The Colonist.

FRIDAY, MAY, 12 1893

CLEVERLY DODGED.

The question of prohibition is being agitated in Ontario. Mr. Marter, member for Muskoka, introduced a bill into the Provincial Legislature, the object of which was to abolish the retail trade in strong drink. Mr. Marter proposed to take from the Government of the Province and the municipalities the power to grant retail licenses to sell spirituous liquors to be drunk on the premises. The Kingston News thus describes the measure:—

The Marter bill in effect forbids the sale of liquor at retail. Tavern and saloon licenses are not to be issued. Intoxicants may be sold by the bottle or the quart, but they are not to be consumed on the premises where the sale is made.

The bill did not interfere with the wholesale trade at all. The reason of this was that the introducer believed that it was beyond the power of the Provincial Government to enact a law either regulating or prohibiting that trade. The Government of Ontario opposed Mr. Marter's measure chiefly on the ground that there were serious doubts as to whether it was constitutional or not. The Conservatives held that to enact such a law is within the power of the Provincial Legislature, while the Liberals professed to have strong doubts on the point. They therefore gave the Marter bill the six months hoist. But in order to retain their reputation as friends of temperance they voted for an amendment calling for a plebiscite on the subject of prohibition. This was a clever manœuvre. It is generally believed that it is not within the power of a Provincial Legislature to enact a prohibition law, as such a law would be an interference with trade and commerce. By throwing out a license law and voting for a plebiscite on prohibition the Grit politicians probably think they have transferred the question of prohibition, either partial or total, from the Provincial arena to that of the Dominion. If the result of the plebiscite in Ontario is favorable to prohibition, the local politicians will be safe. It will then be for the Dominion public men to take up the question. The Ontario Grits, no doubt, plume themselves on their cleverness in shifting the responsibility of accepting or rejecting prohibition on the shoulders of their opponents. But the dodge is a very transparent one. Everyone sees why it is made and will, therefore, know how to value the sincerity of the loud-voiced Liberal advocates of prohibition. They may find that in the end it would have been better for them to have dealt with Mr. Marter's bill on its merits than to have evaded coming to a conclusion with regard to it in the way that they have done.

THE CITY SEWERS.

We trust that now that the sewerage business is again well before the City Council they will deal with it promptly and energetically. The plan proposed by the Sewerage Committee appears to be both equitable and feasible. The principle that those who benefit by an improvement should pay for it, must be admitted to be the fairest one that can be devised. The cost of the sewers distributed over the property which they drain, appears to be considerable in the aggregate, but when divided among all the property owners, to be paid in annual instalments extending over fifty years, it will be by no means burdensome. When the whole city is well drained the appreciation in the value of the property will, we believe, be found to amount to very nearly, if not quite, the expense incurred for constructing the sewers. An intelligent man who has anything like a proper regard for the health and comfort of his family or his tenants will willingly pay a considerably higher price for a site or a building on a well sewered street than he will for one in an undrained locality. Besides, as Alderman Belyea pointed out, the cost of the sewers will not be greater, if as great, as that of keeping the premises clean under the present imperfect scavenging system.

We would like to see the proposals of the Sewerage committee thoroughly and intelligently discussed, not only in the City Council but by the citizens themselves. If there is any flaw in the principle on which the proposals are based, or any defect in the details of the scheme, we would like to see it exposed. For our part the present scheme, or one identical with it in principle, is what we have for some time advocated. We have been deeply impressed with the necessity of having the city well drained, and have deplored the tardy way in which the work was being done. We have been convinced too that the fairest way of meeting the expence is by the Local Improvement or Betterment system. It is needless to say that we are pleased to see that there is at last a prospect of the whole city, within a reasonable time, deriving the many advantages which a good system of sewers will undoubtedly confer. Those aldermen who are in favor of the immediate completion of the city sewers should have the hearty and open support of all citizens who believe in having the city clean and well drained.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

The invention of a machine that will navigate the air as a ship navigates the sea has been almost as bewildering to persons of an inventive turn of mind as the discovery of perpetual motion. Ingenious men have spent years in trying to invent such a machine, and a very large amount of money has been wasted in attempts which have proved futile. The unfortunate inventor, generally when he considered himself at the point of success, found that, owing to some oversight or some miscalculation, all his labor had been lost and he had to begin his work over again. All attempts to invent an aerial vessel have not, however, ended in this discouraging way. Messrs. Horatio Phillips and Hiram S. Maxim, in Great Britain, and Professor Langley in the United States, have invented aerial machines which not only fly, but which can in their flight carry considerable weight. Mr. Phillips' machine, which he has named "The Sustainer," is very ingeniously constructed. It has a boat shaped frame twenty-five feet long and three feet wide, and carries a compound engine and boiler as motor. Its propeller is six and a half feet in diameter. It weighs 360 pounds, which was increased to 416 by two shot bags. A high wind prevented the trial being a completely successful one, but the engine was run with the result of lifting nearly 400 pounds from the ground for 140 to 200 feet. Mr. Maxim's machine is very much larger. It weighs 7,000 pounds, and the motive power is that of engines which have developed 300 horse power by actual test. It has two propellers each seventeen feet in diameter. At one of the tests it carried from 600 to 800 pounds of water, 200 pounds of gasolin, and four men. The machine was run on a track about 1,800 feet long. A number of runs were made at speeds varying from 25 to 27 miles an hour, and "the total lift of the machine was 6,000 pounds without a head of wind, and 6,500 with the latter."

A Mr. Hergraves, too, has succeeded in making a flying machine which flies. It flew 347 feet in twenty-three seconds. The Engineering Record, from which these particulars are taken, seems to think that aerial navigation is possible. It says: "All these tests are of unusual practical importance, as well as of the greatest interest from a purely scientific point of view, and show that mechanical flight is certainly within the range of possibilities, if it may not be considered in point of fact actually attained."

WHAT IT COST.

The Chicago Exhibition is a truly wonderful undertaking. It is in the widest sense a gigantic affair. Very few can have any idea of the money and the energy that have been expended in bringing it to its present condition. Of the labor of the promoters there can be no estimate. Dollars and cents cannot represent the intellectual power and the enterprise that must have been exerted in getting up the big show, but Director-General Davis's report gives an estimate of the money that has been spent on it exclusive of the cost of the exhibits, and where it came from. Here are his figures:

Appropriated by foreign governments	$6,572 000
Contributed by States and individuals	6,021 000
Appropriated by U. S. A. for exhibits, souvenir coins, National Commission, and board and medals	5,374 000
From stockholders	5,554 000
From Chicago	5,000 000
Debenture bonds	4 004 000
Gate receipts, interest, etc	619 000
Total	$33,234 000

Thirty-three millions and a quarter is an immense sum of money. It is very nearly one year's revenue of this Dominion. It is somewhat significant that foreign Governments have contributed over a million more than the Government of the United States. The contributions of the different States and of individuals do not equal that of the foreign Governments. This was hardly to be expected. The forty-two States of the Union and the host of millionaires that have made their money in them, it might have been expected, would have put their hands deep into their pockets to ensure the success of the greatest World's Fair held in the United States. There seems to have been a backwardness in giving which it is difficult to account for. It may be that jealousy of Chicago had something to do with the want of liberality. Chicago's contribution of five millions is large, but it was expected that that city, for its own credit sake, and in the hope of getting a handsome return directly and indirectly, would have given to the enterprise every cent it could afford and perhaps more.

Some of the States have been very niggardly. The whole of the Southern States and Delaware gave only $944,000. Texas, as a State, gave absolutely nothing, and Tennessee, which, as a mining and manufacturing State, is just coming into notice, contributed only $25,000. The advertisement which the Exhibition will give that State, it is only reasonable to believe, will be worth to it at least ten times that sum. The Chicago Tribune says:

The Southern States have thrown away deliberately a great opportunity. Instead of coming here to the meeting place of all the nations and showing the inducements they could hold out to immigrants and capital, they prefer to hold conventions and pass resolutions calling on the President to appoint more foreign ministers from the South to serve as advertising agents for that section. The place for them to advertise is here.

We are glad to know that the Dominion was alive to the necessity of exhibiting its products in Chicago, and that its Government took the proper measures to have justice done to its industries at the great exhibition.

"Brace Up"

Is a tantalising admonition to those who at this season feel all tired out, weak, without appetite and dis ouraged. But the way in which Hood's Sarsaparilla builds up the tired frame and gives a new appetite, is really wonderful. So we say, "Take Hood's and it will brace you up."

For a general family cathartic we confidently recommend Hood's Pills.

GRAVENHURST, May 4.—Gold bearing rock in paying quantities has been found in the neighborhood of this town. The discovery was made some time ago, but the fact has only now leaked out, the discoverers having been working without informing the neighborhood.

From the DAILY COLONIST, May 5.

THE CITY.

As a Board of Health.

A meeting of the Municipal Board of Health was held at the City Hall yesterday, the Mayor presiding. The business transacted was not for publication.

Duly Incorporated.

The members of Alexandra lodge No. 116, Sons of England, having decided some time ago to incorporate, the usual forms have been complied with and incorporation granted under the Benevolent Societies Act.

W. C. T. U.

The ladies of the W.C.T.U. held their usual weekly meeting yesterday, when after discussing several topics of business, the ladies decided to hold a social two weeks from date. It was also decided to hold the meetings in the Temperance hall in future, instead of the Refuge Home.

Greatly Enjoyed.

Mrs. (Col.) Beane, of San Francisco, who addressed a public gathering at the Sir William Wallace hall on Wednesday evening, met the local theosophists at the home of one of their number last evening. Her remarks were very much appreciated.

Courts of Assize.

Yesterday's Gazette contains the announcement that Courts of Assize, *nisi prius, oyer and terminer* and general jail delivery will be held this year at Nelson, Kaslo and Donald. The dates fixed are: Nelson, May 30; Kaslo, June 2; and Donald, June 15.

Library Returns.

Dr. James McGregor, the city librarian, reports having issued 1,971 books during the month of April, of which 975 were loaned to ladies and 996 to gentlemen. The largest number distributed in any one day was 155, and the average for each day 82. During the month ten ladies and twenty-one gentlemen joined the library.

Nakusp on Arrow Lake.

The townsite of Nakusp, on Arrow Lake, the point at which the C. P. R. will begin building into the Slocan mines, has had a remarkable movement. In one week over three hundred lots were sold and the demand is still brisk. Its promoters predict that it will have as rapid an advance as Kaslo, on the other side of the summit of Slocan hills. Work on the railway will begin within a few weeks.

Back to the Northland.

C. H. Hamilton, who made the 2,000-mile journey across Alaska with dog sledges last winter, left on the City of Topeka yesterday and will go back into the interior of the country, following the same route he came out on. He brought with him from Chicago a complete outfit for traveling and took up sufficient supplies to last the journey. Hamilton will return here after he communicates with his company's steamer on the Yukon.

The Midsummer Exams.

The annual examinations for public school teachers' certificates will commence this year on Tuesday, July 4, at 9 am., in Victoria, at the High School building; in Vancouver, at the Central school, and in Westminster at the Public school. Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, M.A. (Oxon.), John Anderson, B A, Rev. P. McF. Macleod and Rev. W. D. Barber, M A., have been appointed examiners to act with Dr. Pope, superintendent of Education, in conducting the examinations.

Close of the Bazaar.

The bazaar of the Hebrew Ladies' society came to a close yesterday afternoon with a sale of the work remaining in the stalls. The remaining raffles have been decided as follows: Pair of steel engravings, Mr. McCandless; oil painting, Mr. Guttman; East Indian table cloth, Mr. J. R. Franck; cushion, Mrs Reilly. The ladies' committee wish to return thanks through the press to those who have assisted them in the bazaar, in the work of preparation, and in bestowing the patronage which has made it a gratifying success.

Hotel Inspection.

A sensible move was made by the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada and by the Western C. T. A, acting in concert, when these organizations asked the attention of the Provincial Government to the urgent need of a more careful inspection of hotels generally throughout Ontario. The burden of their complaint is the alleged unsanitary and uncleanly condition of closets and the untidy appointments of lavatories; the indifferent arranging and lighting of sample rooms. A deputation from these bodies waited upon Hon Mr. Harcourt a few days ago, and shortly afterward resolutions embodying their complaints were sent to the Government. A reply has already been received, that instructions are being issued to all Provincial license inspectors to look after the matter referred to. Much discomfort will be avoided and the business of an important body of men and their customers be greatly facilitated by the improvement of country hotels in the particulars indicated. —Monetary Times.

Alaska's Mine.

G. W. Garside, United States surveyor of mines for Alaska, was one of the Topeka's passengers north yesterday. Before leaving he said to a reporter:

"I have been engaged in surveys of mines for nine years in Alaska, and am interested with the Burner's Bay Mining and Milling company; this year the company will erect a 20-stamp mill on the bay about fifty miles northwest of Juneau on the Lynn canal. The company will construct two and one-half miles of narrow guage railroad and two miles of automatic wire train way. The group of mines, twenty-seven in number, is held by Boston and New York capitalists. The rock carries free gold and is not rebellious and is of the highest grade known in Alaska. All the mines are patented with mill and water power rights. We expect the mill to be in operation about September 1. Another very large mill, of 120 stamps, I think, will be built over the Mexican mine on Douglass island and near the famous Treadwell mine."

Visiting the Far West.

E. E. Sheppard, of the Sheppard Publishing Co., Toronto, and editor and proprietor of Saturday Night, came over from Vancouver yesterday evening, and took up his quarters at the Driard, where he will be found until Tuesday next, when he starts on his homeward journey. In addition to being a prominent figure in Ontario literary and political circles, Mr. Sheppard is Deputy Grand Master of the Knights Templar, in whose interest his present trip, extending from Atlantic to Pacific, is partially taken. Western Gate preceptory will meet this evening to accord him the welcome that his rank demands. While not engaged in active literary work upon his tour, Mr. Sheppard will utilize the opportunities it affords and store away a goodly stock of mining and other stories, typically British Columbian for future use. He is also looking about for a suitable location for a western branch of the company, which will be placed somewhere this side of Winnipeg.

Cathedral Willing Workers.

The Willing Workers' Society of Christ church cathedral had a sale of work and entertainment in the schoolroom yesterday. The sale commenced in the afternoon, and was liberally patronized then and in the evening; an afternoon tea was a source of much pleasure as well as profit. In the evening an exhibition of Mrs. Jarley's waxworks was given, and the room was filled to overflowing. The wax works proved quite as amusing as expected, and the spectators were very merry in consequence. The profits of the affair will be added to the fund for the enlargement of the schoolroom, the Sunday school having grown so that it can no longer be accommodated there.

"FAIRY REVELS."

The attractive and picturesque manner in which the stage had been decorated with ferns, garlands, fairy roses, etc., to represent a fairy grotto; the splendid rendition of the programme, and the clever acting of the children, were a few of the many points which will make the entertainment given by the Sunday school teachers and pupils of the Reformed Episcopal church, under the general direction of Mrs. D. R. Harris, last evening, a memorable one.

In the tableau, "Fairy Revels," Miss Haines ably sustained the character of Queen, while her Maids of Honor, the Misses Truro and Irvine, performed their parts equally well. The other young lady fairies were the Misses Harris, Burts, Irvine, Sherbourne, Fawcett, Baker, James, Penketh, Bamford, Walker, Williams and Dormel.

The first of the three fairy scenes represented is the approach of the fairies. Shortly afterwards the Queen departs, escorted out by her four Maids of Honor. Scene two shows the fairies at play—dancing, singing, etc.—and the third and last presents the fairies asleep, while the Queen is softly singing their dreaming lullaby. Each and all fulfilled their parts very creditably, and great praise is due Mrs. Harris for her exertions in the preparation of the pleasing novelty. After the tableau, refreshments were served, and then followed a duet by the Misses Hayward and Wilson; recitations, Messrs. Boyd and Allan; vocal solos, Mr. Laundy and Mrs. Helmcken; violin solo, Mr. E. Wolff; vocal trio, Messrs. Collister, Thomas and Grissell; recitation, Miss Schwengers, and vocal solo, Mr. L. F. Perrin.

PHASES OF LIFE IN INDIA.

Up to the breaking out of the Sepoy rebellion in India there were no less than 226 different religious creeds in that country, each having a numerous following. There were no less than thirty-two grades of caste, and the lines were so rigidly drawn that it was almost impossible for one to travel or do business. Even in the ranks of the troops maintained by the East India Company everything went by caste. If a soldier of second caste walked near enough to the campfire of a soldier of the first caste to cast his shadow across it the fire had to be put out and rebuilt on another spot. Out of a regiment numbering 800 men not more than 100 could use the same vessel for carrying water or cooking food.

Up to this same date it was estimated by English statisticians that there were in India 200,000 professional thugs, 175,000 professional stranglers, who used the hands alone, 100,000 professional poisoners, and at least 250,000 men who made theft, robbery and murder by violence their daily and only avocation. All but the latter class traveled about as religious devotees and sheltered themselves behind the mantle of "faith." India was intensely religious, and yet each and every creed was declared by all others to be a fraud and a sham. Every ruler, even down to the head man of the village, had arbitrary powers.—St. Louis Star.

PACIFIC COAST BUSINESS.

The following notes from the records kept by Captain E. Blondi of the exports of wheat, flour, coal, lumber, lime, and other produce from Puget Sound and British Columbia ports for foreign and coastwise ports for the month of April, show that 98 steam and sail vessels, laden with the principal products of the State, cleared for foreign and domestic ports, their aggregate tonnage being 111,482.

Tacoma shipped 7,475,000 feet of lumber in 12 sail vessels; 10,990 tons wheat in four sail vessels; 19,769 tons coal in six steam and one sail vessels; besides quantities of merchandise, including 6,125 sacks of flour, 208 cases bottled beer, 505 cases condensed milk. Total number of vessels 23, their tonnage being 28,346.

Seattle shipped 1,560 000 ft. lumber in four sail vessels, 18,106 tons coal in eleven steam and four sail vessels. Total number of vessels, 19; their tonnage being 23,941; besides quantities of produce taken in the regular Pacific coast steamer to San Francisco. Large quantities of freight were shipped to Alaska on the two steamers plying regularly.

The regular steamer plying between Puget Sound ports and China carried large quantities of merchandise besides many tons of produce and general freight.

The steamer Signal carried a cargo of lime from Roche Harbor to San Francisco, consisting of 4,220 barrels.

Steamer Homer carried from Everett, besides several tons of merchandise, 500 kegs of nails.

TOTAL EXPORTS.

	Coal.	Lumber.
*Tacoma	19 769	7,475,000
Seattle	18,106	1,560,000
Port Blakely		7,147,000
Port Gamble		5,647,000
Port Hadlock		1 9-0,000
New Whatcom	1,900	1,873,000
Burrard Inlet		5,235,000
Nanaimo	33 398	
Departure Bay	12,904	
Total	85,018	30,837,000

*Tacoma shipped 10,900 tons of wheat.

VALUE OF CARGOES.

Wheat, 10,900 tons	$ 349,800
Coal, 85,018 tons	258,054
Lumber, 30,837,000 feet	308,370
Flour, 6,125 sacks	6,737
Lime, 4,220 barrels	5,640
Nails, 50 kegs	12 50
Miscellaneous produce	100,000
Total	$1,041,101

Besides the fleet of vessels cleared in April, there remain 70 at loading ports and many now due to arrive.

ST. JOHN, Nfld., May 4.—Captain Richard Pike, master of the sealing steamer Kite, who has carried the Peary expedition party north for the past two years, died to-day from cancer. He was 59 years old, and was one of the best known Arctic navigators in Newfoundland. He had commanded sealing steamers for the past 34 years. He conveyed the Greely party to Lady Franklin bay in the steamer Proteus in 1881, which was his first voyage to the Arctic regions.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.

Appointing an Inspector Pleases Vancouver Plumbers—The New Y. M. C. A. Building.

Westminster's Fire Hall in the Sheriff's Hands—Municipal Association Proposed.

(Special to the COLONIST.)

VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, May 5.—Extensive arrangements are being made for the grand opening of the Y.M.C.A.; a half-holiday will be proclaimed in honor of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit.

The Westminster District Board held their annual district meeting in the Princess street Methodist church on Wednesday. The reports were arranged for presentation at the annual conference, to be held in Westminster, Tuesday, May 9, and continuing till the following Monday.

G. M. Douglas has left for Lardeau City, to act as agent for the Townsite Co.

Rev. R. R. Maitland, L.L.B., the popular and very able minister of the Homer street Methodist church, severs his connection with that church June 1 next, the end of the present conference year. The official board passed the following resolution at their last meeting:

"Resolved, That the offi ial board of the Homer Street Methodist church, Vancouver, regrets that the time has arrived when the pastor, the Rev. Robt. R. Maitland, L L B., must sever his connection with this church, and they cannot allow him to leave without recording their high appreciation of his services given to this church during the last three years as a preacher, lecturer and pastor, and of the many genial social qualities of both the pastor and his excellent wife. The church during Rev. Mr. Maitland's ministry has greatly flourished numerically, financially and spiritually, and the board desires to express the strongest wishes for the future welfare and success of the pastor, his wife and family wherever in the providence of God their lot may be cast in the future."

On the arrival of Prince Roland Napoleon Bonaparte, he was taken in hand by Hon. Theodore Davie, Mayor Cope, ex Mayor Oppenheimer, Ald. Collins and Mr. F. X. Martin, the last named gentleman being able to speak English as fluently as French. The Prince and his travelling companions were driven through the city, around the park, and to Mt. Pleasant. Mr. Oppenheimer then took them in an special car over the Vancouver and Westminster tramway, the city being reached again at 1:30. Hundreds of citizens were at the station to see the distinguished party off for the east by the 2:20 train. The prince, besides his striking and handsome appearance, is very affable, and those who were to have entertained him found before long that they were being entertained themselves, with learned discourses on the politics of Canada and trade relations of the world.

The journeymen plumbers held an important meeting last night bearing upon the plumbers' by-law recently passed by the Council. They will endorse the appointment of Ald. Sconller as plumbers' inspector, and they will have one journeyman plumber on the board of examiners instead of two master plumbers.

A meeting of the Law society has been called to set before the members of the Dominion cabinet the wants of those practicing law in this city.

Those carrying the petitions to the Governor-General asking him to veto the Parliament Buildings bill express surprise at the number who declined to sign.

Ven. Archdeacon McKay, of Prince Albert, is in the city, and at the invitation of Bishop Sillitoe will take charge of Christ church for a month. It is probable he will be appointed rector of Christ church.

Mr. James Leslie, second engineer in the street railway works, was married last evening to Miss McAlpine, daughter of Dr. McAlpine, Westminster avenue.

There are 600 Chinese in the bonded house awaiting boat to take them to Portland; 250 went East by special train 2 o'clock Wednesday morning.

WESTMINSTER.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 5.—Representatives of the majority of the municipalities in the Province met in the City Hall this afternoon to consider the advisability of forming a municipal association, the object being to bring about uniformity in municipal methods and to improve the municipal laws. Mayor Beaven wrote regretting that other business prevented him being present. Mayor Curtis presided, and the proposed association and its benefits were discussed at length. No definite steps were taken, but a special committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, to be submitted to every municipality in the Province, the said committee to convene another general meeting when their work is prepared.

A large public meeting, addressed by clergymen and others, was held at Langley yesterday, which passed several resolutions condemning the Government, favored separation, and asked Mr. Punch to resign.

The Police Magistrate ordered a boy to be flogged for probably injuring seriously the sight of a little Chinese boy with a stone.

The largest sticks of timber ever cut in Westminster were shipped from the Royal City Planing Mills this morning to St. John, N.B., consigned to the shipbuilding firm of A. & W. Connolly. Three of the sticks measured 22 x 24½ each and 70 feet long. The remaining four toothpicks were 16 x 20 inches and 70 feet long.

A carload of machinery went out by the Canadian Pacific railway this morning addressed to the Dominion Government engineer at Golden. The machinery is a complete outfit for a dredger which is being built on the Columbia river to remove the numerous bars which obstruct navigation at certain seasons. The dredger will be equipped for snagging operations as well. Most of the machinery came from the Albion Iron works.

Rev. Dr. Reid has received word from his son, Rev. John Reid, at Great Falls, Mont., stating that owing to ill-health he has been forced to resign the pastorship of the First Presbyterian Church in that city. Rev. Mr. Reid's resignation takes effect in June, and in the meantime he will attend the convention of Presbytery, which meets in Pennsylvannia this month. After spending a short time at the World's Fair, Mr. Reid will come to this Province and spend some time recruiting his health.

The sheriff took possession of two fire halls to-day on a writ of execution issued at the instance of E. A. Jenns, acting on behalf of James McNamara in connection with the latter's suit against the city for damage to his property occasioned by the lowering of the street grade. The city has given notice of appeal and the appeal will be heard before the full court in Victoria at an early date. The court allowed McNamara $425 damages and the costs have been taxed at $355 87, which amount the city is called on to pay.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 4.—The case of Ward vs. the Westminster Southern railway commenced this afternoon in the Supreme court, before Mr. Justice McCreight. Mr. Ward, on behalf of the Brown estate, asks a perpetual injunction to restrain the railway from running over the property of the estate, also damages for the construction of the line over the property.

A car containing 25,000 pounds of fresh salmon was shipped to New York to-day. Other large shipments are delayed for want of refrigerator cars, which are scarce at this end of the line.

Work has been commenced on Lowery's match factory. It will have a capacity of four millions daily.

The petition to the Governor-General, re the Parliament Buildings Bill disallowance, is being largely signed.

The Police Board has decided to prosecute in future all bicyclists using the sidewalks for practice.

An insane deaf and dumb girl from Cowichan was brought over to-day and placed in the asylum.

NANAIMO.

NANAIMO, May 5.—It is expected that the firm of J. H. McMillan & Co., that assigned on Wednesday, will be able to pay close on 100 cents on the dollar, if not the full amount. Mr. McMillan has been in business in this city and in Northfield for several years and has the respect of the whole community. His failure is due to the credit system—the book debts would alone be about sufficient to pay off his liabilities, about $9,000. The book debts have all been assigned to Oppenheimer Bros., of Vancouver.

The Twenty-Fourth of May celebration promises to be above the average. A good programme has been arranged, including a regatta, athletic sports, a football match for the B. C. champion cup and a grand open air dance in the evening. The Nanaimo Silver Cornet band will be engaged for the day. Invitations are to be issued to the outside public, and fitting arrangements will be made for their hospitable reception. Special prize cups have been offered for sailing and sculling matches, and substantial money prizes are offered for hose reel contests.

Loyal Laura lodge, C. O. O. F., M. U., will be officially opened on Saturday evening. Members of the Nanaimo and North field lodges have been invited to attend. A good time is anticipated.

The members of Colfax Rebekah lodge of Victoria, visit Miriam lodge (Nanaimo) next Tuesday. They will be accorded a hearty welcome. In the evening they will be entertained at a supper, concert and dance in St. Paul's Institute. During the afternoon arrangements will be made for their visiting all places of interest in the city.

The sacred cantata in ten scenes, entitled "Belshazzar's Feast" or "The Fall of Babylon," was produced in the Opera House last evening very successfully, by the choir of the Wallace street Methodist church, assisted by local talent, under the leadership of Prof. J. W. Spear. Queen Nicotris, Mrs. W. K. Leighton, and Daniel, Mr. A. E. Planter, scored the honors of the evening; they had the principal parts, and each sang in excellent taste. The numerous choruses were well rendered, and the costumes and staging remarkably good. The entire production reflected great credit upon Prof. Spear's training and leadership.

Steamer Empire arrived this morning from San Francisco with 55 tons of freight for local merchants. Steamer Wellington has arrived to load a cargo of Wellington coal.

Sailed, ship Wachussett, and bark Highland Light, for San Francisco.

LANGLEY.

LANGLEY, May 3.—As soon as it became known that the Rev. Mr. Tait was to leave this district a movement was set on foot, with the object of giving expression to the esteem entertained towards him, and regret at losing his services. To-night the following members and adherents of his congregation at Langley, waited on him at the manse and presented him with an address, accompanied with a well filled purse of money to himself and Mrs. Tait jointly, viz: Mrs. James Mackie and Miss Green, Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. R. Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Shearer, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. and the Misses. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Hines, and Messrs. McKay, McDonald and Jardine. Mr. Wright was deputed to make the presentation, which duty he performed in a most appropriate manner. Mr. Tait, in accepting the same, tendered on behalf of himself and Mrs. Tait, thanks for the unlooked-for kindness of so many of his friends. He gave a brief sketch of the Langley mission field from the time he became located here, and the great changes that had taken place in the ecclesiastical, and in almost every other condition of the country. He spoke in feeling terms of the invariable kindness shown towards him in every part of the field, and expressed the hope that the same might be extended to his successor. The proceedings were varied by songs contributed by Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Tait, Messrs. McDonald and Jardine, while ample justice was done to the many good things furnished by the kindness of the ladies. Altogether the evening was of the most enjoyable description. The following is a copy of the address, to which over one hundred and twenty names were subscribed, and these from only a portion of the field, another address being in circulation among the outlying districts:

"To the Rev. Alex. Tait, who for six years has filled the various mission stations of Fort Langley, British Columbia:

"Whereas you have seen it to be your duty to sever your connection with your charge here, we, the undersigned members and adherents of the said mission stations and churches, over which you have officiated, desire your acceptance of this humble form of expression of the esteem and affection entertained towards you by us."

"At the same time we would tender our most sincere regret that you should have had cause to leave Langley, more especially at this time, when the field, by your untiring zeal, is fast growing in importance, and when your experience of its requirements would have been of the highest advantage; and we would express our appreciation of the toilsome work done by you during these six years—work which, in many instances, appeared impossible, and the consummation of which could only have been attained by a minister whose sole motive and desire was to do his Master's work at all costs. That your labors have been attended with success and the cause of the Gospel thereby extended, it is our joy and privilege to testify."

"To whatever other field you may be called, our best and warmest wishes for the welfare of yourself and also for the welfare of your partner in life, shall follow you, and the many kindly and generous deeds done by you shall ever remain in our memories."

The surveyor for the B. I. & F. V. Railway passed through this place on Saturday evening, running a line down the sandspit between the Langley and Commercial hotels and past the H. B. Co.'s wharf freight house, thence through the flats in a bee line far past Kells. While the line as at present run may be altered a little, it is generally supposed that the line will be in close proximity to the water front. The construction is expected to commence within the next month at latest, and several railway men have lately been in the neighborhood taking in the surroundings. Mr. Jardine has rented his ranch for a term of years to Mr. C. Harding, Ladner's Landing, at a considerable increase on the last rental. The weather has been more genial for the last week or so, but it is still cold, and the frequent rains are keeping back seeding operations; in fact, it is only a small proportion of this work that has yet been accomplished. Business generally may be said to be picking up a little, and the boats are doing a fairly good trade.

DEPORTING CHINAMEN.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 5.—Where the money is to come from with which to fire out the non-registered Chinamen in the event of the Geary law being sustained by the Supreme court, is a question that is giving the treasury department no little uneasiness. Numerous communications on the subject have been received from internal revenue collectors in different parts of the country, who want to know how they are to be recouped for the expense of corralling the Mongolians within their jurisdiction. An appropriation of $100 000 for executing the law was made in Congress, but already half of that has been spent in notifying the Chinamen, in printed circulars and other like expenses. If the law is sustained and the various collectors are compelled to execute it the money in hand will speedily be exhausted, and nothing will be left for deporting purposes. Some of the treasury officials believe that in this view of the matter the law will become a dead letter from lack of funds to make it effective.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Henry Clews' New York Circular—Interesting Review of the Present Situation.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The gold question still continues to be the main factor affecting Wall street interests. President Cleveland's firm declaration that the payment of all Government obligations in gold shall be maintained under any circumstances had an assuring effect. It at least set at rest one serious uncertainty, and that had the tonic result of bracing up the stock market and checking the attacks of the "bears," which were becoming daily more vigorous. At the moment, the preponderant disposition is to rest and wait. There are so many matters affecting the situation and the early future that cannot at present be estimated, that both sides on the market hesitate about committing themselves to large transactions. A hesitating market is always a dull one; and, if the uncertainty becomes protracted, it may easily become a yielding one.

The intrinsic features of railroad securities are decidedly favorable to holding, though hardly to be considered as warranting free buying under the prevailing demoralization. The "industrials" are still suffering from the distrust arising from the unnatural conditions upon which they rest and which must stand against their acceptance as investments. Within the present month a new element has appeared, unfavorable to speculative buying. A certain dullness almost amounting to depression has come over the merchandise markets. Partly, it has arisen from the late excessive importations of foreign goods; partly from the prospective tariff legislation having made distributors disinclined to carry larger stocks than are absolutely necessary; partly in the falling off in the interior demand for goods, and partly from the growing stringency in the loan market having compelled some contraction of credit operations. Any important change in this condition of things is hardly to be expected until Congress affords some definite indications of what is to be the new scale of duties. Until that point is reached manufacturers and merchants can only be expected to run their business on the hand-to-mouth principle, and relief from this sort of obstruction may hardly be hoped for meanwhile.

The reconstructions and consolidations going on in certain important groups of railroads may soon enlarge speculative operations. The crop prospects are as yet too undeveloped to constitute a factor of influence. And yet, a little later, very much must depend upon that feature in the situation. Should the prospects as to grain favor another good crop at either home or abroad, the holders of the present immense visible supply would be likely to throw their wheat upon the market, and through that a large relief from the heavy exports of gold might come. On the other hand, with prospects of light crops, our large exportable surplus would probably continue to be tenaciously clung to, and the exports of gold would be correspondingly augmented. The same line of reasoning applies to the cotton trade.

The gold situation remains virtually unchanged since our last advices. There has been some abatement in the amount of specie going out, but requirements for export may still continue for some time longer, although on a diminished scale, and little real relief can be expected until the speculative blockade in the exports of produce is broken. The efforts to find relief through some sort of arrangement between the Treasury and the banks have thus far developed nothing practical. The relation between the banks and the Government is becoming better understood, and the conviction gains ground that there is no cause for alarm. The Government, if fairly dealt with by the banks, will have no difficulty in maintaining its reserves and paying all its demand obligations in gold. To borrowing gold by the issue of bonds there is the objection that it needlessly establishes a very undesirable precedent.

To an exchange of bank gold for Treasury legal tenders, there should be no serious objection; it simply makes the Treasury the disburser of the banks' gold for export, instead of they themselves performing the operation. It seems as though the banks can hardly afford to allow the demoralizing admission to go out before the world that they or the Government are unable to meet any drain of gold to which they are likely to be subject and the conviction is gaining ground that neither can they afford to persist in a course which shows them ready to drain the treasury stock proper whenever it may suit a temporary purpose. Public opinion has become very sensitive about the steady drain upon the Treasury reserve which the banks have been indirectly enforcing, and signs indicate that this policy may be soon tempered, if not abandoned. If the banks will let the importers of goods and the exporters of gold have all the gold they want, daylight will then dawn upon the situation.