done there was fully equal to that which it was possible to carry out anywhere else.

In view of these facts of what real utility is it for either the municipal treasury of Vancouver, private capitalists or the Government "to put their hands deep into the treasury" to assist in the construction of a dock at Vancouver, which is not on the highway of Pacific Coast traffic? It may be, and is no doubt true, that the Esquimalt dock, owing to the jobbery of the contractors, aided and abetted by persons in authority, cost much more than it ought to have done, and that a second enterprise of the kind need not cost by any means cost as much as the construction of the first named entailed. But the fact is,

that all the outlay required to enlarge it would be as but a drop in the bucket compared with the cost of building an entirely new enterprise that would require a large and costly plant, such as can now be economically utilized and made available without any outlay for machinery and with, indeed, but comparatively small additions, if any, to the permanent staff of officials. If, as the *Telegram* insists, Vancouver is not "begging sturdily," her people are to be congratulated on their independence and enterprise; but it would not be out of place to remind them that, although in many respects, the principle is a true one that competition is the life of trade, it is by no means sound business policy to embark in competitive enterprises that are not warranted by the conditions that in every business are essential to success.

As to the record of the port of Vancouver, although it is impossible to endorse all that our contemporary has said it has been fairly fortunate, but the owners of disabled vessels will doubtless be governed in their selection of a port for repairs, not only by the element of proximity and accessibility, but by the reflection that inspired the individual who in the selection of a coachman chose the man who would keep as far as possible out of danger rather than him whose boast was how near he could go to it, depending on his own skill or "bull luck" to protect him from accident. There might, years hence, be an absolute necessity for having a dock at Vancouver, but till that time arrives what is the use of sinking capital in a venture that might possibly injure an existing institution, and necessitate an investment that is not, with existing facilities, really required, and could not, therefore, pay interest on the cost of its establishment, if indeed, which is very doubtful, it paid working expenses.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

A correspondent, "Islander," whose letter we do not publish as well because of its length as by reason of the severity of some of his expressions, has arrived at the conclusion that in view of the existing rivalries, the province is rapidly hastening to a period in its history when the important question will arise of whether or not the Mainland and the Island can continue united as one province. It is pointed out that, during the last session of the Provincial Legislature, possibly more than at any time previously, the line was sharply drawn between the two sections of British Columbia, and that whenever there was the possibility of an opportunity there were sectional clashing that augured no good for the future. Besides, in connection with the appointment of a Senate for the new B. C. University, the Mainlanders took care that Vancouver Island should not have a single representative among the elected members. This has naturally given the project such a set-back that it may take years to recover from it, the possibility being that an agitation for two such establishments will prevent the success of either one. Again, all time business and other rivalries are described as having left their legitimate spheres and degenerated into jealousies—not to say antagonisms of such intensity as to make it

hard for the people to work in harmony for the public interest.

It is alleged by the correspondent that, in light of the facts, it is manifest that the circumstance of the C. P. R. steamships giving Victoria the go-by, is due to the determination of those who are connected with that great company to build up Vancouver no matter if Victoria does suffer, inasmuch as they have large quantities of land to sell, of which they can only dispose by booming up Vancouver and depreciating everything belonging to Victoria. This is rather hard and plain talk, and we only give it so as to let our readers know what some people are thinking about. "Islander" says he has no doubt that when they have got all they can out of Vancouver, the C. P. R. people and their associates will have no objection to giving this city and its interests some attention; but that, in the meantime, it is idle to expect anything at their hands.

He therefore foresees nothing for the Victorians to do than to perfect their connections with the cities of the Sound and the American railway and steamship systems which are apparently only too ready to aid in the development of trade with the Island of Vancouver, while as regards the business of the Orient, the Upton line of steamships have only to be given a fair share of business to encourage them to continue the competition with the other line, and it might be to establish an independent line to Australia. Without in the meantime endorsing or condemning these views, the B. C. COMMERCIAL JOURNAL lays them before its readers to reflect upon. They are worthy of all consideration, for there is no question that the people of this island must be up and doing if they purpose to hold their own against the illegitimate as well as the fair methods which are being employed against them and their interests.

LUMBERING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The last issue of the *Canada Lumberman* contains a letter written by a former resident of Ottawa, who has been inspecting the lumber resources of British Columbia, to a friend in the east. Regarding the products of the forest of his adopted home, the correspondent says that fir is the staple wood of the country, and next comes cedar, then spruce, alder, soft maple, cotton, yew, etc. The market, for British Columbia fir, is China, Japan, East and West coast of South America, India, South Africa, but principally Australia and a few cargoes to the Sandwich Islands. "The latter country," continues the writer, "has a treaty with the United States which admits American woods free, while others have a duty. We have not yet seen any for export, but expect to saw a few cargoes during the summer. So far, the local and northwest markets have kept us going, but we will have to look for a foreign outlet for part of our production owing to the increased capacity of our new mill. Last season we cut with the old mill 3,000,000 feet and 6,000,000 with the new. I think we will cut about 20,000,000 this season. The mills have usually cut about eleven months in the year. We have a sash and door factory in connection with our mill and will likely

make 100,000 salmon cases this season. Milling is quite different here from Ottawa. There the average of the logs is 100 feet, while here it is 1,200 feet, and I assure you it requires strong machinery to break up these big logs. The largest log we have cut since I came here was 72 inches in diameter, and the longest 85 feet. The largest log that ever came to our mill was 54 inches in diameter, and 115 feet long; this was perfectly straight and without a knot or blemish for 100 feet up; in fact there was only one green limb on the log, and, strange as it may seem, was put into the water by two men. The largest logs are put in by hand loggers, two of whom make a camp. They cut trees where the ground slants to the water and by barking them and raising them with jack screws, get them started and they roll into the water; nothing will stop them when once they start. The quantity and size of cedar is surprising, and all sash and doors are made from the wood. The doors are all free from knots and blemishes. Our shingles, which are cedar, are the same. We make only first quality, and they are first quality, running up to 11 inches wide, or as large as the machine will cut. Labor is high. Ordinary labor is \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day, and skilled \$2.50 to \$3.50, and we pay our head sawyer \$4, and the man that runs our gang \$3.50, our edger man \$2.50, filers get \$3 to \$4, and ten hours is a day. The fishing on the river or rather salmon canning, is a large industry, and the Indians, who do most of the fishing, spend all their money here. Four tons of hay or 100 bushels of oats per acre is not considered a remarkable crop here; it is the producing qualities of the land that gave it value as well as the scarcity on the lower Fraser. There is good land at Kamloops, Shuswap, the Okanagan Valley, etc., but those places are only accessible by railway, and of course the railway gets most of the profits. The hunch grass of British Columbia said to produce the sweetest beef in the world. Beef is usually about the same price as in Ottawa, and of excellent quality. Our flour mostly comes from the Northwest and Manitoba. Every person in this country has money, and is not afraid to spend it. We have no beggars and no poor. Our store did a business of \$35,000 last year, and our mill, shingle mill and factory about \$165,000, and \$100 covered the losses by bad and doubtful debts."

During the month of June the debt of the Dominion was reduced by \$612,000, it being now \$23,340,221 as against \$24,112,372 on the first of the month. The expenditure for the month, both on account of consolidated fund and capital account, shows a large reduction as compared with the corresponding month in previous years. The expenditure on account of consolidated funds was \$1,480,000. The revenue for the month was \$2,840,000. For the fiscal year ending last month, the revenue and expenditure was as follows: Expenditure on capital accounts, \$4,039,000; expenditure of consolidated fund, \$20,409,170; total expenditure, \$43,910,365; revenue, \$27,689,130; surplus above expenditure, \$2,749,575, and surplus of revenue over expenditure, on account of consolidated fund amounts to \$6,779,000.

THE SEALING COMMISSION.

It is announced that Sir George Baden-Powell and Dr. Dawson have already left Ottawa en route for Victoria and the Behring Sea, in order to make inquiries as to the conditions of seal life and of the sealing industry. But what good can they possibly do? The first named is reported to have said in New York that he expects to get back in November, and is confident that the back of the problem will have been broken and a solution reached, which will prove satisfactory to all concerned. For our part we have no such expectation. The commissioners are, according to all accounts, starting too late in the season; they will get to their destination when most of the seals are scattered and are away from the rookeries, while the noise that is necessarily made by the steamer engaged to carry the commissioners will be most effectual, if nothing else, in driving away the objects of their inquiry. Under these conditions it would appear to be impossible to reach any result that can be at all of a satisfactory character. In any case, the commissioners will reach Victoria in a few days, and the sealing interest will seek an interview with them.

But, as has been observed, as far as the commissioners are concerned, it will be a mere waste of time discussing this sealing question with them unless they have instructions to take evidence as to the amount of compensation to be given those interested in sealing. Heretofore sealers were given to understand by those best informed, and government has given clearances to any vessels which chose to clear on a sealing cruise in the "Behring Sea or otherwise," that they would not be molested in their lawful calling. What, we repeat, is to be done with those whose business is this year being so ruthlessly and summarily interfered with? Will the commissioners inquire into the indemnification to be made them. If not, what is really their business?

FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA.

The *Insurance and Finance Chronicle* has been at considerable pains to prepare a table of the fire insurance statistics belonging to the last twenty two years. During that period the total premiums received by all the companies were \$112,554,528, and the total losses paid \$77,630,416, or 68.9 per cent of the premiums. The total income was found to be \$115,084,285, and the total expenditure \$109,431,612, the difference being \$5,252,673. Of this amount, \$661,530 belong to the Canadian, \$863,226 to the American, and \$4,727,917 to the British companies. This record of twenty-two years demonstrates pretty clearly that fire underwriting is not a bonanza. Taking the Canadian companies, the excess of income over expenditures was only about \$661,000 in a total income of over \$53,000,000, while, making no deductions from the excess of American and British companies for home office expenses, there is a total credit of only about \$200,000, in a total income of over \$115,000,000. The excess of income over expenditure of the Glasgow and London, for the seven years of its business, was over \$88,000. This, however, does not express

profit to that amount, for on withdrawal from business at the close of 1890 the re-insurance or unearned premium liability existing was a charge to be set against the above apparent profit. So, if all the companies had ceased business at the end of 1890, their apparent profit for the periods given would have been more than their real profit.

A REPRESENTATIVE MEETING.

The conference of the council of the Board of Trade and the Sealers' Association, which was held last Friday afternoon, was thoroughly representative. The Council was represented by President T. B. Hall, Vice-President A. C. Flummerfelt and Messrs. Joshua Davies, D. R. Ker, H. F. Heisterman, C. E. Renouf and Geo. Byrnes; while from the Sealers' Association there were Capt. J. G. Cox, Richard Hall, J. L. Penny, Capt. Wm. Grant, M. Moss, J. Stephenson (of Vancouver), E. B. Marvin, W. Munsie, C. Spring and others. Mr. Davies' resolution, passed at the last council meeting, explained the business of the day. It was as follows: "That a deputation of the Sealers' Association be invited to meet the council on Friday, July 10th, at 3 p. m., to confer on the subject of seal life, and be asked to draw up a memorial, to be presented by the Board to the British Commissioners now en route to Behring's Sea."

The above having been read, Mr. E. B. Marvin dwelt upon the point that the Commissioners were going to Behring Sea at the wrong time of the year, if they wished to study seal life there. This certainly should be explained by whatever body interviewed the Commissioners.

Capt. Cox suggested that two separate petitions should be presented to Sir George Baden-Powell and Dr. Dawson—one from the Board of Trade, and the other from the Sealers' Association.

Mr. Stephenson dwelt upon the injustice done British Columbia by the preemptory closing of Behring's Sea, and the loss that action must necessarily entail. He did not think any committee was in a position to meet the commissioners intelligently till it was known what the commissioners were appointed to investigate and what powers they possessed.

Mr. Marvin advised that the Board meet the visitors first, and pave the way for a conference with the sealers.

Mr. Renouf inquired if the sealers had deputed anyone to remain on the islands this year and watch affairs.

Mr. Hall replied in the negative, and after a long general discussion, embracing every phase of the main question, it was decided, on the motion of Mr. E. B. Marvin, that a committee, consisting of the President and Vice-President of the Board, with Messrs. Munsie and Hall and Capt. Cox, with power to add to their number, meet and confer with the commissioners on their arrival in Victoria.

R. P. Rithet has made a princely gift to this city. It is in the form of eight acres of land adjoining the Jubilee Hospital, the sole condition being that suitable buildings for a home for the aged poor of Victoria be erected thereon. The home is at present in temporary wooden buildings.

CANADA'S POSITION IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

One of the results of the disputes between Canada and the United States the North Atlantic fishery trouble and the Behring Sea difficulty—is that our neighbors are thereby gaining a clearer conception of the importance of the Dominion and of her proper position in the British Empire. And in truth there was much need for this lesson, if some of the utterances made by representative citizens of the republic are to be regarded as an index of the general opinion. Thus, when the Fishery question was under consideration in 1880, President Grant expressed his surprise, in one of his messages to Congress, that the "Imperial Government should have delegated the whole, or a share, of its jurisdiction or control of its inshore fisheries to the Colonial authority known as the Dominion of Canada, and that the semi-independent but irresponsible agent has exercised its delegated powers in an unfriendly way." So Mr. Hamilton Fish, when Secretary of State, "very sharply rebuked the interposition of the government of Canada"—to quote the language of Mr. Blaine, in his review of the correspondence of which Mr. Fish's letters were part—because it had pressed upon the Imperial authorities its right to be consulted as to the choice of commissioners appointed to consider the value of the Canadian fisheries, opened up to the fishermen of the United States under the Washington treaty of 1871. Coming down to a later time, when the Behring Sea difficulty arose to create some feeling between Canada and the United States, we find Mr. Blaine himself assuming the position that Canada, whatever might be her stake in the question at issue, should be kept quietly in the background, whilst the statesmen of England and the United States settle matters with as little interference as possible from mere outsiders like the Canadians. Is it any wonder when their leaders exhibit such dense ignorance of Canada's constitutional rights and privileges that the people generally should regard the action of our government in connection with these long-standing disputes as an interference unwarranted and impertinent.

Now, though the means by which these false impressions regarding the Dominion are being removed are not such as good neighborhood could have deserved, and though the fact that these rankling disputes should exist must be deplored by all who pray for peace among nations, it is nevertheless some consolation to know that the authorities at Washington are beginning to recognize that in all matters of Dominion concern, Canada is a free agent. This fact clearly apprehended will tend to prevent future misunderstandings and complications. It is well for the Americans and all nations to know that, as the *Quarterly Review* puts it, while the Queen is still the head of the executive authority, and can alone initiate treaties with foreign nations—that being an act of complete sovereignty—and appeals are still open to her Privy Council from Canadian courts within certain limitations—it is an admitted principle that, so far as Canada has been granted legislative rights and privileges by the Imperial parliament—

rights and privileges set forth explicitly in the British North America Act of 1867, she is practically sovereign in the exercise of all those powers, as long as they do not conflict with treaty obligations of the parent State, or with Imperial legislation directly applicable to her with her own consent. It is true that the Queen in Council can veto Acts of the Canadian parliament, but that supreme power is only exercised under the conditions just stated, and can no more be constitutionally used in the case of ordinary Canadian statutes affecting the Dominion solely, than can the sovereign to-morrow veto the Acts of the Imperial parliament—a prerogative of the Crown still existent, but not exercised in England since the days of Queen Anne, and now inconsistent with modern rules and parliamentary government.

GO IN AND WIN.

In New York city alone are constantly 40,000 persons out of employment. In other cities the proportion is the same according to population. All these unfortunate individuals profess their anxiety to work, to toil for almost any price, that they may keep soul and body together. The sole reason why they do not work, they would have it believed, is because the world is against them and will not suffer them to earn an honest living.

Try them. Give them employment. It will be found that not one sewing woman in five can even run a decent seam. Not one girl in ten of those who profess to do housework can kindle a fire properly. Of the men, not one carpenter in four can be trusted to perform a simple task in woodwork. Not one iron worker in four can do exactly what he professes to do. In large printing offices, it is with great difficulty that satisfactory proof readers are secured. Among stenographers and typewriters, undoubtedly, not one in twenty knows the proper construction of the English language, or enough of current events and literature to make a tolerable business letter writer. Probably a third of them are shaky in their spelling.

This is why three-fourths of the unemployed in America are out of work. They are out of work because they have not gone in with all their might to prepare themselves in the best way for what they had chosen. They did not go in to win. If one who has a task to do puts all his soul into it, and resolves that he will do it as well as it can be done no matter how simple it is, that person will not be long out of employment. The world has its soul vexed out of it because of slovenly work. Life is a burden to those who hire employees, because of things half-done.

All depends on the spirit with which one starts in life. The winner selects his future occupation carefully. He is bound down to no particular rut of success. He only knows that whatever task he has selected, he is going to accomplish it as well as it is possible to do it, and that in the long run he is going to win. He may be out of employment. He may be forced to change his occupation. But he still knows that in him is good, faithful work; that there is a field for it somewhere, and it is his place to find that field. The winner is he who never lets himself run down.

RICH GOLD STRIKE.

The *Inland Sentinel* says that for some time past a party of prospectors have been at work on Six-Mile Creek, Grand Prairie, but that up to last week nothing was known of the success which attended their efforts, and then the information was accidentally acquired. It appears that one of the interested parties went down to Enderby for supplies, and that while there he was fairly "pumped," and gave the secret away that good placer had been struck. A. N. Prosper left the creek on Sunday for Vernon, to record the claim, and en route was informed that a team with supplies had left Enderby, and was moving in the direction of the claim. He hurried on to Vernon to record the claim, but the Lord's Day prevented him from transacting business. When the Government office opened next morning he made the discovery that Kamloops was the district in which the registration should be made. Enderby was also represented at Vernon that morning, and suspiciously enough in connection with the registration of a claim which could not be made in that district. Prosper "smelt a rat" as they say, and lost no time in making for Kamloops. The best horse that could be procured was quickly mounted, and at a rattling pace the ground was covered to Ducks. Here the train was taken for Kamloops, and the claim duly registered, but not a moment too soon, as another claimant was on the track. With the receipt in his pocket, Prosper left the office an easy-minded man. A couple of hours later, he declared "Everything is O. K., and the goose hangs high." Prosper avers that the find is a grand one, and as soon as operations begin, it will pay at least \$1 per day per head.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBIT ASSOCIATION

The Provincial Exhibit Association has commenced active work in preparing for the annual exhibit to be sent to Toronto and other large eastern fairs. Mr. R. E. Gosnell, who served in a similar capacity last year, has been re-appointed commissioner, and will visit the principal sections of the Province, superintending the collection of exhibits, preparing information, and in other ways getting ready for the trip. Farmers and fruit growers especially are requested to save the best specimens of their products as they mature, and forward to the Provincial Exhibit Association, Vancouver, where they will be taken in charge and properly arranged. Manufacturers, mine owners and all others interested are invited to assist in making the exhibit as large, varied and complete an illustration of the resources of British Columbia as possible. The good effects of previous exhibits are being seen every day in all parts of the Province, and no stone should be left unturned to bring the Pacific coast of Canada more prominently than ever before the eyes of the world. All exhibits addressed "Toronto Exhibit, care of D. Oppenheimer, Vancouver," will be carried free of charge by the various transportation companies. Care should be taken to accompany all articles with the name of owner or producer, district, locality and other details. Such information cannot be too minute, and is of great value.—*News-Advertiser*.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

The Chillan insurgents expect to occupy Santiago within a month.

Crops throughout Russia and India are very bad and the outlook is serious.

In Smolensk, Russia, all the Jews emigrated, rather than embrace the Russian orthodox faith as ordered.

The Boers have been driven out of Mashonaland by the police and troops of the British South African Company.

Five hundred and twenty thousand ounces of silver were recently bought in Washington city at prices ranging from \$1.017 to \$1.0187.

Retail grocers of Halifax having combined to keep up prices of sugar, a co-operation sugar store was opened where twenty pounds of granulated and twenty-four pounds of yellow are sold for one dollar.

The sales of the Northwest Land Company, from June 15th to July 1st, were 6,000 acres, and receipts \$32,000. The sales for the first half of this year aggregate 2,000 acres more than the sales during the whole of last year.

The customs receipts at the port of Toronto, for the year ending June 30th, show a decrease of \$231,000 as compared with the receipts of the previous year. The inland revenue receipts, last year, show a decrease, being over \$74,000 under the 1890 figures.

The Imperial authorities are so impressed with the success of the new line to China and Japan, that they have arranged with the Canadian Pacific for a service every three weeks from Vancouver instead of monthly. This takes effect immediately.

Strictly speaking, the only precious stones are the diamond, ruby, sapphire and emerald, though the term is often extended to the opal, notwithstanding its lack of hardness, and to the pearl, which is not a mineral, but strictly an animal product. Popularly, a gem is a precious or semi-precious stone, when cut or polished for ornamental purposes.

Canadian tea drinkers will take comfort from the investigation of the Inland Revenue Department, which shows that while the astringent properties of certain brands of green teas are rather high, the degree of adulteration is not significant. On the whole, the teas sold in Canada are of a very fair quality. An analysis is also being made of sugars, molasses and syrups. So far as the examination has gone there does not appear to be much adulteration in the sugar, but the samples of molasses evidently contain a large quantity of deleterious substances.

A letter from Sudbury says there are now eight large companies and syndicates in that district, that a number of capitalists desiring investments are represented there, and that the demand for really first class nickel locations is steadily increasing. The Canadian Copper Company, the letter adds, have shipped 240 cars of nickel to the States. The value of nickel which is supposed to be required for the large contract between the United States Government and Carnegie, Phipps & Co. for the manufacture of nickel steel by the Harry process, will be over a million and a half of dollars.

Another vein of natural gas has been struck at Medicine Hat.

Premier Mercier will sail on the 16th inst. from Liverpool on his return to Canada by the new Dominion liner Labrador.

One of the leading timber merchants, in the Ottawa district, says that while timber is selling much more readily this year than last, the price is much lower but will probably rise shortly.

Eastern capitalists have purchased the Fraser river fish freezing establishment, and will extend the business in several directions. They will freeze 200,000 salmon for shipment next winter.

Japan has appropriated \$500,000 for a Japanese exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair. This will be the first instance of an Oriental nation being adequately represented at an international exhibition.

It may, we imagine, be assumed from Mr. Smith's reply to Mr. Stanley Leighton in the House of Commons recently, that Her Majesty's Government contemplates the early appointment of eminent Colonists upon the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The step will immensely strengthen the usefulness of the Committee to the Colonies, and will certainly be most popular in the Colonies, while it will add one more tie to the bonds uniting the Colonies to the mother country.

There are two principal causes of the destruction of timber in use by railways—namely decay and mechanical wear. When wood is exposed to the atmosphere, its decay may be considered a species of fermentation set up by the combined action of heat and moisture in the wood, which gradually convert into humus or rotten wood, this process being at the same time expedited by the presence of numerous boring insects, which take up their abode in the cells of the decaying wood and feed upon its juices.

Last Wednesday, a New Westminster *Ledger* reporter was shown a couple of pickle bottles filled with almost pure gold from the claim of the Lillooet Hydraulic Mining Company on the Lillooet river. The two bottles each represented a value of about \$1,500, and their aggregate value was over \$2,500. This is the result of only a short period of work, and the company, it was stated, can easily clear an amount of gold many times greater than this in a full season's work. The company owns about the richest claim on this side of the Cascades. A number of our principal citizens are interested in the enterprise.

"It is the purpose of the government," writes a New York *Times* correspondent, "to import reindeer from Siberia to St. Lawrence Island in Behring Sea, and a number of Siberians with them to teach the natives how to raise and care for the animals. A reindeer park will be established, and as soon as the animals are obtainable in sufficient number some of them will be taken to Alaska and distributed among the people in that country. And thus the dogs, now used for sledging in the United States' Arctic possessions, will be displaced by deer, which will form nutritious food in case of emergency, whereas dogs do not furnish the most palatable meat."

The population of Russia is 110,000,000, an increase for the year of 1,500,000.

Bremner, the Bresay for half breed, claims \$19,850 for losses of furs, crops and for false imprisonment during the Northwest rebellion.

It is rumored that there is going to be trouble in the dry goods trade in Ottawa. Several big Montreal dealers, as well as representatives of some of the banks there, went to Ottawa to look into things.

Nothing angers a man or woman more than the promise to have goods delivered to them at a certain time and no goods appear. Every merchant should by all means see that goods are delivered when promised. Many are so anxious to trade that they will promise a customer anything when they know at the time they cannot fulfill it. This scheme may work once or twice, but it does not pay to continue it. We recognize the fact that many patrons are unreasonable in their demands, but a merchant should learn to say no, in a way that will not offend.

Tontine is a life annuity, or a loan raised on life annuities, with benefit of survivorship. The term originated from the circumstance that Lorenzo Tonti, an Italian, invented this kind of security in the seventeenth century, when the governments of Europe had some difficulty in raising money in consequence of the wars of Louis XIV., who first adopted the plan in France. A loan was obtained from several individuals on the grant of an annuity to each of them, on the understanding that, as deaths occurred, the annuities should continue payable to the survivors, and that the last survivor should take the whole. This mode of raising money has more than once been adopted by the English government and also for the purpose of private speculations, but it has almost entirely fallen into disuse, and it may be doubted whether it is not prohibited by the Lottery Acts.

Money is likely to be comparatively easy this month, but probabilities are that rates will stiffen when crops begin to move. With abundant crops and good prices, a larger volume of currency will be required to market the produce. Fortunately the banks, with larger reserves, are in better shape than last season to meet the demands made upon them. They are at present husbanding their resources and prefer making call to time loans. Within the past two days, a good deal of money has been paid in dividends, and a fair proportion of it will seek investment. Preference seems to be given to loan company and high class miscellaneous shares which will net from 5½ to 6 per cent. It is stated that quite a number of orders are in the hands of brokers for these securities at about present market prices, but there is apparently little stock to be sold.—*Toronto Money and Trade.*

WORTH TRYING.

Mabel—Do you suppose George Poor would be base enough to marry me for my money?

Madge—Well, you might flash a copy of Bradstreet's on him some day.—Puck.

THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S SHIPPING LIST.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON FLEET 1890-91.

NAME	TONS	MASTER	FROM	SAILED	FOR	CASES	VALUE	ARRIVED
Br bark Wanlock	715	Cooper	Victoria	Sept 17	London	11,000		Feb 27
Br ship Titania	879	Norman	Westminster	Nov 19a	London	34,647		Mar. 24
Br bark Mennoek	787	Robertson	Victoria	Dec 18	Liverpool	30,882		May 17
Br bark Brodieck Bay	753	Wakelham	Victoria	Dec 22	London	32,000		May 7
Br ship Melville Island	1129	Ritchie	Tacoma	Jan 19b	London	42,138		June 17
Am ship Henry Villard	1533	Perkins	Victoria	Feb 3	London	65,318		June 17
Br bark Irvine	655	Jones	Victoria	April 20	Liverpool	28,311		

a—Sailed from Victoria Nov. 21. b—Sailed from Port Townsend Jan. 19.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER FLEET 1891.

NAME	TONS	MASTER	FROM	SAILED	FOR	CARGO FT	VALUE	RATE	ARRIVED
Br ship Stamboul	1218	Weston	Vancouver	Jan 3	Callao	960,300	\$ 0,600	50s	April 2
Chil Bark India	953	Funke	Moodyville	Feb 1	Valparaiso	761,396	8,348	65s	
Br bark Ninevah	1171	Broadfoot	Vancouver	Feb 28	Sydney	855,352a	9,335	own'rs ac	April 24
Br bark Formosa	915	Kain	Vancouver	Mar 21	Arica	744,000b	6,000	55s	
Am bkt Catherine Sudden	388	Thompson	Moodyville	Mar 31	Tientsin	427,539c	5,177	77s 6d	June 10
Brship Forest King	1692	Morris	Vancouver	June 3	Callao	1,224,810d	14,224	47s 6d	
Am ship Geo F Manson	1353	Crack	Moodyville	May 14	Sydney	808,154e	0,752	55s	
Am ship Exporter	1312	Kezer	Vancouver	June 7	Melbourne w	899,132g	8,802	65s	
Am sch Olga	478	Atwood	Moodyville	May 22	Shanghai	534,133	5,990	65s	
Br ss Eton	1746	Newcomb	Moodyville	May 15	Port Pirtej	1,765,714	15,891	Private	
Am bark Spartan	749	Anderson	Vancouver	June 14	Melbourne w	502,000h	5,276	60s	
Am sch Golden Shore	964	Henderson	Moodyville	June 3	Sydney	709,658f	8,063	55s	
Swed bark Svea	663	Afzelius	Vancouver	July 5	Callao	437,000i		47s 6d	
Am Ship Great Admiral	1197	Rowell	Vancouver	July	Melbourne	919,586k		63s 9d	
Br bark Ordovic	825	Austin	Vancouver		Callao f. o			47s 6d	
Br ship Duke of Abercorn	1050	McDougall	Vancouver		Adelaide			65s	
Chil bark Luisa Marta	715	Meyer	Westminster		Sydney			52s 6d	
Am bark Hesper	661	Sodergren	Moodyville	July 4	Shanghai			62s 6d	
Chil bark Leonor	801	Harken	Westminster		Melbourne			60s	
Nor bark Borghild	757	Haugeland	Vancouver		Melbourne			65s	
Ger bark Cassandra	711	Stehr	Vancouver		Iquiqui			47s 6d	
Chil ship Hindostan	1533	Welsh	Moodyville		Valparaiso			own'rs ac	
Chil bark Antonietta	935	Stack	Moodyville		Valparaiso			own'rs ac	
Br ship Leading Wind	1289	S. B. Savory	Moodyville		Melbourne			60s	
Br bark H. B. Cann	1299	Foote	Moodyville		Sydney			50s	

a—Also 360,900 laths. b Composed of 45,000 ft telegraph poles, 110,000 ft rough lumber, 151,000 ft flooring, and 108,000 ft ties. c—Composed of 347,571 ft. rough lumber, 39,668 ft. dressed lumber, and 587 bundles of laths. d - composed of 1,144,286 feet rough, 80,560 feet T. & G. flooring, 21,000 ft box shoeks (5,000 boxes). e Composed of 23,355 feet dressed and 843,799 feet rough, also 22,916 feet pickets and 231,310 feet laths. f—Also 2,875 bbls laths. g -Also 1,078 bbls pickets and 1,466 bbls laths. h—Also 1,715 bbls laths. i—Composed of 317,000 feet rough and 90,000 feet flooring, of which 47,000 feet rough is on deck. j—arrived Newcastle June 17. k—also 11,925 ft pickets and 2,091 bundles laths.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SS. Empress of India sailed from Yokohama July 9th for this port.

Empire, American schooner, 1,075 tons, Capt. Snow, from Manila April 16th, arrived in Royal Roads July 13th, and is awaiting orders.

Glenbervie, British bark, 800 tons, Capt. Groundwater, from London, entered our wards June 23rd for Esquimalt. R. P. Rithet & Co. (ltd) consignees.

The tug Lorne, Capt. James Christensen, beat all previous records when she towed the bark H. B. Cann, 1,299 tons, in ballast, from the Royal Roads to Moodyville in 7 hours and 40 minutes.

Carrier Dove, American schooner, Capt. Brandt, has been chartered to load at the McLaren Ross mills, New Westminster, for Melbourne, with option of Sydney, Adelaide or Brisbane. She is now on the way from San Francisco.

Great Admiral, American ship, 1,497

tons, Capt. Rowell, finished loading her cargo of lumber at the Hastings Saw Mill last week, and will sail for Melbourne shortly. The cargo consists of 919,586 feet rough lumber, 11,925 feet pickets and 2,091 bundles laths.

The Union Steamship Company of British Columbia are advertising passenger accommodation to Melbourne by the British ship Leading Wind, 1289 tons, Capt. S. B. Savory, which is now on the berth loading lumber at Moodyville. She will sail about the beginning of August.

Titania, Brit. ship, 879 tons, Capt. T. W. Selby, sailed from London June 30th for Victoria, consigned to the Hudson's Bay Company. After discharging cargo for this port she will go to Vancouver, and discharge balance of cargo consigned to Bell-Irving and Paterson, and afterward to the Fraser river to load a return cargo of salmon for the United Kingdom on account of Bell-Irving & Paterson.

J. A. Lawrence has opened a real estate office on Douglas street Victoria.

THE COAL FLEET.

NEW V. C. CO'S SHIPPING.

SS. San Benito, Capt. Colville, loading 4,500 tons for San Francisco.

Bark Seminole, 1,370 tons, Capt. Weeden, loading for San Francisco.

Bark Rufus E. Wood, 1,406 tons, Capt. Farnham, to load for San Francisco.

Ship Ivy, 1,181 tons, Capt. Lowell, to load for San Francisco.

Ship Glory of the Seas, 2,109 tons, Capt. Freeman, waiting to load.

Bark Memnon, 807 tons, Capt. Anderson, waiting to load Northfield coal for San Francisco.

Nic. bark Bundalcer, 921 tons, Capt. Williams, to load coal for San Francisco.

Am. bark Valley Forge, 1,226 tons, Capt. Bennett.

WELLINGTON SHIPPING.

Ship Richard III., 955 tons, Capt. Connor, loading.

Bark Levi G. Burgess, loading.

THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S SHIPPING LIST.

VESSELS ON THE WAY TO BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS

NAME.	TONS.	MASTER.	FROM.	SAILED.	FOR.	CONSIGNEES.
Br bark Lanarkshire.....	794.	Melville.....	Newport Eng	Feb 3r..	Vancouver..	N. W. Van, Tramway Co.....
Br ship Serica.....	913.	Smith.....	Cardiff.....	Feb 8a..	Esquimalt..	Naval Storekeeper.....
Br bark Wanlock.....	745.	Cooper.....	London.....	May 2h..	Victoria.....	Turner, Beeton & Co.....
Br ss Grandholm.....	871.	Masson.....	Liverpool..	May 21..	Vancouver..	Union Steamship Company
Br bark Lebu.....	720.	Worrall.....	London.....	Apr 20j..	Victoria.....	R. P. Rithet & Co. (L'td).....
Br bark City of Carlisle..	823.	Kendall.....	London.....	June 13..	Victoria.....	R. P. Rithet & Co. (L'td).....
Br ship Morayshire.....	1428.	Swinton.....	Greenock..	Mar 8 o..	Westminster	Naval Storekeeper.....
Br ship Blair Athole.....	1697.	Taylor.....	Cardiff.....	Mar 13k..	Esquimalt..	Naval Storekeeper.....
Br ship Queen Victoria	1605.	Holmes.....	Bristol.....	Apr 18e..	Esquimalt..	Naval Storekeeper.....
Ger ship Elise.....	1318.	Rowehl.....	Newcastle..	April 29 s	Vancouver..	Hastings Saw Mill
Br bark Noddleburn.....	1053.	Hall.....	Glasgow.....	May 18t..	Westminster	D. McGillivray.....
Br ship Rotheray Bay.....	750.	L. Veysey..	Glasgow.....	April 30i..	Westminster	.....
Br ship Titania.....	879.	T. W. Selby..	London.....	June 30f..	B. C. Pcrts..	H. B. Co and Bell-Irving & Paterson.....
Br bark Callao.....	978.	James.....	Honolulu..	.....	Victoria.....	R. P. Rithet & Co.....
Br ss Empress of China..	3003.	A. Tillet.....	Liverpool..	July 1.....	Vancouver..	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....
Nor bark Lotos.....	718.	Christensen..	Callao.....	n.....	Moodyville..	Moodyville Sawmill Co.....
Ger bark Katinka.....	816.	Kohler.....	Rio Janeiro	.....	Moodyville..	Moodyville Sawmill Co.....
Nor bark Saga.....	1431.	Oftedahl.....	Rio Janeiro	May 9.....	Moodyville..	Moodyville Sawmill Co.....
Nor bark Flora.....	706.	Anderson.....	Newcastle..	May 13c..	Vancouver..	Hastings Saw Mill.....
Am ship J. B. Walker.....	2106.	Wallace.....	Yokohama..	June 13b..	Vancouver..	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....
Br bark Lizzie Bell.....	1036.	Edwards.....	Liverpool..	y.....	Victoria.....	R. P. Rithet & Co. (L'td).....
British bark Glenbervie..	800.	Groundwater	London.....	June 23..	Victoria.....	R. P. Rithet & Co. (L'td).....
Br bark Hawthornbank..	1309.	.....	Java.....	July.....	Vancouver..	British Columbia Sugar Refinery
Am bark Colorado.....	1075.	Gibson.....	Boston.....	.....	Chemainus..	Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Co..
Br bark Argyleshire.....	708.	LePage.....	Glasgow.....	.....	Victoria.....	.....
Chilian bark India.....	953.	Funke.....	Valparaiso..	May 26..	Moodyville..	Moodyville Saw Mill Company.....
Peruvian bark Pisagua..	.....	.....	Pisagua.....	April 1..	Moodyville..	Moodyville Saw Mill Company.....
Br ss Empress of India..	3003.	Marshall.....	Hong Kong..	June 30..	Vancouver..	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....
Nic bark Don Adolfo.....	653.	Collie.....	Callao.....	June 26..	Royal Roads.	.....
Br ss Sussex.....	1620.	Holt.....	Hong Kong..	.....	Victoria.....	F. C. Davidge & Co.....
Am schr Carrier Dove.....	672.	Brandt.....	SanFrancisco	July.....	Westminster	McLaren Bros. Lumber Co.....

a Spoken March 11, lat. 9 N lon. 27 W, March 20, lat. 17 S, lon 31 W; chartered for salmon. h—passed Dover | May 13; passed Portland May 15; spoken May 17, lat. 47 N., long. 7 W.; will be loaded at Victoria by Turner, Beeton & Co. for U. K. j—Chartered to load salmon for U. K. k—Spoken April 9 lat. 2 N, long 24 W. b—Spoken May 23, lat. 19 N, long 10 W. o—Sailed Falmouth March 23 with water works supplies; spoken April 8, lat. 27 N., lon. 20 W., April 25, lat. 8 S., lon. 31 W. s—On the way to San Diego, thencein ballast to load lumber for Melbourne. t—Supplies for Westminster water works, spoken May 23, lat. 49 N., lon. 10 W. spoken May 29, lat. 33 N., long. 15 W. r Spoken March 23, lat 27. S. lon. 41 W. w—to arrive in September, chartered for salmon. e—Spoken April 21st, lat 47 N., lon. 14 W., spoken April 25th, lat. 38 N., lon. 12 W. May 1th, lat. 41 N., long. 27 W. f Chartered by Bell Irving & Paterson to load salmon at Fraser River. n—Chartered to load for Melbourne. c—Via Santa Barbara to load for Melbourne, A or P P rate 62s 6d, May 18th put into Sydney kaky, she will be surveyed. y—August loading. z—July loading. h—Cargo 2,500 tons of tea. l—to load a return cargo on owner's account. i—Chartered for salmon to U. K., direct port, 43s 6d.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, July 10.—There are no indications this week which warrant a belief in any radical or wide spread improvement in the condition of trade throughout the country. Despatches received by Bradstreet's, tell of an unusually active export movement of provisions from the Pacific Coast to West Coast South American ports, owing to the decrease in supplies from Cuba. This, it is believed, will continue until after the cessation of Chilian hostilities. There has also been a fairly active demand for wheat, and for provisions generally at improving prices, sugar being higher. In the South, the price of cotton remains heavy and low, and to some extent affects trade there. Pig iron is said to have sold more freely on the whole, but the reverse is true of wire and nails, and at the east the iron and steel industries are as dull as ever. Iron futures are reported to have been sold at Cincinnati at ruinous prices. Anthracite coal, too, is not selling at higher prices, despite the recent advance, and the demand is dull. The demand for Summer fabrics,

at the hands of jobbers and makers, is disappointing, and the Fall trade has not even begun yet. Staple cottons are moving freely. Leading staples, such as groceries, are steady as to demand and price, and tobacco is quoted firm, but lumber remains inactive, and cattle and hogs are featureless at western points.

Dissatisfaction at the continued slow demand for leading industrial products is expressed at several centres. There has been rather more activity in wheat, but prices are off 1½ cents in the week, present favorable domestic crop conditions having rather more weight than prospective excessive demand for wheat from abroad. Available domestic supplies fell away more than 1,500,000 bushels last week—about as much as in the like week one year ago. Exports from both coasts (counting flour as wheat) amounted to nearly 2,225,000 bushels, about 500,000 bushels more than in the like weeks one, two and three years ago.

Bank clearings at 58 cities for the week ending July 9 amount to \$975,537,534, an increase over the like week last year of 5 per cent. Though share speculation is exceed-

ingly dull and lifeless, prices have been sustained by the crop prospects and the apparently decreasing danger of gold shipments. Special movements, mainly of a bullish character, in a few stocks, furnish nearly all the limited activity. Bonds are dull, but firm. Money is easy, but apprehensions exists as to the effect of the crop movement on rates.

For six months the total gross railroad earnings were \$217,618,116, a gain of 48 per cent. over the six months' total last year which was 11 per cent. larger than for six months of 1889. The Eastern and Pacific Coasts here make the best showing.

In Canada crop prospects appear to be uniformly excellent exerting a favorable influence on general trade. Orders for dry goods are noticeable and demands for groceries are active. The Dominion reports 33 business failures this week against 42 last week and 32 this week last year. The total number from January 1 to date is 1,044 against 905 last year.

Brenchley & Bennett, New Westminster, have dissolved. E. Brenchley continues.

PAGE & MacGREGOR,

Real Estate, Financial and Life
Insurance Agents.
Commission - Brokers.

18 TROUNCE AV., VICTORIA, B. C.

—: CENTRAL :—

BOOK & STATIONERY CO'Y,

45, Government St., Victoria, B. C.

KERR & BEGG.

McLEAN & STEWART,

General :- Outfitters

And Importers of

GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

SCOTCH HOUSE,

31 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

 **COLONIAL** 

METROPOLE

Headquarters of the Theatrical Profession.

31 & 33 JOHNSON ST., VICTORIA.

The very best moderate priced Hotel in the City
Rates, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per Day.

THOS. TUGWELL, PROPRIETOR.

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REAL ESTATE,

Financial and Insurance Agents,

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VICTORIA, B. C.

A. E. PLANTA & CO

REAL ESTATE,

AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

P. O. BOX 167. NANAIMO, B. C.

—) AGENTS FOR (—

Commercial Union Assurance Co., of
London, England.

Equitable Life Insurance Society of New
York.

Accident Insurance Co. of North America.

THOMAS HOOPER

ARCHITECT,

Over Spencer's Arcade,

GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

Room 10, TURNER BLOCK,
VANCOUVER.

A. MAXWELL MUIR,

ARCHITECT,

Rooms 3 and 18, Turner Block

DOUGLAS ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

Morrow, Holland & Co.,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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R. B. McMICKING,

10 TROUNCE AVENUE,

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Electrician and dealer in all
classes of Electrical Goods.

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL

Cor. Seymour and Georgia Sts.,

Close to New Opera House, VANCOUVER,

PRIVATE AND FAMILY HOTEL.

Choice Wines, Etc. JOHN WHITTY, Propr.

W. G. CAMERON,

The Original and only One Price

CASH CLOTHIER,

55 Johnson Street.

—: NEW GOODS —:

Just received a full line of choicest
Brands of Tea. Try them.

R. H. JAMESON,

33 FORT STREET.

C. B. LOCKHART & CO.

Importers and Dealers in all kinds of

Furniture, Upholstery, Carpets,

Linoleums, Etc.

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Carpenters and Builders.

Office Fitting and General Jobbing.

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COR. VIEW STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

H. A. LILLEY,

CITY : CANDY : FACTORY.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,

Also Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domestic
Fruit, Nuts, Cigars, &c.

105 Douglas St. bet. Johnson & Pandora, Victoria.

P. O. Box 556.

NANAIMO SAW MILL

Rough and Dressed Lumber,

Shingles, Laths and Pickets,

Doors, Windows and Blinds,

Moulding, Turning, Scroll Sawing,

And all kinds of Wood Finishing.

ALL ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY.

ANDREW HASLAM, PROPR.

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Commission, Fire and Life

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NOTARIES PUBLIC.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

Town, Suburban Property and Farm Lands
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P. O. Box 106.

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CELEBRATED

Spectacles : and : Eye : Glasses.

No Fancy Prices.

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612 CORDOVA ST., VANCOUVER.

Forwarder and Commission Merchant,

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MARINE NOTARY

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CONVEYANCER, ETC.

AGENT FOR

Henry & Albert Submarine Wrecking and Min-
ing Divers. Complete outfit always on hand.

Prices on application.
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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

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NOTICE.

The Committee of Lloyd's beg to call the at-
tention of merchants to the fact that, in all
cases when they may have to make claims for
loss or average on their Policies, it would very
much facilitate a settlement by their Under-
writers if they would instruct their consignees,
in the absence of special provision in the Policy,
to call in Lloyd's Agent at the port of arrival,
with a view to his conducting the necessary
surveys and assessing the damage sustained.

It is believed that a clause, insisting on the
employment of surveyors appointed by Under-
writers, has been inserted in the policies of most
American and Continental Marine Insurance
Companies. While English Underwriters do
not make this measure compulsory, consignees
should be aware that claims will probably be
settled in this country with greater readiness
if they are properly supported by the certifi-
cates of a Lloyd's Agent.

LLOYD'S, London, February, 1891.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y

TIME TABLE NO. 13.

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Saturday, May 9th, 1890. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

GOING SOUTH READ UP		STATIONS		GOING NORTH READ DOWN	
No. 3 Passenger Saturdays Mondays	No. 1 Passenger Daily	VICTORIA	RUSSELL'S VIC. W.	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays Mondays	No. 2 Passenger Daily
Ar 6.58	Ar 12.24	1	1	De 3.30 P.M.	De 8.00 A.M.
" 6.54	" 12.20	2	2	" 3.34	" 8.04
" 6.41	" 12.10 P.M.	3	3	" 3.44	" 8.14
" 6.10	" 11.45	4	4	" 4.00	" 8.30
" 5.24	" 10.50	5	5	" 5.01	" 9.31
" 5.14	" 10.40	6	6	" 5.14	" 9.44
" 4.50	" 10.27	7	7	" 5.29	" 10.07
" 4.40	" 10.17	8	8	" 5.39	" 10.12
" 4.34	" 10.12	9	9	" 5.44	" 10.22
" 4.31	" 10.02	10	10	" 5.54	" 10.48
" 4.12	" 9.39	11	11	" 6.10	Ar 11.50
" 3.14	De 8.34	12	12	" 7.14	De 11.50
" 2.50 P.M.	De 8.10 A.M.	13	13	Ar 7.20	Ar 12.14 P.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 ordinary 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, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, 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 except Saturdays. Returning from Nanaimo daily at 7 a. m., except Sundays.

Passengers and cargo booked to and from Vancouver and all stations on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, Comox and all points on Vancouver Island.

All kinds of Passenger Excursion, Towing 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, Extract of Soap, Sal Soda, Laundry Blue, Liquid Blue, Stove Polish, Shoe Blacking and Vinegar.

DEALER IN

CAUSTIC SODA AND ROSIN.

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 Plumper 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 Plumper's Pass Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Fraser River Route.

Steamers leave New Westminster for Chilliwack 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 inducements 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.

Rock Bay Saw Mill,

(ESTABLISHED 1858.)

32 Constance St., Victoria, B. C.

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.

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VICTORIA

Lumber & Manufacturing Company.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

CHEMAINUS SAW MILL.

E. J. PALMER, Manager

x + x + x + x + x + x + x + x + x + x

Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship Co

TIME CARD.

STEAMSHIP CITY OF KINGSTON.

Victoria Route.

8:00 a m..... Lv Tacoma Ar..... 5:15 a m
10:15 a m..... " Seattle Lv..... 3:30 a m
1:30 p m..... " Pt Townsend "..... 12:00 p m
4:30 p m..... Ar Victoria "..... 8:30 p m

STEAMSHIP CITY OF SEATTLE.

Whatcom Route.

6:00 p m..... Lv Tacoma Ar..... 4:30 p m
9:00 p m..... " Seattle Lv..... 2:30 p m
12:15 a m..... " Pt Townsend "..... 11:30 a m
2:45 a m..... " Anacortes "..... 9:00 a m
6:45 a m..... " Fairhaven "..... 7:30 a m
6:15 a m..... " Sehome "..... 6:30 a m
4:30 a m..... Ar Whatcom "..... 6:00 a m

Snohomish River Route.

7:00 a m..... Lv Seattle Ar..... 2:00 p m
8:45 a m..... " Edmonds Lv..... 12:30 p m
10:30 a m..... " Muckelteo "..... 10:45 p m
12:00 a m..... " Marysville "..... 9:30 a m
2:00 p m..... " Lowell "..... 8:00 a m
3:00 p m..... Ar Snohomish "..... 7:00 a m

STEAMER EDITH.

Pt Townsend Mail Route.

11:00 p m..... Lv Seattle Ar..... 5:00 p m
12:30 a m..... " Kingston Lv..... 4:10 p m
3:00 a m..... " Pt Gamble "..... 1:00 p m
4:00 a m..... " Pt Ludlow "..... 12:00 a m
6:00 a m..... Ar Pt Townsend "..... 10:00 a m

For further information apply to C. G. CHANDLER, G. F. & P. A., Tacoma, Wash.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agt., 82 Gov't Street.

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 OF VERY FINEST QUALITY AND ABSOLUTELY UNADULTERATED.

MANUFACTURED FROM PURE CANE SUGAR.

FINEST ÷ GOLDEN ÷ SYRUPS

WORKS:

VANCOUVER, B. C.