

IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS

Changes in the Act to Modify Stringent Regulations—Immigrants May Bring Families under Easier Conditions

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—Mr. W. D. Scott, superintendent of immigration, has returned from the old country where he went to look into the complaints which have been directed against the Canadian immigration regulations which provide that arrivals from the old country must possess on reaching Canada \$25. As a result of conferences Mr. Scott has held with the heads of the various immigration agencies in the country and with other parties interested, the superintendent of immigration is able to announce that there will be a modification of the money qualification with respect to new arrivals. The effect of this modification will be that any immigrant who comes to Canada, secures permanent employment and demonstrates to the satisfaction of the officials of the department that he and his family are not likely to become public charges will be allowed to bring out the members of his family without producing transportation. This change has been decided upon because it has been represented that the monetary qualification as put into force some months ago was likely to prove a hardship in deserving cases and to prevent an industrious man who was beginning to make good in Canada from being joined by his family.

This modification applies only to assisted immigration, as the immigration authorities have never insisted on an immigrant who has come to Canada on his own account and made good being compeller to provide additional funds for his family on arrival in Canada. Some weeks ago the regulations were so modified that that immigrants coming to assist in employment in Canada, such as rail construction work, were relieved of the necessity of producing \$25 on arrival in the country. With the second modification outlined above, the regulations will effect those who come to Canada without immediate prospect of employment and this clause will exclude the immigrant who is liable to become non-supporting and a public charge.

Mr. Scott is confident that the proposed modification will meet the objections which have been made to the regulations on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Scott is optimistic as to the prospects of increased immigration from Great Britain to Canada. Australia, he says, has entered upon a vigorous immigration propaganda and will have to be reckoned on in the future, but Canada will be able to hold their own with the commonwealth.

DESPERADO SHOT.

British Columbia Murderer Killed by Police.

Fernie, B. C., Aug. 22.—Martin Heller, the man who shot and killed Wm. Palmer at Kragg Saturday evening, was captured after an exciting chase of forty-eight hours within a few hundred yards of the scene of the Saturday tragedy. He had been traced up the Elk river as far as Ingram's ranch, at Sheep Mountain, where he had demanded and obtained food yesterday. He was lost sight of after that, but while the police were at Duck Lake, a mile or two from Kragg, he reappeared near the hotel and seated himself upon the railway track, placed his rifle across his arm and coolly waited results.

The police were notified and when they appeared Heller got up and began to retreat to a place of safety. The police opened fire, but he succeeded in gaining the cover of a thicket of bushes uninjured.

Constable Gorman of the Fernie force, caught sight of him in an opening and fired with deadly aim, shooting Heller through the body just below the ribs. Heller staggered, but regained his balance and ran for a shack near by. He raised his rifle in an effort to cover Gorman, who was in pursuit, but was unable to raise his gun to a level. He gained the cover of the shack, where he was surrounded, and in a few moments he was heard to say: "It's all over boys. I am all in."

The police entered and he was taken in charge and brought to Fernie on the G. N. train tonight and is now in the hospital, but there is little hope of his recovery.

Navigation of Saskatchewan.

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—The statement is made at the Department of Public Works that a preliminary report of the survey of the Saskatchewan river between Edmonton and Lake Winnipeg will be ready for parliament this session; but that it will take another session in which to gather the complete data required. It is not proposed to make the Saskatchewan navigable by the construction of a long stretch of canal locks, but they will be built only where there are heavy falls of water. In stretches where the depth of water will be increased by the construction of wing dams and dredging.

The survey will hardly be completed, though well advanced this fall. Operations will be continued during the winter and finished in the spring. There are eleven parties at work and a complete profile of the river is being taken.

Impersonations

The strange story of the old lady of Enfield who passed with her neighbors for a man during the last quarter of a century brings to mind many notable instances that history has shown of similar happenings. Often before have women succeeded in concealing their sex for years, men have voluntarily condemned themselves to the perpetual wearing of petticoats, and in some cases even suffered themselves to become engaged to be married to members of their own sex. The mystery surrounding "Harry Lloyd" has not yet been cleared up, but there seems little doubt that the woman who chose to conceal her identity for half a lifetime in this extraordinary manner was persuaded to such a course by motives that, if not actually noble, were profoundly altruistic. Herein her case differs from those of most of the notorious sex-masqueraders whose exploits are on record.

I see that reference are being made in the press to the case of Dr. "James" Martin. No breath of scandal was so far as can be ascertained, attached to the person, who bore that name, who was well known in army circles during the Victorian epoch. When or why the concealment of sex was adopted was never made public. The facts remain that there existed an army surgeon of this name, who had seen much active service, and had become famous for his choleric temperament, which had embroiled him in at least two duels. An appreciative government bestowed upon him the decoration of C.B. It was only after his retirement that conferees of Dr. Martin's began to have doubts of their friend's sex, which doubts were ultimately fully justified.

One has to go back another hundred years for the world-renowned case of the Chevalier d'Éon. Some tortuous problem of international diplomacy, the key to which lies buried in the French Government archives, was probably at the root of this strange character's startling surrender of his sex. Charles Genevieve Louis Auguste Andre Timothee d'Éon de Beaumont, chevalier and scion of an old if minor noble family, was born at Tonnerre, in Burgundy, on Oct. 5, 1728. He was baptized as a boy, though he is said to have been put into girl's clothes very soon after birth, and to have been publicly dedicated to the Virgin at the age of three, under the name of Charlotte. But from the age of seven we know that he passed as a boy. Eventually he went into training for the law, but the death of his father gave him reason for a change in his plans, and he used his influential friends (the Prince de Conti among them), to obtain employment as a secret agent for delicate international negotiations. In 1755 he brought to a successful conclusion a mission to St. Petersburg, which involved his donning woman's clothes, not by any means, as we have seen, for the first time in his life. He became a permanent attaché in the diplomatic service, distinguishing himself particularly at the time of the battle of Prague, after which his zeal was rewarded by Louis with a valuable honorarium and a gift of a commission in the Dragoons.

In 1758 the Chevalier came to England on special service with the Duc de Nivernais, with a view of settling the preliminaries of the Peace of Versailles. An appointment as temporary charge d'affaires in London seems to have turned his head. He quarrelled violently with the Comte de Guernsey, the new ambassador, who he accused of attempting to murder him. The count was even found guilty by the English jury, but the conviction was quashed, and the papers through which the Chevalier had attempted to blackmail the count handed over to the French Government for a payment of 5,000 pounds, and an added stipulation the reason for which can only be assigned that d'Éon should adopt woman's dress permanently. His sex had long been in doubt in this country, and a sort of syndicate bet was arranged in which the interests involved counted to upwards of 122,000 pounds. The report that d'Éon was about to return to France roused the speculators to an action at law, tried before Lord Mansfield, who decided on the evidence before him, obviously fraudulent, that the Chevalier was a woman. Owing to a legal quibble the money was never paid. "Mlle" d'Éon was soon after presented at the French court, and continued to pose as a woman till his death in 1810. "Mlle" is spoken of as having been a little awkward in society. A contemporary writer states that, "having always in her former state of life shown great attention to the ladies, she finds it difficult to restrain it; at the table, when she sits near them, she is always ready to fill their glasses; at coffee, no sooner has a lady emptied her cup than d'Éon springs from her chair to hand it to the table." At last the riddle of her sex was solved without a shadow of doubt. He was buried in St. Pancras Churchyard, where the spot was marked by a plain stone that only disappeared in 1868.

In the early years of the last century there lived in Paris a woman who called herself Henriette Jenny Savalotte de Langes. She claimed to be the natural daughter of a former court banker who had emptied his coffers for the benefit of the ruined Comte d'Artois. Obligations to the amount, it is said, of five million francs were admitted by royalty at the Restoration. This daughter of the de Langes family was awarded two pensions, the

management of the Villeuiff post office, and, eventually an apartment at the Chateau de Versailles. She was esteemed exceedingly pious, and of great intelligence and virtue. Her only defect was a "kind of ambulatory mania which obliged her to remove continually." In forty-four years she changed her lodgings one hundred and fifty times. Her financial resources were deemed to be of the slenderest. She had illustrious friends, among them the Duc de Laines, Mlle. de Polignac, Marechal, MacDonald, and the Duchesse de la Rochefoucauld. She never begged for the protection of these famous people; she bullied them rather in her letters, and their own abundance in apologies for unintentional slights that had seemingly offended her wrath. In 1858 she died suddenly. The corpse was that of a man. "The inhabitants of Versailles," writes M. Lenotrie, "recollect this tall, skinny woman, with hard features, surrounded by a sinister black bonnet, the ruches of which covered her forehead and cheeks. She walked through the streets—sometimes followed by a troop of sneering boys—raising her eyes towards the notices of apartments to let, entered the baker's, the butcher's, the pork-butcher's, ever taciturn, suspicious and uneasy in manner. But in the evening in his room, when he had had his meal and drunk his litre of wine—the remains of a stock of wine and some empty bottles were found in his cellar—when the unoccupied hours began, what must have been the thoughts of this man?"

The Wheat Market

Winnipeg, Aug. 22.—There were slight fluctuations in the grain market today. Values opened about steady with the previous close and closed slightly lower for December and May. October wheat opened at 1.02 and closed at 1.03%. December opened at 1.00% and closed at 1.00%. May opened at 1.05% and closed at 1.04%. Oats showed little advance, May closing ¼ higher. Flax closed at 2.12, even with the previous close.

The American markets closed stronger than the previous close. Chicago gained from ¼ to ¾ and Minneapolis gained from ¼ to ¾. Cash wheat closed ¼ to ¾ lower. No. 1 Northern and No. 2.

Winnipeg markets—

	Open.	Close.
Wheat—		
October	1.02	1.02%
December	1.00	1.00%
May	1.05	1.04%
Minneapolis—		
October	38	38%
December	37	37%
May	40	44%
Flax—October	2.12	2.12

Winnipeg cash wheat—

No. 1 Northern	1.06%
No. 2 Northern	1.05
No. 3 Northern	1.01%
August delivery—	
No. 1 Northern	1.01%
No. 2 Northern	1.01%
No. 3 Northern	.99%
Oats—No. 2 white	.37
Flax—October	2.20

American markets—

Chicago—		
September	.98%	.99%
December	1.02%	1.03
May	1.07	1.08%
Minneapolis—		
September	1.07%	1.08%
December	1.10	1.10%
May	1.14%	1.14

DAMAGES.

Patent Secures Heavy Damages From Doctor.

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask., Aug. 18.—Judgment has been handed down by Judge Lamont in a case of more than ordinary interest to the medical profession all over Canada. It was one in which George Dangerfield, proprietor of the Prince Albert Hotel, of this city, sued Dr. Alfred Davidson for \$10,000 on allegation that the doctor failed to correctly diagnose an injury which Mr. Dangerfield sustained by falling through the temporary flooring in the basement of a new building which was in the course of construction in this city.

Judge Lamont awarded the plaintiff damages of \$1,644.25 with costs. The evidence of the plaintiff was to the effect that while Dr. Davidson treated the patient for a fracture, the injury was dislocation of the hip joint, and that as a result of the treatment the joint was never properly replaced and Mr. Dangerfield suffered a permanent injury and consequent lameness. It required several weeks to hear the evidence and the case aroused much interest at the June assizes at which judgment was reserved till the present date.

A Crazy Prince.

Hanover, Prussia, Aug. 22.—Prince Prospero of Ardenburg, who was condemned to death by a court martial in German South West Africa in 1889, for murder and other crimes against the natives, but whose sentence was subsequently commuted, was discharged today as cured from the mania which since he was pronounced insane in 1904. The prince will go to Ardenburg in charge of a guardian, appointed by the court, where he will become a farmer. His title will be dropped, the court giving him the name of Blanden. The Ardenburg case has sometimes been the subject of discussion in the Reichstag, allegations being made that the Prince was not treated as other prisoners, but was addressed as "Your Highness" and given an easy time.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

POWER FOR RAILROAD

Investigating Power Resources Along the Hudson's Bay Route—May Use Electricity as Motive Power

Norway House, Aug. 20.—William Ogilvie, ex-governor of the Yukon, but now connected with the Interior department at Ottawa, arrived here a few days ago on his way down the Nelson river to Port Nelson and York Factory. Mr. Ogilvie's northern trip, it was learned, is to secure full and accurate information in respect to locating unknown water falls and also to determine the velocity of the rivers and rapids within close proximity to the line of the Hudson Bay railway, with the view of the government's going ahead with the development of all water powers in the vicinity of the line of railways, which will be used to generate electricity for the purpose of operating the road.

Mr. Ogilvie, when asked if he thought the scheme at all feasible, said: "Of course it will depend entirely upon the amount of power that can be harnessed at intervals not exceeding 25 miles, along the line of railway. Although we already have a fair idea of the location of the principal water falls near the line of survey, yet the information at hand is very indefinite and much too inaccurate for the government to work on. Whatever is to be done in the matter will, in all probability, be made known at the next session of parliament when it will be brought up for discussion."

"From a rough calculation it is quite reasonable to assume that if the road was operated by electricity instead of steam, it would effect a large saving in fuel, owing to the almost prohibitive price of coal when landed at any of the divisional points along the road. It is a well-known fact that power can be transmitted many miles for very little added expense, therefore supposing we were not altogether successful in locating all the power we required right at the line it would be no great undertaking to develop and transmit power obtainable at points on the different rivers, even at some distance."

Before arriving here Mr. Ogilvie and his party spent about a month on the Saskatchewan river between Prince Albert and Lake Winnipeg. From observations made on the trip it could be seen that he was favorably impressed with the project now on foot to make the river navigable for boats drawing eight and ten feet of water. At Grand Rapids, he claims that the falls and rapids there, with very little cost, produce 350,000 horse power and the amount in sight would reach 150,000 horse power.

CRUISER LOST.

British Warship on the Rocks in China.

London, Aug. 22.—Eighteen lives were lost when the British cruiser Bedford ran ashore on the rocks off Quelpart Island, Korea, yesterday, according to the report received by the admiralty. The men were members of the engine room staff. The vessel is seriously damaged and lies in a bad position.

It appears that the Bedford struck the rocks two miles west of Quelpart Island, lying about 50 miles south of Korea off the entrance to the strait of Korea, during the thick fog at four o'clock Sunday morning.

The cruiser was then sailing with a British squadron from Wei-Hai-Wei, China, for Nagasaki. The bottom of the vessel and the machinery according to wireless reports, suffered serious damage from the rocks, and the cruiser is pounding badly in the high seas. A number of Japanese warships accompanied by lighters and salvage vessels, were despatched from the nearest Japanese station immediately on receipt of the news of the disaster, but whether the ship can be salvaged is doubtful.

The accident occurred during full speed trials of the vessels and the cruiser was evidently badly holed, since the deaths are stated officially to have been due to the inrush of water. The officers and crew have been taken off. The sister warships, Minotaur and Monmouth, of the British squadron, while anchored yesterday near the wreck were obliged to put to sea last night, owing to the heavy weather which prevails.

Electrocuted.

St. Boniface, Man., Aug. 22.—We find that Oliver Roy and Sydney Sells, alias Mea, came to their deaths by coming into contact accidentally with a live wire, the accident being due to their own carelessness. According to the evidence, we, the jury recommend that the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company supply their men with more protection, especially rubber mitts.

The above was the verdict given by the jury empanelled Saturday evening by Dr. Dubuc, coroner, to inquire into the cause of death of the two men who were electrocuted Friday last, while working on the street railway wires at the end of the Provencher avenue line. The inquest was held before Coroner Dubuc at St. Boniface city hall.

Gold Assays High.

Hudson Bay Junction, Aug. 19.—The latest assay of gold discovered sixteen miles from here proves \$25 to the ton. This figures out about twenty-five cents to the pan. Prospectors are departing for the scene of the strike daily, and the rush to the goldfields is not abating in the slightest.

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