Dining Room Chairs

—that are as strong and sturdy as they are neat and elegant in appearance. Built of thoroughly seasoned wood and will wear a life time. Low in price, but not in quality.

Hardwood chairs, saddle seat $1.25
Hardwood chairs, saddle seat, shaped back $1.65
Royal oak dining chairs, polished $2.00
Solid quartered oak chairs, solid seat $3.00
Solid quartered oak chairs, cane seat $3.50

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Good drugs used to-day means good health to-morrow. We recommend the following:

Blair's Kidney, Backache, Bladder and Urinary Cure—we recommend and guarantee at $1.50, for $1
Ashton's Hair Restorer, a splendid Hair Restorer and Dandruff Eradicator, $1, for 65c
Red Cross Dyspepsia Remedy, a certain cure for indigestion and chronic dyspepsia, $1, for 75c
German Blood Partner, guaranteed to cure any disease of the blood or skin, $1, for 50c
Our Own Tonic and Vitality Restorer we recommend at $1 a bottle, for 85c
Clark's Catarrh Cure, a guaranteed cure for catarrh, $1, for 75c
Rheumatic Cure we recommend, $1.50, for $1
Red Cross Hair Dye, any color and shade, 75c, for 50c
Electric Belts, $20, for $12.50
Cough and Cold Cure (guaranteed), $1, for 50c

Agents for the celebrated Dr. Morse Electric Belts. Mail Orders a Specialty.

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Semour Dunsmuir and Harrard Streets.
Classes called for following evenings:
Monday—Choral class, Lookout Club.
Tuesday—Physical training, English literature, military class.
Thursday—Dressmaking, plain sewing, book conversation.
Friday—Embroidery, shorthand.
The General Secretary will be glad to give information about classes any morning or evening.
All young women invited to the Bible Study Class at 4-15 on Sunday afternoons.

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Not a truss! Get the Best. With my Rupture appliance on you are as sound as ever. No straps, no harness; no chafing. You can roll, jump, wrestle, jump with my truss on. Will effect a cure. Perfect comfort. Write for booklet.
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Friday Bargains

Special Inducements to Buy Your Groceries at Edgett's

Finest Sugar-cured Hams
Per lb., 16½c

In less than the whole Ham, 17½c lb.

We have selected one hundred of the finest Hams possible to procure, which we offer at the above price for Friday only. Early comers get first choice; they won't last long.

Spare Ribs
2 lbs. 25c

Fresh Pork Spare Ribs Friday at 12 1-2c lb., worth 15c.

Superior Pork Sausage
Per lb. 15c

Our Fresh Pork Sausage is without an equal anywhere.

Canned Salmon
Half-lb. tins 5c each

A special price on No. 1 pink salmon for Friday's selling.

Breakfast Foods Cheap Friday

Malta Vita
Per pkg. 10c

Toasted Corn Flakes
Per pkg. 10c

Force
3 pkgs 25c

Shredded Wheat Biscuits
2 pkgs. 25c

Triscuits
2 pkgs. 25c

Wheatlets
Per pkg. 25c

Buffalo Rolled Oats
Large pkg. 25c

New Seeded Raisins
2 pkgs. 25c

These are fancy stock, five-pound packages.

B. C. Granulated Sugar
20-lb. sack $1.10

Sugar has advanced in price. We are now selling at $1.10 for 20-lb. sacks. The prospects are that the price will still be more. It is wise to keep well supplied.

Premier Table Salt
Per pkg. 5c

The finest Table Salt to be had—worth double this price.

Choice Dates
Per pkg. 5c

Worth twice this price.

New Cooking Figs
4 lbs. 25c

A special price for Friday only.

MORIKAWA NEXT TO EXPLAIN KUMERIC DEAL

Commissioner King Declines To Allow Insinuations to Be Pursued During Consul's Absence

DR. MONRO SAYS HE WAS DECEIVED

Grand Trunk Pacific and Detention Hospital Also Figured Yesterday In Oriental Inquiry

THE Immigration inquiry late yesterday, reached its most interesting stage. For four hours it traveled by land and water at a startling pace. It went to sea on the Kumeric and to Prince Rupert and back again on the Grand Trunk Pacific. What Commissioner King learned from the four witnesses examined by himself and Mr. Charles Wilson, K. C., and City Solicitor Cowan was in effect—

From Dr. Monro—I was deceived as to the source of the money of the Kumeric's 1300 Japanese passengers. I knew now that it was not their's and that it belonged to the Japanese boarding-houses in Honolulu. I will not say that Mr. Morikawa knew this when he attempted to collect the money in the canvas bag to defray the expenses of his intended arrangements for their accommodation. The influx of Japanese from Hawaii I believe is due to their unsatisfied condition there; their demand for higher wages which the planters will not grant. I do not know that there are any Japanese immigration companies sending laborers here, but I am informed that the Canadian Nippon Company here have contracts to supply railways. I think the Hindus come of their own accord.

Mr. Thomas Elliott, the doctor's assistant—My arm got so tired holding the passports I collected at the gangway of the Kumeric that I accepted Mr. Morikawa's suggestion to drop the passports with the money rolled up in each into the canvas bag which his secretary and I held. I believed Mr. Morikawa was acting in good faith and believe so still.

Mr. R. G. Macpherson, M. P.—I thought it a very improper proceeding for a Japanese to collect money from Japanese or any other Orientals coming into British Columbia. I protested against it, as did Dr. Monro and City Solicitor Cowan and had it stopped. I do not know any companies interested in bringing Orientals here more than any other man knocking about. I hear a great deal but have no personal knowledge. I know nothing about the G. T. P. nor any of its subsidiary companies. I am not interested in any of them. Sorry I am not. I have a brother in charge of part of the work under Foley Bros. & Larsen.

George A. McNichol, purchasing agent in Vancouver for the G. T. P.—General Manager Morse wired me to-day that the G. T. P. is not importing nor employing Asiatics and that Mr. D. H. Hays, brother of Mr. C. M. Hays has no connection with the G. T. P. Nor have any officials any shares in the B. C. Tie & Timber Company. This company, of which Mr. D. H. Hays is secretary, has a contract to supply half a million ties for the G. T. P.

The Commissioner and counsel accepted the statement and withdrew subpoenas issued for Mr. Hays and also Harbor Engineer Bacon, both being at Prince Rupert. Their affidavits will however be obtained.

It is expected that Hon. Mr. Morikawa will volunteer to appear and explain "the canvas bag."

The inquiry is being continued to-day and may close on Saturday.

Morikawa and the Canvas Bag.

Did Hon. K. Morikawa know where the money came from?

To be explicit—when the Japanese Consul discovered that there was not sufficient accommodation in Vancouver's Japanese boarding-houses for the Kumeric's twelve hundred, and with his secretary holding the historic canvas bag at the gangway, sought the collection of the $25 from each to meet the expenses of their transportation to Steveston and other places for accommodation did he know that the money was not their own, and that it had been advanced by the Japanese boarding-houses of Honolulu, which last July sent that record-breaking shipment of alien blood to British Columbia?

This was the question raised yesterday. Dr. Monro, R. G. Macpherson, M. P., and Thomas Elliott, Dr. Monro's assistant, as they retold the Kumeric romance, added a new chapter in statements made by Mr. Morikawa before the doctor, the Liberal member, and City solicitor Cowan had successfully protested against the bag and the collection, the doctor causing a flutter by stating—

"Mr. Morikawa, after telling me that he wished to collect some of the money to defray the expense of his intended arrangements for their meals and shelter, added as an afterthought 'it would be well for me to collect it all. I will see that it does not get back to Honolulu.'

"I did not appreciate the significance of that remark until later, when I became convinced that the money did not belong to the Japanese passengers, although a letter in the possession of the captain had assured me that it did."

Mr. Cowan—Then as a Dominion Government officer you were hoodwinked?

Dr. Monro—I was deceived as to the source of the money.

Just a Suspicion.

Mr. Cowan—And Mr. Morikawa knew when he was collecting the money that it was not the money of the Japanese passengers?

Dr. Monro—I would not say that. I do not know. It merely occurred to me that he had a suspicion.

The Commissioner—Checking a volley of like questions from the City Solicitor—I feel it necessary to say at this stage that in my view Mr. Morikawa's statements and his action in regard to the Kumeric are consistent with his interest in his countrymen. He, no doubt, will desire to be called and explain. Was the Kumeric passengers own money. The deception came, he said, in the form of a letter from Theodore Davies & Co., of Honolulu, which Capt. Baird, upon arrival of the vessel, showed the doctor. It stated that they had collected from the Japanese passengers just before sailing their necessary $25 to enter British Columbia, and were sending it to Vancouver in the form of a draft on the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The object of this was to avoid the possibility of some of them gambling away their $25 en route. Not wishing to take the chance of sending the collected amount by the vessel with such a crowd of Japanese laborers, the draft form of payment was adopted.

"I naturally accepted that letter as true knowing of Theodore Davies & Company, and so the new crisp Bank of Commerce bills did not surprise me.

"Then the doctor told now he was undeceived. Sometime after the Kumeric left I heard that the money I had seen in the possession of each Japanese, had been collected, some of it from the same Japanese in the streets of Vancouver. Later Mr. Gear, who came over on the Indiana with another smaller number of Japanese from Honolulu, told me that their company advanced the money."

Gave Story With Details.

Giving in detail the story of the Japanese consul's entry in the scene at the landing of the Japanese from the Kumeric, Dr. Monro was emphatic in his statement that he believed Mr. Morikawa's action was unpremeditated. This was borne out by the fact as the doctor explained that but for a misunderstanding of orders the Kumeric would have landed at 5 a. m., instead of about 9 a. m.

"I did not," he added, "think it at all out of place for the representative of Japan to address his countrymen, and if they wished to contribute to whatever he suggested, that they should do as they thought best. He had been informed by the Japanese boardinghouse keepers here that they could only accommodate 300 of the 1200, and he said to me, 'I will arrange to have the steamer Britannia and the B. C. Electric cars take the rest to Steveston. I shall want something for expenses for this and their meals and shelter, and may I not collect some of the money?' I saw no reason why he should not, or they do as he wished."

Then came the afterthought to collect all as above stated.

"I left then with instructions to my assistant, Mr. Elliott, to collect only the passports, and to have nothing to do with the money. I did not then know that Mr. Morikawa would collect all, though he had suggested it in an afterthought, as I have stated. But I thought it was merely a suggestion, and did not appreciate its significance then."

The doctor added the circumstances of his being recalled to the scene about five hours later, at 3 p. m., and of joining in the protest against the collection of all of the money.

"But even then," added the doctor, "I thought the money belonged to the Japanese. The fact that they were leaving the vessel with it confirmed my belief in the Theodore Davies letter."

When the examination reached the stage of questioning the "good faith" of the Japanese Consul the Commissioner made the observations quoted. It was only suspicion and not proof. It would be time enough to continue on this line when Mr. Morikawa was present.

Dr. Monro added that Mr. Morikawa, months ago, when the influx from Hawaii began, frequently called upon him in an effort to have it stopped.

Brings in Canadian Nippon.

Then the examination turned to another phase.

The Commissioner—Do you think there are any companies interested in bringing Japanese laborers direct from Japan?

"I do not personally know of any companies in Japan. I have been informed that the Canadian-Nippon Supply Company here have a contract to supply laborers to railways, and that these are brought from Japan."

This is the company whose documents and letters Commissioner King is now having translated.

Regarding the Hindu influx, the doctor thought there came chiefly of their own accord, lured by rosy letters from their countrymen here, but added that Dr. Davischand, who while a resident in Vancouver, enjoyed the distinction of basking in the sunlight of the only Hindu woman in Canada—had been instrumental in placing a large number in the mills and other work as ting for them as doctor, interpreter and priest.

The Commissioner—From patriotic or personal motives?

Dr. Monro—Personal, entirely self-interest. He received fees from all for his advice.

Dr. Davischand is now in Hongkong. His nephew conducts a general store at Millside.

There were two other important features of Dr. Monro's two hour's of evidence. One related to the penniless Celestial. The other to the treatment of unsound Oriental immigrants in the Dominion Government Detention Hospital. Regarding the last the doctor stated that they frequently kept patients for two months, although his showed some 300 Hindus had entered the United States.

Canvas Bag Once More.

There was nothing particularly new in Mr. Macpherson's version of the canvas bag. Mr. Cowan sent a ripple of merriment among the dozen witnesses and others present when he good-naturedly taunted the member on stopping the "drop in the bag."

"Who did stop it?"

"I did," with a gesture.

"Really?"

"Really."

"We may say at least that Dr. Monro shared with you the credit of stopping it?"

"Oh," drawled the witness, "I am not claiming credit. I am not a schoolboy over it. The doctor was not there for an hour after it was stopped."

"What reason did Mr. Morikawa give you for attempting to collect the money?"

"That the men might lose it or have it taken from them."

"Did Mr. Morikawa seem to be surprised that they all had new crisp Bank of Commerce bills?"

"I could not say."

"It startled us."

"Yes, it threw a flood of light on the matter."

"And what conclusion, from all the circumstances, were you forced to?"

"That the money each was supposed to have had been given them after they had arrived and was being taken from them."

Purpose of Questions.

At the close of the examination Mr. Elliott the commissioner said:

"So that there may be no misunderstanding in regard to this canvas bag I may say that from the evidence given it appears that Mr. Morikawa gave instructions or made the request that the Japanese passengers should drop the money in the bag held by his secretary and Mr. Elliott, that there are various opinions as to why he did this. That, I judge, has been the purpose of the questions."

Mr. Cowan—And to bring out the fact that the money did not belong to the Japanese passengers?

The Commissioner—As to whether Mr. Morikawa knew this—

Dr. Monro—I am not sure.

Mr. Cowan—But he told you that he would see that it didn't get back to Honolulu?

Dr. Monro—Yes.

While giving evidence regarding the detention hospital, Dr. Monro said that either the patients or their friends paid for the treatment, or the steamship company was made responsible. The public did not have to pay it. The incurables were deported. Then the doctor added the startling fact that "I had been sent back on the Tartar, all afflicted, most of them with trachoma."

No Actual Work Yet Begun.

Mr. McNichol, in speaking of Prince Rupert, said that about 150 white laborers were at present engaged there in clearing the land and that in all there were not more than 25 Japanese and Chinese engaged, all as cooks and kitchen help. He added that some time ago they had advertised for Japanese to work at 37 1-2 cents an hour but had not stated the number wanted, and that more than double the number applied. The standard rate paid was $45 a month and board.

Then Mr. Wilson asked:

"Has actual construction been commenced on the Grand Trunk Pacific in British Columbia?"

Mr. McNichol—Not so far as I am aware.

The Commissioner—Has any company ever offered to supply you with oriental labor?

Mr. McNichol—Yes: the Canadian Nippon Company. Mr. Boultbee of that company came to me and made an offer. It was refused.

SHIPPING DAMAGED WHEAT TO MARKET

Winnipeg, Nov. 21.—The Canadian Pacific Railway is on the point of completing detailed arrangements to take every bushel of damaged wheat out of the country at an early date this winter and have it distributed to the markets of the world long before the first sign of warm weather in the spring. To do this, it is said, will require very special effort on the part of the company, which is at present using a large portion of its rolling stock in an endeavor to haul as much of this class of grain to the head of the lakes as possible before December 5, on which date navigation will practically be suspended, as all insurance risks expire on that date.

Officials of the C. P. R. state that there is no danger with regard to damage to low grade grains so long as the cold weather lasts, and they anticipate no difficulty in having all grains of this class shipped out of the country long before next spring.

FIRST DISCOVERED THE MESABA ORE BEDS

G. B. Goff of Saganaw, Declares He Was Pioneer of Range.

MISSED IMMENSE WEALTH.

Employers, Eastern and Americans, Refused to Take Options on Lands.

Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 18.—G. B. Goff, of this city, one of the fee owners of the Rust and other mines in the Hibbing district, says:

"I was the first man to find iron on the Mesaba Range and buy land for the iron it contained."

In view of the growing prominence of the Mesaba as the backbone of the iron industry at the present time in the United States, and the new values placed upon mines of that range for purposes of taxation, it is of still greater interest to hear from Mr. Goff that O. T. Higgings, of New York, father of the late Governor Higgins, would have owned jointly nearly all the mines on that range if a certain agreement had been carried out.

Mr. Goff is a quiet, shrewd man, who has made a fortune out of the Mesaba, even if he and his associates did not get most of the mines. He was a timber looker, and while seeking pine found iron on the Mesaba. Whether he was the first to find ore may be a matter of dispute, but he was early, and the honor of being first may never be settled to the satisfaction of everybody.

Option Passed Up.

If Mr. Goff had had his way he and his employers, Ezra Rust and George L. Burrows, of Saginaw, would have owned that fee of the Mahoning iron mine, at Hibbing, a property that this year has an assessed valuation of $15,000,000, which is assumed to represent only forty per cent. of its real value. Mr. Goff procured an option to buy the timber and land of the Mahoning mine location for $1 a thousand feet for the timber. The land was thought of little value and hardly worth paying taxes on. Rust and Burrows passed up the option.

Mr. Goff tells his story as follows: "I was the first man to find iron and buy land for the iron on the Mesaba Range. In 1882 while on the eastern part of the range I found indications of iron in many places, and determined to look for the mineral on my own account the following year. During the fall of 1882 I was working for O. T. Higgings, of Olean, N. Y. He wanted to hire me the following year, but I told him I was going to work for myself during 1883. When I came to Duluth in May of that year I found Mr. Higgins here. He tried to dissuade me from going after mineral on my own account, reminding me that I was a poor man and that I had better accept $10 a day from him to look up land than take the chance of failure. But I had made up my mind and declined his offer.

"I had only $120 at that time, and this would have to see me through the summer, and it meant much economy. My first trip was into Cook county, and it was devoid of results. I was looking for pine as well as mineral, and had an arrangement with Messrs. Rust and Burrows.

Now a Famous Mine.

"My next trip was to Grand Rapids, and east and northeast of there. Grand Rapids then had eighteen saloons and one log hotel. I engaged a helper there and with our provisions we struck out east and northeast. I found plenty of indications of iron ore, but for a long time it was on land that had been taken as timber claims or homesteads.

"I arrived finally in Town 21 west 57 and 58 north, where there was considerable vacant land. The indications of iron were stronger than at any other point. I selected some lands, more from the iron showing than the timber. The Rust and other mines are now in that selection. It was at this time that the boom on the Vermillion range was in progress.

"In my agreement with Messrs. Rust and Burrows, before starting out, I was to have a one-third interest in all the iron ore found on any land that I bought. I examined land north of

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Vancouver Daily Prov Nov 21, 1907 p 2

...ered oak chairs, $3.00

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We expect Friday will clear out the balance of this tea.

See the beautiful Chinaware we are giving away free with each box.

We are serving tea and coffee this week. Step in and have a cup of the best tea or coffee ever sold.

We are giving away free beautiful china vases, teapot stands, cream jugs, trays, etc., with every pound of our best tea or coffee.

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Mr. Cowan—And Mr. Morikawa knew when he was collecting the money that it was not the money of the Japanese passengers?

Dr. Monro—I would not say that. I do not know. It merely occurred to me that he had a suspicion.

The Commissioner—Checking a volley of like questions from the City Solicitor—I feel it necessary to say at this stage that in my view Mr. Morikawa's statements and his action in regard to the Kumeric are consistent with his interest in his countrymen. He, no doubt, will desire to be called and explain. There is yet no proof that he knew then that the money did not belong to the passengers, and in his absence it is not desirable, and I feel I should not permit, questions insinuating that he did know. I am anxious to bring out all the facts, whoever they may involve, but it is the facts we want not suspicions and insinuations.

Mr. Cowan—And it is the facts, the truth, I am seeking to get. Should we not seek these fearlessly?

The Commissioner—Quite so, as I have said, no matter whom they may involve.

Why Did They Come?

Although the inquiry drifting to another branch, twice returned to this, no more information was elicited, and it remains for Mr. Morikawa to explain.

Neither the doctor who made an admirable witness, giving his evidence in a free and open manner, nor Mr. Macpherson, nor Mr. Elliott, gave the other part of the Kumeric story, the reason for the coming of the twelve hundred. The doctor came the nearest to it when in giving his view of the cause of the influx from Hawaii:

"I think it is due to the demand of Japanese there for higher wages which the planters will not grant. This year the Japanese have sought to teach them a lesson by leaving Hawaii in large numbers to better themselves and improve the chances of those who remain. The planters, on the other hand, have been importing Portugese laborers. The Kumeric brought them 1000, but it took away the 1200 Japanese which were brought here. Capt. Baird, who is now the Seattle agent of the Weir line, owners of the Kumeric, told me the planters were so angry at this that he was compelled to anchor out of Honolulu for some days."

That Deceptive Letter.

Another phase of the doctor's interesting evidence, was his own story as to how he was led to believe that the $30,000 Honolulu draft distributed here, was the Kumeric passengers own money. The deception came, he said, in the form of a letter from Theodore Davies & Co., of Honolulu, which Capt. Baird, upon arrival of the vessel, showed the doctor. It stated that they had collected from the Japanese passengers just before sailing, their necessary $25 to enter British Columbia, and were sending it to Vancouver in the form of a draft on the Canadian bank of Commerce. The object of this was to avoid the possibility of some of them gambling away their $25 en route. Not wishing to take the chance of sending the collection through by the captain with such a crowd of Japanese laborers, the draft form of payment was adopted.

"I naturally accepted that letter as true knowing of Theodore Davies & Company; and so the new crisp Bank of Commerce bills did not surprise me.

Then the doctor told how he was undeceived. "Sometime after the Kumeric left I heard that the money I had seen in the possession of each Japanese, had been collected, some of it from the some Japanese in the streets of Vancouver. Later Mr. Gear, who came over on the Indiana with another smaller number of Japanese from Honolulu, told me that their company advanced the money."

Gave Story With Details.

Giving in detail the story of the Japanese consul's entry in the scene at the landing of the Japanese from the Kumeric, Dr. Monro was emphatic in his statement that he believed Mr. Morikawa's action was unpremeditated. This was borne out by the fact as the doctor explained, that but for a misunderstanding of orders the Kumeric would have landed at 5 a. m., instead of about 9 a. m.

"I did not," he added, "think it at all out of place for the representative of Japan to address his countrymen, and if they wished to contribute to whatever he suggested, that they should do as they thought best. He had been informed by the Japanese boardinghouse keepers here that they could only accommodate 300 of the 1200, and he said to me, I will arrange to have the steamer Britannia and the B. C. Electric cars take the rest to Steveston. I shall want something for expenses for this and their meals and shelter, and may I not collect some of the money?" I saw no reason why he should not, or they do as he wished."

Then came the afterthought to collect all as above stated.

"I left then with instructions to my assistant, Mr. Elliott, to collect only the passports, and to have nothing to do with the money. I did not then know that Mr. Morikawa would collect all, though he had suggested it in an afterthought, as I have stated. But I thought it was merely a suggestion, and did not appreciate its significance then."

The doctor added the circumstances of his being recalled to the scene about five hours later, at 2 p. m., and of joining in the protest against the collection of all of the money.

"But even then," added the doctor, "I thought the money belonged to the Japanese. The fact that they were leaving the vessel with it confirmed my belief in the Theodore Davies letter."

When the examination reached the stage of questioning the "good faith" of the Japanese Consul the Commissioner made the observations quoted. It was only suspicion and not proof, on this line when Mr. Morikawa was present.

Dr. Monro added that Mr. Morikawa months ago, when the influx from Hawaii began, frequently called upon him in an effort to have it stopped.

Brings in Canadian Nippon.

Then the examination turned to another phase.

The Commissioner—Do you think there are any companies interested in bringing Japanese laborers direct from Japan?

I do not personally know of any companies in Japan. I have been informed that the Canadian-Nippon Supply Company here have a contract to supply laborers to railways, and that these are brought from Japan."

This is the company whose documents and letters Commissioner King is now having translated.

Regarding the Hindu influx, the doctor thought these came chiefly of their own accord, lured by rosy letters from their countrymen here, but added that Dr. Davisehand, who while a resident in Vancouver, enjoyed the distinction of basking in the sunlight of the only Hindu woman in Canada—had been instrumental in placing a large number in the mills and other work as cting for them as doctor, interpreter and priest.

The Commissioner—From patriotic or personal motives?

Dr. Monro—Personal, entirely self-interest. He received fees from all for his advice.

Dr. Davisehand is now in Hongkong. His nephew conducts a general store at Millside.

There were two other important features of Dr. Monro's two hours of evidence. One related to the penniless Celestial. The other to the treatment of unsound Oriental immigrants in the Dominion Government Detention Hospital. Regarding the last the doctor stated that they frequently kept patients for two months, although in most cases of trachoma and other skin diseases they would know by the time the same vessel which brought them was due to sail whether the case was curable or not, and if incurable would deport them. If curable they would continue their treatment. He added in effect:

Declines Doctor's Advice.

"I have advised the Government at Ottawa against treating any here for these contagious diseases, and I think the reason the advice has not so far been accepted is owing to conditions which prevail in Atlantic ports, where the Government evidently think the treatment is advisable among Scandinavians and other classes who otherwise have nothing wrong with them. This, and the desire to have uniformity of rules."

The penniless Celestial immigrant was introduced during the Kumeric phase and the $25.

"The act requires that each immigrant should have a sufficient amount so as to insure his not becoming a public charge," said the doctor. "I have regarded $25 as a necessary sum, although in some cases I have allowed immigrants to enter with only $20."

Mr. Wilson—But you see that all have at least that amount.

Dr. Monro—Always.

The Commissioner—We examined some Chinese who landed the other day and some of them didn't have a dollar.

Dr. Monro—As for the Chinese I have a guarantee from Wing Sang Company that none of their countrymen entering will become a public charge. This is a responsible and wealthy firm, and I have never yet known nor heard of a Chinaman becoming a public charge.

Mr. Wilson—It is very rare, I admit.

The doctor gave the Commissioner the number of Orientals entering since January as 5417. Of these 2983 were Japanese, 582 coming from Japan direct, the rest from Honolulu; 552 from China, all paying the head tax, and 1882 Hindus. His figures from Washington ...

"Oh," drawled the witness, "I am not claiming credit. I am not a schoolboy over it. The doctor was not there for an hour after it was stopped."

"What reason did Mr. Morikawa give you for attempting to collect the money?"

"That the men might lose it or have it taken from them."

"Did Mr. Morikawa seem to be surprised that they all had new crisp Bank of Commerce bills?"

"I could not say."

"It startled us."

"Yes, it threw a flood of light on the matter."

"And what conclusion, from all the circumstances, were you forced to?"

"That the money each was supposed to have had been given them after they had arrived and was being taken from them."

Purpose of Questions.

At the close of the examination Mr. Elliott the commissioner said:

"So that there may be no misunderstanding in regard to this canvas bag, I may say that from the evidence given it appears that Mr. Morikawa gave instructions or made the request that the Japanese passengers should drop the money in the bag held by his secretary and Mr. Elliott, that there are various opinions as to why he did this. That, I judge, has been the purpose of the questions."

Mr. Cowan—And to bring out the fact that the money did not belong to the Japanese passengers?

The Commissioner—As to whether Mr. Morikawa knew this.—

Dr. Monro—I am not sure.

Mr. Cowan—But he told you that he would see that it didn't get back to Honolulu?

Dr. Monro—Yes.

While giving evidence regarding the detention hospital, Dr. Monro said that either the patients or their friends paid for the treatment, or the steamship company was made responsible. The public did not have to pay it. The incurables were deported. Then the doctor added the startling fact that "a had been sent back on the Tartar, all afflicted, most of them with trachoma."

No Actual Work Yet Begun.

Mr. McNichol, in speaking of Prince Rupert, said that about 150 white laborers were at present engaged there in clearing the land, and that in all there were not more than 25 Japanese and Chinese engaged, all as cooks and kitchen help. He added that some time ago they had advertised for laborers to work at 37 1-2 cents an hour but had not stated the number wanted, and had more than double the number applied. The standard rate paid was $45 a month and board.

Then Mr. Wilson asked:

"Has actual construction been commenced on the Grand Trunk Pacific in British Columbia?"

Mr. McNichol—Not so far as I am aware.

The Commissioner—Has any company ever offered to supply you with oriental labor?

Mr. McNichol—Yes, the Canadian Nippon Company. Mr. Houthee of that company came to me and made an offer. It was refused.

SHIPPING DAMAGED WHEAT TO MARKET

Winnipeg, Nov. 21.—The Canadian Pacific Railway is on the point of completing detailed arrangements to take every bushel of damaged wheat out of the country at an early date this winter and have it distributed to the markets of the world long before the first sign of warm weather in the spring. To do this, it is said, will require very special effort on the part of the company, which is at present using a large portion of its rolling stock in an endeavor to haul as much of this class of grain to the head of the lakes as possible before December 5, on which date navigation will practically be suspended, as all insurance risks expire on that date.

Officials of the C. P. R. state that there is no danger with regard to damage to low grade grains so long as the cold weather sets in, and they anticipate no difficulty in having all grains of this class shipped out of the country long before next spring.

...ustrian Refused to Take Options on Lands.

Saginaw, Mich., Nov. 19.—G. B. Goff, of this city, one of the fee owners of the Rust and other mines in the Hibbing district, says:

"I was the first man to find iron on the Mesaba Range and buy land for the iron it contained."

In view of the growing prominence of the Mesaba as the backbone of the iron industry at the present time in the United States, and the new values placed upon mines of that range for purposes of taxation, it is of still greater interest to hear from Mr. Goff that O. T. Higgins, of New York, father of the late Governor Higgins, would have owned jointly nearly all the mines on that range if a certain agreement had been carried out.

Mr. Goff is a quiet, shrewd man, who has made a fortune out of the Mesaba, even if he and his associates did not get most of the mines. He was a timber broker, and while seeking pine found iron on the Mesaba. Whether he was the first to find ore may be a matter of dispute, but he was early, and the honor of being first may never be settled to the satisfaction of everybody.

Option Passed Up.

If Mr. Goff had had his way he and his employers, Ezra Rust and George L. Burrows, of Saginaw, would have owned that fee of the Mahoning iron mine at Hibbing, a property that this year has an assessed valuation of $12,000,000, which is assumed to represent only forty per cent. of its real value. Mr. Goff procured an option to buy the timber and land of the Mahoning mine location for $1 a thousand feet for the timber. The land was thought of little value and hardly worth paying taxes on. Rust and Burrows passed up the option.

Mr. Goff tells his story as follows: "I was the first man to find iron and buy land for the iron on the Mesaba Range. In 1882 while on the eastern part of the range I found indications of iron in many places and determined to hold for the mineral on my own account the following year. During the fall of 1882 I was working for O. T. Higgings, of Olean, N. Y. He wanted to hire me the following year, but I told him I was going to work for myself during 1883. When I came to Duluth in May of that year I found Mr. Higgins here. He tried to dissuade me from doing after mineral on my own account, reminding me that I was a poor man and that I had better accept $10 a day from him to look up land than take the chance of failure. But I had made up my mind and declined his offer.

"I had only $120 at that time, and this would have to see me through the summer, and it meant much economy. My first trip was into Cook county, and it was devoid of results. I was looking for pine as well as mineral, and had an arrangement with Messrs. Rust and Burrows.

Now a Famous Mine.

"My next trip was to Grand Rapids, and east and northeast of there. Grand Rapids then had eighteen saloons and one log hotel. I engaged a helper there and with our provisions we struck out east and northeast. I found plenty of indications of iron ore, but for a long time it was on land that had been taken as timber claims or homesteads.

"I arrived finally in Town 51 west 57 and 58 north, where there was considerable vacant land. The indications of iron were stronger than at any other point. I selected some lands, more from the iron showing than the timber. The Rust and other mines are now in that selection. It was at this time that the boom on the Vermillion range was in progress.

"In my agreement with Messrs. Rust and Burrows, before starting out, I was to have a one-third interest in all the iron ore found on any land that I bought. I examined land north of ...

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