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

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- 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.

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

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(Incorporated under the Companies Act 1890.)

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- London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
- Standard Life Assurance Co.
- London and Provincial Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.
- Western Assurance Co., Marine)
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- Agents for the British Columbia Corporation, Ltd.,
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- Curtis & Harvey's Sporting and Blasting Powder.
- Joseph Kirkman & Sons Gold Medal, Inventions Exhibition, 1896, Pianofortes.
- J. & W. Stuart's Patent Double-Knotted Mesh Fishing Nets, Twines, Etc.
- Importers of Havana Cigars, O'Brien'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."

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.

NOTE---Purchasers may, if they desire, have their agreements or deeds deposited with their payments in escrow, in any of the Banks of the City of Victoria until ten miles of the railway are cleared and actual construction has commenced. Such construction shall commence before May 1st next.

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

For Prices and Terms Apply to the Following Agents at their Offices in the City of Victoria:

Messrs. MORROW, HOLLAND & CO.,	J. H. BROWNLEE,
W. H. BAINBRIDGE,	PAGE & WINNETT,
A. W. MORE & CO.,	THE TOLMIE LAND CO.,
	JNO. J. AUSTIN,

Or to the Head Office,

HENRY CROFT, 72 Government St.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCIAL JOURNAL OFFICE,
Tuesday Morning, Dec. 6.
VICTORIA.

Business generally shows but little perceptible activity at the beginning of the month. The trade in provisions and staples has certainly been steady, for there is a large consumptive demand, but dealers who handle luxuries and fancy lines are complaining. Money is reported tight in all lines. The speculating fever of the past few years has resulted in the money which is generally in the hands of the circulating public getting into the control of mortgage companies, bankers and capitalists, who now offer it on good security at high rates of interest. Merchants generally have for the most part been buying very light for a year, so that their bills now falling due are small, and they are therefore gradually getting themselves into good shape.

FLOUR AND FEED.

Prices generally are steady at previous quotations. Portland flour is a little weaker, however, some dealers having reduced their quotations for Portland Roller and Snowflake 10c per bbl. Bran is also quoted 50c per ton lower.

The Columbia Flouring Mills quote Enderby flour in carload lots:

Premier.....	\$5 20
XXX.....	5 10
Strong Bakers or XX.....	4 75
Superfine.....	3 80

Jobbers' quotations to the trade are:

Delta, Victoria mills.....	\$ 4 75 @ 0 00
Lion, ".....	4 75 @ 0 00
Premier, Enderby mills.....	5 45 @ 0 00
XXX, ".....	5 35 @ 0 00
XX, ".....	5 05 @ 0 00
Superfine, ".....	4 05 @ 4 25
Ogilvie's Hungarian.....	5 45 @ 5 50
Strong Bakers.....	5 00 @ 0 00
H. B. C. Fort Garry Hungarian..	5 40 @ 0 00
" " Strong Bakers.....	5 00 @ 0 00
Lake of the Woods Hungarian..	5 35 @ 0 00
" " Strong Bakers.....	5 00 @ 0 00
Benton County, Oregon.....	4 85 @ 0 00
Portland Roller.....	4 90 @ 5 00
Snowflake.....	5 05 @ 5 15
Royal.....	4 80 @ 4 85
Wheat, per ton.....	28 00 @ 35 00
Oats.....	25 00 @ 30 00
Oil cake meal.....	40 00 @ 45 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.....	4 25 @ 4 35
California rolled oats.....	3 75 @ 3 85
Corn, whole.....per ton	37 50 @ 40 00
Corameal.....	2 75 @ 3 00
Cornmeal-feed.....per ton	40 00 @ 50 00
Cracked corn.....	40 00 @ 45 00
Hay, per ton.....	17 00 @ 18 00
Straw, per bale.....	1 00 @ 0 00

RICE.

The Victoria Rice Mills quote whole-sale:

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

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The receipts of California fruits and

vegetables from San Francisco by steamship Walla Walla, Dec. 5, comprised the following: For Victoria—38 cs grapes, 1 cs lemons, 38 cs oranges, 13 crts bananas, 25 sacks onions, 10 sacks coconuts, 2 sacks sweet potatoes, 1 cs horse radish, 3 cs pine-apples, 2 cs peppers, 30 cs pears; total 171 pkgs. The receipts by previous steamers were as follows: Nov. 27, 458 pkgs; Nov. 18, 403 pkgs; Nov. 8, 077 pkgs. Advices from San Francisco state that grapes are about out of the market and shipments may be considered over for the season. Oranges, bananas and lemons will be the bulk of the receipts from California until the early fruits come in season again. There are a few changes in quotations. Sweet Loretta oranges are down 25c. Grapes are a little stiffer in price. Dealers expect another large shipment of Japanese oranges in time for the holiday trade. The fruit trade generally is very dull, and jobbers report collections unsatisfactory.

Jobbers' quotations for fruits are as follows:—

Oranges—Sweet Loretta.....	\$1 00 @ 0 00
Tahiti Seedlings.....	1 50 @ 1 75
Riverside Seedlings.....	0 00 @ 0 00
Japanese.....	0 75 @ 0 00
Lemons—California.....	7 50 @ 8 50
Sicily.....	7 50 @ 9 00
Bananas, bunch.....	2 50 @ 3 50
Quinces.....	1 50 @ 0 00
Apples—Red.....	1 50 @ 1 75
Green.....	1 50 @ 0 00
Canadian, bbls.....	0 00 @ 0 00
Grapes.....	1 75 @ 2 00
Coconuts, doz.....	1 00 @ 0 00

Vegetables are quoted:

Potatoes—California, sweet.....	2 1/2 @
Local.....	per ton 15 00 @ 16 50
Onions—Red California.....	11 @
California Silverskins.....	1 1/2 @

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

There is but little Dairy butter in the market and prices are steady. Eggs continue scarce and high. American meats show a slight advance over prices given last week. Large shipments of canned goods, dried fruits etc., have been coming to hand for the last two months, and stocks for the winter are about complete, perishable goods especially.

Commission agents quote American meats f. o. b. Victoria, duty paid, as follows: Medium hams, 15c per lb; heavy hams, 15c; choice breakfast bacon, 10c; short clear sides, 13c and dry salt clear sides, 12c. Armour's white label pure lard, 1 lb. pails, 15c 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, 17c, breakfast bacon, 18c.

London layer raisins are quoted by Victoria jobbers in 20 lb. boxes from \$2.30 to \$2.40 per box; Valencias, 20 lb. boxes, and from 8c to 8c per lb.; sultanas, 10c to 1c per lb., currants, in bbls., 7c per lb., half bbls. 7c, cases 8c. Canned peels are quoted as follows in 7 lb. boxes:—Lemon 18c, orange 19c, and citron 20c to 23c. California evaporated fruits are very high this season, and may be quoted as follows:—Apples, evaporated, 50 lb. boxes, 12c per lb., 25 lb. boxes 13c; apricots, 25 lb. boxes, 18c; prunes, 25 lb. boxes, 14c; plums, 25 lb. boxes, 14c to 15c; peaches, 50 lb. boxes, 16c, 25 lb. boxes 16c.

Dairy produce is quoted:

Butter—Eastern Creamery, tubs.....	27 1/2 @ 30
Manitoba Dairy, tubs.....	22 @ 23
Cheese—Canadian, lb.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
California.....	16 @ 00
Eggs, doz.....	25 @ 00

Smoked meats and lard are quoted:

Hams.....	15 @ 18
Breakfast bacon.....	15 @ 17 1/2
Short rolls.....	12 @ 13
Backs.....	13 @ 15
Dry Salt, long clear.....	11 @ 12 1/2
Pure Lard, 50 lbs.....	13 @ 14
" 20 lbs.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Lard Compound.....	11 @ 12

Sugar—Jobber's prices 1/2-barrels and kegs in each case being 1/4c higher:

Dry Granulated.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Extra C.....	5 1/2
Fancy Yellow.....	5
Yellow.....	4 1/2
Golden C.....	4 1/2
Syrups, per lb.....	3

The British Columbia Sugar Refining Co. Ltd., quote as follows in their weekly price list: Powdered icing and bar, 6c; Paris lumps, 6c; granulated 5c; extra C, 4c; fancy yellow, 4c; yellow 4c; golden C, 4c. Above prices are for barrels or bags; half-barrels and 100 pound kegs, 1c; more, boxes 1c more. No order taken for less than 100 barrels or its equivalent.

They quote syrup as follows: Finest golden, in 30 gal. bls. 2c; ditto in 10 gal. kegs. 3c; ditto in 5 gal. kegs, \$2.25 each; ditto, in 1 gal. tins, \$1.50 per case of 10; ditto in 1/2 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 2 1/2 per cent. for cash in fourteen days.

SALMON.

Latest advices report the English market steady with a decidedly upward tendency. The latest quotations are 23s 6d per case, for brands of Fraser River fish of established excellence. The Chill loading for Liverpool has nearly completed her cargo. The River Ganges is also pretty well loaded. The Frederick has taken on a quantity of Naval stores and will complete her cargo with salmon. Advices from Toronto report salmon firmly held at \$1.45 to \$1.55 per dozen for tails, and \$1.75 to \$1.85 per dozen for flats.

LUMBER.

There have been no clearances since last week, but two charters are reported. The Norwegian bark Fritzo, 1,078 tons, has received orders to load at Hastings Mills, and the American bark Colorado, 1,036 tons, has been chartered to load at Chemainus for Valparaiso for orders at 37s 6d. She will, however, be loaded at the Genoa Mills, Cowichan River, as the management of the Chemainus Mills state that they will not start up again without having orders on hand sufficient to keep the mill running for at least six months steady. There are at present nine vessels loading at British Columbia ports for foreigning. At Burrard Inlet—Nor. bark Benj. Bangs, 1,118 tons, for Montreal; Br. bark Grasmere, 1,216 tons, for Valparaiso, for orders; Am. ship Edward O'Brien, 1,725 tons, for Cork, U.K., for orders; Br. bark Mark Curry, 1,256 tons; Nor. bark Fortuna, 1,312 tons, for Valparaiso, f. o.; Br. ship Abeona, 979 tons, for Port Pirie; Nor. bark Fritzo, 1,078 tons. At Cowi-

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

v. Giles.

Following is the full text of the judgment recently delivered by Mr. Justice Crease in the Divisional Court on an appeal from Chief Justice Begbie granting an interim injunction restraining the defendant, who conducts a collecting agency, from advertising a debt alleged to be due to a druggist by a prominent citizen of Victoria. Mr. Justice Crease agrees with the views of the Chief Justice, while Mr. Justice Drake dissented, so that the result is practically so far as the Courts of the Province are concerned, the method of collecting debts inadvisedly on by His Lordship is illegal, and can be stopped on application to the Courts:

This is an appeal from an order of the Chief Justice of 22nd August, 1892, dismissing with costs the application of the defendant for an order to dissolve the injunction granted herein on the 29th July, 1892.

The facts of the case, stated generally by the Chief Justice in his judgment of July 30, 1892, are as follows:

The defendant had printed a large yellow placard containing the names of about thirty six well-known Victorians, with alleged debts of small amounts set opposite their names, as due for "Druggist's Bill," "Tailor's Bill," "Grocer's Bill," etc., and announcing a sale of such alleged debts by auction at an early day.

A copy of this placard was sent round to the persons named therein with a circular announcing that if the demands were paid by the persons named in the placard, on or before the 27th July, their names would be "lifted" from the list; otherwise the placard would most assuredly be published on that day.

The particular shape which the application took was this:

On the 20th July last, plaintiff received from the defendant his circular, showing clearly his private method or system, one applicable to all persons on the placarded list, for enforcing the collection of the alleged debts, outside of any reference to the Courts:

16 BROAD STREET, VICTORIA, B. C., 1892.
"DEAR SIR:—Enclosed you will find sample Poster.

"You may still have your name lifted by paying the amount on or before the 27th July, after which date the posters will positively be issued.

"The object of advertising this and other claims for sale is, that in default of payment by the debtors of the amount due by them in full, (the italics are my own,) the largest possible amount may be realized by their creditors from the claims, and for no other purpose. Yours truly,

"THE B. C. MERCANTILE AGENCY."

The Sample Poster referred to was a conspicuously printed large yellow poster headed:

"ACCOUNTS FOR SALE.

"THE B. C. MERCANTILE AGENCY

"Offer the following accounts for sale at their office, 16 Broad Street:

"W. _____, residence _____

"groceries, \$41.08, and so on in the case of 33 other names.

"On the top of the poster were the words:

"Geo. Giles, Manager," and in the opposite corner (an insertion, it appears, entirely unauthorized) the names of a firm of solicitors in Victoria.

There was no note appended to it to qualify the ill effect of such a poster on the mind of every person reading it, nor was the name of the druggist offering the debt for sale mentioned. Upon the receipt of this threatening document, the plaintiff applied to the Court on affidavit of the above facts, and obtained the injunction now in question, restraining the further publication and placarding of the above poster.

Plaintiff's affidavit stated that the poster itself had been widely circulated in Victoria, and the posting thereof was calculated to do him further injury and bring him into ridicule and disrepute, especially in his position of a public officer; and stating in substance that he knew nothing of any such debt, or of any previous demand, and that as far as he could recollect none such was due by him, and that he believed nothing was due, and that he was always ready to pay any just demand.

His counsel took up the position that he neither affirms nor denies; and rests his case on the state of matters at the time of seeking the injunction as presented to the public—who could not be expected to inquire as to the correctness of the debt, and would draw only one inference from what was to be read there.

The evidence goes to show, and it is not denied that "George Giles, Manager," and "the

B. C. Mercantile Agency" are one and the same person.

And it is to be remarked, and it is singular, that that there is no affidavit whatever from the defendant himself, but only one from A. E. Church, as "secretary" of the alleged "Mercantile Agency," that is himself, (and this is on the second motion after the injunction,) stating that he had "sent notices" to the plaintiff to call and pay the account which he "believes" were disregarded. He does not say they were delivered.

And there is also an affidavit from Thomas Shotbolt (also on the second motion, and after the injunction) of the correctness of the debt, and of its being overdue, and that he handed the amount to Giles, "with instructions to sell the amount;" but not a word of any instructions to endeavor to extract the full amount from the plaintiff by the process and threat of publication if not paid in full by a certain day—which is the real ground of the injunction, and the gravamen of the injury complained of.

It is also clear that no effort has been made to ascertain and obtain the alleged debt through the medium of the Court, expressly provided by the Legislature for the collection of such debts and for enforcing the payment by the penalty of all costs in collecting them.

Mr. Belyea, for the defendant, contended that a creditor is not bound to sue his debtor. The learned counsel did not, in view of the recent cases, dispute the jurisdiction of the Court to restrain a libel before verdict, but claimed that only applied to trade libels and where the facts in the libel were denied; and argued that this publication was not a libel; that there was the authority for the sale; there had been repeated applications for payment; that the account had never been disputed; and that the creditor had a right to deal with the account of his debtor as he would deal with a promissory note; or so long as any debt is due he could deal with it in any legal manner without any law whatever.

Also that no inference of libel could be drawn from the fact that the credit of the debtor might be impaired, that it was the practice of "the agency" to sell accounts after a certain time, and to offer them for sale by advertisement; and plaintiff had been notified that if he paid up his would not be sold; so that he had notice before it was given to the public; and therefore the plaintiff could not complain of the circular notice.

Defendant's counsel cited in support *The Quartz Hill Gold Mining Co. v. Beall*, 20 Ch. D. 501. *R. v. Hemmings*, 4 F. & F. R. v. *Coghlan*, 4 F. & F. *Bonnard v. Berryman*, 2 Ch. D. (1891.)

Mr. Walls, for the plaintiff, contended that none of the cases cited by his learned opponent applied to the facts of this case. That the general power of the Court to restrain by injunction the publication of what was injurious to the character and feelings of any person, and likely to bring him into ridicule and disrepute was (as Mr. Justice Kekewich described it) "undoubted," although the particular case which that learned Judge was then treating, in his opinion, did not call for its exercise; that in this case an injunction was both just and convenient. He did not deny the right of a creditor to sell a debt, if done *bona fide* and in the usual way; but that this was neither a *bona fide* nor usual mode of collecting a debt, and carried on the face of it an injurious threat, and the threatened publication had no regard to whether the alleged debt was correct or not; an injury, and a most unnecessary one, to character and reputation, was still there, and should be restrained by injunction from this Court.

As the case is one of considerable interest and affects every man in the community, for everyone must necessarily be almost daily indebted to some tradesman or other person, and so be liable to be "placarded," I have gone through the cases adduced by the defendant here at some length, and they appear to me in several material respects to be inapplicable to the present case; which, on all the evidence, I regard as the making use of a combination of different processes of collecting debts (to each of which separately there may be no objection) in such a manner as to convey, however unintentionally, to the public the *prima facie* aspect of a libellous meaning—very injurious indeed to the reputation, feelings, and financial credit of the parties affected by it; and for the purpose of extracting the payment in full of alleged debts without trial; and thereby practically to supersede the jurisdiction of the regular Courts, and that by what I cannot but regard as a system of threats of exposure.

The Quartz Mill, Etc., Co. case, 20 Ch. D. 501, which was a case of privileged communication between shareholders, affirmed the jurisdiction of the Court to grant an interim injunction to restrain a libel; inculcated caution in its exercise, and that such exercise should not (generally) be without an affidavit that the statement in the document complained of is untrue. This affidavit has already been referred to.

Here there is no privileged communication and the correctness or incorrectness of the alleged debt—as I regard the case—is not the real question before us. It cannot at this stage be tried by affidavit. We have to deal with it

as it was presented on the application for an injunction.

Barnard v. Berryman, 2 Ch. D. 1891 cited in support of defendant was a case where the right of speech was involved—a right which it is for the public interest that individuals should possess—indecided that they should exercise without impediment so long as no wrongful act is done.

On the contrary, often a very wholesome act is performed in the publication and repetition of an alleged libel.

But this was on public grounds and in the public interest; where it was important to leave free speech unfettered and a strong reason, in that case, for dealing most cautiously in granting an *h. crim* injunction. But here there is no such overruling reason. The public interest lies rather the other way, as this is practically a private process for superseding the public tribunal for the collection of small debts by circular and poster.

The posting itself could not be *bona fide*; or the circular would not have been first sent. On such an advertisement, none would give a cent at a sale, for a black list debt. *Le Jeu ne vautrais pas la chandelle*. And it is a fair presumption that the defendant must have well known this beforehand.

Moreover the present injunction could do no possible injury to the defendant in the collection of the alleged debt from a person in the position of the plaintiff.

If the defendant had threatened to sue and had sued, no possible objection could have been offered to that course.

Each injunction must depend on its own merits. *It vs. Hemmings* 4 F. & F. All this case showed was, that an assault to collect an acknowledged debt, through an unlawful proceeding, was not a felony. That was a criminal case, and does not apply to a case like this; where a third party intervenes with a private method peculiarly his own, not authorized by the owner of the alleged debt and which involved a *prima facie* libel.

Nor does *R. v. Coghlan* 4 F. & F. apply. That was another criminal matter, which is dealt with on different grounds from a civil case. It was an indictment for publishing a libel with intent to extort money. The intent decided the case. It was shown to be merely an intent to extort a statement of accounts. So the indictment failed.

There the parties were dealing direct with one another, and it is not libellous for one man to publish of another that he owes him money. There, too, it was all *bona fide*. It was merely an offer to sell an alleged debt and did not imply inability to pay it. Here it was very different. Here it was in fact in the eyes of the public a black list. The placard implied to any reasonable man looking at it that all ordinary efforts to obtain payment had been made and had failed. The debtor either would not or could not pay it—was either dishonest or insolvent. And this through the medium of a third party—a so called association as a new system of debt collection in B. C. outside of the ordinary process of law.

Scarles v. Scarlett, *Times L. R.* 8, No. 25, p. 582, quoted by the defendant, is rather in favour of the plaintiffs.

There the defendant published in a weekly journal a list of County Court judgments, directed to be kept by Act of Parliament, and to be open to public inspection.

In an action of libel brought by a person whose name appeared in this list as one against whom there was a judgment of £23, it appeared that a note was appended to the published list that some included in it might have been paid or settled or have been obtained against some in a representative capacity.

An injunction was refused, as it was a privileged occasion. The note took the sting out of it. The Master of the Rolls said the question was whether the question was a privileged one; adding "if the list of judgments had been made by a private person, and not under legislative authority, in his opinion the ground of privilege would not exist." And this is the case here.

Lee vs. Gibbins, *Times L. R.*, 4 Aug., 1862, P. 773, is a case which at first sight appears in favour of defendant, but an examination and a comparison of the different circumstances of the two cases, do not impress me with its applicability.

It was an action to ascertain whether when an author, who has sold the copyright in a work can prevent the work from being sold by the purchaser in a condensed form, with such omissions and alterations as constituted a libel on the author.

The court refused an interim injunction on the ground that the plaintiff's remedy (if any) was an action of libel, and would not count an injunction before the question was decided whether or not such publication constituted a libel on the plaintiff author.

In the course of his judgment, Mr. Justice Kekewich, distinctly claiming the power in the Court to grant an interlocutory injunction in the case of a libel, said "the power of the Court to restrain a libel was undoubted," adding "of late there had been (as far as His Lordship knew) no such thing as an injunction to restrain a

libel, except in a case of a trade libel, such as *Gollart v. Marshall*, 1882, 1 Ch. 570, and *Plak v. Federation of Trades and Labor Unions*, p. 711, *Times*, L. R., Aug., 1892.

With that exception (as far as his Lordship knew) the Court had not of late granted an injunction to restrain a libel before the point had been submitted to a jury. In other words, on an interlocutory application. He saw no reason for making that particular case an exception.

"The reason he gave for this was not one applicable, I think, in the present case. For that was determined in the learned Judge's mind upon the balance of convenience.

There the balance of convenience was not, in his opinion, in favour of granting an injunction; because if the sale of the defendant's work went on, and was injuring the plaintiff's reputation, the injury might be compensated by damages in an action for libel. It could not be said, that the sale of a few copies would place him in a worse position.

Therefore, on the balance of convenience, he did not think he ought to grant an injunction.

In that case although it took the shape of an action for libel, it was a disputed point as to the right of property in the book—and whether the sale of the copyright did not convey the right to sell it in a condensed form; so there was a disputed right of property to be determined. What mischief could be done to the author had already been done. The sale of a few copies more or less was not of sufficient importance to call for an injunction before the trial. The application was too late.

Here there was no right of property involved; the application for an injunction was, as is expected in such cases, prompt and in time to arrest the mischief at the commencement; and the balance of convenience, as will shortly more plainly appear, was in favour of the injunction.

There is a case analogous to the present one, which took place in this Court in 1881. *Judoon v. Johnson* (L. C. Gazette, 1881, p. 221). There the defendant dubbed himself an association, (The B. C. Trades Protection Society,) with the object of collecting debts. There also the defendant had compiled and published a Black List (which any one could purchase for one dollar) of persons from whom he had debts to collect, specifying names and amounts, and signed by him as secretary; but it did not appear that there was any Society registered, or indeed any existing, in the ordinary sense of the word. The defendant was "secretary"; he alone compiled the lists, and managed and directed sales, etc. His offices were the only "offices" of the "Society." He alone took all the purchase money for this sheet, or quarterly list. These he called "subscriptions," and a purchaser of his quarterly sheet he called a "subscribing member of the Society."

The defendant paid \$10 into Court and filed a statement of defence by which and the statement of claim, the ingredients of a libel were in effect admitted—judgment was, on motion, entered for plaintiff with perpetual injunction and costs.

So that this was in principle, a similar method of collecting accounts. There also it was stopped by injunction, and the order of the Court was not appealed.

Since the hearing of the argument herein, I have found a case still more nearly on all fours with the present one, namely, *Green v. Minnes*, et al, 22 O. R. p. 177, the history of which is quite instructive. There an actual company, not one man figuring as a quasi company, wrote to a Mrs. Green (it reads like an old story over again):

"We must realize immediately on all accounts now in our hands, and unless yours with Minnes and Burns, amounting to \$39 45, is paid or secured at our office before the 26th inst., it will be dealt with as accompanying poster shews, and shall grace the wall of every bill-board in this city. Respectfully yours,

"THE CANADIAN COLLECTING COMPANY."
Then comes an important "P. S.—Make satisfactory arrangements for payment at our office before Sunday next, and your account will be withdrawn from the "List"—a polite euphemism for the more vigorous "Lifted" of the British Columbia Mercantile Agency.

The description of the process adopted in the *Green v. Minnes* case, as given by Chief Justice Armour, fits in to the present one with considerable minuteness, with this difference in the cases, viz.: That was an action for libel for a poster which had been placarded and sanctioned and adopted by a meeting of merchants who had descended to its use. This is the case of an injunction issued in good time to prevent the plaintiff's agent being put to the expense and worry of a libel suit, and perhaps worse.

"The poster (he said) was striking in its color and unusual in its character. It advertised accounts for sale by the company; a sale unlikely to be made by a collecting company until the means of collection, had proved abortive. It did not shew to whom the accounts were due, nor on whose account they were to be sold, nor when nor where the sale was to be effected. It shewed the quality of the debtor

and the quality of the goods supplied by them."

"Reasonable men reading the poster would understand from it that the debtors referred to therein, were persons, from whom the accounts they were therein alleged to owe, could not be collected by process of law, and were in solven, or dishonest debtors."

"And this poster would have the effect of bringing discredit upon the debtors mentioned therein, of lowering them in the estimation of their neighbours, and would be consequently libellous."

Capital & Counties' Bank v. Henty, 7 App. Ca. 741, gives as the test of the proper construction of a placard "would reasonable men understand this poster in a libellous sense?"

Chief Justice Armour calls this "a very reprehensible method of collecting accounts" and distinctly intimates that in such cases the law will be administered with strictness.

Mr. Justice Street, in other Judge on that appeal, "entirely concurred in the remarks of the Chief Justice as to the reprehensible nature of the means employed by the defendants for the collection of the debts due, adding "It was a matter of surprise to find in the evidence a statement that a number of traders and business men had deliberately resolved to descend to such a device."

The learned Judge added "the publication complained of by the plaintiffs in that case was clearly of a character which a jury might properly hold to be libellous. It is clearly not a matter of public interest or concern and, whether true or false, it is therefore a matter for which the defendants might be indicted." It is here treated as a civil case.

The learned counsel for the defendant argued this case throughout as if it had been entirely disconnected from the other cases, of placarded men, and from the unauthorized threatening private method adopted by the intermeddler, the defendant, as a system of extorting payment. But I think, speaking for myself, it is impossible to disconnect the placard and to sever the names on the list, as Mr. Gilles, in the latter part of his letter, has distinctly avowed its general application to all the cases he includes in his poster, and his object to force them and his practice by this threat of exposure to make the alleged debtors pay up those accounts, as he expressly states, "in full" without the intervention of a court of law. A process which appears to me even likely sooner or later, besides the injury to reputation and feeling, to provoke a breach of the peace.

The Legislature has provided a cheap and orderly process of speedy determination and collection of all small debts through officers paid for the purpose. If the statutory provisions to this end more or less fail in their effect as notably in the case of the Home-stead Exemption Act (there can be no such doubt for one moment in the plaintiff's case) the Legislature, upon proper representation, would readily amend and make it more effective, and thus do away with the temptation which leads any collecting association or "agency" to have recourse to such a reprehensible method of enforcing the payment of debts.

Upon a review of the whole case, I have come to the same conclusion as the learned Chief Justice; and that cannot be better put than in his words, that this poster is, at best, a demand of somebody, under the mask of the defendant, for the payment of a sum certain, under threat of what many would dread more than personal violence.

This is not the method prescribed by law for collecting debts. Courts are maintained at the public expense in which the justice of a claim and its amount are first to be established.

Not even then is the creditor entitled to satisfy himself by his own method. Satisfaction is taken through an appointed officer, and by methods especially prescribed by the Legislature.

It appears to me that this is a case in which a Court of Justice should exert the power placed in its hands by the Judicature Act, *B. C. Const. Stat. Cap. 41, Sec. 11*, which prescribes that "an injunction may be granted by an inferior court" or order of the Supreme Court in all cases in which it shall appear to the Court to be just and convenient.

The Court acting on the same principles of construction as prevailed before the Judicature Act, has in practice greatly extended the number of cases in which an injunction can be obtained.

In my opinion, the present is particularly one of those cases, although I have not found any closer precedent than I have given, probably because of the unusual nature of the mischief to be remedied, and the infrequency of its appearance in a civilized community, which keeps steadily in view the enforcement of law and order.

The law can scarcely be expected to encourage a private system of collecting debts, perhaps of unlimited amount, which is calculated at once to produce a whole crop of libels and litigation and ill blood with its natural consequences, when all the effect desired can be obtained in a

cheap, speedy and effective way, under the ordinary law.

For the reasons I have given, I consider this is, emphatically, a case where the application of a stringent remedy which does not interfere with the ready establishment and enforcement of a debt, is both "just" and "convenient;" and, for myself, fully concur in supporting the judgment of the Chief Justice, and consider that the present appeal should be dismissed with costs.

HENRY P. PRILEW CHURCH, J.

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VICTORIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1892.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Semi official advices from Ottawa announce that Sir John Thompson has succeeded in forming an administration, taking himself, in addition to the premier ship, the Ministry of Justice, although his friends consider that in assuming the two offices he would be overburdening himself in the same way as did Hon. Alexander Mackenzie when, besides the leadership of the Government and of the House, he undertook the office of Minister of Public Works at a time when, in view of the contemplated construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, that was the most difficult and important of the departments. At present, for a variety of reasons, the portfolio of Justice is a specially arduous one.

It is worthy of note that the only minister to day in office who formed part of the Government when Sir John Macdonald returned to power in 1878 is Hon. Mckenzie Bowell, head of the department of Trade and Commerce, the other offices being distributed as follows: G. E. Foster, finance; W. B. Ives, president of the privy council; A. B. Angers, agriculture; J. C. Patterson, militia; C. H. Tupper, marine and fisheries; John Costigan, secretary of state; J. Alderic Ouimet, public works; John Haggart, railways and canals; Sir Adolphe Caron, postmaster-general; T. M. Daly, interior, Sir John Abbott and Hon. Frank Smith, members without portfolio.

Contrary to expectation, Mr. Meredith has not been taken into the administration, though two able Ontario men, Clark Wallace and David Tisdale, have been appointed to controllerships respectively of Internal Revenue and Customs, while, to lighten the duties of the Minister of Justice, a Solicitor-General has been appointed in the person of Mr. John J. Curran, of Montreal. The three last named are, it is worthy of note, without seats in the cabinet. Hon. Mr. Bowell will, it is understood, take a seat in the Senate, and, with Hon. A. B. Angers, will be the Government representative in the upper house. For two members of the cabinet, we must confess to having no use, viz., Hon. J. C. Patterson, Minister of Militia, and Hon. W. B. Ives, President of the Council. The first named might very well have been made to make room for Mr. Meredith, and, as for Mr. Ives, except as being the son-in-law of the late Hon. John Henry Pope, we cannot conceive what possible claim he can lay to being an

English speaking representative of the Province of Quebec, while, from personal knowledge of the man, we have formed but a very low estimate of either his influence or ability.

The new premier will have done well, if the published statement be a correct one, to have rid himself of Hon. Mr. Chapleau, who, it is stated, has been appointed Lieut. Governor of Quebec; but, in making this nomination, he has, it would appear, alienated an influential portion of the Conservatives of that province, as manifested by Hon. Mr. de Boucherville's resignation of the local premiership. He was always an intriguer, and it is generally understood that the only reason for his translation to Ottawa was to prevent his doing further mischief in his native province. Sir John Macdonald being credited with the remark, at the time of his becoming Secretary of State, that he guessed he was now removed as much as possible out of harm's way. Nevertheless Mr. Chapleau continued to keep the cabinet in hot water continually.

There can be no question of the lack of cordiality not to say bitter hatred—between him and Sir Hector Langevin, and there can be little doubt that Sir John Macdonald's influence prevented his obtaining cabinet promotion, and also stood in the way of the Imperial honors at which he aimed. John Henry Pope respectfully declined preferment at the hands of Her Majesty; but it was all the time Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Adolphe Caron and merely the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, beyond which, unless something exceedingly special occur, it is extremely unlikely that he can go. And now, in view of the attitude of Mr. de Boucherville and his friends, since he has not actually been gazetted, may he not yet be left out in the cold as a warning to Canadian politicians of small scruples, but of great ambitions?

We are free to confess that, upon the whole, we are not disposed, save in the instances named, to take much exception to the Premier's choice of colleagues. They are likely to prove a strong team, and if, in matters of administration, they keep in mind the suggestions made in these and other columns, not materially unfriendly to them, there will not be reason for them to forfeit the predisposition that has already been formed in their favor.

JAY GOULD.

Jay Gould is dead. The New York financial Mephistopheles is no more. Already in connection with his decease there have been recalled to his discredit numbers of his sharp practices, and one paper at no great distance from Gotham has repeated the story told in connection with the death of the late Thad. Stevens. In effect this was that on his spirit leaving the body it could find no resting place; he was not fit for heaven; purgatory was no place for him, and in the other sphere the authorities did not want him. Finally, in order to get rid of the persistent pestering to which he was subjected on his account, the archfiend is reported to have summoned one of his satellites and instructed him to provide a sufficient quantity of sulphur and some fire so that the applicant might make a hell of his own as he

was likely to be utterly unmanageable in the infernal regions proper, his life having been one of continually "raising hell."

Whatever his methods—and by most people they are regarded as having been most reprehensible—Jay Gould amassed immense wealth, the ruins of other people's fortunes—many of them made, no doubt, through means in no sense more worthy than his own—being the steps upon which he climbed to the top of the ladder of wealth, while yet no more than 56 years of age. His brief career amply demonstrates what a minimum of conscientiousness, a large amount of ability and foresight, coupled with boldness and a maximum of audacity, are capable of accomplishing. In most cases the motto *de mortuis nil nisi bonum* is borne in mind by obituary writers; but in his case so staid a paper as the *Chronicle*, of London, England, felt constrained to say that "Gould appears to have been nothing less than a pest to society. He was the dynamiter of finance, although the murderous explosions that he caused were profitable to himself." On the day of his death, appended to the notice on the New York Stock Exchange announcing his death, were four lines, the first two of which were—"He robbed the poor; he robbed the rich." The others indicated his possible destiny and severely reflected on his origin. Speculation is rife in many quarters as to whether by acts of *post mortem* benevolence he has done anything to make reparation for the great wrongs that were perpetrated either by him or in his name.

MR. DAVIE'S MISSION.

Premier Davie has returned from Ottawa and the East, and reports that an arrangement has been made by the Dominion Government for a thoroughly equipped quarantine station at Albert Head. Why was not this arranged for long ago? This is a question for the parties who have failed to compel the Government to supply it to answer. Mr. Davie has, we doubt not, done yeoman service in the matter. He has also, we are glad to note, succeeded in having an arrangement made by which for the purpose of inspection of Puget Sound vessels which do not report at quarantine station, the local health officers at Vancouver, Nanaimo and Victoria, shall be clothed with the powers of Dominion quarantine officers. From Mr. Davie we also have something definite in the shape of information as to the Canada Western Railway project. According to him, "the long and short of the matter is that if the Provincial Government and City of Victoria are prepared to back the enterprise with extensive guarantees of interest, abundant capital will be forthcoming immediately to build the road." For our part, as we have said many times, we desire too see the Railway built and that without delay, as it would most certainly be productive of the greatest benefit to the city and Province.

Steen & Robinson, sawmill, Revelstoke, has been totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000. There is said to be no insurance.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

IN Canada we have allowed too much liberty not to say license to monopoly and from this we are already suffering, the result being that for many articles of home production we are paying even higher prices than are current in the United States. Even the late Sir John Macdonald admitted that there was a possibility of protection degenerating into abuse and oppression, but he added that when this came then would be the time to put an end to it. Indeed, even the resolution by which the National Policy was introduced described it as a temporary measure for building up our industries, not a few of which are already able to stand alone as profitable ventures, but, as much would have more, the interested parties have formed their combinations, the latest development of which is the completion of the cotton combine, which now covers all the mills in the country.

EVEN the Methodist church proposes to go into a combine. That body has long been credited with making a claim to almost a monopoly of piety and effective Christian work, and now, according to the *Chicago Investigator*, they are credited with considering the feasibility of going into the fire insurance business on the stock or mutual plan. They have in the United States property valued at \$90,000,000, and figure that they can insure the property at less than prevailing rates, and make a big profit, which, except 6 per cent, on the cash capital, will be subject to the General Conference of the Church. The expense of conducting the business is estimated at 5 to 10 per cent. of the premiums. The paper which we quote is of the opinion that they will be able after the plan has been operated for some time to tell larger experiences, but they will have considerably less money.

It is given out, on almost undoubted authority, that immediately on the formal assumption of the Premiership by Sir John Thompson, the acts creating a department of trade and commerce, and sub-departments of customs and internal revenue, and also a solicitor-generalship, will be proclaimed. One effect will be to wipe out the Finance Department, Hon. Mr. Foster becoming Minister of Trade.

IN a recent statement published by Sir John Lubbock the well-known British authority it is shown that while the foreign trade of the United States increased £29,000,000, and that of France £15,000,000, between the years 1880 and 1890, the trade of Great Britain increased £10,000,000. In the imports alone the increase was the more marked, the figures being: United States, £1,000,000; France, \$11,000,000; United Kingdom, £20,000,000. This does not bear out the American boast that Great Britain's foreign trade is falling off to a deplorable extent.

It has been pointed out by several influential Journals, the *Monetary Times*

among the number, that while the election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency does not mean free trade in its genuine and unrestricted sense it does mean the doom of McKinleyism and its dearest relative privilege. Under the system which prevailed under the high protective tariff of the United States, laws have been enacted, under the pretext of protecting labor and securing an increase to wages, but the real object was to shut out foreign competition and enable the favored manufacturers to wring wealth from the sweat of labor by charging excessive prices for their wares. But this was not enough, domestic competition sprang up, and threatened to have prevented the public being forced to pay monopoly prices. In order to prevent this form of legitimate competition combinations were formed among manufacturers to raise prices. So long as the workers believed or hoped that, by these contrivances, wages would be raised and maintained at an artificial level, they fell in with the system and gave it their support. But the hollowness of the sham finally dawned upon them and as their convictions became unmistakable they too combined, and the combined vote of the workers defeated the Republicans who through President Harrison and Secretary Foster have already admitted that such has been the fact.

THE bankers of Chicago propose, during the World's Fair at Chicago, to hold a conference of financiers from all over the world, and have, with that idea in view, formed a committee, with Mr. Lyman J. Gage, president of the First National Bank, Chicago, as chairman. They have issued a preliminary address, which sets forth the objects of the convention to be to advance sound financial ideas; to dispense fallacies in relation to the use of currency and credit; to encourage uniformity of coinage, commercial paper, bills of lading, and other instruments of business throughout the world, and to increase commercial intercourse and friendly relations among all people. In the circular suggestions are asked from the parties to whom they are addressed as to the best general mode of proceeding, the most useful topics to consider, and the best men qualified to present and discuss matters.

IN some quarters of the East where British Columbia salmon finds a good share of its market, it is questioned whether after past experiences the building of the proposed new salmon canneries on the mainland will be justified. It is well known that already existing canneries were forced in order to keep up prices, to combine to reduce the pack during last season, which, in view of the large volume of output in Alaska and other parts of the United States, may, before next season comes, yet prove to be more than sufficient for all requirements. It may be that there are circumstances within the knowledge of the parties interested that have induced them to make this important departure, but if the idea be only that, because on the whole those interested so far have made money, there

is surely money for others to make, it would not be out of place to pause and consider. We are all acquainted with the motto that competition is the life of trade. It is, so far as the consuming public are concerned and so far as affects the middlemen and the retailers; but with those who have to depend upon the original source of supply and furnish the labor to utilize the raw material, there are other questions to consider. The salmon runs may not always continue as large as at present, indeed, they are not now as extensive as they once were, and comparatively cheap labor may not always be available.

FRED WOODROW, in an article in the *Century* on "Arbitration from a Working man's Point of View," observes: "It is common sense to suppose that where two men dispute, say on the length of a pine board, or the diameter of a wheel, they call in some man with a tape line to find out the dimensions, and to decide the dispute; this is a good old-fashioned and square footed way of settling the whole matter. This plain and practical sense is just as handy and useful in a dispute with our employers." He deprecates the tendency that exists among us to insist upon one side of an argument only and decline to consider or examine the other. This makes us, he says, lopsided and cross-grained and as troublesome as a blind mule or a deaf dog. He admits that there are justifiable strikes, but frequently their causes are as ridiculous as trying to stop a round hole with a square peg. Of these he gives several instances, among them that of insisting on placing a second class man on the same footing as a man of first class skill and ability. The employer, as a matter of course, objects to the injustice of this demand and refuses to comply. Then ensues a strike. The single men leave the place and those who are married and settled down have either to do stray jobs or live in enforced idleness, it may be drawing a small amount of money from the trades' organization with which they are connected.

MR. WOODROW thus concludes his article: "Strikes are common, and they make notoriety and money for some, but . . . they are wet with children's tears, and rattle with bare bones, and are resonant with regrets and curses. Strike, when striking is absolutely necessary, if you will, but . . . never consent on a wrong basis, or till the whole system of conciliation and arbitration has been exhausted. To suffer for what is right is manful, and sometimes necessary, but there is neither glory nor buttermilk in breaking stones for a larceny on our neighbor's pay roll and rights." Views like these, if more generally entertained, would prevent not only a great deal of trouble, but would tend to a coming together of the parties to a dispute before it had become impossible for reason and common sense to triumph over the bad blood which it would appear to be about the sole mission of some parties to arouse and keep at fever heat.

W. T. Thompson is opening a general store at Fairview.

WILL PLAIDS PREVAIL?

The minds of domestic manufacturers seem fixed upon the plaids for the spring, and especially of silk. A large quantity is already shown, but it is only a hint of what is preparing for the spring, so that evidently every woman is expected to look like an immense criss-bar by that time. Plaids are a change from stripes and figures, and have been a furore in Paris for several months. They are also useful and stylish for the fashionable waists and blouses that will be even more worn next season than at present, and they are also a perfect godsend to the economical shopper bent upon combinations or remaking old gowns. A handsome silk plaid is difficult to make, and must bring a good price, which will, in a measure, prevent it becoming a strictly popular article, as unfortunately, popularity seems allied to cheapness. Tasteful plaids are full of charming colorings that would make them becoming were it not that the very form of a plaid requires a tall, slender figure to wear it, and we are not all built after that fashion, even though the present styles demand it. If Paris completely drops plaids in the spring, our fashionable people will not cling very closely to them, and plaids have a warm appearance for summer wear. Here is another material that the dressmakers do not like, as it requires more time to match the squares in cutting out a gown for which they can not charge more, for the extra work does not show, and women, probably men, too, are loath to pay for invisible value. Just now it remains a question, are plaids to be all pervading, or only a passing ripple in the sea of fashion?—*New York Economist*.

KEEPING RUN OF ACCOUNTS.

We may say a man has failed because he gave credit too freely, when perhaps the real reason was that he lost control of his accounts, says the *Canadian Grocer*. Another man is said to have failed because his expenses were excessive, whereas, if he had kept his profit and loss account well under his eye, he would have come out all right. Some one else fails because too much of his money is in some outside investment, but if his business had been cast into a proper frame work of bookkeeping, the money would not have gone out. In nearly every specific form to which a cause of a failure is referable, there is a possibility of bad bookkeeping being involved. It is therefore not improbable that it is as fertile a cause of failure in this country as it is in England, and a far more cardinal cause than any other except long and lax credit. It is a pity that every merchant has not the benefit of a thorough drill in an office before undertaking business on his own account, that he might acquire the systematic habits which control the conscience of the veteran accountant. Such a training would not only make the merchant orderier in his books and commercial methods, but would put him under the influence of ideas that would combat the temptation to be over indulgent with debtors. It is not the men who have most need of money that are the best collectors, but it is the men who

have the strictest sense of business tidiness. The men do not feel that their bookkeeping is complete until every account is balanced by payment. System makes them better collectors than necessity makes others.

SENSIBLE WORDS.

I have often been surprised that dealers, as a rule, give so little attention to one feature of their business, which is one of paramount importance. You constantly here discussed the advantages and disadvantages of the credit system, the necessity for keeping stocks in good order, the different methods of buying through salesman or direct, and all the other principle topics in regard to business methods, but you very seldom hear discussion as to the comparative results of turning stocks quickly or leisurely. I believe this is not to be only one of the most important, but one of the most neglected subjects for discussion among merchants. In asking for statements, on which to base credits, we now request dealers to give amount of stock they carry and the amount of their sales per annum. The results are most astonishing. While some dealers are turning their stock ten, even twelve times a year, others turn them but three times a year. I cannot believe that the latter appreciate what this means. Many dealers seem to think that if they can get a liberal profit on their goods, and especially if they can get interest on the amount after maturity, they are necessarily making money, even though they get a settlement only every six or twelve months. Some years ago we had a customer who had been in the business for a long time at a town in central Missouri. He was one of the old-fashioned sort, who gave and expected long credits. As he was regarded as being very solvent, we let his account run, as the custom sometimes was in those days, for a year or more without a settlement. When finally the account was closed, he paid us interest at ten per cent., which was the usual rate at that time, and as the interest amounted to a considerable sum, he dilated at some length on the profits we had made on the goods, and the amount of interest he had paid us. I told him that we would very much prefer to get our money at the maturity of the bills than to collect the interest. He expressed surprise at this, and in order to show him what the real facts in the case were I figured out for him what our profits and interest would be if we made our entire sales on one year's time, getting ten per cent. interest after maturity. The result was that we would not make enough to pay half our expenses. The "nimble nickle" is absolutely necessary in merchandising. If a customer buys \$1,000 worth of goods a month, and pays for them within thirty days, and you make an average profit of seven per cent., your profits on his trade during the year amounted to \$840 on an investment of \$1,000. If another customer buys \$5,000 worth of goods on a year's time, paying you an average profit of ten per cent., and also interest

at the rate of ten per cent. after maturity, you actually make your profit of \$500, and, saving say four per cent. out of the ten per cent. interest, gives you a total profit of \$700 on an investment of \$5,000, while in the other case you might have made \$840 on an investment of \$1,000. This illustrates the difference between the two methods. A promptly paying dealer, who pays his bills at maturity and buys frequently, is a very much more profitable customer, even if he buys but moderately, than the large dealer who buys freely, pays a good profit and interest for some time, but settles only once in six months or a year.—*Etc.*

ABANDONED STORES.

A great deal has been said and written about abandoned farms, but little about abandoned stores. Yet any one familiar with the leading thoroughfares in great cities could tell an interesting story about the latter. The subject is really a melancholy one. The passer by sees a small shop neatly and perhaps expensively fitted up, and with a stock of goods attractively displayed. A few months go by and the showy sign disappears along with the stock of goods and its proprietor. The expectation of a profitable trade has been disappointed, and very likely the capital invested has been wholly or partially sunk. Frequently very ambitious business ventures succumb to the relentless laws of trade and a fine stock of goods passes into the hands of some great firm, which makes money out of it at a "bankrupt sale." Scores of such cases could be enumerated yearly on any business thoroughfare. Still the stores do not remain abandoned. Some hopeful persons with small capital at once step in and rent them, often to repeat the sad experience of their predecessors.

There is a strange fascination about trade which induces hundreds of people who are earning a living in some subordinate capacity, and who have saved a few hundred dollars by strict economy, to launch out on "their own hook" as merchants or tradesmen in various lines of business. In many cases they have had no special training in the line selected, and have no aptitude for it. They work longer and harder than ever before, but failure is inevitable. Only the well trained and shrewd can succeed even where there is ample capital.

This is a view of mercantile life which many young men, especially the numerous class who flock to the cities from the farms, do not give heed to. They overlook the fact that the shores of mercantile life are strewn with wrecks. Many a farmer's boy comes to the city and works more hours daily than he ever did on the farm, while his surroundings are far from being as desirable and healthful as those of the home he has left behind. It is hard to make him believe this, and the glamor of city life will continue to draw him from a calling which, diligently and intelligently followed, will enable him to lead a more independent and healthful existence than falls to the lot of a majority of his fellow men.

BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS

We are sorry to have to record another bad trade return. The Government statistics just issued show a falling off for October of £2,410,653 in exports, and one of £2,140,971 in imports. As far as exports are concerned, the percentage of decrease is higher than the average ruling for the previous nine months, and brings the total loss, so far, for 1892, up to £19,435,261. Except for an increase of £21,685 under the head of animals living, and a trifling advance of £3,585 under that of articles of food and drink the whole export list shows a series of declines. Particularly heavy has been the falling off in yarns and textile exports, the total loss coming to £1,152,335, or more than double the amount registered for September. The diminished shipments of cotton textiles, particularly to Turkey, China and the East Indies, reflect the bad state of the Lancashire industries, and were it not that a considerable expansion of trade occurred with certain South American countries, such as Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Chili, the showing would be even worse than it is. It is worth while remarking, however, under this head, that an improvement is noticeable in our exports of cottons to Portugal and her colonies, as also to the United States, notwithstanding the high tariffs in force.

As bad, if not worse, is the record for the metal industries. Taking metals and machinery together, the decline for the month is £587,212, while for the ten months the total loss reaches the high figure of £6,885,241, or about 20 per cent. as compared with the same period of last year. The only encouraging feature in this department is the fact that the export of tinplates to the United States again shows an improvement as against 1891, though the shipments were not so large as in September last. Among the other decreases to be found in the export schedules for October are £241,497 in apparel, £13,336 in chemicals and £102,120 in manufactured or partly manufactured articles. It is observable also that in many classes of goods the prices obtained have been below those ruling last year.

A bad feature in the import returns is a drop of nearly a million sterling in the value of raw materials for textile industries, although considering the condition of the Lancashire cotton trade it is not greater than might have been expected. To set against this we have an increase in other raw materials of £241,326. It is somewhat strange, looking at the depressed state of a number of our industries that imports of manufactured goods from abroad continue to advance, the total increase for the ten months being considerably over half a million sterling. On the other hand, we are beginning to economize in our food bill, having taken £1,001,711 less of articles of food and drink, including both dutiable and duty free descriptions, than in the previous October. Perhaps it is with a view to console ourselves for the general dullness of trade that we have imported £73,787 worth more of tobacco.

Taken as a whole, the Board of Trade returns for October are not cheerful reading. With the exception of a few South American countries, the contraction of

our foreign commerce has been pretty general all around. As far as one or two Continental nations are concerned, the decline has not been serious, and we have done fairly well with the United States, but the East, Central America and Australasia show a diminished purchasing power, which probably applies to other countries manufactures as well as our own.

It is but too evident that we have not turned the corner yet, but we may to a certain extent console ourselves by reflecting that it is not British trade alone that has suffered. Other European producing countries have done no better, if they have done as well as ourselves. Meanwhile, our manufacturers would be wise not to expect any benefit from such empirical remedies as may result from the International Monetary Conference. The period of depression must run its natural course and will not be shortened by artificial experiments. Pending the inevitable turn of the tide, capitalists and workmen should endeavor by mutual concessions to make the hard times through which we are passing as endurable as possible.—*London Financial Times.*

ANCIENT STEAM ENGINES.

Morland, in 1683, built steam engines for mines.

Smeaton, in 1761, built a 72-inch cylinder engine.

Savery, 1688, built an engine to drive mine pump.

In 1759 Robinson is suggested to Watt the road engine.

Comtes d'Auxiron built steamboat on Loire in 1774.

Watt's patent for road engine was issued in 1784.

In 1759 Cugnot, French, made an excellent road engine.

Watt, 1781, built the first complete double action engine.

The long protracted strike at Homestead has been declared off; but, as was not unnaturally to be expected, the management of the iron works have taken advantage of their opportunity not to take back all their former employees who applied for reinstatement; but to make their selections, and engage only those who were least objectionable to them. Sometimes strikers succeed, but, at others, they come out at the wrong end of the horn and then are obliged to take their chances.

Premier Davie during his absence, has done some good work for the Province. Not only, among other provincial matters has he caused the attention of the Dominion authorities to be directed to the right of the Province to regulate and receive the benefit of its own special fisheries; but it has been arranged that the municipal health officers of Victoria, Vancouver, Westminster and Nanaimo shall be Dominion quarantine officers for the inspection of vessels coming from Puget Sound points not calling at Albert Head. Instructions have also been given to the Dominion Government engineer to immediately prepare plans for a deep water wharf and suitable quarantine buildings for either William's Head or Albert Head, one of which will be finally chosen as the site for the highly essential quarantine station.

KOOTENAY MINING INTERESTS.

The far off province of British Columbia is endowed with wonderful mineral possessions which has attracted the attention of American capitalists, who have been quietly securing large slices of this new El Dorado in the expectation of realizing handsome profits out of their investments. Should the prospects which have been held out be fully realized, the fortunate owners will have reason to regard their properties in that portion of our Canada as anything but a valueless waste. The explorations which have been carried on point to but one conclusion, and that is that in British Columbia there are vast stores of undeveloped wealth which will yet make a reputation for the province which will draw to its shores large numbers of shrewd, active, able-bodied men who will prove a great acquisition to it. This, we contend, is what the country wants, and until its attractions are made known we cannot expect them to be appreciated. It seems to us that it is not creditable to Canadians, to Canadian enterprise, to Canadian capital, that opportunities such as we have referred to have not enlisted a greater amount of attention from our people, and that foreigners have been more alive to the value of British Columbia minerals than Canadians would appear to be. But while American capitalists have not hesitated to avail themselves of the inducements which the mineral deposits of that province hold out to those desirous of securing profitable investments, we are glad to know that our people are awakening to the opportunities which yet remain and invite their attention. The British Columbia papers are devoting considerable space to reports of the operations in the mining districts and to the increasing developments which are taking place. Places which only a year or two ago were almost unknown to the white man are now becoming the centres of busy active life. The extension of railways in all directions is bringing hitherto out-of-the-way localities into close communication with the commercial centres of the province, thus greatly increasing the volume of trade and furnishing renewed activity, the influence of which is extended far and wide. As an illustration of what we have advanced we may refer to the town of Kaslo, which a year ago was without a single house and to-day rivals the town of Nelson. The experiments which have been made by competent engineers and the tests which have resulted from the mineral output are proving fully up to the expectations and in some cases go beyond them. The judicious expenditure of monies is leading to a steady development of the mineral districts of British Columbia, which are destined to become more and more attractive as the developments progress. In the development of the mineral districts of our Pacific Province we recognize their intimate relation to the rest of the Dominion. Therefore it is that we look with something more than hope to the benefits that those districts are destined to confer upon the country generally, and, in recommending them to the consideration of our readers we trust that Canadian capitalists will aid to their utmost in their further development.—*The Shareholder.*

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.....	31,002	\$163,451	
Br bark	Glengarry	802	Davidson	Nov. 3	Westminster.	Liverpool.....	37,352	186,760	
Br bark	Chill	678	McKenzie		Victoria.....	Liverpool.....			
Br bark	River Ganges	612	Budge		Victoria.....	London.....			
Br bark	The Frederick	812	Amero		Victoria.....	London.....			

B. C. LUMBER FLEET, 1892.

FLAG.	NAME.	TNS	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CARGO FT.	VALUE.	ARRIVED.	RATE.
Br ship	Athlon	171	Dexter	Jan. 5	Vancouver	Adelaide	1,495,123	3,265	March 18	47s 6d
Nor ship	Morning Light	1316	Johansen	Jan. 22	Vancouver	Melbourne	1,091,171	9,193	March 25	60s
Am bark	Hesper	664	Sodergren	Feb. 20	Vancouver	Shanghai	751,224	7,781	April 23	50s
Br ship	Angerona	1215	Anderson	Feb. 26	Vancouver	Valparaiso	834,377	7,095	May 20	42s 6d
Nor bark	Czar	1321	Christopher-n	March 1	Vancouver	Adelaide	1,046,611	10,476	June 7	57s 6d
Nor bark	Agnes	844	Hofgaard	Feb. 29	Chennaius	Antofagasta	662,509	6,413	June 11	40s
Nor ship	Kathinka	1033	Klevenberg	March 12	Vancouver	Melbourne	1,228,925	9,251	May 23	60s
Chil bark	India	823	Funke	Feb. 22	Vancouver	Valparaiso	863,291	7,018	May 10	owners ac
Br bark	Glenberrie	806	Groundwater	March 24	Vancouver	Iquiqui	631,810	7,629	June 8	37s 6d
Br bark	British India	1120	Lines	March 31	Vancouver	Valparaiso	863,666	9,315	July 11	37s 6d
Am schr	W. H. Talbot	776	Blum	March 14	Vancouver	Tientsin	1,024,876	10,272	May 23	67s 6d
Am schr	Reporter	333	Dreyer	March 3	Chennaius	San Pedro	416,386	3,476	March	Private
Br bark	Riversdale	1133	Finlayson	April 25	Vancouver	Sydney	1,167,181	9,873	June 23	47s 6d
Br bark	Mistletoe	821	Smith	April 21	Vancouver	Wilmington	70,275	7,986	Aug. 31	\$16 00
Br bark	Craigend	2218	Lewthwaite	April 15	Vancouver	Iquiqui-Callao	1,868,000	19,351	July 11	27s 6d & 30s
Br bark	Toboggan	676	Porter	May 20	Vancouver	Wilmington	632,828	9,330	Sept. 11	\$15.00
Br bark	Thermopylae	948	Winchester	June 2	Vancouver	Yokohama	323,576	8,949	July 22	Private
Nor bark	Fritzo	1078	Rolfson	May 29	Chennaius	Melbourne	984,121	8,072	Aug. 2	45s
Br ship	Burmah	1647	Newcombe	June 2	Moodyville	Valparaiso	1,289,359	9,883	Aug. 24	35s
Br ship	Crown of Denmark	3029	Smith	June 24	Vancouver	Melbourne	1,830,725	15,435	Sept. 23	37s 6d
Nor bark	Ursus Minor	905	Johnson	June 1	New Westminster	Sydney	481,211	4,336	Aug. 3	37s 6d
Br ship	Earl Granville	1049	Flack	June 16	Cowichan	London	833,377	12,333		62s 6d
Chil bark	Antiocheta	929	Stack	June 27	Chennaius	Valparaiso	830,353	9,015		owners ac
Ger bark	Palawan	967	Van Heuvel	July 8	Vancouver	Iquiqui	888,831	7,521		33s 9d
Chil bark	Leonor	801	Jonatsch	July 8	Moodyville	Valparaiso	637,375	6,520		owners ac
Chil bark	Guinevere	960	Glenide	Aug. 6	Chennaius	Valparaiso	762,662	7,612		owners ac
Am bktn	Robert Sudden	585	Chilberg	Aug. 7	Vancouver	Valparaiso	771,140	8,797		40s
Chil ship	Hindo-tan	1543	Walsh	Aug. 3	Moodyville	Valparaiso	1,272,386	11,471		owners ac
Br bark	Zebina Gowdy	1087	Manning	Sept. 5	Vancouver	Wilmington	833,218	10,125		\$13.00
Chil ship	Atacama	1235	Caballero	Aug. 21	Moodyville	Valparaiso	994,491	9,689		owners ac
Br ship	City of Quebec	708	Carnegie	Sept. 6	Vancouver	Adelaide	517,469	4,018		40s
Br bark	Nineveh	1171	Broadfoot	Sept. 3	Vancouver	Sydney	951,900	9,287	Nov. 8	owners ac
Am schr	Robert Seales	570	Piltz	Sept. 8	Vancouver	Port Pirie	815,321	5,962	Nov. 23	11s 3d
Am ship	George Skolfield	1276	Dunning	Sept. 20	Vancouver	Valparaiso	951,316	\$1,781		40s
Chil bark	Lake Lemau	1045	Bozzo	Sept. 22	Moodyville	Valparaiso	763,839	6,610		owners ac
Br bark	Scammell Bros.	1218	McFarlane	Oct. 15	Vancouver	Wilmington	967,554	11,763		\$11.00
Am schr	Alice Cook	732	Penhallow	Oct. 5	Vancouver	Sydney	919,900	8,338		30s
Nor ship	Morning Light	1310	Johansen	Nov. 3	Vancouver	Liverpool	333,193	10,000		58s 9d
Br bark	Columbus	621	Melluish	Nov. 16	Vancouver	Adelaide	565,720	4,539		37s 6d
Am schr	Lynan D. Foster	730	Dwyer	Nov. 5	Moodyville	Sydney	822,538	7,800		30s
Nor bark	Benj. Bangs	1118	Bioness		Vancouver	Montreal				Private
Br bark	Fernbank	1338	Boyd	Nov. 25	Moodyville	Valparaiso f.o.	500,300	4,728		36s 3d
Br bark	Grasmere	1246	Carter		Vancouver	Valparaiso f.o.				36s d
Am ship	Edward O'Brien	1125	Taylor		Vancouver	Cork, U.K. f.o.				50s
Br bark	Geo. Thompson	1128	Young		Westminster	Sydney				owners ac
Br bark	Mark Curry	1246	Liswell		Vancouver	Cork, U.K.				52s 6d
Nor bark	Fortuna	1332	Mikelsen		Moodyville	Valparaiso f.o.				36s 3d
Br ship	Abeona	959	Black		Vancouver	Port Pirie				Private
Nor bark	Fritzo	1078	Rolfson		Vancouver					Private
Am bark	Colorado	1056	Gibson		Cowichan	Valparaiso f.o.				37s 6d

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

(Continued from page 3.)

chan-Am. bark Colorado, 1,000 tons, for Valparaiso for orders. At Westminster-Br. bark Geo. Thompson, 1,128 tons, for Sydney.

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 10 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, 1 feet, per M 2 00

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Diplock & Co., stationers and fancy goods, Vancouver, advertise closing out whole stock of fancy goods by auction.

Mahe, Wolfe & Co., liquors, etc., Nanaimo, have dissolved, David Wolfe retiring.

George Leask and Jerome Wilson have bought out Evans Bros., bakers, Nanaimo.

A. J. Quintard and P. J. Puckhard have opened in Victoria in electrical fixtures and supplies, representing-Detroit Electrical Works; Railway Equipment Co., Chicago; New York Insulated Wire Co.; Phoenix Glass Works, Pittsburg; McCreary Electrical Specialty Co., New York city.

Robertson and McEwan have bought out the Chilliwack Progress from W. T. Jackson & Co.

Doring & Marstand Brewing Co., Vancouver, will probably become an incorporate company.

D. Johnson & Co., Auctioneers, etc., Victoria, contemplate opening a branch

in Nansimo.

O. & H. Lewis, bakers, Revelstoke, have bought out Robert Robson, baker, of same place.

R. Carter, hotel, Esquimalt road, Victoria, burnt out; loss \$1,500, insurance \$1,200.

Dobson & Co., coal and wood, Vancouver, advertise business for sale.

Telegram Printing and Publishing Co., Vancouver-plant advertised for sale by sheriff.

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THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S SHIPPING LIST.

VESSELS ON THE WAY TO BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS

PLA 7.	NAME.	TNS	MASTER.	SAILED.	FROM.	FOR.	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS.	DAYS OUT.
Chil. bark	Eritrea	1069	Serra	Aug. 30.	P Callao	Moodyville.	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd	98
Br bark	Assel	795	Gilmour	Aug. 19.	S London	Victoria.	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd	103
Br bark	Sabrina	747	Organ	July 7.	S London	Vancouver	Bell-Irving & Paterson	152
Br bark	Mary Low	813	Robertson	Oct. 5.	B Liverpool	Victoria.	R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd	62
Br ship.	Kinkora	1729	Lawrence	Nov. 15.	Liverpool.	Victoria & Van	R. Ward & Co. & Bell-Irving & Paterson	21
Br ship.	Morayshire	1428	Sawinton	Oct. 21.	Q Java	Vancouver		16
Br schr.	Americana (new)	880	Denny	Nov. 5	Liverpool	Victoria & Van	Turner, Beeton & Co. & Baker Bros. & Co	31
Br str.	Salado	1405	Crouse	Sept. 13	Newport, Eng.	Victoria		84
Br. ss.	Tacoma (ex Batavia).	1652	Hill	Dec. 1	I Hong Kong	Victoria.	N. P. S. S. Co.	5
Br ship.	Blair Athole	1627	Taylor		R Java	Vancouver		
Br bark	Java	827	McGregor	Oct. 3	Cardiff	Esquimalt	Naval Storekeeper	61
Br bark	Dochna	1016	Scott		G Liverpool.	Victoria.	Robert Ward & Co., Ltd	
Chil bark.	Entella	1033	Mangini		W Callao	Moodyville	Moody's file Sawmill	
Br. schr.	Bittern	229	Stronach	Sept. 26	Hong Kong.	Victoria		72
Ger. ship.	Katharine	1630	Spille	Nov. 4	S Santa Rosa.	Moodyville.	Moodyville Sawmill	32
Br ss.	Empress of India	3063	Marshall	Nov. 30	G Hong Kong.	Vancouver	C. P. S. S. Co	6
Chil. bark	India	1833	Fanke	Oct. 21	V Valparaiso	Vancouver		46
Br bark	Casabianca	569	Huntley	Nov. 17	L Liverpool.	Victoria.		19
Br ship.	Gryfe	1069	Roberts	Nov. 21.	Cardiff	Esquimalt	Naval Storekeeper	15

P—To load lumber for Valparaiso on owners' account. S Aug. 21 passed Beechy Head. Spoken Sept. 21, lat. 8 N., long. 29 W.; Sept. 23, lat. 5 N., long. 28 W. C—Via Yokohama Dec. 2. E—Chartered to load lumber for West Coast of S. A. due December 1. B—Spoken Oct. 11, lat. 44 N., long. 15 W. I—Via Yokohama Dec. 15. N—July 9 passed Dover. Nov. 16 put into Valparaiso for water. Q—Cargo of 2,100 tons raw sugar. A—To load a return cargo of lumber. G To sail about Dec. 15. R To sail in February with 2,300 tons raw sugar. W—To load lumber for West Coast of S. A.

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

The following are the shipments for the week ending December 3:—

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO. SHIPPING.

Date.	Vessel and Destination.	Tons.
27.	Collis, str., Port Townsend.....	51
28.	Tyce, str., Port Townsend.....	58
30.	Ironclad, str., San Francisco.....	4,100
2.	Tyce, str., Port Townsend.....	32
Total.....		4,211

VESSELS IN PORT.

(December 5, 1892.)

VICTORIA.

Br. bark Chili, 678 tons, Capt. McKenzie, arrived Oct. 30, loading salmon for Liverpool, account of Turner, Beeton & Co.

Br. bark River Ganges, 612 tons, Capt. Rudge, from Rio de Janeiro, arrived Nov. 14, loading salmon for London, account of Findlay, Durham & Brodie

Br. bark The Frederick, 812 tons, Capt. Amero, from Talcahuano, arrived Nov. 16, loading salmon for London, account of Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

Am. bktm Planter, 499 tons, Capt. Dow, towed into port Nov. 19, deck load of lumber shifted and vessel waterlogged.

Br. bark Thermopylae, 448 tons, Capt. Winchester, arrived from Hong Kong Nov. 24 in 44 days, with a cargo of rice paddy, Victoria Rice Mills, consignees.

VANCOUVER.

Nor. bark Benj. Bangs, 1,118 tons, Capt. Bjønness, loading lumber for Montreal.

Br. bark Grasmere, 1,246 tons, Capt. Carter, arrived Oct. 22, from Coquimbo, loading lumber for Valparaiso f. o.

Am. ship Edward O'Brien, 1,725 tons, Capt. Taylor, arrived Oct. 27, loading

lumber for U. K. (London or Liverpool).

Br. bark Mark Curry, 1,256 tons, Capt. Liswell, arrived Nov. 18, to load lumber.

Nor. bark F. ruina, 1,332 tons, Capt. Mikelsen, arrived Nov. 17, loading lumber at Moodyville for Valparaiso.

Br. ship Abeona, 979 tons, Capt. Black, arrived Nov. 17, loading lumber for Port Pirie.

Br. ss. Empress of China, 3,003 tons, Capt. Archibald, arrived Nov. 22.

Nor. bark Fritzoë, 1,078 tons, Capt. Rolfsen, arrived Nov. 23 from Melbourne, loading lumber.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Br. bark Geo. Thompson, 1,128 tons, Capt. Young, arrived Oct. 21, loading lumber at Brunette mills for Sydney on owners account.

COWICHAN.

Am. bark Colorado, 1,036 tons, Capt. Gibson, arrived Oct. 12, loading lumber for Valparaiso f. o.

NANAIMO.

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO'S SHIPPING.

Am. bark Alden Besse, 813 tons, Capt. Frijs.

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

Am. bark Sea King, 1,136 tons, Capt. Pierce.

Am. bark Carrolton, 1,300 tons, Capt. Lewis.

Am. ship William F. Babcock, 2,029 tons, Capt. Graham.

Am. ship Oriental, 1,625 tons, Capt. Parker.

Am. ship Eclipse, 1,335 tons, Capt. Petersen.

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

Am. bark Gen. Fairchild, 1,357 tons, Capt. Mosher.

WELLINGTON SHIPPING.

Am. bark Kate Davenport, 1,191 tons, Capt. Collins.

Nic. ss. Costa Rica, 1,274 tons, Capt. McIntyre.

EAST WELLINGTON SHIPPING.] 3

Am. bark Theooald, 932 tons, Capt. Killman.

RECAPITULATION.

Ports.	No.	Tonnage.
Victoria.....	5	3,579
Vancouver.....	8	11,737
Westminster.....	1	1,128
Cowichan.....	1	1,036
Nanaimo.....	12	15,761
Total.....	27	33,244
Previous week.....	26	32,843
Correspond'g week last year 14		15,695

FREIGHTS.

Late anticipations of the future course of the market have not been realized and a slight relapse has occurred in several directions.

Lumber freights from British Columbia or Puget Sound are quoted as follows:— Valparaiso for orders, 36s 3d; direct port on West coast, South America 31s 9d; Sydney 27s 6d; Melbourne, Adelaide or Port Pirie, 35s; United Kingdom, calling at Cork for orders, 45s; Shanghai, 42s 6d; Yokohama, 40s nominal; Haiphong, Cochin China, 45s.

Grain freights from San Francisco to U. K., Cork for orders, 25s; from Portland, 32s 6d; from Tacoma, 31s 3d. These rates are, however, largely nominal.

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.

The British ship Crown of England, 1,733 tons, Capt. Milburn, arrived in Royal Roads Dec. 5 from Higo, seeking.



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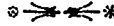
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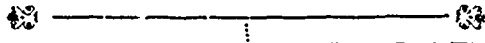
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