

Mr. Cowan who sees a law...
 The Japanese
 Mr. Cowan. Mr. Morikawa shares...

with von the credit of stopping the proceedings. Is that right?"
 Witness—"I don't know. I am a schoolboy and it's not a question of who stopped it."
 Mr. Cowan—"As a matter of fact you both stopped it."
 Witness—"I did."
 Mr. Macpherson stated that the Japanese Consul appeared to have control of the money, which was returned and the Consul had informed him that this method had been adopted as he was afraid the men might be robbed. He had taken the same amount from each man. The witness said that he understood that the money belonged to the Japanese. The Consul had said that he did not want any of the men robbed, and he was protecting them against this. If they were robbed they would have this money.
JUST A NEST-EGG
 remarked Mr. Cowan, "with which they could hatch success in the future."
 Mr. Macpherson, continuing, said he was startled when he perceived that the bills were from the Canadian Bank of Commerce and bore the signature of Mr. William Murray, Manager of the bank. When he noticed this he arrived at the conclusion that the money had been handed to the Japanese so that they could show it to the Immigration Officer and that it would be taken up when they came ashore. There was no other possible reason and he thought such an inference perfectly fair.
 This concluded the examination of Mr. Macpherson and
DR. A. S. MONRO
 was then placed on the stand.
 He stated that arrivals by every vessel were examined, and this applied to all classes. To Mr. Wilson he explained the various diseases which were prevalent in the Far East, and that which the arrivals usually suffered from. If the arrival was only suffering from what appeared to be a mild attack, he was placed in the hospital and given treatment, but if there was no improvement in the condition of the patient he was deported. In some cases the patient may be suffering from trachoma, a disease of the eye, and is given treatment, but if ultimately the contagious character of the disease is not abated the patient is rejected. They were treated for a couple of weeks or more. Some seventy-five who arrived by the steamer two months ago had been rejected.
 "But," broke in the Commissioner, "I fail to see just where this subject relates to the methods by which Orientals were induced to come to this country."
 "Yes? Well, then, I will not examine further on this," replied Mr. Wilson.
 Dr. Monro said that he had made it a general rule that if a man who enters the country has not \$25 he is **LIKELY TO BECOME A PUBLIC CHARGE**.
 Asked if there were any Chinamen who came here and did not have any money, he replied that he did not think so.
 The Commissioner explained that he had examined some who did not have any money and asked what could be done in these cases.
 Dr. Monro replied that the firm of Wing Sang & Company guarantee that no Chinese will become public charges. The Hindus were also compelled to put up \$25, but on the latter he had allowed those off who had \$25 or over. Asked who paid the expenses for those under treatment in the hospital, he said that unless the immigrant had money, the steamship company paid, as they would sooner do this than bear the cost of taking the man back.
 Mr. Cowan took up **THE CROSS-EXAMINATION**.
 To him the witness said that every man on the Kumeric had been subjected to a rigid examination. He had known that the money for each man was put up by Evans, Coleman & Evans, acting for the charterer. He quoted a few words from Section 22 of the Immigration Act which stated that each man must be able to show that he is not likely to become a public charge.
 Dr. Monro then related what had occurred when the Kumeric arrived. When the steamer came in he met Captain Baird, who is now connected with the West Line in Seattle, who took him into his stateroom and showed him a letter which he had received from Theodore Davies of Honolulu and which in part read as follows: "In order to comply with the immigration laws of Canada we have collected \$25 from each passenger, and we are afraid they might gamble, and we are afraid it might not be safe to send the money over to you, we have sent the money to the ship's agents in Vancouver. The witness had inferred from that that the money belonged to the immigrants and it was by their agents in Vancouver that it was being sent. Mr. Morikawa had called him up to his stateroom and had asked him to go to the Mayor with him. He had done so, but as the Mayor was not in they had come down to the wharf. There Mr. Morikawa was met by a number of Japanese boarding house keepers, and they had explained to him that they had no accommodation for the immigrants. The Consul had then said that the best thing to do was to take them to Stevenson. He also indicated that he would charter some men from the British Columbia Electric Railway. He had stated that it would require money to do this and that the immigrants would have to pay for it and would have them deposited in a bank to pay expenses. He asked the Captain to allow the Japanese to come on shore till evening, and the Captain said he would arrange to provide them with meals. Dr. Monro said he had told Mr. Wilson his statement.

to collect the passports, but had instructed him not to have anything to do with the money. Mr. Morikawa had said that it would be a good thing to collect the money anyway, and it could not get back to Honolulu. From that the witness had inferred that the money had been advanced. He had the same experience with the Indians, but the money in this case was distributed as the immigrants came off. He was convinced that the action of the Japanese Consul was unpremeditated, as had the orders given the previous evening been carried out the ship would have been landed and the men would have been ashore by daylight, and that Mr. Morikawa was prompted to act by the Japanese boardinghouse keepers' statements that they could not accommodate the arrivals, and was going to collect the money for them and apparently on the assumption that the money belonged to the men. Later he gave as his reason for taking the whole \$25 that he was going to see that the money **DID NOT GET BACK TO HONOLULU**.
 Mr. Elliott had stood near the gangplank taking up passports, but as there were so numerous and very heavy he had dropped them into the sack also and intended getting them back later. When asked by Mr. Cowan whether he inferred that Mr. Morikawa was going to take the money, the witness was about to reply, when Commissioner King said that any obvious inference that Mr. Morikawa was going to take the money was decidedly wrong. The inference of Mr. Macpherson that the money did not belong to Mr. Morikawa was justifiable.
 Mr. Monro stated that his opinion, based on subsequent developments, was that the money had been advanced. He understood that Japanese boardinghouse keepers in Honolulu chartered the steamer and had legal representatives.
 "Yes," remarked the Commissioner, "I have a paper published in Honolulu containing an advertisement which, if it has been correctly translated, says that the lawyer representing the charterers would be at the wharf to see that there would not be trouble in landing."
 Reference was then made again to Mr. Morikawa's action in taking up the money. Mr. Cowan said that the money was taken for the purpose of providing for the men, that he was going to see to it that it was not returned to Honolulu and that a Dominion officer had been hoodwinked by the device.
 Commissioner King said that it should not throw any reflection on Mr. Morikawa because he took the money in order to provide for the immigrants and was going to see that it did not go back to a fraudulent source. His reasons were as consistent as anything and that it was **NOT FAIR TO INHUNATE ANYTHING**.
 "Mr. Morikawa is not here," continued the Commissioner, "and until it has been absolutely shown that he has done anything I don't think I should allow any questions which I don't consider proper."
 The witness continued his narrative. His present conviction was that the money did not belong to the Japanese. The money which went into the bag was in control of the Secretary of the Japanese Consulate. The money was to be used for the immigrants, but afterwards it was found out that it did not belong to them. There was a Japanese attorney on the steamer who came for the purpose of collecting the money and afterwards he had collected it on the streets. Dr. Monro said that he did not know of any undertaking or promise on the part of the charterer that the immigrants would secure a safe landing. From what the ship's surgeon told him the Japanese planters in the Hawaiian Islands had refused to give the Japanese an increase in wages and the boardinghouse keepers decided to make them come to their knees, and the steamer was chartered. The same steamer had taken 1,400 Portuguese to Honolulu to work on the plantations. When the planters heard that the Japanese were to be shipped to Vancouver they immediately set to work to **SOME MEANS WHEREBY THEY COULD HOLD THE STEAMER** and taking legal proceedings the Captain of the steamer had anchored some three or four miles from land. Dr. Monro said that Mr. Morikawa was anxious to prevent the Japanese coming and had asked him to exercise his full powers to stop the influx.
 The witness said that he did not know of any investigation companies having contracts to supply labor. Asked what he thought of the influx of Hindus he said that they were coming here just like people here would go to a new country. He thought that Dr. Davidson, a Hindu of high caste, who had been here and who had returned to the Far East, was spreading information about this country and probably through his statements many have been induced to come. While here he had supplied men to many mills and his brother, who is at Millville, B. C., was now acting for him. Davidson would receive a commission for supplying men and it is very likely that he is drumming up Hindus and sending them here. Dr. Monro then presented a statement to the Commissioner, giving the **IMMIGRATION RETURNS** which are mentioned above. Of the Japanese immigrants who have come to this country between January 1st

and October 31st, 2,400 have come from the Hawaiian Islands. They had passports for the Hawaiian Islands, but these were not good for the United States and consequently they had come here. Over 300 of the Hindus had gone into the States.
 A spirited argument again arose over Mr. Morikawa's actions and the Commissioner rather warmly stated that he did not quite see what the motives for such questions, many of them leading ones, could be. He was there as a representative of the Government of Canada and there was a certain gentleman of another Government, and from the questions asked it would try to show that this gentleman was wanting in integrity and good faith.
 Mr. Wilson said that the facts should be brought out. He did not think that any insinuation had been made.
 Commissioner King stated that it is apt to give an erroneous impression to the public.
 Mr. Cowan said that the facts were that Mr. Morikawa's agent had collected money which did not belong to the immigrants as subsequent events had proven. He wanted to elucidate the facts.
 Commissioner King asked if there was anything improper if he did.
 Mr. Cowan said he was not going that far and after a few words of explanation, the incident closed.
 Mr. Elliott went on the stand, but examination of this official failed to elicit any additional information.
 Through Mr. G. A. McNicoll the **GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY** officials informed the Commissioner that they had nothing whatever to do with engaging Oriental labor. Mr. McNicoll stated that after reading in the press that he would probably be called to the stand he had wired Mr. E. W. Morse, Vice-President and General Manager, asking him whether he could give evidence to the effect that the G. T. P. was not engaging Oriental labor and had no contracts with any companies, and further that Mr. D. H. Hays, brother of Mr. C. H. Hays, President of the G. T. P., was in any way connected with the company. The witness produced a copy of the telegram received, which stated that Mr. Hays was not connected with the company and that no Oriental labor had been contracted for.
 Mr. McNicoll is purchasing agent of the company and stated that part of his duties were to supply the survey parties. He said that Foley Bros. & Larson had the contract for constructing the Kilmear & Copper River road. The G. T. P. had acquired the shares of the Pacific & Omineca Road, and the British Columbia Tie & Timber Company had a **CONTRACT TO SUPPLY 500,000 TIES** in British Columbia. Only white labor is employed by the company in construction. There were a few Asiatics, probably 25 Japanese, engaged under Mr. J. H. Bacon, the company's engineer at Prince Rupert. Mr. W. Fairlie, of the Nippon Supply Company, had approached him and asked him if any Japanese laborers were required, as his company could supply them. Mr. McNicoll informed Mr. Fairlie that his name was required and there was to be no use in telegraphing to headquarters. The witness said that the late Mr. Russell had no authority to make arrangements for laborers.
 Commissioner King read a letter from Mr. Wilson, asking that subpoena be issued and sent to Prince Rupert to Mr. Hays and Mr. Bacon, and said that he would send a man North on the first boat. However, in view of Mr. McNicoll's evidence he did not consider this course necessary, but if Mr. Wilson wished it he would do so.
 After consulting with Mr. Cowan, Mr. Wilson said that he would not like to inconvenience the gentleman and would formally withdraw the application.
 Commissioner King stated that he would instruct a solicitor to go to Prince Rupert and have Messrs. Hays and Hudson swear to an affidavit, as he would like to have some record and would also like to have their statement under oath.
 Commissioner King read another letter from Mr. Wilson, asking that a subpoena be served on certain Japanese, and this would be done at once.
 The Commissioner then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning when Mr. Bathgate, a member of the Exclusion League, who has spent some time in Japan, will give evidence.
 Commissioner King will examine a number of Hindus now detained in the detention shed, and who will be deported on the steamer Tattler. The steamer will probably sail on Saturday, so that the examination will be made to-morrow or Saturday.

the call. No other play of the period has such an embarrassment of riches as we find centered in Flora Wiggins, Billy Bolton, Bob Hicks, Operatour Talbot, Stuh Talmadge-Hiram Bolton, Frexy Witherspoon, with his ingenious pride in that newest acquisition to the museum from the Hawaiian period, the fascinating widow herself, the strictly professional chaperone of the campus and the town at large, Sena-tive Hicks, Tom Pearson, and all the boys and girls that serve as pillars of a remarkable stage group.
"The Holy City"
 The advertised engagement of Luella Morey in Clarence Bennett's great play is worthy of attention. Men will differ in opinion, but truth is acknowledged. It is difficult to con-



LA BELLE ESTELLITA.
 Charming Spanish Dances, Who is Performing at the Orpheum This Week.

ceive of anything but good coming from performances of "The Holy City," hardened sinners cannot dispute its facts, humble sinners will accept its teachings, and sanctified saints may gain instead of losing if they absorb the play from the rising of the curtain until it closes to view the artist-actor's dramatic and picturesque story of Jerusalem, its people, its joys and its joys. The third season of this remarkable drama is greater in its achievements. "The Holy City" comes to the Opera House on Saturday.
Marie Cahill
 There will be some advanced fashions when the show and hats of the Marie Cahill Company will be on view at the Opera House next Tuesday. A subtle womanly atmosphere is that which Marie Cahill has chosen for the third set of "Marrying Mary." Such a perfect room it is the ideal background for the frocks and trills in which she appears as the bride of Ormsby Culpeper. This bridal bouquet is done in rose-flowered ribbons.
 Such an irresistible bride is Marie Cahill. An extraordinary was an evening affair, she decided to wear a frock of white Irish lace. On this shimmering background there are raised silver bullion, Roscoe's wealth and ending in miniature clusters of silver grapes. Miss Cahill's choice of a hat to complete this gorgeous toilet is indeed a triumph of luxury and taste. It is a broad, drooping affair, adorned with a mass of Anemone soft or white ostrich plumes tipped with silver bullion frills. The hat's edge also shows miniature clusters of silver grapes.
The Orpheum
 La Belle Estellita continues to be the drawing card at the Orpheum and is making a sensation at each performance. She is one of the most graceful and captivating dancers ever seen in the city and her torpichorean efforts are the poetry of motion. Estellita comes here direct from the London music halls and was one of the featured acts at the famous Palace and Empire theatres for four months. Her dresses are all Parisian.
 Flora Browning, singing comedienne, has an attractive turn and is sharing honors with Estellita. Miss Browning's songs are all written especially

Gloria Dara, the singing comedienne, is making a big hit at the Grand this week and her act is really the feature of the current week's bill. Her voice is above the ordinary heard in vaudeville, and she possesses a magnetic personality. Lea and Fay Dunbrake are the only two lady shadow-graphic artists in America to-day and they have an interesting and artistic turn. The Emerald Four have a fairly good comedy act in which harmonized singing is featured. Gordon and Carter also about the present duo of alleged comedians who step at the Grand and Menzies and Smith are not much better, but they both work and try to make their act a success. The moving picture entitled "Life Aboard a Battleship" are first class and they are one of the re-appearing features of the

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See period intended to have later than any date after the usual issue and upon the basis of that that purposes to the Supreme Court passing of the by-law
 Eburne, November 11th, 1907.

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 Everywhere the Favorite
Sold

PRAIRIE HAY
 \$10.00
GREEN FEE
 \$10.00
 F. O. B. Didsbury, A.

H. B. ATKINS, DIDSBURY, A.
 exhaustion he wandered round island in search of help. He found Japanese shack which they provided with shoes and later he found party with a launch who brought him to Vancouver.
 The remains of Holden have been removed to Center & Hanna's undertaking rooms. The deceased family residing on Mount Pleasant and they will take charge of the body.
FELL FROM AUTOMOBILE
 An actress, belonging to the "Thee Kee Regent" Company was enjoying automobile ride last night when machine suddenly turned, and as lady was changing her seat at the moment, she lost her balance and fell into the street. She was picked up and taken to Dr. Mackay's office where it was found that she was seriously hurt.

THE PERILS OF THE DEEP
 Disastrous Results of Shooting Expedition—The Sea Gives Up Its Dead—Another Man Missing.
 The body of a young man named William F. Holden, aged twenty-four years, was found on the coast of Bowen Island yesterday afternoon by Mr. J. Rowe, who has a camp on the North Arm, and had been searching for Holden and John Hudson, two