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VOL. I.

VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1891.

No. 11.

FURNITURE.
WEILER BROS.,
 SUCCESSORS TO
JOHN WEILER,
MANUFACTURERS
OF FURNITURE.
 LARGEST IMPORTERS IN B. C.
 —OF—
 CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, CROCKERY,
 GLASSWARE, WALL PAPER,
 CUTLERY AND
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
 OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
 Call and get our prices, and see our
 Large Assortment.
 51 TO 55 FORT STREET,
 VICTORIA, - - B. C.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.,
 Cor. Johnson and Government Sts.,
 VICTORIA, B. C.
 BRANCH AT KAMLOOPS.
 —
 IMPORTERS OF
IRON AND STEEL,
HARDWARE,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
 Wagons and Buggies,
LOGGERS AND CANNERIES SUPPLIED.
 The Leading House in B. C.
 —
 ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

COWAN & WILSON
WHOLESALE GROCERS
 —AND—
IMPORTERS
 —OF—
 California - and - Tropical
FRUITS.
 —)o(—
 8 & 10 YATES STREET,
 VICTORIA, - - B. C.

HAMBER, THYNNE
AND HENSHAW,
Manufacturers' Agents & Metal Brokers.
 Pig Iron, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates and
 Tubes, wrought Iron Pipes, Black and Gal-
 vanized Cast Iron Pipes, Canada Plates,
 Galvanized Iron, etc., etc.
RAILWAY SUPPLIES.
Sole Agents in B. C.
 For Otis Bros., N. Y., and Hale Elevator
 Co., Chicago; Spang Chalfant & Co., Pitts-
 burg. Wrought Pipes and Tubes; Abbott
 & Co., Montreal, Nails, Spikes Bar Iron
 etc.
 Robt. Mitchell & Co., Montreal.
 Brass Goods, Plumbers Supplies,
 Gas and Electric Fixtures.
 Drummond, McCall & Co., Montreal.
 Pig Iron, Bar Iron.
 Dusseldorf, Rohren & Eisen Walzwerke,
 Dusseldorf Obepbillk, Wrought Iron
 Pipes and Tubes.
 John Brinton & Co. Kidderminster, Eng.,
 Carpets.
 John Haro & Co., Bristol, Eng., Linoleums
 and Oil Cloths.
 C. & J. G. Potter, Darwen, Eng. Wall Paper
 Robt. Lamb & Co., Dundee, Jute and
 Linen Goods.
OFFICES
 105 West Baker St. 346 Water St.,
 NELSON, B. C. VANCOUVER, B. C.
 Vancouver P. O. Box 720.

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., FOR MAINLAND.

BELL-IRVING & PATERSON
 VANCOUVER.
SHIPPING AGENTS
 Wholesale & Commission Merchants.
 —
 AGENTS FOR THE
North China (Marine) Insurance
Company, Limited.
 —
BELL-IRVING, PATERSON & CO.,
 NEW WESTMINSTER.

**THE BANK OF
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid up Capital... £1,000,000 Stg.
Reserve Fund..... £255,000 "

LONDON OFFICE:

3 CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD ST. E. C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

J. H. Brodie, E. A. Hoare,
John James Cater, H. J. B. Kendall,
Gaspard Furret, 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. GINDLEY, General Manager,
E. STANOLIC, Inspector.

Branches and Agencies in Canada.

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

Agents in the United States.

New York H. Stikeman and F. Brown-
field, Agents.
SAN FRANCISCO—W. Lawson and J. C.
Welsh, Agents.
LONDON BANKERS—The Bank of England :
Messrs. Glyn & Co.
FOREIGN AGENTS—Liverpool Bank of Liver-
pool, Scotland National Bank of Scotland,
(limited) and branches, Ireland Provincial
Bank of Ireland (ltd) and branches, National
Bank, (limited) and branches, Australia
Union Bank of Australia, New Zealand
Union Bank of Australia, India, China and
Japan Chartered Mercantile Bank of India,
London and China—Agra Bank (limited),
West Indies Colonial Bank, Paris—Messrs.
Marcuard, Krauss et Cie. Lyons—Credit
Lyonnais.

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.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Sir D. A. SAITIE, K.C.M.G., President.
Hon. G. A. DUMMOND, Vice-President.
Gilbert Scott, Esq. E. B. Greenshields, Esq.
A. T. Paterson, Esq. W. C. McDonald, Esq.
Hugh McLellan, Esq. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott,
Charles S. Watson, Esq.
E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.
A. MACNIDER, Chief Inspector and Super-
intendent of Branches.
R. Y. HEBDEN, Assistant Inspector.
A. B. BUCHANAN, Assistant Supt. of Branches

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.

Montreal..... H. V. Meredith, Manager.
West End Branch, St. Catherine St.
Almonte, O Hamilton, O Quebec, Q
Belleville, O King-ton, O Regina, Ass'a
Brantford, O Lindsay, O Sarnia, O
Brockville, O London, O Stratford, O
Calgary, N.W.T. Moncton, N.B. St. John, N.B.
Chatham, N.B. New Westminster, St. Mary's, O
Chatham, O ster, B.C. Toronto, O
Cornwall, O Ottawa, O Vancouver, B.C.
Goderich, O Perth, O Victoria, 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.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN—London, the
Bank of England; the Union Bank of London;
the London and Westminster Bank, Liver-
pool, the Bank of Liverpool, Scotland, the
British Linen Company and Branches.

AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—New York,
Walter Watson and Alex. Laing, 59 Wall
street, Chicago, Bank of Montreal, W. Munro,
Manager; E. M. Shadbolt, Assistant Manager.

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES—New
York, the Bank of New York, N.Y., the Mer-
chants' National Bank, Boston, the Merchants'
National Bank, Buffalo, Bank of Commerce
in Buffalo, San Francisco, the Bank of British
Columbia, Portland, Oregon, the Bank of
British Columbia, Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.,
the Bank of British Columbia.

GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.,

(ESTABLISHED 1873.)

BANKERS,

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

A GENERAL BANKING business trans-
acted.

DEPOSITS received on liberal rates of interest.

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

COLLECTIONS made at every point.

GOLD DUST purchased at highest market
rates.

AGENTS FOR

Wells, Fargo & Company.

**CASEMENT & GREERY
BANKERS**

And Financial Agents.

A General Banking business transacted.
Drafts issued on all points in Canada.
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic exchange
Money loaned on Notes, Real Estate,
Chattel Mortgages and all kinds
OF Negotiable Securities. Interest allowed
On time Deposits

Bankers: Bank of British Columbia.

OFFICE: COR. CAMBIE & GORDOVA STS.,
VANCOUVER.

A. W. MORE & CO.,

≡ REAL ESTATE, ≡

Insurance, Exchange and Mortgage

BROKERS,

TURNER BLOCK, DOUGLAS STREET,

VICTORIA, B. C.

LATE OF

The Clydesdale Bank, Glasgow, etc, Scot-
land.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and
China, London, England.

The Bank of British Columbia, Victoria and
Nanaimo, B. C.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.,

AGENTS:

The Liverpool & London & Globe

Fire Insurance Co.

The California (Marine) Insurance Co.

The Traveler's Life & Accident

Insurance Co.

—:O:—

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

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Incorporated By Royal Charter, 1862.

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

LONDON OFFICE:

60 LOMBARD STREET, E. C., LONDON.

Branches at

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

Agents and Correspondents:

IN CANADA—The Bank of Montreal and
branches, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Im-
perial Bank of Canada, Molsons Bank, Com-
mercial Bank of Manitoba and Bank of Nova
Scotia.

Correspondents throughout the United
Kingdom and in India, China, Japan, Austria
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.

ROBERT WARD & CO.,

VICTORIA, B. C.,

Merchants & Importers,

Execute Indents for every description of
British and Foreign Merchandise,
Lumber, Timber, Spars,
Fish and other products
of British Columbia.

SHIPPING AND INSURANCE AGENTS.

CHARTERS EFFECTED.

GENERAL AGENTS:

Royal Insurance Company,
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
Standard Life Assurance Co.
London and Provincial Marine Insurance Co. l'd.
Union Marine Insurance Co.

SOLE AGENTS:

Curtis & Harvey's Sporting and Blasting Powder.
Joseph Kirkman & Son's Gold Medal, Inven-
tions Exhibition, 1885, Pianofortes.
J. & W. Stuart's Patent Double-Knotted Mesh
Fishing Nets, Twines, Etc.

Importers of Havana Cigars, Oilmen's Stores,
Tin Plates, Portland Cement, Etc.

Agents for the following brands of British
Columbia Salmon:

Ewen & Co., Bon Accord Fishing Co., British
Columbia Packing Co., A. J. McLellan.

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.

THOMAS EARLE,
IMPORTER

—AND—
Wholesale Grocer.

AGENT FOR
ALERT BAY CANNING CO.
NIMPKISH BRAND.

Pioneer Steam Coffee and
Spice Mills.

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

✧ THE ✧

Albion Iron Works
COMPANY, [Ld.]

Engineers, Iron Founders

—AND—

Boiler Makers.

W. F. BULLEN, MANAGER,

P. O. DRAWER 12.

VICTORIA, - - B. C.

Richardson &
✧ **Heathorn,**

42 YATES ST., VICTORIA.

Importers Agents

—AND—

MANUFACTURERS

P. O. BOX 107.

Proprietors of the

West Bay Saw Mill,

Gambier Island, - Howe Sound.

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.

CANNERIES:

Deas Island, Fraser River,
Inas River Fishery,
Windsor Cannery, Skeena River,
Rivers Inlet Cannery,
Victoria Cannery,) Rivers Inlet.
Victoria Saw Mills,)

London Office:
43 to 46 Threadneedle Street.

AMES, HOLDEN & CO., MONTREAL.

THE

AMES, HOLDEN CO.

MANUFACTURERS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES

41 LANGLEY STREET,
VICTORIA.

A. C. FLUMMERFELT, Victoria.

JAMES REDMOND, Winnipeg.

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 In'et.

SALMON CANNERY AGENCIES.

FRASER RIVER:

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

NORTHERN AND SKEENA RIVER:

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

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

Columbia Flouring Mill Co. of Enderby.

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

E. B. MARVIN & CO.,

Ship - Chandlers - and - Commission - Merchants

Importers and Dealers in Paints, Oils, Lime, Plaster, Cement, Tarrad and Untarrad Papers. Agents for Skidegate Oil.

Cable Address:
MARVIN VICTORIA.

WHARF ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

TELEPHONE NO. 55.

A. J. Langley.

T. M. Henderson.

J. N. Henderson.

HEISTERMAN & CO.

Real Estate and Insurance Agents.

FIRE - MARINE - LIFE.

Rents and Interest Collected. Money Loaned. Conveyancing

GENERAL AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

—): OF THE :(—

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK,

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

TELEPHONE 155.

P. O. BOX 505.

DALBY, BALLENTYNE & GLAXTON,

REAL ESTATE,

Insurance : and : Financial : Brokers.

AGENTS FOR

The Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation, England.

The Royal Canadian Fire Insurance Company, Montreal.

The British Columbia Fire Insurance Company, Victoria.

64 YATES STREET,

VICTORIA, B. C.

LANGLEY & CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Wholesale Druggists

21 & 23 YATES STREET,

VICTORIA, B. C.

A. E. PLANTA & CO

REAL ESTATE,

AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

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

—) AGENTS FOR (—

Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London, England.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTES.

Pressed brick is being shipped to Victoria from Port Haney.

Martin Bros., general storekeepers, Vernon, are having a fine new store erected, 21x50 feet, two storeys, being 21 feet high. It will cost \$3,000.

There are about 1,600 acres in grain this year at Okanagan Mission, but with the opening of the Shuswap & Okanagan Railway, the shipping facilities will be increased and both grain and fruit crop will be considerably increased.

Brackman & Ker's new oatmeal mill at the outer wharf, is well under way, and will be completed in about six weeks. The mill is to be a five-story building, 93 feet long by 50 in width, and is being built on the water's edge, so that it will be very convenient for shipping as well as other purposes.

The Columbian says that the steamer Belle has taken a locomotive up to Port Kells for the Royal City Mills railway, which has lately been constructed from the company's camp near Mud Bay to the Great Northern line, forming a junction in Clover Valley. The Royal City Mills Co. has operated a railway line in their Mud Bay limits for several years, but an extension of six miles was required to tap the Northern, in order to bring the lumber to Port Kells, which will be a shorter and more convenient route. The line will be fully equipped and running in a few weeks.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

British Columbia Customs Returns for Quarter ending March 31.—Imports.

	Victoria.	Van-couver.	New West-minster.	Nanaimo.	Total.
Dutiable goods.....	\$721,296 00	\$186,017 00	\$65,833 00	\$50,590 00	\$1,023,736 00
Free.....	112,386 00	41,611 00	13,222 00	10,015 00	287,234 00
Total imports.....	\$833,682 00	\$227,628 00	\$79,055 00	\$60,605 00	\$1,300,970 00
Duty collected.....	210,238 31	63,001 93	19,837 92	13,180 99	316,259 25

Exports of British Columbia for Quarter ending March 31st.

	Victoria.	Van-couver.	New West-minster.	Nanaimo.	Total.
Mines.....	\$ 63,595	\$ 1,233	\$ 480	\$724,616	\$ 729,924
Fisheries.....	411,551	411	36,237	.....	448,209
Forest.....	.....	56,968	757	.....	57,725
Animals, etc.....	31,205	3,410	.....	12	34,627
Agricultural products.....	8	51	1,073	.....	1,132
Manufactures.....	10,982	10,611	.....	717	22,310
Miscellaneous.....	1,883	4,707	276	.....	6,866
Total.....	\$519,229	\$77,561	\$38,807	\$725,315	\$1,300,912

Messrs. Benham & Marble, who recently took up claims on Bassattee Creek, are now engaged in vegetable and fruit growing.

Mr. F. B. Graves, of the Douglas Lake Cattle Co., has passed through Vernon with a band of 700 cattle from the Mission, on his way to Nicola.

The Columbian says the salmon catch continues very light, and will probably continue so until the water in the river subsides to its usual summer level.

Mr. Boswell R. McDonald, of the Vancouver customs house staff, will be officer in charge at Huntington on completion of the C. P. R. Mission branch to the boundary line.

The annual meeting of the Westminister Gas Company was held last Wednesday. The directors' report, submitted by Dr. Milne, advised the payment of an 8 per cent. dividend, payable in stock, and showed that over \$12,000 had been expended in this city in substituting 6-inch mains for 3-inch mains, and in general expansion of the service. The report gave general satisfaction to the shareholders, and was unanimously adopted. The board of directors was re-elected as follows: president, James Cunningham; vice-president, Henry Elliott; directors, Alex. Ewen, T. J. Trapp, Dr. G. L. Milne; auditor, Mr. G. H. Cross.

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

OF PETERBOROUGH.

Saw : Mill : Shingle, : Planing : and : Mining : Machinery.
Mill Supplies always on hand

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

COLONIAL METROPOLE

Headquarters of the Theatrical Profession.
31 & 33 JOHNSON ST., VICTORIA.
The very best moderate priced Hotel in the City.
Rates, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per Day.
THOS. TUGWELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE WAVERLEY HOTEL

Cor. Seymour and Georgia Sts.,
Close to New Opera House, VANCOUVER,
PRIVATE AND FAMILY HOTEL.
Choice Wines, Etc. JOHN WHITTY, Prop.

PRACTICAL OPTICIANS.

Wait for the New firm and save money,
instead of patronizing so called itinerant
"Oculists or Opticians."

ALL WORK TO BE DONE IN VICTORIA.

T. B. PEARSON & CO

Manufacturers of Clothing.

OVERALLS, : SHIRTS, : &c.

Salesroom and Factory:

YATES ST, NEAR ORIENTAL HOTEL,

VICTORIA, . . . B. C.

Morrow, Holland & Co,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c.

MONEY TO LOAN.

90 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

E. SPILLMAN,

FRESCO AND SCENE PAINTER,

Paper Hanging, Tinting and every description
of Interior Decorating.

P. O. BOX 788.

COR. BROAD AND PANDORA STS., VICTORIA.

P. O. BOX 577.

310 HASTINGS ST., VANCOUVER.

NANAIMO SAW MILL

Rough and Dressed Lumber,

Shingles, Laths and Pickets,

Doors, Windows and Blinds,

Moulding, Turning, Scroll Sawing,

And all kinds of Wood Finishing.

ALL ORDERS EXECUTED PROMPTLY.

ANDREW HASLAM, PROPR.,

NANAIMO, . . . B. C.

THE STANDARD LIFE.

The 65th annual general meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company was held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 28th of April, 1891, to declare the results of the business for the past year, and to receive the report on the investigation of the company's affairs and division of surplus funds for the five years ended 15th November, 1890.

The following results for the year ended 15th November, 1890, were reported:

330 New Proposals for Life Assurance were received during the year for.....\$ 3,770,750

300 Policies were issued, assuring...\$ 7,651,606

The Total Existing Assurances in force at 15th of November, 1890, amounted to.....\$101,655,491

inclusive of sums re-assured with other offices.

The Claims during the year amounting, including Bonus Additions, to.....\$ 3,052,000

The Annual Revenue for the year ending 15th of November, 1890, amounted to.....\$ 4,827,521

Accumulated Funds at same date amounted to.....\$ 36,411,610

being an increase during the year of \$701,000.
Invested in Canada over \$6,000,000

The total surplus of the five years was found to be \$3,230,350, from which, after providing for the intermediate bonus already paid between 1885-1890, and setting aside a further sum of \$194,666 towards the reserve fund, which would now amount to \$339,333, the following bonus was declared, giving revisionary additions to the aggregate amount of \$4,034,800, viz:

To the Colonial scheme a bonus at the rate of \$14 per \$1,000 per annum, being at

the same rate as the last bonus.

With an intermediate bonus at the rate of £1 per cent. per annum for policies becoming claims between 15th November, 1891, and 15th of November, 1895.

It was also intimated that after this date the claims under all the company's policies would be payable immediately on proof of death and title to the satisfaction of the directors.

Directors, A. J. Langley, Esq., J. P., (chairman), A. A. Green, Esq., W. T. Livock.

Victoria, May 21, 1891.

Robert Ward & Co., agents.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

The Canadian Journal of Fabrics, of Montreal, thus reviews the textile trade of Canada: The past month has been a quiet one in the retail trade throughout the Dominion, but the prospects are considered decidedly better at the present moment. Stocks in the hands of both wholesale and retail dealers are well under control, and liberal purchases from manufacturers and from abroad have been a necessity. There is still complaint, however, in many quarters of lightness in money.

One encouraging feature of the outlook in Ontario is that fall wheat has seldom looked more promising, while fruit, if the frost of the early part of this month has not proved severe, seems likely to yield an unusually heavy crop. The fruit and fall wheat will be an important element in the harvest of the year, particularly in Ontario. The crop prospects in other provinces, so far as reported, appear to be good.

Buyers for the wholesale houses are now in the old country, and they report light purchases.

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO. SHIPPING.
The following are the shipments for the week ending May 16th:

Date.	Vessel and Destination.	Tons.
12--	Jeremiah Thompson, shp, Wilmington, Cal.	2,303
12--	Columbia, shp., San Francisco.	2,475
14--	Hounslow, ss., San Diego.	4,162
16--	Eton, ss., Melbourne, Australia.	700
16--	Tacoma, ss., Port Townsend.	55
	Total.....	9,785

The following are the shipments for the week ending May 23rd:

Date.	Vessel and Destination.	Tons.
19--	Kennebec, shp, San Francisco.	3,494
19--	Valley Forge, bk, San Francisco.	1,080
23--	City of Topeka, ss., Portland.	870
23--	San Benito, ss., San Francisco.	4,531
23--	Brittain, s., Whatcom, Wash.	205
	Total.....	11,480

NANAIMO COAL EXPORT.

Summary of coal export from Nanaimo for quarter ending March 31:

To the United States.....	Tons.	Value.
" Hawaiian Islands.....	180,267	\$702,852
" Mexico.....	3,920	15,680
	1,521	6,081
Total.....	185,708	\$724,616

A new hotel, 78x38 feet and three storeys high, has just been erected by the Okanagan Land and Development Company.

Cunningham Bros., of New Westminster, who contemplate going extensively into business here, have secured temporary quarters for their plumbing department in the Janion Building.

WINNIPEG TRADE LETTER.

(Correspondence of The Commercial Journal.)

There are now engaged exclusively in the wholesale trade in this city some forty-five dealers. Every line is represented. Ten years ago there was not one who did an exclusive wholesale business. With the advent of railways came the jobber. Being shut out by the customs tariff from buying to any great extent from our American neighbors after the year 1878, the Montreal and Toronto houses monopolized the trade of the country. The remoteness of these centres—fourteen hundred miles distant—made it practically impossible for the small trader to procure his supplies, or the large retailer, his sorting-up parcels. This want, for the time being, was supplied by a few Eastern houses, chiefly in dry goods, establishing branches. It was soon found that these branches were largely used for the purpose of working off old and unseasonable stuff, so, after a precarious life of a few years, they were closed up.

For some time before the Dominion Parliament turned over the charter of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the syndicate, there were some doubts as to the location of the jobbing centre for the Northwest. As soon as the syndicate took the construction and management of the C. P. R. in hand, these doubts were removed. The building of the C. P. R. main line westward, the Pembina branch to the south, the Colonization to the southwest, the Manitoba and Northwest, the main line to the east, along with the Stonewall, Selkirk and Emerson branches, made Winnipeg a railway centre. Within the last two years, the Northern Pacific Railway extended its system into the city, and built branches to Portage la Prairie and Brandon, making eleven lines which radiate from this point. Each year brings new houses in each line, and a fleet of travellers canvass the country all the way up to the Rocky Mountains, and, north-west, all the way to Prince Albert, Battleford and Edmonton; indeed, it is said, that some of these "missionaries" can be seen within the sacred precincts of British Columbia. The country trader no longer feels the necessity of placing his orders with strangers fourteen hundred miles distant, when he can find a full assortment much nearer home.

It is generally conceded that Winnipeg stands fourth in the list as a jobbing centre in the Dominion. A late postoffice return places her in the fourth rank as a distributor of letters, and that ought to be a fair criterion by which we may judge. As a consequence of this development, the eastern jobber is being gradually and surely driven out. With the manufacturers it is somewhat different. They continue to have a foothold, although, notably in boots and shoes, the resident jobber secures the bulk of the trade of the country, and it is only a question of time until they (the manufacturers) will have to confine their sales to jobbers.

Winnipeg's growth altogether depends upon immigration and settlement of the country. So far this spring a much larger number of settlers have arrived and taken up land than have hitherto favored us. Every day may be seen at the depots, on

the arrivals of the trains from the east and south, large numbers of Canadians, from the Eastern Provinces, English, Irish, Scotch, Germans, Scandinavians, Icelanders, Belgians, and not a few from Dakota and Minnesota, in quest of homes on the prairie. Now, that immigration seems to have turned in this direction, we may reasonably expect it to increase, as the most effective immigration agents are those settlers who write letters to their friends in the land they have left behind.

There were in Manitoba (exclusive of the Territories) 10,000 farmers in 1890. They succeeded in producing 11,000,000 bushels of wheat, 9,500,000 bushels of oats, 5,500,000 bushels of barley, along with a large surplus of butter, cheese, eggs, potatoes and cattle, nearly all of which was exported. I have no data as to the production of the Territories, but the surplus must have been large. This year there is an increased area under crop, in both Manitoba and the Territories. The crops of 1888 and 1889, owing to the dry seasons, were light—making it pretty hard for the new settler to meet his obligations—and throwing the burdens of these two years largely on last season's crop; but notwithstanding the immense yield of 1890 the trade did not feel its effects as advantageously as if there had been no old debts to pay. Still the failures have not been numerous nor abnormal.

The weather this spring has been all that the most anxious could desire. Wheat seeding commenced the first week in April. Oats and barley are being sown just now. Wheat is already four to five inches high. The prospects for a good crop never were brighter.

On the way to British Columbia, a few weeks ago, Mr. Van Horne and party of friends were entertained at lunch by some members of the "Manitoba Club," of this city. In responding to a toast, Mr. Van Horne took occasion to predict that Chicago was destined to be the largest city in the United States, and that Winnipeg would be the largest in Canada. He gave solid reasons for his prophecy: Chicago had the largest area of fertile country tributary to her in the United States, and Winnipeg was similarly situated in Canada. He might truthfully have said that tributary to Winnipeg is more good agricultural country than all the other cities in Canada put together. Winnipeg stands at the gateway of a prairie region about one thousand miles long and four to five hundred miles broad, with no considerable area unfit for agricultural purposes—with eleven lines of railway running out in every direction, and others being built, and all these arteries lengthened every year; with vast water stretches of river and lake capable of floating large vessels, whose tributaries are flanked with valuable timber, waters teeming with fish, varied in its littoral strata, with deposits of iron and other useful minerals, within 250 miles of coal deposits, the Provincial capital, the financial head of the Northwest, the centre of the grain trade, the centre of the education system, there being Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist and Roman Catholic colleges, as well as a medical and a deaf and dumb institute. To one who has witnessed the marvellous growth and devel-

opment, under great disadvantages, that have taken place in this city during the last fifteen years, it is an easy matter to follow Van Horne in his prophecy. With an abundance of virgin soil behind us ready for the plow, a *braving and healthy climate*, a nucleus of hardy and vigorous settlers, improved by transplanting, it would be strange, indeed, and contrary to all experience, if we did not go on and flourish.

It is believed that the long-talked of Hudson's Bay Railway, from Winnipeg to Hudson's Bay, will at last materialize. The Local Legislature, at the session just closed, voted \$1,500,000 as a subsidy, to be paid as soon as the road is completed to Fort Churchill, on the Bay. The Dominion Government has also granted a large subsidy. With these subventions, it is believed the promoters will have no trouble in raising necessary funds to complete the scheme. The line will be about 700 miles long, and when equipped will cost in the region of \$20,000,000. Hugh Sutherland, the President of the road, is at present in Ottawa, but will leave shortly for England to complete financial arrangements preliminary to construction. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has made an agreement with the local legislature that, in consideration of receiving from the Province one thousand dollars a mile, they will extend their southeastern branch into the Souris coal fields, a distance of 150 miles from the present terminus; and the coal company which will operate the mines, have conjointly with the Railway company agreed to lay down coal in Winnipeg for four dollars a ton. This will be a great boon to the Province, generally, and may assist in establishing manufacturing in the country. The city obtained a charter, a year or two ago, empowering them to construct a dam on the Assiniboine river opposite the city, whereby five thousand horse power can be developed at the lowest water. They are now making an arrangement for its transfer to a company who agree to put the necessary capital into its construction. With cheap motive power, there is no good reason why wheat should not be ground into flour here on a large scale and shipped as it is in Minneapolis.

Building operations are likely to be active this season. Several large blocks will be built. Dwelling houses are scarce, and rents are going up. The new seven-story hotel, built by the Northern Pacific Railway company, will be opened out for business next month. It is the finest hotel structure in Canada outside of the Windsor, of Montreal. Real estate values are still low, much lower than in any city of the same size on the continent. "A burnt child dreads the fire." We had a boom in 1881 and 1882. We do not want another. There is at present a good deal of property changing hands, altogether to those who are going to build. Very little speculative property changed hands this spring. Progress, slow but sure, is the people's motto to-day.

Winnipeg, May 20, 1891.

J. M. Williams & Co., stove and furnace manufacturers and general iron works, Hamilton, Ont., have assigned with liabilities of about \$10,000. The heaviest creditor is the Bank of Hamilton, which is interested to the extent of \$25,000.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

Canada's Post-office savings deposits for March reached \$501,749 and the repayments \$707,141.

The Canadian Customs authorities have seized near Quebec a quantity of smuggled liquors, valued at \$5,000.

The Customs authorities at Montreal have made a seizure of a consignment of corkscrews, valued at \$700, for fraudulent under valuation.

The Russian Customs Commission has recommended an increase of duty on silks, woollens, dressed leather, and iron. They also propose to tax jute, sulphur and other raw products. Fifty per cent. of the imports will be taxed under this scheme.

Mr. Mara's bill to incorporate the Vancouver Dock and Ship building Co. fixes a capital of \$5,000,000 and the head office in London, England. The dry dock and yards will be commenced within two years and completed within four. The company may receive bonuses.

The Boston News Bureau says it is reported on high authority that the Bank of England has notified the guarantors of the Baring fund, that it desires them to form a cash syndicate. This is regarded as a measure by the bank to strengthen its cash reserves.

It is believed that the New York gold influx for the week will be ten million dollars and then cease for a while. The Bank of England has advanced its bid price for German gold one-half penny. The Rothschilds are ready to refund £1,500,000 of gold to Russia loaned last November. It is likely no further withdrawals will take place.

Mr. Harvey late assayer for the Golden Mining & Smelting Company has opened in business as agent for Messrs. Vivian & Sons of Swansea, Wales, and is now prepared to purchase ore of any variety and in any quantity. It will be sampled and then shipped direct to Swansea. This will give the miners the benefits of opposition and ensure them a market for any quantity of ore they may have to dispose of.

Mr. J. A. Carthew has purchased the Gamble saw mill and cannery site on the Skeena, midway between the Standard cannery and Port Essington, and will at once proceed to erect thereon a saw mill, the power being derived from two turbine wheels, of 50 horse-power each. The location is conceded to be the finest for the purpose on the Skeena and Mr. Carthew has already orders enough in view to keep his mill running its full capacity all through the season.

Mr. McNab, Inspector of Fisheries, has received instructions from the Department of Fisheries to issue to each cannery twenty licenses. There will probably be twenty-two canneries in operation on the river this season. In regard to fishermen's licenses there is no change, 150 being the number to be issued. The instructions are that the men who had licenses last year are to be given the preference. Some of the canneries had more than twenty licenses last year, and others had less. How the new arrangement will be liked as a whole by the packers is a question that will not be long in developing.

R. B. Angus has joined the directorate of the Bank of Montreal, in place of C. S. Watson, resigned.

Seventy-nine insurance companies have been licensed to do business in Canada under the Insurance Act.

Messrs. J. S. Hamilton & Co., of Brantford, have recently made a large shipment of wines to the West Indies.

Samples of wheat and oats from the Experimental Farm at Agassiz and the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, have been received at Vernon.

The Okanagan Saw Mill Co., have their machinery in position and are turning out lumber in good shape. The machinery consists of a 25-horse power engine and 35-horse power boiler, and is capable of turning out from 10,000 to 12,000 feet per day.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce says: "The Directors of the Empire Palace, Limited, have issued, through the marine department of one of the oldest insurance offices, six months' profits of the undertaking, thus providing, in case of fire, that two consecutive quarterly interim dividends at the usual rate, shall be paid to the shareholders.

The City of Winnipeg's revenue for the present year is estimated at \$390,000. Of this \$25,315 goes for interest on debt, school board and police, and is absolutely uncontrollable. Then \$20,245 for salaries of fire brigade; \$31,219 for civic salaries; \$14,000 for scavenging contract; \$3,000 for fire alarm system and \$15,000 for street lighting, a total of \$37,779, leaving only about \$52,000 for general purposes.

The influence of grocery associations is generally beginning to be felt, says the Grocer's Criterion. In the older cities they are suppressing the dead-beat nuisance, and there is not one-third as much lost through bad collections as there was when they came into existence. Grocers are being educated up to the knowledge that the secret of success in the retail trade lies in thorough systematic organization.

About eight years ago the rebuilding of the navy was commenced, and it is expected that 1894 will see the completion of all the vessels authorized. The American navy is no longer the butt of the wits, and will be quite sufficient for a peaceful nation, when four battle ships, five monitors, together with harbor defense vessels, cruisers, torpedo boats, etc.—in all forty-three vessels of the latest approved pattern of the class each belongs to—are in commission.—San Francisco Commercial News.

Preparations for a large pack both of salmon and fruits have been made by canners, and there is every reason to believe fruit-packing will be on an unusually extensive scale this season, says the San Francisco Commercial News. The run of salmon on the Sacramento river continues disappointing and the pack to date is insignificant. On the Columbia, as usual, advices are conflicting; some letters reporting a good run and others of the same date a light one. The fact is, cold and stormy weather has interfered with fishing, and the total catch to date below expectations, though not so light as some would like to have it appear.

THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY.

That the Kootenay country possesses mineral wealth unsurpassed in the world is no longer doubted, and, before long, it will receive a large increase to its population. Therefore, the Colonist appropriately suggests that it is time Victoria was taking measures to secure a fair share of the trade of that promising part of the Province. A hundred indications show that it will be a rich field for the enterprise of merchants and others engaged in trade. The Colonist offers as a reason for its suggestion that it is well known that those who are first in the field secure many advantages that cannot be obtained by their successors. There is nothing to hinder Victoria from reaping many and great advantages from the development of the Kootenay district. The Americans are nearer, certainly, and they are quick to see, and prompt to take advantage of, any new trade opening. But Victoria merchants have the tariff in their favor, and they have also the good-will of the pioneer settlers. This city has, in many ways, favored the settlement and the development of Kootenay, and its inhabitants appreciate the help and the encouragement that they have received from the citizens of Victoria and from its press. This predilection in their favor may be, if it is taken advantage of in time, of great service to the Victorians who determine to aid in the development of the commercial resources of the district. There is, therefore, no reason that Kootenay may not be made cheerfully to contribute to the progress and prosperity of Victoria. All that enterprising Victorians need do is to avail themselves in time of the many opportunities that Kootenay holds out to them. There is a good opening there. Let our shrewd and far-seeing men of business enter and take possession.

THE TAYLOR MILL CO.

The Taylor Mill Co., (Ltd), which recently took over the entire plant, buildings and business of the Queen City Planing Mills, are adding materially to their equipment, thus placing themselves in a position to accommodate any amount of trade. The company includes among its stockholders Messrs. Isaac Dobson, D. R. Denton, W. W. Kirkwood and William McCarter, of Seattle, and two other parties of Victoria. They will supply rough and dressed lumber, sashes, doors, and everything else in the building line. Their new saw-mill, to be operated in connection with the planing mill, will be erected as soon as details can be arranged. In the meantime a portable mill will be made use of. The new mill will have a capacity of 25,000 feet per diem, and Mr. Taylor, the company's manager, says that its machinery will be the most modern.

WANTED.

An active, reliable man, to represent our mill in British Columbia. Fine tweeds, pure homespuns, etc. Address, with references, stating commission expected.
YARMOUTH WOOLEN MILL CO.
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia,
April 20th, 1891. C. nada.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

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D. M. CARLEY EDITOR.
L. G. HENDERSON BUSINESS MANAGER.
Office—No. 77 Johnston Street.

VICTORIA, TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1891.

DOMINION EXPENDITURES.

The pitifulness of the amount of the expenditures made in British Columbia—in Victoria in particular—by the Dominion as compared with the amount of revenue collected, makes it absolutely essential that our representatives in Parliament and our people themselves should protest in the most vigorous terms against the gross injustice which is being done to us. The idea that we should be content with the existing condition of things is ridiculous, and the sooner we begin to kick and keep on kicking the better. British Columbia is no suckling calf, as the Ontario Grits at one time were accustomed to describe the younger and more remote provinces. She is a live and vigorous member of the Confederation, towards whose revenues she contributes proportionately a higher amount than any other section. She is entitled to a far greater amount of the public expenditures than she receives and she must have. All parties concerned should bear this in mind.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

Matters connected with the Bank of Montreal, but more particularly since it has established a branch in the capital city, have a special interest for Victoria. Of course, irrespective of this, that bank being the great financial institution of the Dominion, materially influencing most financial transactions, anything concerning it must be of general import. The fact that its last dividend was not according to the figures submitted by the statement actually earned, was a somewhat ominous circumstance. However, for years past, the policy of its directors has been of a very conservative character, and though declaring the annual dividend of equal to something like 10 per cent. per annum, they have failed to give as large an extra bonus as many stockholders had considered was warranted by the business transacted and the profits earned. "Only five and one!" "only five!" were the exclamations frequently heard by disappointed ones after the half-yearly division of profits had been declared. Such a policy will, however, at the present moment, be admitted to have been a wise one. The money has been retained in the bank's own hands, and thus it was possible during the past half-year to take a portion of the undivided profits for dividend purposes for the present time. It is worth observing that the stockholders who were the most dissatisfied have been the brokers and the speculators, the action of the

management having universally commended itself to ordinary investors who have not been desirous of buying the stock a point or two for the purpose of sales on margin.

Latest advices appear to indicate that a change of management is under contemplation, Sir Donald Smith retiring to make way for Mr. R. B. Angus, who years ago succeeded Mr. King in the management, but retired when his interests in the Canadian Pacific Railway enterprise appeared to require his almost entire attention. If this be the case, it may be that the bank proposes to somewhat modify and probably increase the vigor of its policy, rendered necessary, no doubt, by the increased financial competition at home and the peculiar position which monetary concerns abroad have assumed. The name of Sir Donald Smith has very likely to some extent served to increase public confidence, were it possible such increased confidence were necessary. But the old bank, one of the most powerful in the world, had no need of any personal guarantees. Its own merits have been ample, and business, strictly business, and that of the most scientific character, may be expected to be the watchword of the future.

AMERICAN DAIRY PRODUCTS.

A communication published by the Home and Foreign Produce Exchange, London, Eng., does not place the dairy products of our American neighbors in a very enviable light. The communication says:

"For some years past the United States product has been waning in popularity on the London market; relatively, because of the advance in the Canadian make, both in quality and quantity; positively, because of a distinct deterioration from the earlier standards. To find a factory which, week by week, fulfills the requirements for a choice article is now the exception. It is a matter of universal complaint here that the American supply has not come up to these essential conditions, with the result that losses and disappointment have been numerous."

In conclusion, the report says:

"We do not presume to instruct practical makers as to causes and remedies. It is our duty simply to indicate those points where improvement is needed, and to trust to the abundant energy and skill of the dairy farmers of America that they will make strenuous effort to recover their lost prestige. We would point out that their interest is the same as ours. A good product not only commands the full market value, but makes the business crisp and pleasant to all concerned."

Last year the Liverpool Provision Trade Association called attention to the exportation from the United States of "filled cheese," stating that the article is a compound of "skimmed milk and grease, such as old butter, oleomargarine, or lard, the main ingredient being at present stale butter, on account of the belief of the manufacturers that they can thus defy the analyst." The protest stated that for five years the price of cheese instead of advancing in the spring months had declined from this cause, and that it was highly injurious to the American cheese trade. Our Canadian dairymen should take a note of this, as it is of the utmost importance to the agricultural interests of this country that we make a first-class article, and thus maintain and extend our foreign markets

for agricultural products. The American butter has never recovered from the loss of confidence engendered in the British market by similar practices indulged in as the "filled cheese," and for the last five years the exports have only been 17,000,000 pounds.

DISASTROUS COMPETITION.

To illustrate the fierce competition which rages at the present time in the boot and shoe trade, the *Trade Bulletin*, of Montreal, mentions the fact that one of the principal manufacturers of that city received an order for about \$500 worth of goods, which were to be shipped at once, and the note dated next fall, making it equal to ten months' credit; but the firm very properly refused to fill the order on such terms, and as it has heard nothing further about it, the conclusion arrived at is that some one has been found ready enough to snap it up. Another proof of the excessive competition that has been going on for a long time past, may be found in the fact that despite the failure of eight or ten manufacturing firms in the Province of Quebec within the past few months, which have not resumed business, the trade is as dull as ever, showing conclusively to what a large extent the market has been oversold; for had the production not been excessive, the removal of so many firms from the business would have created a demand upon the rest of the trade that would have thrown it into a state of excited activity. It now transpires, however, that the defunct concerns had supplied jobbers with such a large quantity of goods at below cost of production, that their wants are satisfied for some time to come.

It is thought by men in the trade that the present year will see the last of the ruinous way in which the boot and shoe and leather trade has been conducted, as some of the Quebec banks have at last realized that the utterances of the *Trade Bulletin* regarding the reckless manner in which credit was being distributed among a clique of "kite-flyers" who were milking the banks simply for their own benefit, and not with any intention of carrying on a legitimate business, were absolutely true. It has been repeatedly shown that this "clique" sold their goods below cost for the sake of getting paper to finance with. Such proofs of illegitimate trading, it seems, have at last opened the eyes of the banks, which, it is said, are now doing their best to extirpate the evil, in order that honest traders may have a chance to earn fair profits and resume their legitimate calling.

The *Canadian Trade Review* says there is some talk among eastern boot and shoe manufacturers of forming an association. The matter has been mooted among the trade for some time. A subject of complaint in the trade is the ease with which manufacturers who fail are enabled to start in business again. They usually get some friend to purchase the machinery, and the assignment is hardly made till they are ready to start in business again. One of the objects of the new association, if it is formed, will be to purchase the machinery of bankrupt manufacturers and to prevent them from starting up again.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The ranching industry is beginning to offer full returns. In November of last year Alberta ranch cattle sold in England for £12. On the 12th inst., sales were made at \$25, showing how much such cattle are now in favor among English agriculturists. Experts pronounce them models of butchers' beasts. They are being imported as "stockers."

In the matter of trust and safe deposit companies the Montreal Board of Trade has resolved to memorialize the Government, asking that no charter be granted to any such company unless it deposit a sum with the Government proportionate to the amount of its business and furnish annual returns to the Government of the business done.

BRADSTREET'S report says: Toronto advices report no improvement in general trade, with the fruit business very active and collections poor. Dispatches from Montreal report trade with a Montreal soiling demand in dry goods and hardware. The Dominion reports 45 business failures this week against 30 last week, and 28 this week last year: The total number from January 1 to date is 852, against 768 last year.

With the improved steamship service to China and Japan, comes the announcement of the establishment, in Canada, of agencies for a China and Japan company dealing in silks, furs, tea, coffee and other Asiatic produce. Hitherto this trade has been done through London, but henceforth it will be done more and more by direct importations. This is only the beginning of changes that will take place in the shifting of the centres of trade through the opening of the direct route from Canada to Asia.

ELABORATE preparations have been made in the Agricultural Department for the compilation of the census returns. A large room has been set apart for the purpose, and desks have been put in to accommodate 60 clerks. The schedules upon which they will work are necessarily large and the desks have been made to suit them. The room and its appurtenances are admirably adapted for this important work, the light being excellent and abundance of fresh air assured. The idea seems to have got abroad that from 100 to 200 extra clerks would be employed on this work for a period of two years, but as a matter of fact an improved system of compilation will make it possible to elaborate all the schedules within a year. There are still many returns or parts to come in, and the full staff will not be employed for several weeks to come.

A CASE of considerable interest to insurance men will soon come before the Montreal courts. It is the case of the Confederation Life versus Clark. Some time ago, Mr. Clark made application, through Manager Johnston, of Montreal, for a policy on his life for \$10,000. He signed the usual application blank, and also the medical examination blank containing a specific agreement to "accept the policy when issued on the terms men-

tioned in within application, and to pay the Association the premium thereon." He refused to take the policy when issued, having in the meantime taken one in another company. The Confederation evidently thinks that a plain contract for life assurance should be enforced like any other contract, and is certainly to be commended for its courage in this case. We think the business community are under obligations to the company for the stand taken.

THERE would appear to be a serious inclination on the part of the Dominion postoffice authorities to place Canadian postoffice rates upon the same footing as those of the United States, viz; at two cents per letter, instead of three cents. Experience has proved that though in the United States it takes some time to make up the difference in the revenue compared with the cost of service, the boon which has been conferred has more than made up for the monetary consideration. In Canada it is very true that there are many points to reach which the cost is extremely heavy, nevertheless it would seem that if Postmaster-General Haggart would only make the venture he would find the Department would not lose much, but would do what it is intended to do, a great and important additional service. It should be borne in mind that the Government is not a money-making institution; it taxes the people for the benefits it confers, and, as a rule, there is no serious objection to improving and cheapening the postoffice service, even though an increased demand has to be made upon what may be termed the tax-paying element.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER TRADE

A New Westminster correspondent of THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL writes that the demand from the Northwest for British Columbia cedar shingles is rapidly increasing. There is also a good call for first-class grades of dressed lumber and house finishing material. The orders received in April were rather light, but during the present month they have been coming in freely. The local trade has been good all through the spring, and still continues brisk. Shingles are quoted at \$2.25 per thousand; building lumber, \$11; planks, bridge and wharf timber, \$10.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bark Julie, in ballast, cleared for Tahiti May 24th.

Ship Duke of Argyle, from London, is now out 146 days.

Bark Martha Fisher cleared for Killisno, Alaska, on May 19th.

Norwegian bark Sagn, Capt. Oftedahl, sailed from Riode Janeiro May 9th for Moodyville.

British bark Noddleburn, 1,053 tons, Capt. Hall, sailed from Glasgow May 18th for New Westminster.

Steamship Parthia left Yokohama on May 15th for Vancouver, and is expected to arrive on the 27th or 28th.

Norwegian bark Sven, 771 tons, Capt. Thorkildsen, sailed from Montevideo May 6th for Vancouver, to load lumber at the Hastings Mill.

Advices from Australia, dated April 16, state that the British ship Leading Wind, 1,150 tons, Capt. Hinckley, is about ready to sail for B. C.

The American bark Hesper, 661 tons, Capt. Emerson, has arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu. She is chartered to load at Moodyville for Shanghai.

Steamship Empress of India arrived at Yokohama May 20th, having made the trip from Vancouver in 11 days. This is the fastest record, the next best being 13½ days.

Sound shipping continues dull, with coal rates firm. Lumber freights are weak, with wheat carriers in demand. Charters continue active, with iron vessels in great demand.

Steamship Taichow on her up trip last week from Portland to Nanaimo, had among her cargo 760 cases salmon, which were reshipped by steamship Cutch to Vancouver.

British bark Wanlock, 745 tons, Capt. Cooper, sailed from London May 11th and passed Dover May 13th; consigned to Turner, Beeton & Co., who will load her for return voyage to U. K.

The British bark Ordovic, 825 tons, Capt. Austin, sailed from Manila on March 2nd with a cargo of 1,300 tons of raw sugar for the B. C. Sugar Refinery, and arrived at Vancouver May 19.

British bark Mennoek, 787 tons, Capt. Robertson, with a cargo of 30,882 cases of salmon, arrived at Liverpool, May 16th, 148 days out. She was loaded here by Messrs. Turner Beeton & Co., and sailed on Dec. 18th.

It is suggested that it would be a most convenient thing for merchants and shipping agents, were the Government agent at Bonilla to telephone to town the names of incoming vessels in which resident merchants are interested.

The following vessels are on the way from San Francisco to Nanaimo: Steamer San Benito, Capt. Colville, sailed May 15th; str. Wellington, Capt. Salmond, sailed May 16th; bark Seminole, Capt. Weeden, sailed May 20th; str. Costa Rica, Capt. McIntyre; str. Remus, Capt. Simonson, and bark Aurcola, Capt. Sawyer, sailed May 21st.

The SS. Eton, which sailed from Moodyville recently with lumber for Port Pirie, will probably return with a cargo of sugar from Manila; for the British Columbia Sugar Refinery, for which charter negotiations are now being made. The present expectation is that from Port Pirie she will sail via Melbourne or Sydney to Hong Kong, thence to Manila to load sugar for Vancouver.

The British clipper ship Thermopylae, 948 tons, Capt. Wilson, which cleared from Saigon April 16th for this port, is due any day. Her cargo consists of 1,300 tons raw rice for Messrs. Hall Ross & Co., her owners. It is expected her outward cargo will be from one of the Sound ports and consist of flour for Hong Kong, then she will return here again with a cargo of China rice for the Victoria Rice Mills.

THE BANKS AND THE BANKING ACT.

As the period approaches for the recurrence of the annual bank meetings in Canada, the new Banking Act which takes effect on, and will be in force after, the 1st of July next, will be a subject of special interest to all concerned in the banks or banking business. This measure, while not differing radically, perhaps, from the one now in force, is more complete, and embodies some important changes; this is especially noticeable in the clauses respecting the security of the circulation, and defining the limits and duties of the banks. The circulation is to be secured in addition to the double liability of the shareholders, by a fund created by a five per cent. contribution from each bank. The amount thus derived is to be kept in the custody of the Minister of Finance, and will be applied to the redemption of the circulation of an insolvent bank. Should the assets of an insolvent bank not prove equal to the task of paying its circulation, and restoring the fund to the original amount of five per cent. on the total circulation of the Dominion, then each bank will be called upon to do its share towards making it so, but in no case are they to be taxed in excess of one per cent. on the circulation in each year. With this provision the Bank of Montreal alone takes exception, claiming that it is, to use the words of the General Manager, "the right of the Government to demand, in exchange for almost the only privilege conceded to the banks of issuing the currency of the country, the proper security of that currency, and this bank has always been prepared to secure its own issues to the fullest extent." What, however, would be a comparatively easy matter for the Bank of Montreal (for it already has, in addition to its well known strength, large amounts invested in Government bonds) would be a serious tax upon the resources of probably all other similar Canadian institutions. But aside from this, there is the deleterious effect which the depositing of dollar for dollar of the circulation with the Government would have upon trade. Canada is a young country, and as such it is necessary that its circulation should be as elastic as is consonant with safety. Thus, under the present system is assured her. As a well-known authority on banking recently remarked, "in Canada it is not enough that the volume of the currency should rise and fall from year to year; it must also, for about eight months in each year, keep at a minimum (excluding the legal tenders) of about \$30,000,000, and for about two months of the remaining four reach \$30,000,000 or \$37,000,000, a sudden advance of 20 per cent., followed, after a few weeks, by as sudden a decline. The time will come when this condition will not be so marked in our currency, but we are dealing with the wants of Canada to-day." Then, with regard to the assumption that the safeguards for the prevention of a bank inflating its circulation are insufficient, one of the best answers is the fact that the limit even has not been yet reached, much less exceeded. Aside, however, from whatever influence the law may have, is the fact that bank notes are issued against the general estate of the bank, and being subject, as Mr. B. E.

Walker pointed out in his pamphlet on the currency question, to daily actual redemption, no bank dares issue notes without reference to its power to redeem, any more than a solvent merchant dares to give promissory notes without reference to his ability to pay. That every note not required for purposes of trade will be presented for redemption is assured from the fact that every bank seeks by the activity of its own business to keep out its own notes, and therefore sends back daily for redemption the notes of all other banks. As this same authority further points out, "this great feature in our system, as compared with the National Banking system of the United States is generally overlooked.

Another important provision in the new Act, and one which removes a cause of loss and annoyance, is the arrangement whereby the notes of each bank pass at par in any part of the Dominion; this is largely the result of an agreement between the banks themselves. A clause, the carrying out of which will probably convey interesting information to the public, but which does not appear to find much favor with the banks, principally on account of the clerical work in the preparation of which it will involve, is the obligation to publish the balances unclaimed for five years. Among the most important of the other changes is that stipulating that a new bank shall not commence business until \$250,000 of actual cash has been paid in to the Receiver-General, thus preventing the possibility of a bank commencing business on notes given by shareholders; that no bank can hypothecate its circulation, that no notes shall be issued that are torn or defaced; and that proxies must be renewed every two years, instead of three. These appear to be generally accepted with favor by the banking fraternity, as does also, of course, the provision for extending the loaning powers of the banks, so as to empower them, under certain conditions, to advance money on the security of warehouse receipts.

With the exception of a little disapproval in one or two particulars, the Banking Act appears to be looked upon favorably, and is hailed by the premier financial institution of the Dominion "as a great advance and improvement on any previous banking legislation." We hope it will prove to be so. — The Merchant.

Boston. New York, Philadelphia and Brooklyn consume 1,500,000 barrels of eggs annually, or twenty-eight dozen to each individual. Apply the same ratio to each of the 65,000,000 inhabitants of the States, and we have the grand total of 1,820,000,000 dozen, which at twelve cents a dozen amount to \$218,000,000. In face of these figures let no one hereafter make fun of the modest but active hen.

Says a retailer in shoes: One of the troubles in this business is that women do not know what they do want when they come in. In almost every other line of business there are fashions so pronounced that they know just what to ask for, and they know too when they get it, but in shoes they want to look the whole stock over. They may come in with an idea that they desire a narrow toe, but some remark of a salesman will change the whole thing and put them at sea entirely.

THE DOMINION ESTIMATES.

In the Dominion House of Commons, May 15th, the estimates for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1892, were presented. The total amount to be voted is \$23,690,511. Included were the following appropriations for British Columbia:

Vancouver Postoffice	\$10,000
Victoria Drill Shed	20,000
Victoria Harbor	6,000
Fraser River	29,000
Columbia River (above Golden)	5,000
Columbia River (between Revelstoke and Arrow Lakes)	6,000
Kootenay River, improvements	7,600
Nicomeklie River, improvements	500
General improvements	3,000
Telegraph from Nanaimo to Comox	1,000
British Columbia Indians (increase of) ..	6,000
Customs service (increase of)	3,000
Victoria Postoffice employees (for increase of salaries)	2,000

The warden of the British Columbia penitentiary, deputy warden and Roman Catholic chaplain, each receive an increase of fifty dollars, and the hospital overseer one hundred dollars. Several of the guards receive an increase. The immigration agent at Victoria gets an increase of \$200. There is no proposal for an increase of the judges' salaries, and no provision for drilling the entire militia force. Among the big amounts to be voted are \$150,000 for the revision of the voters' lists, and \$175,000 for the census.

NEVER BE OUT OF STAPLES.

The dealer who finds that he is out of any staple after a customer has inquired for it and must therefore go away dissatisfied, makes a grievous mistake that is bound to militate against his business to a degree commensurate with the number of times that he finds himself in that predicament. Man is not perfect, and mistakes and oversights are liable to occur occasionally, but where lack of attention to the condition of stock is responsible for the shortcoming, the dealer cannot blame anybody but himself if his business dwindles away instead of increasing. Careful attention to the condition of the stock carried will prevent the occurrence of these mortifying and damning incidents, or at least reduce their frequency. Besides, there is every reason why the stock should be regularly inspected in addition to the prime one of knowing just what there is on the shelves, and that is to see that what there is on hand is kept in good condition. Merchants always prefer to order generally rather than to send in for a small amount of goods, but it is better to be over than understocked especially on staples, and when an article is found to be running low is the time to replenish it rather than to wait till some one else finds out that the stock is exhausted. This is also another strong argument in favor of ordering goods in original packages—better have a few extra than none at all.

Kimberley alone of South African towns has electric motor power in its streets.

"Greater Britain" is the name of a monthly six-penny journal, published in London. Its aim is to provide a platform for the expression of individual opinion upon events connected with the Colonial and Indian Empire, a review of the developments of commerce, a record of thought and an inter-educational influence for the Empire.

EVOLUTION OF FABRICS.

The land that first offers to our notice any important textile fabrics is Egypt. Stuffs have come down to us from the ages of the Pharaohs that are actually worn by the Arabs of the present day, the wrappings of mummies. The material of which these are composed is in every instance linen. The use of wool for wearing apparel was forbidden in Ancient Egypt, linen only being considered neat and clean. The specimens in the Berlin Museum show that this linen attained a high degree of fineness, and even of transparency, writes Dr. J. B. Lessing. The means employed in designing of them was a sort of network with glass beads, which were partly round and partly oblong.

Wool of various colors was also woven according to the representations on the monuments, but the stuffs produced were not used for clothes, but for furniture and other purposes. Chairs were upholstered in check patterns. There are also extant a large number of patterns in Egyptian wall paintings. These were originally weavers' patterns—the patterns of the looms pasted on to the walls.

In later times, especially in the period of the Ptolemies and Alexander the Great, very valuable articles were produced in this department. Nothing has been preserved, but the references in ancient literature warrant us in saying that they were products of embroidery and half embroidery.

The rich finds in Upper Egypt belong to the latter Egyptian period, mainly to the period from the fourth to the seventh century A. D., at the time the corpses of the rich were dressed in the robes which they had worn during life, and as much as possible was put into the graves with them. Much of this buried stuff has come down to our day in a good state of preservation. In these fabrics we find but very faint echoes of the old representations of the pyramid period—for instance, the lotus flower, etc. Greek rule and Roman rule had passed over Egypt, but the culture had remained Greek, and its chief centre was Alexandria. In the seventh century Greek culture ceases; Islam presses in, also the Copts, who leave traces of their culture in the Sassanidae, etc.

The finds referred to have great technical interest. What was possible there must have been possible in other places. Another question, "Was more possible?" cannot be so positively answered. We have no definite proofs which warrant an affirmative. Much must undoubtedly be regarded as provincial, which is yet of considerable importance. Particularly interesting in a technical aspect are linen garments, with designs in wool and provided with borders. Their trimming goes above the sleeve at the opening of the neck in the lower part not quite round, and rises up on two strips; on the shoulder two round pieces are attached. Another kind is as follows: The sleeves, the lower part, the breast and shoulder pieces trimmed; in the centre where the girdle went round, no garment.

The production of these borders was attained with considerable technical difficulty, and it is interesting to see how it was overcome. The material is first woven through, then designed, and the border part unwoven; on this portion the wrap

threads, therefore, continue to stand without the shoot going through them. The pattern is wrought on these threads, which are not bound by shoots, but by a process which is really embroidery, as these threads can not be penetrated with a shuttle, but only with the needle.

We have, also, a whole series of the fabrics woven with naps. We have, further, the technical peculiarity that the coarse woollen threads are inserted with the needle; in short, we have a whole series of interesting details, and the designing, which is weighty and important, reminding us in part of Mosaic patterns. They consist partly of Roman and Greek inscriptions. Peculiarly interesting are a series of floral patterns, which indicate really earnest observation of nature. A series of semi-natural leaf patterns is produced as follows: A large field is formed of dark purple material in a round or pointed oval shape, and on it the threads are put in white-leaved patterns of extraordinary fineness and excellent taste. These borders are not worked in, but for the sake of convenience are prepared one by one and sewed on. This is applique work.

About Judea the Bible gives us many items of valuable information, although in a rather disconcerted way. Much light has been cast upon the subject, we may even say that deep insight has been given us into the textile art of antiquity, by the great discoveries which have been made in Assyria in the course of the present century. Slabs of alabaster were found among the remains of the royal palace of Nineveh, in a good state of preservation, which exhibit in low relief series of figures representing various incidents in ancient life, showing us, for example, this king at court, in battle, hunting, drinking, etc. All those reliefs depict the costumes of the person represented down to the smallest detail.

We see long close-fitting garments of heavy materials with few or no folds, which must have been thick woollen fabrics, embroidered with gold. These garments are covered with circular patterns, stars, and in general with plain figures, and are provided with borders the breadth of a hand. The principal part of the garment is covered with this border, and a quite in style of the dress now worn on state occasions by the servants of princes. The border is put on either straight or in curves, and has remained so distinct in the sculptures, because it has been engraved on the stone with a sharp chisel.

U. S. CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The following order has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture: Ordered, that all sheep or swine to be imported from Canada into the U. S. are hereby made subject to the regulations of the department of agriculture, of date, Oct. 13th, 1890, and the exception contained in the third and sixth regulations of said act, as applicable to Canadian sheep and swine, is hereby rescinded, and all animals named in said regulations, except cattle imported from Canada, are subject to the same conditions and requirements as if they were imported into the United States from Great Britain or the continent of Europe.

PROFIT-SHARING.

THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL is pleased to note that the theory of profit-sharing is assuming practical shape in the east, many Canadian merchants having recently adopted the system. Among the latest is the firm of Messrs. Pratt & Watkins, of Hamilton. This firm, not long ago, requested their employees to meet in the mantle show room of their establishment, when Mr. Frederick W. Watkins addressed them upon the various points which he considered tended to the success of the business, and by attendance to which the clerks might help to increase the sales and thus add to the profits. He also stated that last year's business had been successful, and, therefore, it afforded him much pleasure to distribute among those who had been with them for the whole year the sum of \$1,000. This money he did not intend to give them in cash, but would place it to the credit of each recipient in the savings department of the business, so as to draw interest at 5 per cent. per annum. He then handed a small pass book to each, showing the amount that had been allotted to the beneficiary. Mr. Watkins also gave notice that hereafter he would allow all employees the privilege of depositing a portion of their salaries weekly, any sum from fifty cents upwards being received, and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum would be allowed on all deposits of three dollars or over.

IMPERIAL COMMERCIAL UNION.

The Fair Trade club, of London, Eng., held a dinner a few nights ago to promote the discussion of Imperial commercial union. The company included in addition to many distinguished English politicians, Sir Charles Tupper and the four Newfoundland delegates, Sir William Whiteway and Moring, Harvey and Bond, who are the latest members to give their adherence to the Imperial federation league. Sir Charles Tupper made a lengthy speech in the course of which he expressed the opinion that there was no subject of greater importance to the Empire than that of commercial union between Great Britain and her colonies. The Empire covers such an enormous portion of the world that none of the component parts could possibly suffer for want of supplies even if cut off from the rest of the world while all sections would be materially benefitted by such a policy as that suggested. Sir Charles said he could see no reason why this most effective movement towards imperial federation should not be carried out through the united bond of self interest and the already powerful tie of sentiment.

In the Dominion House, Mr. Gordon gives notice of motion that as the maritime interests of Canada and the other British colonies are developing in a marked degree, it would be in their interest to have the coasts of all the colonies declared contiguous territory, and that the whole be subject to uniform coasting regulations, limiting the coasting trade thereof to British and colonial vessels and vessels belonging to reciprocal nations. He only wants an address to the Queen on the subject.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCIAL JOURNAL OFFICE,
Tuesday Morning, May 26.
VICTORIA.

There is very little to note this week in regard to trade. As might be expected, the holidays have somewhat decreased the volume of business in some lines, while in others it has had a rather enlivening influence. In financial circles, the late change in the management of the Bank of Montreal has been the subject of considerable discussion.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Wholesalers are now making enquiry for their stocks of canned goods. Some canners are offering at high figures compared with what values are expected to be a little later. Others are holding back, as they claim short crops; they do not yet feel safe in quoting prices, but guarantee a reasonable price if they hold their orders. There is said to be sufficient stocks on hand to carry the trade through till the new crop arrives. The fancy grades of Riverside oranges have advanced 75c a box, being now quoted from \$3.50@4.25. Meats are reported steady. Canadian meats are quoted lower than American, but they are not giving as good satisfaction for summer trade, on account of not being cured deep enough for the summer season, although they give better satisfaction than the American goods for winter trade. The sugar market is practically dead at present. Merchants are buying from hand to mouth until they know what changes the Government are going to make.

RICE.

There is a strong demand reported for this article, notwithstanding that large consignments were recently received ex-Tai-chow and Empress of India. The ship Thermopylae is daily expected with a cargo of 1,300 tons from Saigon for the Victoria Rice Mills. The market here is firm. The Victoria Rice Mills quote wholesale Japan Rice \$90 per ton; China rice \$70 per ton.

FLOUR AND FEED.

There is little change in the condition of the flour market, although the opinions of leading city dealers differ slightly. One merchant says: "There is not any prospect of a drop, and it is likely flour will remain at about the same price till the new crop comes in." Another says: "My correspondents advise me that flour will remain at high prices for some time they expect to see a rise of 25c a barrel shortly, as it is claimed there is less wheat in Europe than for some years past, and the available supply is not very promising." An agent of one of the leading Oregon mills, who has had an experience of 30 years, says: "There has never been known before such a shortage of wheat in Oregon. Stocks are completely cleared out of farmers' hands, but there remains sufficient in millers' hands and in the elevators to supply the local demand. We will not be able to export any more flour to China till the new crop of wheat comes in, other than filling contracts already made." Oats are still steady. Different opinions are expressed. One says: "The market is liable to be a little easier, farmers are cleaning up their granaries after seeding is over, and it is not likely any important

change will take place till the new crop comes in." Another says: "I would not be surprised to see the market go up to \$60 a ton shortly, as there is a strong upward tendency in oats and oat products." Quotations are: Delta brand, family flour, Victoria Mills, \$5.25; Enderby brands, Premier, \$6.30; XXX, \$6; XX, \$5.75; Hungarian, \$6.85@7; Snowflake and Portland Roller, \$6.50; C. & C., \$5.50; Super-fine, \$1.50; Royal, \$6.25. Wheat, \$12.50@15 per ton; oats, \$12.50@15; bran, \$28@30; shorts, \$30@32.50; chop feed, \$5@40; oil cake meal, \$10; corn meal, \$3 a sack; Saanich oatmeal, \$1.50; California oatmeal \$1.45; rolled oats, \$1.75@5.00; California rolled oats, \$5.50; Tacoma rolled oats, \$5. The weather during the past week has been very favorable, and as consequence farmers have been able to put in the crops in good condition. The acreage under crop is said to exceed considerably that of any previous season. The potato market has slightly weakened. There is quite sufficient old stock to supply the demand until the new crop comes in, although good qualities are scarce. In a few weeks new British Columbia potatoes will be on the market. There was a decline of \$2 per ton last week, caused by a shipper forcing a car of Winnipeg potatoes on an already well-stocked market. Quotations are \$18@20 a ton.

DYES.

There is a steady business in this line. Orders from travellers and by mail are coming in quite freely. Collections are rather slow, but generally prospects point to a satisfactory season's trade. There is brisk enquiry for fly paper and insect powder, in consequence of which the latter has advanced. Frost having caused considerable damage to the peppermint crop, oil of peppermint is reported advancing. Castor oil is also higher. Norwegian cod liver oil has declined slightly, the catch having exceeded expectations. Camphor is advancing. Cream of Tartar also shows an upward tendency. Glycerine and quinine are lower. Sulphur has advanced.

VANCOUVER.

Wholesale merchants have been busy during the past week. There is not much change to note, prices having for the most part remained the same. The high prices in the flour market are still maintained, and at present there is no decline in the local market. The News-Advertiser quotes as follows: Manitoba Patents, \$7; Manitoba Bakers, \$6.50; Oregon flour, \$6.25 to \$6.50. Oatmeal is held at \$1, and cornmeal remains firm at from \$1.75 to \$1. Rolled oats are quoted at \$1.25. Oil cake is held at \$10 per ton. The prices of feed are still the same. Oats are scarce, and no firm holds any large stock. The prices of meats remain the same. California butter is now quoted at from 26 to 29 cents, according to quality. The season for receiving California butter is now nearly over. Two cars of fresh eastern eggs have been received within the last few days. During the week a very large amount of sugar has been shipped from the Sugar Refinery. The present quotations are as follows: Granulated, 7c per pound; yellow, 6½@6c; cube, 8c. Maple syrup is worth \$1.25 per tin. Potatoes now range from \$22 up to

\$28 per ton. The higher price is paid for the Ashcroft potatoes, local potatoes being quoted from \$22 to \$21 per ton. Manitoba potatoes are now to be obtained at \$25 and \$26 per ton.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Business shows a decided improvement. Large quantities of lumber are being exported daily, and the local demand for long dimension and clear lumber is still active. Some of the mills are cutting big bills of stuff specially for the various important building contracts now being carried out in the city. Builders' hardware is still firm in price, and in one or two lines there is noticeable a decided upward tendency. Lime and cement are a little more plentiful than last week, and prices rule easier. Some very superior pressed brick have been received from Port Haney, which is pronounced quite equal to the brick imported from Philadelphia, and it is possible that a large trade may be done in this article. A large quantity of flour has been imported during the past week. Butter is new almost exclusively obtained from up river points, and there is very little foreign butter on the market. Fresh eggs are fairly plentiful. Salmon are very scarce, and prices rule high. Potatoes have been quoted at \$19@20 per ton. As the summer comes on and they get more plentiful, these prices may be considerably reduced. The business prospects for the balance of the summer are most assuring.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Messrs. Carter & Rollin have purchased the White Horse Hotel, Victoria.

The John Doty Engine Co., of Toronto, have opened a branch at Vancouver.

Mr. Gordon, furniture manufacturer, Kamloops, will open a branch of his business at Vernon.

E. Spillman, fresco and scene painter, has started business in Victoria; corner Broad and Pandora streets.

Messrs. Forin & Morrison retire from the law firm of Messrs. Corbould, McColl, Forin & Campbell, Vancouver and New Westminster, and Mr. Charles Wilson, Victoria, becomes a partner.

Mr. R. P. Rithet is the new president of the Victoria Theatre Company.

The building for Mr. Chaldecott's new fruit cannery at Chilliwack is completed. One of the features of this cannery is a complete evaporating plant, and this should be a source of great profit to both the cannery and the fruit growing section of the country. It will be remembered that Mr. D. L. Lockerby, of Montreal, who handles immense quantities of dried and preserved fruits, when he was in this Province a few weeks ago, strongly recommended the evaporating of pears and some other fruits as the best means of marketing them in the east. In prunes especially, this Province should build up an enormous trade. It is understood that pears, prunes, apples and plums will be evaporated. There is no reason why a large quantity of fruit should not be canned at Chilliwack this season.

THE COMMERCIAL JOURNAL'S SHIPPING LIST.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SALMON FLEET 1890-91.

NAME.	TONS.	MASTER.	FROM.	SAILED.	FOR.	CASIS.	VALUE.	ARRIVED.
Br bark Wanlock.	745.	Cooper.	Victoria.	Sept 17.	London.	11,000		Feb 27.
Br ship Titania.	879.	Norman.	Westminster.	Nov 19 ^a .	London.	31,047		Mar. 25
Br bark Mennoek.	787.	Robertson.	Victoria.	Dec 18.	Liverpool.	30,882		May 16
Br bark Brodick Bay.	753.	Wakeham.	Victoria.	Dec 22.	London.	32,006		May 7.
Br ship Melville Island.	1129.	Ritchie.	Tacoma.	Jan 19 ^b .	London.	42,138		
Am ship Henry Villard.	1533.	Perkins.	Victoria.	Feb 3.	London.	65,318		
Br bark Irvine.	655.	Jones.	Victoria.	April 20.	Liverpool.	28,311		

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

VESSELS ON THE WAY TO BRITISH COLUMBIA PORTS

NAME.	TONS.	MASTER.	FROM.	SAILED.	FOR.	CONSIGNEES.
Br ship Duke of Argyll.	960	McDonald.	London	Jan 1.	Westminster	Bell-Irving & Paterson.
Br bark Lanarkshire	791	Melville	Newport Eng	Feb 3.	Vancouver.	N. W. Van. Tramway Co
Br ship Serica	914.	Smith	Cardiff	Feb 8.	Esquimalt.	Naval Storekeeper
Br ship Thermopylae.	918.	Wilson	Saigon	Apr 16g	Victoria.	Victoria Rice Mills.
Br bark Wanlock.	745.	Cooper.	London	May 11h	Victoria	Turner, Beeton & Co
Br bark Robert S Besnard	1200	Andrews	Manila	April 7i	Vancouver.	B. C. Sugar Refinery
Br ss. Grandholm	1361	Masson	Liverpool.	May 16.	B C Ports.	Union SS. Co.
Br bark Lebu	726.	Worrall.	Liverpool.	Apr 16j	Victoria	R. P. Rithet & Co. (L ^{td})
Br bark City of Carlisle.	859.	J. Penny.	Liverpool.	Apr 16k	Victoria	R. P. Rithet & Co. (L ^{td})
Br ship Morayshire.	1428	Sinton.	Greenock.	Mar 8 o	Westminster	
Br bark Duke of Abercorn.	1050	McDougall	Acapulco	Mar 29 l	Vancouver.	Hastings Saw Mill.
Br ship Blair Athole.	1037.	Taylor.	Cardiff.	March 13.	Esquimalt.	Naval Storekeeper
Br ship Queen Victoria	1695.	Holmes.	Bristol.	Apr 18e.	Esquimalt.	Naval Storekeeper
Nor bark Borghild.	757.	H. ugeland	Honolulu.	Mar 10p.	Vancouver.	Hastings Saw Mill
Ger bark Cassandra.	733.	Stehr	Acapulco	q.	Vancouver.	Hastings Saw Mill.
Ger ship Elise.	1348.	Rowehl.	Sydney	s.	Vancouver.	Hastings Saw Mill
Br bark Noddleburn.	1053.	Hall	Glasgow		Westminster	D. McGillivray
Br ship Rothesay Bay	775.	L. Veysey	Glasgow	April 30	Westminster	
Br ship Titania	879.	Norman	London.	June f.	B. C. Pcr's	H. B. Co and Bell-Irving & Paterson.
Br ss Empress of Japan.	3003.	Caton.	Liverpool.	April 10.	Vancouver.	Canadian Pacific Railway Co
Am ship Great Admiral.	1497.	Rowell.	Hong Kong.	v.	Vancouver.	Hastings Saw Mill
Br bark Callao.	978.	James	Liverpool.	Feb 13w	Victoria.	R. P. Rithet & Co
Am schr Sailor Boy	316.	Jones.	Caleta Buena	Apr 26x.	Nanaimo	J. W. Grace & Co
Br ship Leading Wind	1159.	Hinckley	Auckland.	April d.	Moodyville	Moodyville Sawmill Co.
Nor bark Sven.	771.	Thorkildsen	Montevideo.	May 6.	Vancouver.	Hastings Saw Mill.
Br ss Empress of China.	3003.	A. Tillet.	Liverpool.		Vancouver.	Cadadian Pacific Railway Co.
Br bark H. B. Cann	1200.	Foote.	Callao		Moodyville.	Moodyville Sawmill Co.
Nor bark Lotus.	1300.	Christensen	Callao.		Moodyville.	Moodyville Sawmill Co.
Ger bark Kathinka.	1200.	Kohler.	Rio Janeiro.		Moodyville.	Moodyville Sawmill Co.
Nor bark Saga.	1431.	Oftedahl.	Rio Janeiro		Moodyville.	Moodyville Sawmill Co.
Chil ship Antonietta.	1011	McLean	Valparaiso.		Moodyville.	Moodyville Sawmill Co.
Am sh Belle of Bath.	1317.	Curtis	Valparaiso.		Victoria	
Nor bark Flora	743.	Anderson.	Adelaide.		Vancouver.	Hastings Saw Mill.
Am bark Hesper.	661.	Emmerson.	San Francisco		Moodyville.	Moodyville Sawmill Co.
Br ss Parthia.	2035.	Panton	Yokohama	May 15.	Vancouver.	Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Am. ship Ivy.	1181.	Lowell	Hong Kong.	May 9.		

^a—Spoken March 11, lat. 9 N, lon. 27 W; chartered for salmon. ^g—1,300 tons raw rice. ^h—passed Dover May 13; will be loaded at Victoria by Turner, Beeton & Co. for U. K. ^j—Chartered to load salmon for U. K. ^k—Chartered to load in April and May. ^b—Via San Francisco, chartered to load for Shanghai. ^o—Sailed Falmouth March 23 with water works supplies; spoken April 8, lat. 27 N., lon. 20 W. ^p—In ballast to load lumber for Melbourne. ^q—In ballast to load lumber for Iquique. ^s—On the way to San Diego, thence in ballast to load lumber for Melbourne. ^l—Arrived Acapulco April 8, thence in ballast to load for Adelaide. ^t—Supplies for Westminster water works. ^x—cargo 1,500 tons nitrate for Hamilton Powder Co. ^v—in ballast, chartered for lumber for Melbourne. ^w—via Honolulu, to arrive in September, chartered for salmon. ^d—to load for Melbourne. ^e—Spoken April 21st, lat. 47 N., lon. 14 W., spoken April 25th, lat. 38 N., lon. 12 W. ⁱ—Cargo 1,800 tons raw sugar. ^f—Chartered by Bell-Irving & Paterson to load salmon at Fraser River.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER FLEET 1891.

NAME.	TONS.	MASTER.	FROM.	SAILED.	FOR.	CARGO FT	VALUE.	RATE.	ARRIVED
Br ship Stamboul.	1248.	Weston	Vancouver.	Jan 3	Callao	960,300	\$ 9,000	50s	
Chil Bark India	931	Funke	Moodyville	Feb 1.	Valparaiso	751,896	8,318	65s	
Br bark Ninevah	1174.	Broadfoot.	Vancouver.	Feb 28.	Sydney	855,352a	9,335	own'rs ac	
Br bark Formosa	915.	Kain.	Vancouver.	Mar 24.	Arica	744,000b		55s	
Am bkt Catherine Sudden.	368.	Thompson	Moodyville	Mar 31.	Tientsin	427,589c		77s 6d	
Br ship Forest King.	1602.	Morris.	Vancouver.		Callao	1,291,000d			
Am ship Geo F Manson.	1331.	Crack.	Moodyville	May 14.	Sydney	868,151e			
Am ship Exporter.	1312.	Rhodes.	Vancouver.		Melbourne.				
Am sch O'ga.	417.	Rodin.	Moodyville		Shanghai.				
Br ss Eton	1746.	Newcomb	Moodyville	May 15.	Port Pirie.	1,765,714			
Am bark Spartan	749.	Anderson	Vancouver.		Adelaide.			60s	
Am sch Golden Shore	961.	Henderson	Modyville.		Sydney				

^a—Also 360,900 laths. ^b—Composed of 45,000 ft telegraph poles, 440,000 ft rough lumber, 151,000 ft flooring, and 108,000 ft ties. ^c—Composed of 337,571 ft. rough lumber, 39,663 ft. dressed lumber, and 357 bundles of laths. ^d—composed of 80,000 ft dressed lumber, 210,000 ft c'ear lumber and 880,000 ft rough lumber. ^e—Composed of 23,355 feet dressed and 318,799 feet rough, also 22,916 feet pickets and 231,210 feet laths.

PAGE & MacGREGOR,
 Real Estate, Financial and Life
 Insurance Agents.
 Commission - Brokers.
 18 TROUNCE AV., VICTORIA, B. C.
 THOMAS HOOPER. S. MAY GODDARD.
HOOPER & GODDARD,
ARCHITECTS.
 Over Spencer's Arcade,
 Government Street,
 VANCOUVER, B. C. VICTORIA, B. C.

—: CENTRAL :—
BOOK & STATIONERY CO'Y,
 45, Government St., Victoria, B. C.
J. R. KERR.

McLEAN & STEWART,
 General -:- Outfitters
 And Importers of
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
 SCOTCH HOUSE,
 31 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

McCALLUM & WOODS
MERCHANT TAILORS,
 COR. DOUGLAS AND VIEW STREETS,
 TURNER BLOCK, VICTORIA, B. C.

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Spectacles : and : Eye : Glasses.
 No Fancy Prices.
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 Carries in Stock the Finest Imported
HAVANA & LOCAL CIGARS
 And Tobacco in the City,
 AT THE "OLD RELIABLE" CORNER.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CANDY FACTORY.
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Finest Confectionery in the City.
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 The only concern in B. C. with a complete plant.
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Carpenters and Builders.
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CITY : CANDY : FACTORY.
 Manufacturer of all kinds of
PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,
 Also Importer and Dealer in Foreign and Domes-
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 (Quite a Novelty.)
 All Kinds of Photographic Work.
 LARGE WORK A SPECIALTY.
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 The Original and only One Price
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 Just received a full line of choicest
 Brands of Tea. Try them.
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 Fishing Tackle in great variety. Cricket,
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 Opp. Telegraph Office. VICTORIA, B. C.
 P. O. Box 106.

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 P. O. Box 357. VICTORIA, B. C.
 Electrician and dealer in all
 classes of Electrical Goods.

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
 Rooms 3 and 18, Turner Block,
 DOUGLAS ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.
 : Clothiers and Hatters, :
 97 JOHNSON STREET,
 P. O. Box 413. - - - VICTORIA, B. C.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo R'y

TIME TABLE NO. 13,
To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Saturday,
May 9th, 1890. Trains run on Pa-
cific Standard Time.

GOING SOUTH READ UP		STATIONS		GOING NORTH READ DOWN	
No. 1 Passenger Daily	No. 3 Passenger Saturdays Mondays	VICTORIA	RUSSELL'S VIC. W.	No. 2 Passenger Daily	No. 4 Passenger Saturdays Mondays
Ar 12.24	Ar 6.58	VICTORIA	RUSSELL'S VIC. W.	De 8.00 A.M.	De 3.30 P.M.
" 12.20	" 6.54	ESQUIMALT	ESQUIMALT	" 8.01	" 3.31
" 11.55	" 6.49	GOLDSTREET	GOLDSTREET	" 8.39	" 3.43
" 10.50	" 6.24	SHAWNIGAN L.E.	SHAWNIGAN L.E.	" 9.34	" 4.09
" 10.40	" 5.14	COBBLE HILL	COBBLE HILL	" 9.44	" 5.01
" 10.27	" 4.59	MCPHERSON'S	MCPHERSON'S	" 9.57	" 5.29
" 10.17	" 4.49	KOKSILAH	KOKSILAH	" 10.07	" 5.39
" 10.12	" 4.44	DUNCANS	DUNCANS	" 10.12	" 5.41
" 10.02	" 4.31	SOMENOS	SOMENOS	" 10.22	" 5.54
" 9.36	" 4.12	CHEMAINUS	CHEMAINUS	" 10.48	" 6.10
De 8.34	" 3.14	NANAIMO	NANAIMO	Ar 11.30	" 7.14
De 8.25	" 2.59 P.M.	WELLINGTON	WELLINGTON	De 11.39	" 7.20
De 8.10 A.M.				Ar 12.14 P.M.	

On Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a single fare, good for return not later than Monday evening.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points good for three days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a Single Fare, where such fare is twenty-five cents. Through rates between Victoria and Comox

A. DUNSMUIR, President.
J. HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

The Union Steamship Co.

Of British Columbia, (Ltd.)

OFFICE:

Company's Wharf, Carrall St.,

VANCOUVER, B. C.

OWNERS AND AGENTS FOR

- S. S. Cutch, S. S. Senator,
- S. S. Mystery, S. S. Dreadnaught
- S. S. Skidegate, S. S. Leonora,
- Eight Scows (No. 1 to No. 8).
- 3 New Steel Steamers Building.

VANCOUVER AND NANAIMO.

THE FAST AND POWERFUL

S. S. CUTCH

Leaves the Company's Wharf at Noon and the C. P. R. Wharf at 2:30 p. m., daily except Saturdays. Returning from Nanaimo daily at 7 a. m., except Sundays.

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

All kinds of Passenger Excursion, Towing and Freighting Business done. Ample storage accommodation on Company's Wharf, and every facility given to shippers of produce for sale or consignment.

WM. WEBSTER, Manager.

W. J. PENDRAY,

BRITISH COLUMBIA SOAP WORKS.

(Established 1875.)

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

MANUFACTURER OF

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

DEALER IN

CAUSTIC SODA AND ROSIN.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE No. 13.

Taking effect July 17, 1890.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 3.30 o'clock, a. m.
Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 11.30 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday.)
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby Island at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 11.30 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

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

Fraser River Route.

Steamers leave New Westminster for Chilliwack and Way Landings every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports when sufficient inducements offer.

Bute Inlet Route.

Steamer Rainbow leaves every Tuesday at 7 a. m., for Cowichan, New Westminster, Burrard Inlet, Bute Inlet and way ports.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification. Steamers leave on Standard Time.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

Victoria Rice Mills,

STORE STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

-MILLERS OF-

CHINA AND JAPAN RICE

RICE MEAL,

Rice Flour, Chit Rice, Etc.

VICTORIA

ROLLER FLOUR MILL.

Delta Brand Family Flour,
Superfine Flour, Bran & Shorts.

NOS. 64 & 66 STORE ST.,

VICTORIA.

Rock Bay Saw Mill,

(ESTABLISHED 1858.)

32 Constance St., Victoria, B. C.

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.

x ÷ x ÷ x ÷ x ÷ x ÷ x ÷ x ÷ x

VICTORIA

Lumber & Manufacturing

Company.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

CHEMAINUS SAW MILL

E. J. PALMER, Manager.

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

COAL. COAL. COAL.

The New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company, Ltd.

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.)

ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST

THE NANAIMO COAL.

(Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes.)

THE SOUTH FIELD COAL.

(Steam Fuel.)

THE : NEW : WELLINGTON : COAL.

(House and Steam Coal.)

ARE MINED BY THIS COMPANY ONLY.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL

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

THE "SOUTH FIELD" COAL

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

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL,

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

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA

SUGAR REFINING CO.

LIMITED.

PARIS LUMPS + POWDERED + GRANULATED AND YELLOW SUGARS

ALL OF VERY FINEST QUALITY AND ABSOLUTELY UNADULTERATED.

MANUFACTURED FROM PURE CANE SUGAR.

FINEST + GOLDEN + SYRUPS

WORKS:

VANCOUVER, B. C.