



Vol. II.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1893

No. 49

WEILER BROS.

ENAMELED IRON WARE

In White, Blue or Grey, in great variety,
JUST RECEIVED.
 (The Best Kitchen Ware Made.)

Little Royal Hand and Table Lamps,
 The best selling lamps yet introduced.

LARGE STOCK OF

Furniture, Carpets, Linoleums,
 Curtains and general house
 furnishing goods always
 in stock.

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

FLOUR.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LTD.

REGISTERED BRANDS:

Hungarian Patent and
 Strong Bakers.

Mills at Keewatin and Portage la
 Prairie, Manitoba.

Best equipped Mills in the Dominion.

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

NATIONAL MILLS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

ALSO DEALERS IN

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

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO. LTD.

VICTORIA, - B. C.

J. A. SKINNER & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1850.)

WHOLESALE

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

MAIN OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
 TORONTO, - - CANADA.

BAKER BROS. & CO.

:- VANCOUVER :- (LTD.)

Commission Merchants
 and Shipping Agents.

IMPORTERS OF
 WINES LIQUORS AND GROCERIES.

Any Description of Goods Imported to Order.

LEAD OFFICE:

6 Chapel Walks, Liverpool, Eng.

TURNER, BEETON & CO

Commission Merchants

-AND-

Importers

H. C. Beeton & Co., 33 Finsbury Circus,
 London.

Indents executed for any description of
 European or Canadian Goods.

AGENTS FOR:

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE CO.,
 NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
 INSURANCE CO.
 LA FONCIER (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.
 OF PARIS.

BELL-IRVING & PATERSON VANCOUVER

SHIPPING AGENTS

Wholesale & Commission Merchants

AGENTS FOR THE

Anglo-British Columbia Packing
 Company, Limited.

North China (Marine) Insurance
 Company, Limited.

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

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Incorporated By Royal Charter, 1862.

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

LONDON OFFICE:

60 LOMBARD STREET, E. C., LONDON.

Branches at

San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Or.;
Victoria, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.
Vancouver, B.C.; Kamloops, B.C.;
Seattle, Washington; Nanaimo, B.C.;
Tacoma.

Agents and Correspondents:

IN CANADA—The Bank of Montreal and branches, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Imperial Bank of Canada, Mohon's Bank, Commercial 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 remittances to and from all points can be made through this bank at current rates.

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

THE BANK OF

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

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

LONDON OFFICE:

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
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. Brownfield, 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.

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

Bellefleur, O Kingston, O Regina, Assa

Brantford, O Lindsay, O Sarnia, O

Brockville, O London, O Stratford, O

Calgary, NWT Moncton, N.B. St. John, N.B.

Chatham, N.B. Nelson, B. C. St. Mary's, O

Chatham, O New Westminster, Toronto, O

Cornwall, O ster. B. C. Vancouver, BC

Fort William, O Ottawa, O Victoria, BC

Goderich, O Perth, O Vernon, B. C.

Guelph, O Peterboro, O Wallaceburg, O

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

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN—London, Bank

of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E. C.; C. Ash-

worth, Manager, London Committee—Robert

Gillespie, Esq., Peter Redpath, Esq.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—New York,

Walter Watson and Alex. Lang, 59 Wall

street, Chicago, Bank of Montreal, W. Munro,

Manager; E. M. Shadbolt, Assistant Manager.

Buy and sell Sterling Exchange and Cable

Transfers. Grant Commercial and Travelling

Credits available in any part of the world.

Drafts issued. Collections made at all points

GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

GARESCHIE, GREEN & CO.,

(ESTABLISHED 1873.)

BANKERS,

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

A GENERAL BANKING business transacted.

DEPOSITS received on liberal rates of interest.

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

COLLECTIONS made at every point.

GOLD DUST purchased at highest market rates.

AGENTS FOR

Wells, Fargo & Company.

CHIPMAN, MORGAN & CO.,

SHIPBROKERS

—AND—

COMMISSION AGENTS,

632 Cordova Street, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Columbia Street, NEW WESTMINSTER.

AGENTS FOR:

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

STEMLER & EARLE

(Established 1875.)

Pioneer Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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

Pembroke St., Victoria.

JOHN EARSMAN. J. M. MAURICE.

JOHN EARSMAN & CO

WHOLESALE

Commission and Insurance

AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

Armour Packing Co., Kansas City.
Lightbound, Ralston & Co., Montreal.
James Watson & Co., Dundee.
Davenport Syrup Co., Davenport, Ia.
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Agents of the New York Life Insurance Co. for Vancouver Island.

WILLIAMS BUILDING, 28 BROAD STREET.

THOMAS RYAN,

—DEALER IN—

BOOTS AND SHOES

ALSO AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED

Lycoming American Rubbers,

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

Letter orders will receive prompt attention.

— BOX 631. —

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Findlay, Durham & Brodie
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AGENTS FOR

The Northern Fire Assurance Company of London,

The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool,

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company of London,

The British Columbia Canning Company (Limited) of London.

London Office:

43 to 6 Threadneedle Street.

WULFFSOHN AND

BEWICKE,

(LIMITED.)

BANKERS,

Financial, Real Estate, Insurance and General Agents.

BANKING AND STOCKBROKING DEPARTMENT.
Bills discounted, Checks collected, Exchanges effected, Corporation Bonds, Mining Stock, Gas and all other Company Shares bought and sold, and every kind of Broking Business transacted.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers to every part of the world. Money advanced on approved security.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

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

REPRESENT:

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

Wulffsohn & Bewicke, Ltd.

524 and 526 Cordova St., Vancouver

—AND—

Dock House, Billiter St., London, Eng.

JOHANN WULFFSOHN,

Managing Director

A. HOLDEN & CO.,

Railway Supplies.

AGENTS FOR CANADA FOR

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

30 St. John St., Montreal.

California Wine Company,
(LIMITED.)

Wholesale Dealers.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED CORONADO MINERAL WATER.

Pure California Wines Specialty.

55 & 57 Broad St., Victoria, B. C.

NICHOLLES & RENOUF

—DEALERS IN—

**HARDWARE, BAR IRON, FARM
AND MILL MACHINERY
MINING SUPPLIES.**

Coach, Car & House Painters Supplies

S. E. COR. YATES AND BROAD STS.

TELEPHONE 82. P. O. BOX. 86.

VICTORIA. - B. C.

ROCK BAY SAWMILL

(ESTABLISHED 1838.)

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.

WOOD, TRAVIS & CO.,

Public Accountants,
Auditors,
Arbitrators,
Average Staters,
Commission Brokers,
Shorthand Writers.

Trader's Books Adjusted and kept
Periodically, Balance Sheets
Prepared.

6 BASTION SQUARE VICTORIA, B. C.

A. O. LEASK,

Agent and Commission Merchant.
Customs, Insurance and Shipping
Agent.

Storage, Bonded and Free.
Forwarder, etc.

Vancouver, . . . B. C.

52525252525252525252525252525252

MUNROE MILLER

Printer and Bookbinder

77 JOHNSON STREET

VICTORIA, - - B. C.

252525252525252525252525252525252

REPRESENTED BY
Welch & Co., San Francisco.

REPRESENTED BY
R. D. Welch & Co., Liverpool

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:

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

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

ROBERT WARD & COMPANY,

LIMITED LIABILITY.

(Incorporated under the Companies Act 1890.)

Commission - Merchants - and - Importers,

VICTORIA, B. C.,

Represented in London by H. J. Gardiner & Co., Gresham Buildings, E. C.

ROYAL SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATE.

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

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. Ltd.
- Western Assurance Co., (Marine)
- London Assurance Corporation. (Marine.)
- Agents for the British Columbia Corporation, Ltd
- Mortgages, Debentures, Trusts, &c.

SOLE AGENTS:

- Curtis & Harvey's Sporting and Blasting Powder
- Joseph K. & Son's Gold Medal, Inventions Exhibition, 1883, Pianofortes.
- J. & W. Stuart's Patent Double-Knotted Mesh Fishing Nets, Twines, Etc.
- Importers of Havana Cigars, Oilmen's Stores, Tin Plates, Portland Cement, Etc.
- British Columbia Salmon - Ewen & Co., "Lion."
- "Bonnie Dundee"; Bon Accord Fishery Co "Consuls"; A. J. McLellan's "Express."

TRADE AND COMMERCE

COMMERCIAL JOURNAL OFFICE.
Tuesday Morning, Feb. 14.

VICTORIA.

The moderation in the weather has naturally brightened the outlook, and a more cheerful feeling is noted in the mercantile community. Local dry goods trade has suffered considerably from the late severe weather. Dealers complain of very dull business, but hope for a good trade when the weather is fine enough for their customers to get around shopping. The wholesale dry goods trade report very satisfactory orders from the upper country. The sealers have also taken large supplies from their warehouses within the last month. The Canada Paint Co. will now become a prominent factor in the local paint and varnish trade. Their factory in this city starts operations this week and its product will go on the market at once. Complaints are general about collections, which is naturally expected at this season of the year. The 4th March and 4th April will be heavy days with the dry goods, clothing and kindred trades.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Since the advance in flour last week, the prices remain steady.

The Ogilvie Milling Co. quote their standard brands of Manitoba flour, in car lots only, at Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster as follows:

Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl	\$1 95
" Strong Bakers	4 45

The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in carload lots at Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster:

Premier	\$1 95
XXX	4 75
Strong Bakers or XX	1 50
Superfine	3 75

Jobbers' quotations to the trade are:

Delta, Victoria mills	\$ 1 75 @ 0 00
Lion	1 75 @ 0 00
Premier, Enderby mills	5 25 @ 0 00
XXX	5 00 @ 0 00
XX	1 75 @ 0 00
Superfine	4 00 @ 4 25
Ogilvie's Hungarian	5 25 @ 0 00
" Strong Bakers	5 00 @ 0 00
H. B. C. Fort Garry Hungarian	5 25 @ 0 00
" Strong Bakers	5 00 @ 0 00
Oak Lake Patent Hungarian	5 25 @ 0 00
" Strong Bakers	5 00 @ 0 00
Regina Hungarian	5 25 @ 0 00
" Strong Bakers	5 00 @ 0 00
Benton County, Oregon	1 85 @ 0 00
Portland Roller	1 90 @ 5 00
Snowflake	1 90 @ 0 00
Royal	1 75 @ 0 00
Wheat, per ton	28 00 @ 35 00
Oats	25 00 @ 30 00
Oil cake meal	10 00 @ 15 00
Chop feed	28 00 @ 30 00
Shorts	26 00 @ 28 00
Bran	23 50 @ 25 00
National Mills oatmeal	3 50 @ 0 00
" rolled oats	3 50 @ 0 00
" split peas	3 50 @ 0 00
" pearl barley	4 50 @ 0 00
" Chop feed	26 00 @ 28 00
California oatmeal	1 25 @ 0 00
California rolled oats	3 75 @ 0 00
Corn whole per ton	37 50 @ 10 00
Cornmeal	2 75 @ 3 00
Cornmeal-feed per ton	40 00 @ 00 00
Cracked corn	40 00 @ 00 00
Hay, per ton	18 00 @ 20 00
Straw, per bale	1 00 @ 0 00

RICE.

The Victoria Rice Mills quote whole-

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

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The following are the receipts of California fruits and vegetables from San Francisco by steamship Walla Walla Feb. 12, for Victoria: 35 certs cabbage, 75 cs oranges, 36 cs lemons, 2 bbls chestnuts, 4 cts cauliflower, 450 sacks potatoes. The market is almost bare of local potatoes, and those offered of good quality are selling all the way from \$35 to \$40 per ton. California potatoes imported by the Walla Walla are selling at \$30 per ton and meet with a brisk demand. In all probability, potatoes will be high this spring. At present the situation is rather uncertain, and depends to a great extent on the condition of the potatoes in the pits. Farmers have not generally been prepared for a heavy frost, and, when the pits are opened, a large quantity of the potatoes will probably be frozen. The result will be that jobbers and commission houses will import the greater portion of their stocks from the United States and high prices will rule for a time. Manitoba potatoes will probably be imported heavily as soon as the spring opens out. Ascroft will also be a prominent factor in the supply. A carload of Sicily lemons will arrive early this week from Boston direct for Messrs. Wilson Bros., who quote them at \$6 per case. There is no change in the price of oranges.

Jobbers' quotations for fruits are as follows:—

Oranges—Navels	3 50 @ 4 00
Riverside Seedlings	2 50 @ 3 00
Lemons—California	4 50 @ 5 00
Sicily	6 00 @ 0 00
Apples—Red	1 50 @ 1 75
" Green	1 50 @ 0 00
" Canadian, bbls	6 00 @ 0 00

Vegetables are quoted:

Potatoes—Local	per ton 35 00 @ 40 00
Onions—Red California	2 ½ @
Oregon Silverskins	2 ½ @

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

The following are the receipts of California butter from San Francisco, by ss. Walla Walla, Feb. 12 for Victoria: 24 boxes, 3,026 lbs., 46 half barrels, 6,910 lbs., total 9,935 lbs. The half-barrels are principally sold to shipping and is quoted at 22½c per lb in bond, and 27c to 28c duty paid. The price of eastern creamery remains the same. Eggs continue very scarce at 25c for pickled, but the market will be easier as soon as the weather gets mild. There is a great scarcity of dried fruits in California this season, and there is said to be little or no stock obtainable. California evaporated apples in 50 lb. boxes are quoted by jobbers at 14c, while Canadian evaporated apples are quoted at 8½c to 9c, the latter are said to be the better fruit and more in favor with the trade. The situation is an unusual one to see such a difference in the prices of Canadian and California fruits. The situation throughout the United States is a strong one, and it seems there can be no doubt but that the Canadian market will advance to closer sympathy with the

American. Nearly all of the stock for the B. C. trade came from Montreal this season. California evaporated fruits are quoted as follows:—Apples, evaporated, 50 lb. boxes, 14c per lb., 25 lb. boxes 13½c; apricots, 25 lb. boxes, 20c; prunes, 25 lb. boxes, 14c; plums, 25 lb. boxes, 14½c to 14¾c; peaches, 50 lb. boxes, 10c, 25 lb. boxes 17c. Canadian evaporated apples, 50 lb boxes, 8½ to 9¾c.

There has been another advance in the price of lard. The Armour Packing Co., white label pure lard, 10 lb pails, has advanced from 17½c to 10½c to the wholesale trade. Local prices have all advanced in sympathy. American smoked meats, hams, bacon, etc., have all raised again. The advance amounts to about 1½c per lb. all round. The present price of hogs in the United States is about as high as they have been any time within twenty-five years, excepting in 1882, when they were the highest ever known, not counting war times.

The Toronto Empire says: "Products are firm and unchanged. Demand is only moderate. The enquiry is chiefly for lard, which is scarce and firm; pure is now held at 12½ to 13c for tubs and pails; tierces are wanted at 12 to 12½c. Smoked hams and breakfasts are selling freely at former prices. Long clear is also more active; cars can be bought at 10½c and 11c is asked for cases. Quotations are: Mess pork, Canadian, \$20 to 21.50; short cut, \$21 to 22; bacon, long clear, per lb. 10½ to 11c; lard, Canadian, tierces, 12 to 12½c; tube and pails, 12½ to 13c; compound do, 9½ to 10 ½c. Smoked meats, hams, per lb. 13c; bellies, 13½ to 14c; rolls, per lb. 10½ to 11c; backs, per lb. 13c."

American canned meats, staples, are quoted to the jobbers in bond as follows: Roast corned and lunch beef, 1's per doz., \$1.30; do. 2's per doz., \$2.10; lunch tongues, 1's per doz. \$3.35; do. 2's, \$5.90. Armour's white label conserved soaps in 2 lb. tins are quoted at \$3 per doz.

Commission agents quote American meats f. o. b. Victoria, duty paid, as follows: Medium hams, 17½c per lb; heavy hams, 17c; choice breakfast bacon, 18c; short clear sides, 14½c, and dry salt clear sides, 14c. Armour's white label pure lard, 10 lb. pails, 10½c per lb.

Armour's Gold Band meats, which are the finest quality on the American market, being a special grade for choice family trade, are quoted, (duty paid, Victoria), hams, 18½c, breakfast bacon, 19c.

The British Columbia Sugar Refining Co. Ltd., quote as follows in their weekly price list: Powdered icing and bar, 6½c; Paris lumps, 6c; granulated 5½c; extra C. 5c; fancy yellow, 4½c; yellow 4½c; golden C. 4½c. Above prices are for barrels or bags; half-barrels and 100 pound kegs, ½c; more, boxes ½c more. No order taken for less than 100 barrels or its equivalent.

They quote syrup as follows: Finest golden, in 30 gal. bls. 2½c; ditto, in 10 gal. kegs. 3c; ditto, in 5 gal. kegs, \$2.25 each; ditto, in 1 gal. tins, \$4.50 per case of 10; ditto in ½ gal. tins, \$6 per case of 20. Prices cover delivery in Vancouver, and at Victoria, New Westminster and Nanaimo, and are subject to a discount of 2½ per cent. for cash in fourteen days. All prices subject to change without notice.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says:

"Butter receipts during the past week were 1,373 pkgs., against 1,032 pkgs., for the week previous. The market holds fairly steady, but business is confined exclusively to the local trade. Creamery butter is being jobbed out at 22c to 21c as to quality; but the holders say that it would be difficult to move a round quantity of finest fall made creamery at over 22c. Sales of 20 to 30 tub lots of good solid even colored Townships have been made at 20c to 20½c, with 1c to 1½c more obtainable for single packages of selected. Western have sold in jobbing lots at 18c to 19c. Advices from England state that owing to large arrivals of Australian and New Zealand butter, a sharp decline has been experienced all round, and that Canadian creamery has been sold at 100s to 108s. We may therefore expect no more demand from England this season. We quote:—Creamery choice fall, 22c to 23c; Creamery good to fine, 21c to 22c. About 1c to 2c may be added to above prices for choice selections of single tubs. A very good demand exists for rolls, with sales of Western at 18c to 19c and Morrisburg at 19½c to 20½c. The supply is limited, and fine Western rolls would sell well. Cheese receipts during the past week were nil boxes against 14 for the week previous. During the past week some very heavy shipments have been made from Canada via New York and Portland, the shipments via the former port being about 35,000 boxes, most of which are believed to be West of Toronto cheese. There is consequently very little left in Canada today. Sales of finest colored have been made in this market at 11½c to 11¾c, finest white being quotable at 12c. The market is very firm, and there is not sufficient stock left in this city to fill a dozen moderate sized orders."

The London Grocer's Gazette of January 14 says of the tea market: "China tea—The improved tone noticed in our last week's report has scarcely been maintained, and the week closes with a dull feeling all round. In black leafs, teas are offering at 4½d, and large transactions have taken place at this price, showing slightly easier rates. Reds at the same price, and up to 7d, have been in large supply, and numerous sales were effected in the early part of the week by private contract. 'Souchongas at a less figure have been enquired for, but this class at present appears rather scarce. Fair kinds up to 7½d and 7d have exchanged hands, showing good value to the buyer. A large quantity of scented teas have been offered and have mostly sold, low common kinds showing a slight rise on early purchases, but medium are in less demand, whilst finest, being scarce, realize full rates. There has been a better feeling in the green makes during the past week, and the prices are well maintained for all grades excepting low young Hysons and Hysons, which are easier. India tea—At the large auctions for the week, the bulk of the enquiry has again been for the commoner grades of tea. There was nothing selling under 8d per lb except one or two very inferior parcels, and of these nothing went below 7½d per lb. Broken Pekoes there is very little enquiry for, therefore they are very cheap. The weakest point seems to be for teas about

1s 1d per lb. Quality on the whole was very fair, but only one or two noted marks made anything like high prices. There are rather large sales advertised for next week. Ceylon tea—The greater portion of the tea offered this week was sold on Tuesday, of which low-priced Pekoe Souchongs and Pekoes were the only class in demand; and consequently, like last week, these teas realized high prices. There was very little enquiry for broken Pekoes, especially for teas about 1s per lb, therefore they went very much in favor of the buyers. On Thursday, although a large proportion of the broken Pekoes were withdrawn, there seemed to be a little more demand for them at slightly firmer rates than on Tuesday. Coffees quiet, at 32c to 34c for East India, 33c to 35c for fine Mocha and 20c to 22c for Rio."

Dairy produce is quoted:

Butter—Eastern Creamery, tubs	27½ @ 30
Manitoba Dairy choice	18 @ 22
Cheese—Canadian, lb	12 @ 11½
California	16 @ 00
Eggs, pickled, per doz	25 @ 00
case	25 @ 00

Smoked meats and lard are quoted:

Hams	15 @ 18
Breakfast bacon	17 @ 18
Short rolls	13 @ 11
Bacon	13 @ 15
Dry Salt, long clear	12½ @ 13½
Pure Lard, 50 lbs	16 @ 17
" 20 lbs	17 @ 17½
Lard Compound	15½ @ 16

Sugar—Jobber's prices ½-barrels and kegs in each case being ¾c higher:

Dry Granulated	53
Extra C	51
Fancy Yellow	52
Yellow	5
Golden C	43
Syrups, per lb	3
" 1 gal. tins, American	6 50
" " "	6 00
" 1 " Vancouver	5 50
" 1½ " "	7 00

LUMBER.

Since last review, the American ship Ivy, 1,181 tons, Capt. Lowell, has been chartered to load at the Hastings mills for Wilmington, Del. She is the sixth vessel that has loaded at this mill for that port. She is now on the way from Portland, and is due by the 24th February.

There is at present one vessel loading at British Columbia ports for foreign. At Burrard Inlet—Br. ship County of Yarmouth, 2,154 tons for U. K. f. o.

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

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

Local prices are very low, and this has, it is said, induced builders to buy now for use this spring and summer, otherwise there would be almost nothing doing. Local selling prices are quoted as follows. Rough lumber per M feet, \$7.00; shiplap, \$8.00; 1x4 t and g flooring, No. 1, \$14.00; do, No. 2, \$12.00; 1x6 t and g flooring, No. 1, \$12.00, do, No. 2, \$10.00; rustic, same as 6-inch flooring Nos. 1 and 2; laths, \$1.50, shingles, \$1.50.

INLAND REVENUE.

The statement of Inland Revenue returns at the port of Vancouver for January, shows the following:

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

INLAND REVENUE RETURNS.

Spirits warehoused during month	1,656.93 p gals
ex-warehoused	2,719.81 p gals
Balance in warehouse	5,114.12 p gals
Malt warehoused during month	42,838 lbs
ex-warehoused	38,369 lbs
balance in warehouse	25,376 lbs
Tobacco warehoused during month	4,900 lbs
ex-warehoused	7,144 lbs
balance in warehouse	8,318 lbs
raw leaf wareh'd during month	938 lbs
ex-wareh'd during month	938 lbs

COLLECTIONS.

Spirits	\$ 3,523 50
Malt	767 38
Tobacco	1,786 00
Cigars	400 95
Petroleum Ins.	198 90
Other receipts	87 45
Total	\$ 6,761 18

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

Victoria Division—Comprising all of Vancouver Island:

INLAND REVENUE.

Spirits	\$ 7,161 74
Malt	921 50
Tobacco	2,356 25
Cigars	850 05
Petroleum inspection	302 80
Total	\$11,595 34

WAREHOUSED. EX-WAREHOUSED.

Spirits	6,613.31	p. gals	4,776.51
Malt	16,075	lbs	16,075
Tobacco	9,376	lbs	9,125
Itaw.	1,202	lbs	1,202
Cigars	39,500		27,000
Spirits removed			91.26 p gals.
Raw leaf tobacco			490 lbs.
Spirits exported			79.32 p gals.
Balance in warehouse:			
Spirits	8,053.27	P. gals	
Tobacco	1,138½	lbs	
Cigars			92,550

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Angus Macaulay tailor, Northfield, is dead.

Dr. J. F. Rogers will shortly open an office at Kaslo.

McLean & Stewart, clothing, Victoria, have closed out the business.

Hasenfratz & Lawson, brewers, Victoria, have dissolved. John Lawson continues.

J. N. Thacker & Co., steam laundry, Vancouver, effects seized by mortgagee and advertised for sale, Feb. 15th.

Riddell & Davidson, general store, Langley Prairie, recently destroyed by fire, intend rebuilding immediately.

J. H. McMillan & Co., grocers, etc., Nanaimo, have dissolved. W. Worden retires, and J. H. McMillan continues the business.

Turkish Bath Company, Victoria, sold out by Sheriff for rent, was purchased by Jas. Hastic. The business will be continued as usual.

Bradstreets have appointed C. Z. Perry local agent at Vancouver, where they have established an office with complete files for the reference of subscribers.

The Lulu Island Canning Co., have dissolved partnership. B. J. Short, and J. J. Crane have retired. Geo. S. Dutcher will continue under the old style.

Duluth!

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

LOTS IN THE ORIGINAL
TOWNSITE.

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

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

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

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

HENRY CROFT, 72 Government St.

DALBY & CLAXTONReal Estate, Insurance,
Mining & Financial**AGENTS.**

—AGENTS FOR—

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

64 YATES ST., VICTORIA.**IMPORTANT TO Patentees, Manufacturers, Brewers**—in fact to all who have their trade at heart.**Messrs. NETTROLLOLL DAY & CO.,**
Agents for European and Foreign Manufacturers.

1 Old Court House Lane, Calcutta,
Announce that they undertake, on very moderate terms, the Agency of all kinds of British and Foreign Manufactures, with a view to their introduction into India.

Messrs. NETTROLLOLL DAY & Co. are established for about one hundred years in this city, are well known and enjoy a high reputation.

Messrs. NETTROLLOLL DAY & Co. own the Universal Advertiser. Though a monthly magazine, its name suggests that it is also an advertising medium. It is circulated far and wide, and "gratis." It is devoted to the interests of dealers and manufacturers.

Apply to Messrs. NETTROLLOLL DAY & Co. and they will have much pleasure in sending you a copy of the Universal Advertiser.

J. & T. STEPHENS,

Manufacturers of

Fine Boots & Shoes,**BEAUDRY ST., MONTREAL.****CONTRARY TO RULE, BUT
NECESSARY.**

That "self-praise is a poor recommendation" is an adage that is used daily, but that tradition is gradually becoming reversed in this bustling and bustling age, and the rule now generally recognized is that "he that bloweth not his own horn the same shall not be blown." Though this might appear to be an awkward way of expressing a theory, it is nevertheless an undeniable and immortal truth. Goods that have merit must be brought prominently before the public that the quality of the same may become known. He that has an article that possesses merit must speak of it, write about it and advertise it if he desires to receive public recognition.

It may be logical to claim that merit will receive recognition in due time, and that all good qualities will assert themselves, but how often does it happen that the merchant who depends on this mode of selling goods, superior though they may be to other grades, finds that he has come too late and that other wares have taken the place for which his goods were intended. When the reputation of an article has once been established it is difficult to shake the popular confidence and persuade them into the use of another article.

The secret of the success of many enter-

prises may be attributed to the fact that they were undertaken by men who had the push about them to keep themselves before the public and by advertising the business they were engaged in. The same may be said of many of the leading merchants of today. If they had quietly remained in subservient positions and patiently waited for someone to make their battle in life the probability is that they would still be waiting, instead of being looked upon as the leading citizens of the community and cited as examples for the growing generation to follow.

The order of the present age is that those who aspire to advancement in life must not be dormant, but be up and doing their share without being ordered to do so. Blow your horn to compete with the loudest, but keep in harmony with your abilities and promises. To fall in the latter would be just as certain of destruction as the former would enhance your opportunities.

WHAT AN HONEST BOY GAINED.

A score or more cash boys employed in a big eastern dry goods store organized a strike about ten days ago. They wanted an increase of fifty cents a week in their pay, and the abatement of two or three obnoxious rules relative to fines. The determination to strike was unanimous, and each boy was taken, as fast as circumstances permitted, into the remotest corner of the cellar under the store, and made to "swear upon honor" that he would not back out of the movement until the objects sought were obtained. A day or two before the day fixed for the strike, a mousing porter caught three of them together in the cellar, and his threats to report them for attempting to steal frightened them into telling him their secret. Utterly disregarding their pleas to "keep still about it," the porter went directly to the superintendent and exposed the plot. That very night all the cash boys were summoned before the superintendent after the store had been closed.

"If there is to be any striking in this store," said the superintendent, "I propose to strike first. Now I want every boy who is pledged to this movement to step forward."

Only one boy stepped forward, and he proved to be the most industrious and trustworthy boy in the store. Each of the other boys being questioned in turn, denied any complicity in the proposed strike. The superintendent was a shrewd man. He soon ascertained all of the facts, and found that the one plucky boy proposed to stand by the "strike oath" until the "objects sought were attained."

"Oh, very well," said the superintendent, dryly, "as you are the only one on a strike, I will concede to you all you ask."

BE A SMATTERER.

It is better to have a little knowledge on a great variety of subjects than to restrict one's studies and thoughts within a narrow range. Every person should seek to master thoroughly some one branch of knowledge—that by which he or she expects to earn a living. But it is not given to an ordinary mortal to become really proficient in more than one art or science, and in other

matters it is better to be a smatterer in order to cover as wide a range as possible. And this, for two reasons: First, because the wider the range of one's thoughts the more symmetrically the mind will expand, and the greater will be its breadth of vision; and second, one can hardly learn anything on any subject that will not be helpful to him at some time, in some way. Miscellaneous reading in stray moments may thus be made a source of much profit. But it is all important that the object of gaining correct information, correct insight into character, correct ideas on the subject presented whatever it may be, should be kept well before the mind of the reader. No book is worth reading at all which does not in some way help one to obtain clearer or more comprehensive ideas, or to quicken the mental faculties. But the attitude of mind in which one takes up a book or a paper will have a greater effect in determining its influence upon him than the character of the book or paper itself. "Take heed how ye hear," said the Master; in this reading age we should remember that it is at least equally important to take heed how we read. Here is what Dr. Arnold of Rugby says about the importance of feeding the mind on a well varied diet:

"Keep your view of men and things extensive and depend upon it that a mixed knowledge is not a superficial one. As far as it goes, the views that it gives are true; but he who has read deeply one class of writers alone, gets views which are almost sure to be perverted, and which are not only narrow but false. Adjust your proposed amount of reading to your time and inclination. This is perfectly free to any man, but whether the amount be large or small, let it be varied in its kind, and widely varied. If I have a confident opinion on any one point connected with the improvement of the human mind, it is on this."—*Ex.*

The national debts of Europe amount to a total which is equivalent to \$55 for each inhabitant of the continent.

There are from thirty to forty warships which Great Britain could send through the Welland Canal, provided it was not destroyed by American troops.

Insurance is not a part of an owner's interest in a ship, and in cases of general average the amount of insurance received by him should not be added to the value of what was saved, for the purpose of increasing the fund to be distributed.

Careful experiments have shown that the rate per second at which bodies acquire velocity in falling through the air is 32 feet per second at the end of the first second from starting. At the end of the next second, it is going at the rate of 64 feet per second, and so on throughout the whole time of falling.

The Merchants Bank of P. E. I., which, with some of its most prominent customers, was brought to ruin in the disastrous year prior to 1870, is now flourishing. In ten months of last year, it made a net profit of \$11,671.63. Out of this amount and a small part of the balance of last year, it paid two dividends at the rate of 8 per cent. upon the capital, and its rest is now \$40,000.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY AT VICTORIA, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION - - \$2.00 PER YEAR.

Advertising Rates on Application.

D. M. CARLEY EDITOR

L. G. HENDERSON BUSINESS MANAGER.

Office No. 77 Johnson Street.

VICTORIA TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1890.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION.

The Government of British Columbia is doing good work and it is finding the members, as a rule fairly anxious to expedite business, though the Mayor of Victoria the leader of the Opposition—does all he can to block the way. We suppose it is because he desires to make himself heard, as he has said little, if anything, worth listening to, while he has absolutely done nothing. The Bill to establish a Bureau of Industrial Statistics and a Board of Arbitration has taken its second reading, the principles at issue being thus endorsed; it being in detail that it is now likely to be modified and possibly improved. Then the Bill to establish a Provincial Board of Health has also been advanced to its second stage, as well as several other sufficiently important public measures. We are pleased to see progress like this accomplished and expect to see a comparatively early prorogation with a good amount of practical and beneficial legislation as the outcome of the session.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

In Manitoba there has been of late considerable newspaper controversy as to the causes of the troubles of the farmers. One of the interested parties thus expresses himself in a recent number of the *Manitoba Free Press*. "Behind all the talk that is indulged in by the farmer in regard to impudent men and to those who charge high rates of interest there is really the credit system, and the only way the terrible drain on the finances of the farmer can be stopped is by putting an end to that system. The farmer realizes this, but as long as he can get goods on credit he will get them and the result is disastrous. Buying and selling goods on credit is morally indefensible and commercially ruinous. The farmer who does pay for his implements or his other goods has to pay for the implements and goods of the farmer who does not pay; he has to pay the seller a profit on all such sales as well as on his own, and he has to pay for the risk the seller runs in selling on credit."

There are many other classes of persons to whom the practice of affording almost unlimited credit has proved to be a curse instead of a blessing. How many in British Columbia—and in this very city of Victoria, buyers and sellers alike are of this opinion by experience. In town and country the same view will be found

to obtain. But among the worst offenders is the farmer who as a business man does exclusively a cash trade, but, when it comes to buying, leads all others in the long credit terms demanded.

PANAMA CANAL MATTERS.

The correctness of the trite old maxim that "honesty is the best policy," must by this time be appreciated by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, whose name, no matter his present condition, must be handed down in honorable connection with that world beneficent enterprise, the Suez Canal. Strictly speaking, no doubt the old man may possibly not be personally open to the charge of dishonesty save to the extent that he may have, in order to secure the carrying out of his pet scheme, the Panama Canal, have winked at the rascalities of others, hoping doubtless that all would come out right in the end, and that few, if any, people would be really the worse off. He seems to have staked everything on what, we dare say, appeared to him to be his last chance; and other people having had more to do with the actual conduct of the business than he had himself, he may not have been aware of all that was done. Unfortunately, however, in his case he cannot congratulate himself with the reflection that all is lost but honor, since his own personal reputation has been bankrupted by what if he did not do himself was done in his name by others. No doubt far less honorable, far less scrupulous and far less public spirited men have contrived to leave this world without any public scandal or stain upon their records, and hence the news of his sentence to five years' imprisonment would be received with very great regret in all parts of the world. Rightly served will be the verdict in connection with the other guilty parties whose known number is likely to be materially increased, the government of the French republic having announced its intention to get at the bottom of the whole business, no matter who suffers. The spectacle presented by the last days of poor Ferdinand de Lesseps is, indeed, a saddening one.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

It has been manifest that for a long time the United States have had the Kingdom of Hawaii on their list and only waited for a convenient opportunity or excuse to pounce upon it and forcibly annex it to their already unwieldy and extensive domain. The action of U. S. Minister Stevens in causing American marines to be landed and to make a demonstration at a critical juncture was no small part of a scheme which had been long preparing. How far our neighbors may ultimately succeed in effecting the objects they contemplate remains to be seen. Americans at Washington, at San Francisco and at Honolulu were the prime conspirators for the whole thing was nothing short of a prearranged conspiracy.

The object of the former was to obtain a naval station on the Pacific, and, in addition, to prevent, if possible, Great Britain establishing herself at that point. They tried the same game in Samoa but failed, the consequence being the continuance of

a most unsatisfactory condition of things there intensified as it is by European rivalries. We have heard the Munroe doctrine, proclaimed time and again during the last few days; but the Americans forget that it is not a doctrine to which the nations of the world would subscribe, and it may cost them something if they have too much to say on the subject. Americans at San Francisco have good reason to desire Hawaiian annexation, their object being to control the trade of the islands, while the Americans on the islands expect to be benefited by a substantial American bounty on the sugar produced there. They also seek to crush out the native element which has little sympathy with them and their objects.

As a contemporary puts it in a nutshell, "The revolt of Hawaii resolves itself into an attempt of about three thousand American planters, (representing less than five per cent. of the Islands' population) to pocket plenty of bounty 'boodle,' and at the same time govern at their own sweet will a subjected native population. All this to be done under the aegis of the stars and stripes and in the abused name of Liberty." While the American professes to believe that all men are equal, he sets himself up—to use a common expression—as "a darned sight better."

NOVA SCOTIA'S COAL DEAL.

News comes from Ottawa to the effect that the attention of the Governor-General has been directed to the fact that the bonding of the coal mines of Cape Breton to an American syndicate might, under certain contingencies, interfere with the supplies of fuel to Her Majesty's fleet on the North American station, and that in consequence it might be well for the Dominion authorities to give special attention to the subject. Doubtless this will be done. In any event, the notification having been made, a grave responsibility rests upon those who, when necessity demands, have the function of disallowing provincial legislation. Besides this consideration, there are some other circumstances that, now the act has passed the legislature, have suggested themselves as being worthy of more attention than they have so far received. It may be all very well to say that the syndicate is bound to pay the royalty on a certain quantity of coal whether that amount be produced or not; but there are occasions—as have been manifest in connection with many other branches of industry—when it has been worth the while of the capitalists to shut down completely, thereby pauperizing the people who, until the deal was effected, had been in steady employment.

Would it pay Nova Scotia to have her miners and their families rendered dependent on charity or, as the only other alternative, forced to emigrate? This consideration is one of serious, nay of vital importance. Then again the length of the lease to the Americans is another very serious matter. It is no less a term than a hundred and nineteen years, a longer term than the average working life of five generations of miners. If this be allowed, what kind of a place is it not possible to make of that rich and important part of the Dominion? Talk of Irish poverty, the

of Cape Braton might be made nothing as compared with that unhappy condition of things. Moreover, it would seem that there is no provision made for the forfeiture of the lease for cause, the Government's only recourse being to exact a pecuniary fine of a practically indeterminate amount. Nova Scotia, many years ago, had experiences of a galling monopoly which will be in the remembrance of some now living, while it is written in history and ought to be so engraven on the minds of all Nova Scotians as to make it impossible for them again to tolerate any such disposition of the provincial heritage.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

COL. PRIOR is entitled to congratulation for having presumed—we suppose this is the correct term—to ask for a return showing the expenditure on railways, public works, harbors, etc., in all the provinces, from 1880 to 1892, with the amounts received from the different provinces. When this return comes down—and it is to be hoped it will not be unduly delayed—the public of Canada will be able to satisfy themselves that British Columbia is asking no more than, if indeed as much as, she is entitled to demand in the shape of public expenditures. The question, however arises in the minds of many people whether or not the gallant Colonel will have sufficient courage to press the advantage which the production of the figures is sure to give him and carry out the behests and instructions of the merchants and citizens who sent him to Ottawa to represent them.

AS THE result of the negotiations of Sir Charles Tupper, aided by the British ambassador to Versailles, the Government of the French Republic has agreed to admit Canadian goods free in return for a reduction by the Dominion of the existing duties on French wines. Last year Canada's export to France only amounted to a trifle under \$100,000, the trade, no doubt, having been much restricted by the heavy tariff in that country. There are many people who will be glad that the Canadian imposts on French wines has been reduced, as they form an important item in the beverages of the Eastern provinces—Quebec in particular. On this coast, California supplies us with a very excellent article, and it may be in order to apply for a reduction of the duty upon it, since it is next to impossible for viticulture and wine-making to be carried on here on an extensive scale. In British Columbia, owing to our remoteness from many of the sources of supply, we are exceptionally situated, and this should be borne in mind by both Ministers and members, for we pay handsomely—out of all proportion in fact—for what the Dominion does for us.

WE notice in the columns of a city paper a communication signed "An Idle Bachelor," in which the writer refers to a recent debate in the Provincial Legislature on "Woman's Suffrage." One of the arguments adduced in the House in favor of that departure was that since women successfully competed with men in many of the avocations and professions, there

was no reason why they should not enter the political arena. "Idle Bachelor," however, takes up the argument the other way and shows that if the women did not—many of them for the mere object of earning pin money—enter into competition with men in what have been recognized as their special spheres, both they and the bachelors would be much more comfortably circumstanced. The latter would have comfortable homes of their own over which the "working women" would preside with more satisfaction to all the parties concerned. The "bachelors in spite of themselves" have to work for wages of about half what they used to be, and in consequence the question is asked whether, all things considered, the present condition of things is conducive to morality or happiness?

AS SHOWING what can be done were the business of fruit canning and preserving systematically and scientifically carried on on the island of Vancouver as well as upon the Mainland, we have the last annual report of the Okell, Morris Co., which, though only in existence for about six months, made a profit of 25 per cent. In consequence, the capital stock of the concern is to be increased and operations carried on upon a much more extensive and, it is to be expected, even more profitable scale.

WE feel that we cannot too often or too strongly endeavor to impress upon the Government and all who are interested the necessity of our quarantine arrangements being placed on a much more satisfactory footing. Unless something is done and that speedily we are likely to have more importations of smallpox, cholera or other disease by the direct Oriental steamers, while those which are endeavoring to make Victoria a good port of call, thereby adding to our commerce, will not find it profitable to continue in the business, and we, in consequence shall be left to the tender mercies of the one institution that gives us the go-by whenever it is possible to do so and seldom if ever has anything to say about us but to our disadvantage. The expenses to which two Northern Pacific steamships have lately been put while under quarantine law have been, it is said, ruinous and unless the Dominion amends its ways in this particular it will drive away from us the entire business, and work for us the most serious injury.

LONDON cables announce that the January fur sales of the Hudson's Bay Company realized £91,700, the prices averaging 8 per cent higher than last year.

RECENTLY the grand jury at Rochester, N. Y., indicted eighteen local coal dealers, members of the coal exchange of that city, for conspiracy in illegally combining to advance the price of coal, also for preventing other coal dealers not members of the exchange from securing a supply of coal and preventing others from joining the exchange. The grand jury also returned a presentment against the members of the western anthracite coal

committee. This judgment may possibly form a precedent for action in connection with some other of the American combines which have been the means while they lasted of so materially enhancing the cost of the prime necessities of life. The fact that such a judgment has been pronounced will doubtless prove of interest and a source of satisfaction to some of our neighbors in Vancouver, where, until recently the trade appeared to be inextricably in the hands of two or three firms and those who were content to act as their agents. While on this subject it may not be out of place to remark that, during the recent cold snap, on the strength of reported short supplies, the cost of fuel in Victoria went up to abnormally high figures.

THE North American Life Insurance Company has elected Mr. J. L. Blaikie, well known in Canadian financial circles, to succeed the late Hon. Alex. Mackenzie in the presidency. The institution boasts that it has never lost a dollar in investments since it was started. It shows a cash income for the past year of \$146,474, against an expenditure of \$216,320 for death claims, endowments and profits to policy holders. The net surplus for policy-holders is \$226,635, and the reserve fund amounts to \$1,115,846.

THE Toronto Board of Fire Underwriters at a recent meeting resolved not to amalgamate with the Canadian Fire Underwriters Association but to maintain a separate and distinct organization.

THE statement with which Hon. Mackenzie Bowell is credited—that the late ex. U. S. Secretary of State Blaine was one of the best friends of Canada, has caused not a few persons and papers to take exception to the remark. The public record is against Mr. Blaine in all certainty, whatever his personal opinions and leanings may happen to have been. The *Monetary Times* is inclined to the opinion that on the question of reciprocity between the United States and Canada he may have been checked by President Harrison but as our contemporary observes: "The commercial policy of both these statesmen belongs to the past. Politically President Harrison is as dead as Blaine is physically. The future is in the hands of other leaders, whose victory in the political battle was due to another and more liberal policy." That is of course, so far as concerns the fiscal regulations of the United States generally. What Mr. Cleveland and his advisers may be prepared to do or to order, we shall see when they assume office. Meantime Mr. Goldwin Smith and the traitrous Farrer would seem to be backing up Mr. Harrison in the miserable movements which he has undertaken. What the illustrious one term President may contrive to do in the three weeks remaining to him it is difficult to see, but his incarnate meanness may impel him to attempt many petty and contemptible things which are certain to crown him with discredit and to place him on the pages of history as a chief magistrate of whom his countrymen will have very little reason to feel proud.

THE CELLARS OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

A writer, in describing a visit paid to the cellars of the Bank of England, Thread needle street, London, says: "In the printing department, sheets of postal orders are being worked off like so many colored posters. This is a new department in the bank. The old-fashioned money orders are printed elsewhere, along with the various kinds of stationery used by the post office. Hard by there is a larger printing room, where six or eight smalish presses, such as might be found in any ordinary jobbing office, are at work. I am invited to examine the work which is being turned out. These are bank notes which are being thrown out by the thousand. In this dirty printing room, reeking of oil and ink, they turn out per day 50,000 bank notes of various denominations, and this output goes on continually. As the notes are paid into the bank from the outside, they are seized and put away for destruction, and new ones put in their place, the turnover being about a million pounds daily. One of the sights to which the visitor is conducted is the stock of paid notes, which are kept for five years before being destroyed. At the present moment this old stock numbers nearly 78,000,000 notes, which had a value of nearly two billions. They are packed in rough wooden boxes, and weigh over 90 tons. They are now merely so much waste paper, though it would be risky to sell them as such. There is a regular holocaust made of them once a fortnight, when they are burnt by the million in a furnace specially constructed for the purpose. For convenience of handling, the gold is cast into blocks of 25lb., each worth 1,000 sovereigns. A block is handed you to feel by an official, who advises you to take it in both hands on account of its weight. It is piled on trucks, each of which carries a load of tens of thousands of pounds. Other trucks are loaded with little bags of sovereigns, representing in the aggregate millions. The bullion vaults have nothing of the jeweller's shop about them. I do not recollect whether they are white-washed, but they give one the impression of being so. Perhaps the most interesting department of all is that where bank notes are exhibited which have been paid after being for months at the bottom of the sea or grilled to a cinder in a conflagration. There are notes here recovered from the wreck of the Eurydice, which went down off the Isle of Wight, and from that other wreck known as the Thrusk railway disaster. The grilled notes mostly have been got out of safes in burnt-down establishments. One or two of them are perfect in shape, although completely carbonized, and on their blackened surface may still be read their number and denomination. Scraps of notes, too, are on view, all of which have been paid into the bank in the way of business. It is quite enough for practical purposes that the number of a note should be legible, and, indeed, in some cases very little more than this magical figure has been preserved. All the notes are produced by surface printing from the electrotpe. The great difficulty of the forger appears to be the imitation of the paper and its watermark.

Some of the forgeries are astonishingly clumsy. On one of the sham notes there is a promise to pay fifty pence instead of fifty pounds, the forger hoping probably that this device, while likely enough to deceive the eye, would not bring him within reach of the law. Very few forgeries escape detection by the cashiers at the paying in counter. Not long ago, there was a £50 note stolen of which payment was stopped. In order to baffle the lynx-eyed officials, the thief cut out a figure in the number and substituted for it another cut from a £5 note, the patching being successfully accomplished by the application of hydraulic pressure. The bank records, extending over 200 years, embrace many interesting autographs. Not all the eminent Englishmen of the past two years have held stock, I need not say, but a good many have done so. Here one reads the name of Nelson and Wellington. Among the signatures in the Golden Book is that of Fauntleroy, the famous forger, who cheated the bank out of some £350,000."

DISPLAYING GOODS.

One most important lesson which the small dealer has yet to learn, is how to display goods. No matter what the line may be, it is the case that in a great many stores goods of great natural attractiveness are brought out of shadowy corners for sale, offered in an unattractive manner, and in fact murdered. Quite one half the battle in selling goods is to have them displayed in a way that will make them appear at their best. What buyer wants to purchase a line of furniture for instance, which he has to examine in a twilight storeroom, and with perhaps half an inch of dust on it.

This last is perhaps unusual, but it happens occasionally, and it should never happen. A country dealer came in the other day to buy a line of spring cotton goods from a wholesaler. He was shown a lot of new things, and among them one pattern which he recognized as the same he had held over for a couple of seasons as out of date and unsalable. Here on the wholesaler's counters, this material looked very fresh and attractive. The rural dealer decided to work off that stuff on his shelves, and the firm of which he bought a new bill of goods gave him a valuable pointer as to how to go about. They advised him to put the goods to the front in a good light, talk them judiciously to his customers, and not pull them out of dark shelves as though they were relics of a departed age.

The art of properly displaying goods is one which needs a great deal of cultivation, and one also which dealers might well study with profit to themselves.

THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD

Several years ago, an American tourist predicted that South Africa would yet astonish the world with its gold production. From the following statement of the world's production, it is evident that the prophecy is nearing fulfillment. In round numbers, the production for the last five years was as follows: "1887, 5,007,000 ounces; 1888, 5,251,000 ounces; 1889, 5,611,

000 ounces; 1890, 5,556,000 ounces; and 1891, 6,033,000 ounces. For the first time in many years, there was a slight setback in 1890. A noticeable feature of recent years has been the development of the Witwatersrand gold fields. The production of these fields has been as follows: 1887, 31,597 ounces; 1888, 230,917 ounces; 1889, 370,733 ounces; 1890, 491,805 ounces; and 1891, 729,213 ounces. Adding in 1891 the output of other Transvaal gold fields, which amounted to about 107,000 ounces, the total production of the Transvaal for 1891 reaches £30,250 ounces. For the current year, it is expected that the production will quite reach 1,250,000 ounces. In 1888, the Transvaal only produced 45 per cent. of the world's yield, but in 1891 the production had risen to 13.8 per cent., and this year it is tolerably certain to reach 21 per cent. The following was the production in 1890 for the countries named: United States, about 1,583,500 ounces; Australia, 1,469,200; and Russia, 1,019,000. As the return for these countries has not altered to any large extent, the Transvaal will probably take the third place for the current year, and very likely the second place in 1893. Mining in the Transvaal has not yet reached its culminating point, as new mines are being constantly opened and old ones still further developed."

AN ECCENTRIC WINDOW DISPLAY.

Speaking of eccentric window displays, an English shoe paper says: "Eccentricities in the way of shop window attractions are on the increase. By saying this, we do not refer to the artificial snow storms, flower gardens, and various other imitations of arctic or tropical scenes to be seen in shop windows at this time of the year, but we have in mind the introduction behind the window glass of animate and inanimate subjects and objects. Such, for instance, as a negro wearing a false flowing white beard and wig, whose duty it is to sit quite motionless for a time, looking before him with a fixed stare, till a crowd of persons collect, curiously wondering if the object before them is alive or only inanimate wax. When the crowd is large enough, the negro will suddenly sneeze, yawn, jump or give other startling tokens of life alike alarming and diverting to the onlookers on the pavement. There are many similar and dissimilar window attractions now to be seen, the precise connection between which and the business being carried on is far from clear to the lay mind. Of inanimate objects, the most curious and shiver producing ever seen is on view in a London shop window just now. It is a hangman's rope suspended from the top of the window, with the loop lying on the goods on view. This rope is alleged to be the identical one with which one of the famous, or infamous, murderers (Manning) was hung, in 1859. An explanatory note draws attention to the knot which the executioner places under the right ear of the victim, and in the name of justice jerks him or her over the borderland of life. This ghastly object draws well."

The London Financial News says \$250,000,000 will be left in the United States as the harvest of the Fair.

JAPANESE IRON WORKERS.

The Japanese have excelled all other people in the manipulation of iron. As an extraordinary example of the pains taken in iron working there may be here mentioned a knife handle (kodzuka) in which a horse is represented seen from behind on a surface not three quarters of an inch wide, the whole not being two inches in height. The foreshortening of this figure is simply marvellous, and there is nothing in it except a dot of void for the eye of the horse. The workmanship is of great skill and grace.

A striking Chinese piece is a bronze vase of very graceful shape, with eight deep swells outward. On two opposing swells, curious cat-like animals, with manes and exaggerated tails, serve for handles. The vase is set upon teak basis. A square fire pot, whose cover has been lost, has rich designs on the sides. A little yellow bronze, with a peculiar handsome design in the open-work cover, and the sides of a cone-shaped fruit and leaves like the bay-tree. There is a tea pot in Shibaichi which is full of effective grace.

An incense burner, which rests on a beautiful teak base in the shape of a leaf, is adorned on the top with a creature which is something like a dog, but has hoofs and head that looks like an alligator. The Japanese artists just let their fancies work when it comes to de tails, and many of the most attractive pieces in the collection seem to testify chiefly to the freakish fancies of the artist—although without knowing to the bottom the mingled theogony of Japan and all its legends, one cannot surely express an opinion in these matters.

A number of figures of much interest are also included. One of these is undoubtedly of Hindoo origin, representing some personage of the Hindoo pantheon. It is a figure half reclining on the right arm, the left arm resting on the left knee, and a curious, half-mocking expression in the open mouth. This is a very dark bronze, the effect of age. A very odd bit in rich yellow bronze shows a very grotesque person, bent on his left knee, endeavoring with much strain to lift upon his shoulder a heavily laden sack which lies behind him.

The expression on the face is funny in a notable degree, his mouth is wide open, showing his teeth, his eyes are fairly starting out, his bushy eyebrows and chin tuft, which forms his only whiskers, are all alike contributive to the humorous effect. Another of these little figures is the god "Bishmon," a light bronze of a brassy tinge. He is all wrapped up in a mantle, thrown over his head; his wide mouth, his turzy eyebrows, his wrinkled countenance, combine to show him a very wise individual.

But the most curious of all is a fat-faced fellow, with both hands propped under his chin, who is simply tied up in a blanket done in a double knot on his back. He is a riddle of which we do not possess the solution. A small but interesting bit is evidently a perfect likeness of the Hindoo yogi or mendicant magician, his lean legs, his meager frame, whose ribs can be counted, and the whole

physiognomy are unmistakable. It is probably not only a Hindoo subject, but a specimen of Indian bronze work—it is not finished in the same exquisite way that the Japanese bronzes are, nor does it resemble the Chinese work in this line. —*Springfield Republican.*

DISCONTENT IS NATURAL.

It seems to be as natural to complain or grumble as it is to laugh and sing and shout, perhaps more so, for discontent is a frequent caller, and would have man believe that his lot should be much easier in life than it is.

Discontent is not only a source of unhappiness, but of destruction. The old adage, "a contented mind is a continual feast," is no truer than the reverse, viz., a discontented mind is a continual famine.

The clerk complains of his constant treadmill life, of small pay and too few holidays; the employer of incompetent service and heavy expenses, of countless calls for money from all sources. The mechanic complains of long hours, of changeable wages, of too much extra labor.

The manufacturer complains of sharp competition, of a fluctuating market, etc.

Take every department of life, every sphere, every calling, and there is always the complaint department attached.

That there is much ground for complaint on the part of many 'twould be folly to deny. One can picture numerous circumstances in which complaining would be perfectly natural, but inasmuch as no profit accrues therefrom, better for a cease complaining.

Easier said than done, to be sure, and for this very reason greater should be the effort to resist the propensity that so easily becomes chronic, and which, as we stated in the beginning, is a destroyer of health and a shortener of life.

The remark made nowadays that worry, not work, is that which is wearing out American life, contains more truth than poetry.

The hardness and fortitude which characterized past generations seems to be lacking.

Departed hopes, business reverses, loss of friends, loss of position, prove too much for the average man to bear, and instead of being nerved by them for the real conflict of life, he faints and withers and dies. There is another old saying which teems with common sense.—"Never cry over spilled milk."—*Ec.*

The following statistics with regard to the value of electrical goods manufactured in Germany and relating to the years 1890 and 1891 were recently given by the *Elekrotechnische Zeitschrift* on the authority of Herr Fr. Vogel. Telegraphic apparatus to the value of £76,000 was made; telephones, over £50,000; railway signaling apparatus, nearly £50,000; total, with electric bells, etc., about £100,000. During 1890-91, 3,500 continuous current dynamos, alternators and transformers were built each year, representing £320,000. The value of the total annual electrical output of all sorts is placed at £1,320,000 or £1,330,000. The number of individuals employed in electrical factories is about 15,000.

THE LEGEND OF THE TEA PLANT.

Do you know how the tea plant came to grow? A very lovely Chinese maiden loved with all her soul an equally beautiful Chinese youth; but, alas! she had a rival. However, he plighted his troth to her and all went merry as rice and firecrackers could make it. Just before the wedding, the beauteous youth laid himself down under a tree to take a nap. He looked like a picture on a screen. His beauty was too much for the wicked girl who also loved him, but was not to be his bride. So she determined to take away some of his good looks. His lashes curled on his cheeks like a bang newly done by a French hair-dresser. Going up to him, she immediately cut them off.

When his own, his true love, saw him after the accident, she said: "Can this be you?" and he said it was. Then he told of the wicked one, and they both prayed to the gentlest of Chinese gods to finish him up and make his eyelashes grow again, and the Chinese god, being economical, said: "The ones you have lost shall not be wasted; go and plant them and from them shall spring a tree that shall delight all mankind."

And they did as he told them, and at the wedding they had tea from the youth's eyelashes, and the wicked one wept and was beheaded.

THE RICHEST MAN.

A Chinese banker, Han Quay, is worth the almost inconceivable sum of \$1,700,000, 000. A great number of the largest banks in the Chinese empire are believed to be under his control, and if his stated wealth be a fact, he is unquestionably the richest man in the world. John D. Rockefeller, the "Oil King," started without a dollar, but by uniting energy he has amassed an enormous fortune estimated at about \$150,000,000. His income is \$6,000,000 and he spends only \$100,000 per annum, so that his wealth keeps piling up at a tremendous rate. Mr. Rockefeller is about 57 years of age. Viscount Belgrave, grandson of the Duke of Westminster, of England, if he lives to inherit his patrimony, will be one if not the richest men in the world, as by the time he attains his majority the leases of the Westminster estates will have run out, and the income of the property, now estimated at about \$5,000 per day, will then be nearly twenty times that amount, or upwards of \$35,000,000 per annum.—*Drake's Magazine.*

The Sultan of Turkey has made a vigorous break through the trammels of national tradition and has given the order that Turkey shall take a place in the march of civilization. He has granted concessions for the construction of long railways which will open up his territory to the east, the north and the south, all having their termini at Constantinople. One road is to run to Damascus, and another, the Tigris and Euphrates railway, to the Persian Gulf. The concessions have been granted to German and Belgian firms, English firms being entirely left out.

THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S SHIPPING LIST.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON FLEET 1892.

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS.	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CASES.	VALUE.	ARRIVED.
Br bark.	Martha Fisher.	811	Meadowcroft.	Oct. 18.	Victoria.	Liverpool.	34,002	\$163,454	
Br bark.	Glengarry.	892	Davidson.	Nov. 3.	Westminster.	Liverpool.	37,352	186,740	
Br bark.	Chill.	678	McKenzie.	Dec. 12.	Victoria.	Liverpool.	39,093	163,061	
Br bark.	River Ganges.	612	Budge.	Dec. 19.	Victoria.	London.	29,461	147,305	
Br bark.	The Frederick.	812	Simpson.	Dec. 18.	Victoria.	London.	32,403	167,896	

B. C. LUMBER FLEET, 1892.

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS.	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CARGO FT.	VALUE.	ARRIVED.	RATE.
Br ship.	Athlon.	1371	Dexter.	Jan. 5.	Vancouver.	Adelhallo.	1,495,128	8,265	March 18	47s 6d
Nor ship.	Morning Light.	1316	Johansen.	Jan. 22.	Vancouver.	Melbourne.	1,001,171	9,135	March 25	60s
Am bark.	Hesper.	661	Sodergren.	Feb. 20.	Vancouver.	Shanghai.	551,321	7,781	April 23.	50s
Br ship.	Angerona.	1215	Anderson.	Feb. 26.	Vancouver.	Valparaiso.	891,437	7,035	May 20.	42s 6d
Nor bark.	Czar.	1221	Christophersen.	March 4.	Vancouver.	Adelaide.	1,016,611	10,476	June 7.	57s 6d
Nor bark.	Agnes.	841	Hoffgaard.	Feb. 20.	Chemainus.	Antofagusta.	692,509	6,413	June 11.	40s
Nor ship.	Kathinka.	1463	Klevenberg.	March 12.	Vancouver.	Melbourne.	1,238,925	9,251	May 28.	60s
Chil bark.	India.	383	Funke.	Feb. 22.	Vancouver.	Valparaiso.	803,291	7,018	May 10.	owners ac
Br bark.	Glenberrie.	890	Groundwater.	March 24.	Vancouver.	Iquiqu.	631,810	7,689	June 8.	37s 6d
Br ship.	British India.	1192	Lines.	March 31.	Vancouver.	Valparaiso.	883,866	9,315	July 11.	37s 6d
Am schr.	W. H. Talbot.	776	Bluhm.	March 11.	Vancouver.	Tientsin.	1,024,876	10,272	May 28.	67s 6d
Am schr.	Reporter.	333	Dreyer.	March 3.	Chemainus.	San Pedro.	416,386	3,476	March.	Private.
Br bark.	Riversdale.	1453	Finlayson.	April 25.	Vancouver.	Sydney.	1,167,181	9,873	June 28.	47s 6d
Br bark.	Mistletoe.	821	Smith.	April 21.	Vancouver.	Wilmington.	70,275	7,986	Aug. 31.	\$16 00
Br bark.	Lewthwaite.	2218	Lewthwaite.	April 18.	Vancouver.	Iquiqu Callao.	1,808,000	19,351	July 11.	27s 6d & 30s
Br bark.	Toboggan.	676	Porter.	May 20.	Vancouver.	Wilmington.	632,898	9,330	Sept. 11.	\$15 00
Br bark.	Thermopylae.	918	Winchester.	June 2.	Vancouver.	Yokohama.	328,576	8,949	July 22.	Private.
Nor bark.	Fritzo.	1678	Rolfson.	May 29.	Chemainus.	Melbourne.	983,124	8,072	Aug. 3.	45s
Br ship.	Burma.	1617	Newcombe.	June 2.	Moodyville.	Valparaiso.	1,289,359	9,883	Aug. 23.	35s
Br ship.	Crown of Denmark.	2023	Smith.	June 24.	Vancouver.	Melbourne.	1,850,725	15,435	Sept. 23.	37s 6d
Nor bark.	Orsus Minor.	743	Johnson.	June 1.	New Westminster.	Sydney.	481,214	4,333	Aug. 3.	37s 6d
Br ship.	Earl Graville.	1149	Flack.	June 16.	Cowichan.	London.	853,937	12,333	Nov. 5.	62s 6d
Chil bark.	Antoniaetta.	322	Stack.	June 27.	Chemainus.	Valparaiso.	836,458	9,015	Dec.	owners ac
Ger bark.	Palawan.	367	Van Hengel.	July 8.	Vancouver.	Iquiqu.	688,331	7,521	Sept. 27.	33s 9d
Chil bark.	Leonor.	801	Jenatsch.	July 8.	Moodyville.	Antofagusta.	637,375	6,520	Oct. 13.	owners ac
Chil bark.	Gulmerere.	260	Glennie.	Aug. 6.	Chemainus.	Valparaiso.	762,062	7,612	Oct. 29.	owners ac
Am bktn.	Robert Sudden.	585	Uhlberg.	Aug. 3.	Vancouver.	Valparaiso.	771,140	8,797	Nov. 26.	40s
Chil ship.	Hindustan.	1513	Walsh.	Aug. 7.	Moodyville.	Valparaiso.	1,232,386	11,471	Oct. 28.	owners ac
Br bark.	Zelina Gowdy.	1035	Manning.	Sept. 5.	Vancouver.	Wilmington.	853,218	10,125	Jan. 1.	\$13 00
Chil ship.	Atacama.	1235	Caballero.	Aug. 24.	Moodyville.	Valparaiso.	991,491	9,089	Nov. 1.	owners ac
Br ship.	City of Quebec.	768	Carnegie.	Sept. 6.	Vancouver.	Adelaide.	517,469	4,048	Nov. 30.	40s
Br bark.	Nineveh.	1174	Broadfoot.	Sept. 3.	Vancouver.	Sydney.	671,900	9,237	Nov. 8.	owners ac
Am schr.	Robert Searles.	570	Piltz.	Sept. 8.	Vancouver.	Port Pirie.	815,321	5,962	Nov. 23.	41s 3d
Am ship.	George Skolfield.	1276	Dumling.	Sept. 20.	Vancouver.	Valparaiso f.o.	931,316	81,781	Dec. 21.	40s
Chil bark.	Lake Lemna.	1035	Bozzo.	Sept. 22.	Moodyville.	Valparaiso.	763,820	6,610	Dec. 18.	owners ac
Br bark.	Scammell Bros.	1218	McFarlane.	Oct. 15.	Vancouver.	Wilmington.	907,554	11,763		\$11 00
Am schr.	Alice Cook.	732	Penhallow.	Oct. 5.	Vancouver.	Sydney.	919,800	8,333	Dec. 19.	30s
Nor ship.	Morning Light.	1310	Johansen.	Nov. 3.	Vancouver.	Liverpool.	939,193	10,000		58s 9d
Br bark.	Columbus.	691	Melhus.	Nov. 16.	Vancouver.	Adelaide.	535,720	4,539		37s 6d
Am schr.	Lynan D. Foster.	730	Dwyer.	Nov. 5.	Moodyville.	Sydney.	822,858	7,809	Jan. 13.	40s
Nor bark.	Benj. Baigs.	1118	Bonness.	Dec. 20.	Vancouver.	Hullfax.	786,085	10,015		48s 3d
Br bark.	Fernbank.	1338	Boyd.	Nov. 25.	Moodyville.	Valparaiso f.o.	100,300	4,728		36s 3d
Br bark.	Grasmere.	1246	Carter.	Dec. 25.	Vancouver.	Valparaiso f.o.	916,689	10,370		36s d
Am ship.	Edward G'Brien.	1723	Taylor.	Dec. 10.	Vancouver.	London.	1,237,635	11,227		50s
Nor bark.	Fortuna.	1332	Mikelsen.	Dec. 17.	Moodyville.	Valparaiso f.o.	1,264,729	12,688		36s 3d
Br ship.	Abeona.	1670	Black.	Dec. 27.	Vancouver.	Port Pirie.	775,140	6,425		37s 6d

B. C. LUMBER FLEET, 1893.

Br bark.	Geo. Thompson.	1128	Young.	Jan. 13.	Westminster.	Sydney.	806,348	7,844		owners ac
Br bark.	Mark Curry.	1234	Liswell.	Jan. 1.	Vancouver.	Queerstan UK.	921,058	9,882		52s 6d
Nor bark.	Fritzo.	1078	Rolfson.	Jan. 10.	Vancouver.	Valparaiso.	879,200	8,031		36s 3d
Am bark.	Colorado.	1038	Gibson.	Jan. 19.	Cowichan.	Valparaiso f.o.	882,637			37s 6d
Br bark.	Highlands.	1236	Owen.	Jan. 26.	Vancouver.	Montreal.	896,663	15,557		Private.
Chil bark.	India.	383	Funke.	Jan. 14.	Moodyville.	Valparaiso.	708,782	7,169		owners ac
Br bktn.	Bittern.	329	Stronach.	Jan. 20.	Vancouver.	Fremantle, Au.	362,350	4,201		owners ac
Ger ship.	Katharine.	1679	Spille.	Feb. 7.	Moodyville.	Iquiqu.	1,238,579	11,058		35s
Br ship.	County of Yarmouth.	2151	Gain.		Vancouver.	L. K. f. o.				50s

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ss Empress of Japan, sailed for the Orient Feb. 9, with a heavy cargo.

The ss Empress of China, from Yokohama, Feb. 3, is due at Victoria to-day.

The ss Flintshire, was released from quarantine last week, and discharged local cargo and sailed Feb. 10, for Tacoma.

The British bark Thermopylae, 918 tons, Capt. Winchester, is ready to sail in

ballast for Hong Kong, to load a return cargo of rice paddy, for her owners Messrs Hall Ross & Co., of the Victoria Rice and Flour Mills.

The ss Victoria, arrived from Yokohama, Feb. 11, in 15 days. Her freight consisted of 250 tons for Victoria, 600 tons for San Francisco, (reshipped at Victoria by P. S. S. Co.) and 1,600 for Puget Sound, Portland and overland points. Total 2,400 tons.

ALTHOUGH 1892 was not one of the best of years, money being less active and the rates of interest a trifle lower, the earnings of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, of Toronto, were almost ten per cent. upon its capital, its loans now reaching \$2,030,000 an increase of \$150,000 on the previous year. The Company has moreover been compelled to issue new shares which were promptly subscribed.

THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S

SHIPPING LIST.

VESSELS ON THE WAY TO BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS.	MAST. ETR.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS.	DAYS OUT.
Chil. bark	Eritrea	1069	Serra		P Callao	Moodyville	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.	
Br bark	Mary Low	813	Robertson	Oct. 5	H Liverpool	Victoria	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.	132
Br ship	Kinkora	1799	Lawrence	Nov. 15	H Liverpool	Victoria & Van	R. Ward & Co. & Bell-Irving & Paterson	91
Br ship	Morayshire	1129	Mowatt	Oct. 21	Q Java	Vancouver	B. C. Sugar Refinery Co.	116
Haw. schr.	American (new)	839	Denny	Nov. 5	H Liverpool	Victoria & Van	Turner, Beeton & Co. & Baker Bros. & Co	101
Br ship	Blair Athole	1637	Taylor		R Java	Vancouver	B. C. Sugar Refinery Co.	
Br bark	Java	827	McGregor	Oct. 3	Cardiff	Esquimalt	Naval Storekeeper	134
Br bark	Dochra	1016	Scott	Dec. 19	G Liverpool	Victoria	Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.	59
Chil. bark	Entella	693	Mangini		W Callao	Moodyville	Moodyville Sawmill	
Br ship	Gryfe	1069	Roberts	Nov. 21	Cardiff	Esquimalt	Naval Storekeeper	84
Br ss	Empress of China	3003	Archibald	Jan. 25	C Hong Kong	Vancouver	C. P. S. S. Co	20
Chil. ship	Hindostan	1542	Welsh	Dec. 26	A	Moodyville	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.	49
Br ss	Empress of India	3003	Marshall		E Hong Kong	Vancouver	C. P. R. S. S. Co.	
Br bark	Formosa	915	Kain		H Liverpool	Victoria	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.	
Am. ship	Ivy	1181	Lovell		D Portland, Or.	Vancouver	Hastings Sawmill	
Br ss	Tacoma	1662	Hill		Hong Kong	Victoria	Dodwell, Carllil & Co	

P—To load lumber for Valparaiso on owners' account. B—Spoken Oct. 11, lat. 41° N., long. 15° W.; Nov. 5, lat. 5° N., long. 21° W. Q—Cargo of 2,100 tons raw sugar. Chartered to load lumber at Vancouver. R—To sail in February with 2,300 tons raw sugar. W—To load lumber for West Coast of S. A. A—To load a return cargo of lumber on owners' account. E—To sail Feb. 22. Via Yokohama March 3. H—To sail before March 10. D—Chartered to load lumber for Wilmington, Del. C Via Yokohama Feb. 3.

VESSELS IN PORT.

(February 13, 1893.)

VICTORIA.

Br. bark Thermopylae, 945 tons, Capt. Winchester, arrived from Hong Kong Nov. 21, Victoria Rice Mills, consignees. Ready to sail for Hong Kong in ballast.

Br. bark Assel, 795 tons, Capt. Gilmour, arrived Jan. 22 from London, with general cargo, R. P. Rithet & Co.'s consignees.

VANCOUVER.

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

Chil. ship Hindostan, 1,542 tons, Capt. Welsh, arrived Feb. 13, to load lumber at Moodyville.

NANAIMO.

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO'S SHIPPING.

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

Am. bark Oregon, 1,361 tons, Capt. McCartney.

Am. bark Sea King, 1,436 tons, Capt. Pierce.

Am. bark Wilna, 1,409 tons, Capt. Slater.

Am. ship Kennebec, 2,025 tons, Capt. Reed.

Am. ship India, 1,230 tons, Capt. Merri man.

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

WELLINGTON SHIPPING.

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

Am. bark Gatherer, 1,500 tons, Capt. Nervick.

Am. ship John A. Briggs, 2,003 tons, Capt. Balch.
Am. bark Alex. McNeil, 1,088 tons, Capt. Sorman.

EAST WELLINGTON.

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

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

RECAPITULATION.

Ports.	No.	Tonnage.
Victoria	2	1,743
Vancouver	2	3,696
Nanaimo	13	17,332
Total	17	22,771
Previous week	16	24,877
Correspond'g week last year	18	21,546

FREIGHTS.

Rates continue fairly steady since last quotation. Vessel owners are, however, asking 45s for M., A. or P. P., while ship pers' views are somewhat below that figure.

Lumber freights from British Columbia or Puget Sound are quoted as follows:—Valparaiso for orders, 37s 6d; direct port on West coast, South America 35s; Sydney 35s; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie, 45s asked; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders, 50s; Shanghai, 50s; Yokohama, nominal.

Grain freights from San Francisco to U. K., Cork for orders, 22s 6d; from Portland, 30s; Tacoma, 27 6d.

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

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

The following are the shipments for the week ending February 11:—

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO. SHIPPING.

Date.	Vessel and Destination.	Tons.
7.	Huylian Republic, str., Portland	102
8.	Wanderer, str., Port Townsend	52
9.	Hounslow, str., Yokohama	700
9.	Hawtmere, str., San Diego	2,761
10.	Trec, str., Port Townsend	84
11.	Mon-serrat, str., San Francisco	1,212
11.	Holyoke, str., Port Townsend	35
11.	Sea Lion, str., Port Townsend	35
Total		5,402

The Ogilvie Milling company, Winnipeg recently made a shipment of their celebrated brands of Manitoba flour to the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana, South America.

Mr. F. H. Doty, of the Doty Engine Co., Toronto, is in Nanaimo with the object of meeting interested persons there, who propose constructing a powerful tug for towing vessels and also barges which it is proposed to build to take coal to San Francisco.

It is passingly odd, at least, how badly we get important matters of history mixed. Ask any well informed person who invented the sewing machine and it is ten to one he will say Elias Howe. Various reference works make the same mistake. As a matter of fact, the first sewing machine was patented in England way back in 1760, the inventor being one Thomas Saint. One of these crude old machines has regularly been on exhibition at the Islington, England, Industrial Fair. —Philadelphia Press.



The Largest Factory of its Kind
in the Dominion.

LION 'L' BRAND
Pure Vinegars,

Manufactured Solely under the Supervision of the Inland Revenue Dept.
Mixed Pickles, Jams, Jellies and Preserves

—PREPARED BY—
Michel Lefebvre & Co
MONTREAL.

Established 1849. Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals. 20 1st Prizes.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

THE WM. HAMILTON
MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

HASTINGS STREET, NEAR CARRALL, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Saw, Shingle and Planing Mill Machinery, Engines and Boilers and Canning Machinery.

Telephone 383. P. O. Box 791.

ROBERT HAMILTON, MANAGER, Vancouver.

J. E. CRANE & CO.,

Real Estate, Commission and Insurance Agents, Merchants, Brokers, Etc.

55 VICTORIA, B. C.,
AND
11 BOW LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E. C. ENGLAND.

Telephone: 27. Cables and Telegrams: Cranett.

SOLE AGENTS (WHOLESALE) FOR
Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Woolen Clothing Co., London, Eng.; Wigalio's, Teape & Co., Ltd. - Linen and Bond Papers - London, Eng.; Marcus & Co., - Washable Cashmeres - Bradford, Eng.; Scott & Co., - Special Scotch Whiskies - Glasgow, Scot.; Ceylon Tea Plantation Co., - Ceylon and English Breakfast Teas - London, Eng.; Gros-smith & Co., - Perfumery, Etc - London, Eng.; Whight & Co., - The "Prima Donna" Sewing Machines - London, Eng.; New York Piano Mfg. Co., - Pianos - New York; Brinsmead & Sons, - Pianos - London, Eng.; Miller et Cie., - Cigars - Grand Canary Is's; La Soldena Mfg. Co., - Havana Cigars - Havana; C. J. & E. Lewis, - Boots and Shoes - Northampton, Eng.; Allen & Sons, - Chocolate Goods - London, Eng.

KERR & BEGG,
Booksellers and Stationers

45 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

NEWCOMBE PIANOS.

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL,

Cor. Seymour and Georgia Sts.,

Next to New Opera House, VANCOUVER.

PRIVATE AND FAMILY HOTEL.

Choice Wines, Etc JOHN WHITTY, Propr

VANCOUVER
IRON WORKS,

Pembroke Street, near Government

VICTORIA

WILSON BROS. & CO.,

Machinists, Iron and Brass Founders.

Architectural Work a Specialty.

P. O. Box 151.

Telephone 203

STEEL RAILS

[New and Best Seconds]

Cement, Waste, Steel and Iron.

Files, Etc.

WALTER TOWNSEND,

MONTREAL.

Agent for Boing & Lowe, London, Eng.

LEITCH BROS.
OAK LAKE
ANCHOR BRAND FLOURS

FROM

No. 1 Hard Wheat.

Patent Hungarian, *

Strong Bakers,

Imperial Bakers,

Extra and

Low Grade,

BRAN, SHORTS.

AND ALL KINDS OF—

CHOPPED FEED AND GRAIN.

MAJOR & ELDRIDGE, AGTS,
VANCOUVER.

THE WESTERN MILLING CO.,
(LIMITED.)

REGINA, ASSA.,

DEALERS IN

Seed and Feed Gra'n

OF ALL KINDS, ALSO

Flour, Chop Feed, Bran and Shorts.

PARTIES REQUIRING

Seed or Feed Oats or Wheat

WILL DO WELL TO

Correspond With Us, or Major & Eldridge, Vancouver.

PACKARD LAMP CO.,
(LIMITED.)

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Packard High Grade

Ineandescent Lamps.

96 TO 100 KING STREET,
MONTREAL.

CHAS. C. PAIGE, MAN'G DIRECTOR.

A. LEOFRED,

(Graduate of Laval and McGill)

MINING ENGINEER.

MAIN OFFICE: Quebec. BRANCH OFFICE: Sherbrooke. Montreal, 17 Place d'Armes Hill.

MINES, MINERAL PRODUCTS.

GREENE & SONS

COMPANY, MONTREAL.

HATS, CAPS

AND
STRAW GOODS

1893.

MEN'S
Furnishings.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SPRING TRADE, 1893

Newest Styles Selected for Spring Trade.

AGENTS FOR WOODROW'S HATS.

WAREHOUSE:

517, 519, 521, 523 AND 525 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

Victoria Brewing and Ice Company

(LIMITED.)

LAGER BEER.

P. O. Box 216. Telephone 436. Office: Cor. Government and Discovery Sts.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.,

MIXED PAINTS, DRY COLORS, CALSOMINES,

COACH COLORS in oil & Japan, COACH VARNISHES,

Window Glass, Plate Glass, Ornamental Glass and all kinds
of Painters' and Artists' requisites

A. RAMSAY & SON.

ESTABLISHED
1812.

MONTREAL

W. J. PENDRAY,

25 HUMBOLDT STREET, VICTORIA,

MANUFACTURER OF

Laundry, Toilet and Shaving

SOAP,

Extract of Soap, Sal Soda,
Laundry Blue, Liquid Blue,
Stove Polish, Shoe Blacking
and Vinegar.

DEALER IN

CAUSTIC SODA AND ROSIN

JOHN LECKIE,

524 Granville Street, Vancouver.

IMPORTER OF

SHING SUPPLIES,

COTTON DUCKS

AND TWINES,

OILED CLOTHING,

ROPES, BLOCK

FLAGS, BUNTING, Etc

A Full Stock Always on Hand.

AGENT FOR

W. & J. KNOX'S

celebrated Double Knot and Cured Salmon
Nets, Twines, Etc.

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.

W. R. CLARKE,

Harbor Master,

Port Warden,

-AND-

Lloyd's Surveyor.

40 YATES ST., VICTORIA.

J. & T. BELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

WHOLESALE.

1667 NOTRE DAME STREET

MONTREAL.

PACIFIC VARNISH.

Manufactured expressly for the
Coast Trade.

MELLON, SMITH & CO.,

AGENTS.

Office: 303 Cordova St., Vancouver

VICTORIA STEAM BAKERY.

M. R. SMITH & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CRACKER BAKERS,

VICTORIA, B. C.

Office: 57 Fort St. Factory: 91 Niagara St.

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

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.

OGILVIE MILLING CO.,

WINNIPEG, - - - MANITOBA.

(REPRESENTED BY G. M. LEISHMAN.)

Daily Capacity.....	7,500 Barrels.
ROYAL—Montreal.....	2,500 Barrels
GLENORA ".....	2,500 " SEAFORTH—Seaforth, Ont..... 500 Barr
WINNIPEG MILLS.....	1,500 Barrels. GODERICH—Goderich, Ont..... 1,000 "

STANDARD BRANDS:

OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN, OGILVIE'S STRONG BAKERS

HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y,

VICTORIA, - - - B. C.

IMPORTERS :

WINES,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
CIGARETTES,

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

STAPLE DRY GOODS,
BLANKETS,
FIRE ARMS,
AMMUNITION.

AGENTS FOR:

Fort Garry Flour Mills, Benton County Flouring Mills.