

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

A British Columbia member of the House of Commons is about to introduce a bill at the present session similar to the "Influx of Chinese Resolution Act of 1881" of New South Wales. The bill will provide that the master of every vessel arriving from ports beyond the colony having Chinese on board shall, on making entry at the customs, deliver to the collector of customs a list of all Chinese on board, giving the place of birth, place and date of shipment, and the occupation, under the penalty of \$1,000. The vessel shall not bring, in proportion, more than one Chinese for every hundred tons of the tonnage of the vessel, under a penalty of \$500, except the Chinese so carried is a British subject. The master of each vessel, before making entry at the customs, must pay \$50 for each Chinese arriving by his vessel, under a penalty of \$250 for each Chinese landed surreptitiously or permitted to escape. A similar sum has to be paid for Chinese arriving otherwise than by sea. Any Chinese attempting to enter the Province who has not paid, or had paid for him, the entrance fee, is liable to a penalty of \$50 and a payment of \$50 in addition thereto, or twelve months' imprisonment. Penalties and payments made under this act are to go to the consolidated revenue. If a Chinese is, at the time of the passage of the act, a bona fide resident of the colony, a certificate of exemption may be granted by the Colonial Treasurer, and Chinese who are British subjects are exempt from the operation of the act. Chinese duly accredited in the Country by the Government of China, or who are, under the authority of the Imperial Government, on a special mission, are exempted from the provisions of the act. The penalties and restrictions of the act are not applied to any Chinese being one of a crew of any vessel arriving at the ports of this country. All penalties and sums of money recoverable under the act may be recovered in a summary way at the suit of a customs officer, before two or more justices of the peace. Any vessel may be detained if there is suspicion that she is an offender or defaulter under the act, but such detention shall be for safe custody only, and the vessel may be released if a bond of two sufficient sureties is given, except when the master is in default, when the vessel may be seized, condemned and sold to satisfy the claims

under this act. Any vessel on board which Chinese shall be brought to any port or place in this Province shall be deemed to be a vessel bringing Chinese into the said Province from parts beyond the said Province, and shall be subject to the provision of this act.

A great want felt in Winnipeg at the present time is of apartments of three or four rooms where small genteel families can live at a moderate rental. There are plenty of vacant lots in the city where apartment houses of the character so common in New York could be situated, and divided in size and graded in price, as to pay a handsome dividend upon the investment.

A Cincinnati compilation on the condition of the winter wheat belt puts the prospect about 10 per cent below last year's product, making the probable grand total about 450,000,000 bushels.

R. Carrie & Co., dry goods, Toronto, have failed. Liabilities, \$80,000, mostly in England and Scotland.

MORRIS.

Two bridges have been finished in the principality to cross coolies.

The Morris River bridge, in course of construction, is being rapidly pushed forward. The bridge is built of piles, with Howe truss span.

The addition to the Commercial Hotel is finished. The house now contains forty bedrooms, billiard parlor and a very much larger bar-room.

A large force of men are being engaged by the Morris Water Power and Manufacturing Company to dam up the river Morris. The charter of incorporation has been issued; capital, \$100,000.

J. R. Mullett, formerly proprietor of the Commercial, is busily engaged collecting his whisky bills. After finishing this arduous task he intends going to San Francisco to join Mrs. Mullett and child. The wild animal trade tempts the captain once more. For some years Mr. Mullett has been supplying circuses, menageries, zoological gardens, etc., with fishes and animals.

REGINA.

Regina has fourteen barristers.

The new safe for the Merchants' Bank arrived on Friday last.

On Tuesday last \$50 per foot was offered for property on Broad street.

Regina has been made a port of entry, and a custom house is to be erected at once.

Rev. Mr. Hewitt is building two stores on South Railway street; both are rented.

The Government land office was moved from Troy last week, and located on the corner of Broad and Victoria streets in this place.

Messrs. Moulton & Houston, of the Royal

Hotel, are building an extension seventy feet long and one story high, to be fitted up with bed-rooms.

South Railway and Broad streets may now be considered the two principal thoroughfares of this new city. Both will present a fine view from the station.

A plentiful supply of water was found at the police barracks at this place. The well is 160 feet deep, and at this writing has 75 feet of water and constantly rising.

Mr. Black, late of Parsons & Ferguson's, Winnipeg, has rented one of Mr. Dawson's stores in the new block on Broad street, with a view to opening a book and stationery store.

Messrs. Aitchison and Reilly, of Winnipeg, formerly of Ontario, are talking about starting a planing mill here. This is something very much needed, and we hope the gentlemen named will complete arrangements.

WINNIPEG MONEY MARKET.

There is a decidedly better feeling in the money market to record this week. Renewals are still being asked for freely, but a hopeful sign of the times is the fact that while heretofore the time sought for has been from ninety days to four months, now very little accommodation is wanted for over thirty days. The banks, as a rule, grant the accommodation freely to good houses. There is a feeling abroad that in some cases unwarrantable pressure has been brought to bear by some of the banks upon firms which, had they been accommodated a little at the critical period, would have weathered the storm, and not have been forced to make an assignment. There are several known instances where such has been the case. The pressure on the banks is, however, considerably less than it was, and they therefore feel more justified in extending their discounts. Rates of discounts remain the same, and there will not likely be any noticeable change in that respect for a week or two yet. Gilt edged commercial paper is negotiated at from 9 to 10 per cent, ordinary from 10 to 12 per cent, and the latter mentioned figures are nearer the rule than the former.

Money for the purposes of real estate payments is still scarce, and only available from private sources. Pretty stiff rates have to be paid for accommodation in this respect, and only those in good standing and who can furnish undoubted security can get it at all.

With the return of the lumbermen from the woods, the influx of immigration, the commencement of railway construction and the opening of the building season there will be a large amount of money put into circulation which will go far to relieve us altogether from what financial stringency still exists. In the eastern Provinces money is reported very tight, and this no doubt has considerable of an effect upon the market here.

WINNIPEG WHOLESALE MARKETS.

In wholesale circles there is a very hopeful feeling to report this week. Extensive preparations are being made for spring trade, which promises to be very brisk. Orders are beginning to come in freely, and with the close of