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VEGREVILLE.

Many Residences Going Up—New Hospital Will be Opened on 30th.., A WHITE ELEPHANT.

(Friday's Daily)

The regular meeting of the town council was held on Tuesday evening and all the members were present.

There was considerable business done at this session, the most important regarding the new fire engine and appliance that is to be installed in the near future.

The Roman Catholic church have begun the erection of a new edifice 36x60 feet and Father Bernier has purchased two lots directly opposite and intends to build this fall.

The new residence of A. J. Walker is nearing completion and will soon be ready for occupancy.

Benoit Tetreau is building a residence in town and will move his family from their old home place in the near future. Ben was one of the firsts ettlers in this district having come here thirteen years ago and is now one of the most prosperous and influential citizens in the community. He is moving into town in order that his children may have the benefit of schools.

E. L. Paulin has moved into his new store building on the north side of the tracks.

Thomas Tierney left on Tuesday for a month's trip to the States.

D. A. Dobbe is building a residence on Queens street.

George Abbott has begun the erection of his new building on Main street for his bakery and restaurant.

W. J. Robertson, who represents Boyd Caldwell Woollen Mills of Lanark, Ont., spent Sunday and Monday in our town.

Fired estroyed the residence of A. I. Barber seven miles northwest of town Monday.

A prairie fire south of town on Saturday night caused considerable alarm and was checked just in time to avoid serioud amage to residences on Mount Pleasant.

The public opening of the new hospital which is to be known as the 'Roland M. Baswell Hospital" will take place on Monday evening, Oct. 29th at 8 o'clock. The institution will be throwm open to the public and all are invledt. There will be an interesting program of speeches and music. Several prominent citizens are expected to be present for the occasion. Patients will be received into the hospital on the following morning, Oct. 30th.

TRAIL SMELTER CLOSING.

Rossland, B. C., Oct. 15.—The effects of the strike of coal miners of the Crow's Nest Pass coal company, is beginning to be fait here in the reductions of shipments which last week were the lowest in a year. The Trail smelter has notified the Le Roi Co. that it would receive no more ore from the Le Roi after Saturday, and the smelting plant at Trail will close down today. The Le Roi, however will ship its ore to Northport for a considerable time yet and store it in the bins and yards there until a supply of coke can be obtained.

The Le Roi No. 2 is taking advantage of the lull to repair a shaft and to break down ore. The Centre Star will for a considerable period keep its forces of men at work in developing and installing a new hoist and the compressor plant, and doing other work; while the trail smelter intends to keep most of its men at work in making improvements to the plant.

The shipments from Ross.and for the week were; Centre Star, 225 tons; Le Roi, 2,940; Le Roi No. 2,90; total for week, 3,225, and for the year, 243.518 tons.

The receipts of ore at the Consolidated company's smelter at Trail for the week were 5,159 tons, in addition to ore sent from Rossland. The following mines sent shipmets: St. Eugene, Moyie 750 tons; Ymir near Ymir, 22 tons; Iron Mask, Kamloops, 150; Providence, Greenwood, 121; Snowshoe 745 tons.

AMBULANCE WINS.

Gate and Six to Five on the In-Score Yesterday was $38.25 at the side—Excitement at Second Street Grounds.

Jack Herwig's Tenderfeet, with himself on the slab, defeated "Bill" Setley's Old Timers at the Second street grounds yesterday. The score was 6 to 5 for the Tenderfeet.

Incidentally, the ambulance fund was swelled by $38.25, which was handed over to the Daughters of the Empire by the man at the gate.

The features of the game were the grand stand plays of Setley, the wonderful performance of Bert Cronn and the recrudescence of Mr. John D. Mills as a ball player. Mr. Mills is a small man, but a fast runner. Yesterday he covered centre field and the way he flipped them back into the diamond would lead one to suspect that he was one of the White Sox in disguise.

Bert Cronn proved that if a man runs long enough he is likely to get tagged sooner or later. There is no truth in the story that Cronn played right field with the Cubs.

Garretson as umpire held the score just about even for seven innings, and gave the crowd a hairbreadth finish.

Sullivan, who played third base for Setley's aggregation, was found to be the easiest man to put out on strikes that ever was known. All the umpire had to do was to call them.

Joe Mahaffey injured his thumb in the sixth innings and retired from the game.

The names of the Herwig team were: Grady, Herwig, Watson, Maloney, Ratigan, Oakley, Dougherty, McGirl and Ratigan No. 2.

The Setley immortales were Vining, Regan, Setley, Sullivan, Edcraft, Cronn, Manaily, Cronn, Mills.

In deference to the relatives of the parties implicated, the statistics of the affair are withheld. They will be preserved however, and may be used as evidence against them at any time.

AMONG THE ESKIMOS.

An interesting and instructive talk was given last night in the school room of All Saints' church by Mr. E. Sprake Jones, on his experiences and adventures in the far north among the Indians and Eskimos. Rev. H. A. Gray occupied the chair.

Previous to the meeting Mr. Jones showed several curios which elicited warm interest and numerous inquiries from those present.

Rev. H. A. Grey spoke of the success of mission work among the Blackfeet and Pidgeon Indians. One example was given to him by the Bishop of Calgary, of a Blackfoot Indian and his wife presenting an organ to the chruch on the reserve of the Pidgeons. Also a woman's auxiliary consisting entirely of Indian women is doing excellent work among their own people and others.

Mr. Jones described Herschel Island at the mouth of the Mackenzie river, the life of the natives, the flowers, vegetation and animal life, and stated it was one of the best places to live north of Edmonton, for supplies are easily obtained from San Francisco. He praised the splendid work of Mr. J. R. Lucas at Fort Simpson and Rev. T. J Marsh at Hay River, aind said the bales sent by the various auxiliaries were highly appreciated by both missionaries and Indians. At the conclusion of the talk a vote of thanks was heartily tendered Mr. Jones.

RIFLE SHOOT.

(Friday's Daily)

The annual rifle matches of the Edmonton and Strathcona Rifle Association began yesterday on the Edmonton ranges. The weather was fine and clear though at times a little cloudy. The event was very successful, and a large number of visitors were present during the day.

The association and tyro matches were shot at ranges of 200, 500 and 600 yards.

The first seven scores in every match are given below. A full score will be given on Saturday, when the matches will be concluded.

Association match.

	200	500	600	Tl.
S. S. Brown	35	33	27	95
W. Pearce	31	32	26	89
J. Carmichael	31	26	28	85
J. Osborne	34	30	21	85
D. Bissett	30	27	27	84
W. Bedard	34	22	27	83
J. J. McKenzie	28	23	27	83

Tyro Match

The tyro match was shot at the 200 and 500 ranges. The following are the totals:

N. Barnhouse	61
J. E. Wize,	57
A. G. Seward	56
Bannister	50
Torgorson	44
D. Munroe.	44
J. Rae	44

WOULD MEET PARR.

George, the Greek, Would Wrestle the Eastern Man Any Time He Wants to Come to Edmonton.

(Friday's Daily)

George the Greek is a sure-enough wrestling man and not easily scared.

In answer to Jim Parr's letter which appeared in the Bulletin on Thursday morning he writes:

Edmonton, Alta., Oct. 18, '06.

Sporting Editor:

Dear sir, I will accept Jim Parr's defi to throw me three times in one hour, providing he gives me ten days' time to train, for a side bet of $100.00 and gatee receipts.

Yours
Geo. "Greek."

Jim Parr is one of the best-known wrestling men in the world. He wore the championship belt for over a year and has been up against the very best of them. Recently he has been hipprodroming the eastern and middle states along with Ed Atherton the English champion. He is now going to the coast to play a few engagements and may try Golch a go before going east again.

WATSON WINS.

Gets Decision Over Dakota Boy in the Eleventh—Nelson Down for the Count—Spectators not Satisfied with Judgment.

(Friday's Daily)

The Watson-Nelson mill in the Thistle rink last night was far from satisfactory from the point of view of the ringside spectators. Jim Dale's wife is a Boxing contests are frequently won on foul but it is a rare occasion when the decision goes to the man who committed the foul, instead of against him. Nevertheless, from the standpoint of an ignorant observer, that seemed to be the way Watson won from Nelson.

Things had been going pretty much all for Nelson up to the eleventh, when a mix-up occurred from which Nelson fell striking his head on the floor which was not properly padded. When he was attended to get up Watson was over him and jabbed him on the side of the head before he got fairly on his hands and knees. Nelson went groggy and although he made repeated attempts to get up he was unable to do so without being knocked out again. The referee counted him out and gave the decision to Watson amid the howls and hows of the entire audience.

The contest was Nelson all the way through and he had it over Watson on every round. In fact Watson was unable to land on him for anything worth mentioning; while Nelson generally cut a steel and cut Watson the Calgary boy all the way through.

The crowd was satisfied that Nelson should have gotten the decision in the fifth on a foul, but when they called for judgment Nelson silenced the howling with a wave of his glove and walked with the [illegible] Nelson showed himself a good sport all through the performance and while he did not win it seemed to be the unanimous opinion that he deserved to get a decision over Dakota Boy in the eleventh round, instead of being one of the losers.

REFUSED TO BE RESPONSIBLE.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, Oct. 15.—Advices received yesterday from Monti Cristo, Republic of Santo Domingo, say that the investigation made by the Haytien commission which left here recently into the killing of a number of Hayitens near the frontier by Dominicans who were enraged at the authorization accorded to the Dominican government by Hayti to land troops on Haytien territory and take the rebels in the rear has no result. The Dominican government informed the commissioners that it refused to be responsible for any acts of the rebels.

The Haytien cruiser Nord Alexis, with the commissioners on board has gone to Port Au Prince, the capital of Hayti and in the meanstime the negotiations between the two republics on this serious feature of the Dominican revolution, are at a standstill. The Dominican revolutionists have signed a peace settlement with the government of Santo Domingo, but the former refuse to lay down their arms so long as the government maintain an armed force at Monti Cristi. A rebel force numbering 800 men under General Guellito is camped on the south bank of the Yau river near Monti Cristi.

Washington, Oct. 15.—The following cablegram was received at the navy department from Commander Sutherland, dated at Monti Cristi, San Domingo, Saturday: "I regret to inform you that revolutionary leaders at the last moment refused to stand by the articles of agreement for the surrender. They have massed forces of about 500 men at a distance of fifteen miles, and demand the most impossible terms. The president of San Domingo has directed the renewal of hostilities."

Havana, Oct. 15.— Secretary of War Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon completed their labors here today, and on Saturday departed for the United States on board the battleship Louisiana. They were followed to sea and accompanied by many Liberals and ex-revolutionary leaders, but the former government officials showed no disposition to join in the farewell

SHAM BATTLE

(Friday's Daily)

The military manoeuvres yesterday afforded a most spirited, enjoyable and instructive day's outing to all who participated. The weather conditions were perfect. The sun shone bright in the clear, crisp autumn air and made exercise an ecstasy.

The program as announced by the umpires was carried out in every detail. The blue force, consisting of B squadron, C.M.R., moved early in the forenoon from Strathcona down the "Y" road to Clover Bar, crossing under the command of Major Jamieson and Capt. Pearson, and took up their position by 11 o'clock. A squadron, C.M.R., leaving Edmonton proceeded under the command of Major Paton, Capt. Griesbach and Capt. Harbottle about ten o'clock, took up a position as outposts on Dowler's Hill.

The plan of the manoeuvres was as follows: The blue force at Clover Bar crossing were to act as reconnoitering patrol sent out from an attacking force to obtain information as to the defence of the city of Edmonton and dislodge the outposts on Dowler's Hill. The blue force succeeded in their efforts in obtaining the information and got within striking distance of the main force, but in making the attack left their horses in an exposed position which in actual warfare would mean the loss of their horses and their failure to return to headquarters with the information.

Hostilities ceased between 12 and 1 o'clock. About noon the Boys' Brigade arrived from Edmonton and joined the Red force under Major Paton. They together made an attack upon the Blue force now stationed at some distance east and south of Strathcona. In this movement the cavalry acting as scouts drew the fire of the enemy and one company of the Boys' Brigade was sent into the firing line, the second brought up in support, while the third was held in reserve.

While a hot fire was directed towards the centre of the enemy's position two detachments of mounted infantry made an attack on the right and left flanks of the Blue force. The supporting and reserve columns of the Boys' Brigade were brought up into line, a charge ordered and the position was carried in splendid style with lusty cheers from the Boys' Brigade and beating of drums.

Following this the forces retired and the officers commanding were summoned to a conference on the field, where each gave an account of the orders they had received, and the manner of carrying them out. This was followed by the chief umpires' report on the tactics of both sides. He summed up the day's work and complimented the officers and men and criticized the different reports made by the officers.

The forces then marched back towards Edmonton and on the way a march past was held at Dowler's Hill. The march past was very creditable and the appearance of the men on parade was all that could be desired. The whole force formed in order and Col. E. B. Edwards, chief umpire, made an address to the men in which he complimented everyone on the satisfactory and spirited manner in which the manoeuvres had been executed.

He said the same spirit had made the name of Canada famous in South Africa and throughout the world. Referring to the Boys' Brigade, he paid them special honor for the manner in which they had acquitted themselves in the field and on the march, and predicted that if in the interests of the empire or the nation similar service were required the boys would perform their part.

The march homeward was resumed, B squadron turning off to Strathcona, A squadron and the Cadets taking the road to Edmonton, where they marched along Jasper avenue to Second street.

The following composed the staff of umpires: With the Blue force Capt. Thibadeau and Lieut. d'Easum of C squadron, Fort Saskatchewan; with the Red force, Major Irving, D. S.O., Surgeon Capt. Gillespie, of the 45th regiment, Lieut. Gillespie, of the 45th regiment, and Lieut. Plumb, Chief umpire, Col. E. B. Edwards, K.C., with whom was Major Ironmonger (Durham Light Infantry, Eng.)

WHERE ROBLIN GOT IN.

Mr. Sheply, the mild mannered, but pertinacious lawyer, who is conducting the investigation, displayed some curiosity the the investings for the insurance Comother day as to the actual ownership of a block of some nine thousand acres of land bought by the Union Trust Company in the autumn of 1903 from H. W. Whitla, barrister of this city. Mr. Foster who had himself made the purchase had clean forgotten this little of the transaction; and in reply to Mr. Sheply's gentle proddings he declared that if he were given a week he would be able to recall whether Mr. H. W. Whitla was acting for himself or a client.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Foster's memory, usually so good, should have failed him at this particular juncture. His evidence was highly interesting and would have had an added element of piquancy if in reply to Mr. Sheply he had admitted that Mr. Whitla had been acting for a client, and that the real owner of the lands was one Rodmond P. Roblin, then and now Premier of Manitoba.

This is, we believe, the fact. The land in question is on the Swann River country; and it has always been understood by the people of that district that despite any nominal claims of ownership by other parties, it was the property of Mr. Roblin until it passed into the hands of the Union Trust Company. This land was on Northern Railway; it then passed into finally the property of the Canadian Mr. Roblin's hands; and was turned over by him to the Union Trust Company at a tidy advnce of some $2 an acre which netted him some eighteen or twenty thousand dollars. It is not everyone that can pick uup big chunks of money like this.

It will be claimed, no doubt, that the whole transaction was perfectly legitimate. Quite likely it was in one sense. Canadian Northern lands being on the market for sale, R. P. Roblin had a legal right to buy them; and the Union Trust Company being in the market to buy land and pay a good price for it (when offered by the right parties and proper concessions as to acommissions, etc.) Mr. Roblin had a legal right to sell his land to them at any figure he could induce them to pay. We have no desire to challange either statement.

But stay. In the case of public men other considerations than strict legal right enters into the judgement that is passed by the people. The seemliness and the propriety of the acts of a public men are always subject to popular review; and it is just possible that the public might not consider it strictly regular that the Premier of Manitoba should have private business relations with the Canadian Northern railway, which has been a yearly applicant for favors from the Manitoba Legislature which is under the control of the Premier of Manitoba. Mr. Roblin evidently thought so himself when he kept his name out of the transaction.

How pleasant and profitable it has been of late years to be a Tory politician with a railway pull! To him there need never be any of that shortage of cash which is one of humanity's chief afflictions. When the bank balance gran low he had only to buy a block of railway lands upon such terms as an obliging railway president could be induced to grant, and then turn it over at an advance of a dollar or so an acre to the still more obliging George E. Foster, who had been given the millions of dollars, plied up by the Foresters, to pay death claims with, in order thaat he might so use the money as to make all the good little Tory boys happy.

Mr. Pope and his associates (all Tory M.P.'s) got their land from the C.P.R. and unloaded it upon the Trust Company, pocketing a king's random by the turnover.

Mr. Roblin bought from the Canadian Northern; and found a ready purchaser in the Union Trust Company at a price which netted him a very tidy sum.

The get-rich-quick politicians thus worked both the railway companies indiscriminately. All railway presidents looked alike to them. But when it came to selling at a good fat price, there was only one plate to do business. This was at the counter of the Union Trust Company, where Mr. Foster took over the land and shoveled the good Forester money into the hungry hands that were held out for it.

Mr. Foster, generous and noble of heart though he is, did not give all the money away. He always kept some to play with himself. In this little matter of the 9,000 acres for instance 25 cents for each acre rolled into his own pocket. However, the vendors made no objection to this. How could they be stingy with generous George?

Happy halcion days for George and the rest of the Tory patriots, now gone alas, never to return.

EDMONTON MARKETS.

Hay—Slough grass $8 to $10; upland prairie hay $11 to $14; timothy $15 to $18; oats, 22c to 25c; coal $4.50 a ton; Potatoes, 25c to 35c.

PRODUCE.

Edmonton Produce Co., quote eggs 20c butter 15 to 15 1-2c; Whitelaw & Co. quote eggs 25c, butter prints 20c, to 23c, tubs 15 to 20c; Garlepy & Lessard quote eggs 25c to 30c, butter prints 20c@25c, tubs, 15c@20c; McDougall & Secord quote eggs 25c, butter in prints 22@25c; tub 14@18c; Hudson's Bay quote eggs at 25c, butter in prints 21@22c; tubs 20c; Revillon Bros quote eggs 25c, butter in prints 20 to 23c, tubs 20c.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

(Comemrcial)

Produce—Potatoes are scarce and somewhat firmer. Prices are from 45@50c a bushel. Carload lots 40c; carrotts 60c. per bushel; turnips 25c per bushel; cabbage 90c a dozen; beets 50c per bushel.

The above are jobbers' prices.

Cheese—Ontario is quoted at 15c@15-1-2c; Manitoba at 15c.

Butter—Creamery is phenomenally high. The supply is short. Jobbers are asking 30c for choice fresh churned and 27c for bulk.

Dairy—Contractors are buying all the butter they can get hold of and market is very firm. Jobbers are paying 21c for select dairy, good yellow at 18c, pastry 16c.

Eggs are very scarce and have advanced 1 1-2c, fresh eggs bring 21 1-2c at Winnipeg; glycerined eggs are quoted at 24c.

Poultry—Jobbers are paying live weight: Fowl 8c; chickens 12c; ducks 8; turkeys 14c fob at country points.

Hides—Green country hides are quoted at 8 3-4c@9 3-4c; sheepskins 25@40c.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Receipts for the last week were 3205 of which 2074 were exported and 310 sent as feeders to the east. Best butchers 3 1-4c; lowest grades 3c. Good export cattle are 3-1-4c@3 1-4c; cows 3c, weighed off the cars, Winnipeg buyers assuming freight charges.

Sheep— Receipts for the week 1200, choice muttons are 6c, lower grades 5c, lambs 7 1-2c.

Hogs—Live hogs from 150 to 250 pounds are bringing 7 1-2c; 250 to 300 pound hogs 6 1-2c off the cars at Winnipeg.

GRAIN AND FEED.

Winnipeg, Oct. 12.

Business is quite brisk this week. Oats advanced another 1-2c, and barley has gone up. Flaxseed is 3c higher than a week ago. Demand for feed is very good, and oat chop is $1 higher. There is no timothy hay offering. The lack of cars causes a scarcity in that commodity.

QUOTATIONS.

Millfeed—Bran $16.50 per ton in bulk delivered to the trade; shorts, $18.50.

Ground feed—Oat chop, $26 per ton, delivered to the trade; barley chop $20; mixed barley and oats, $24; oil cake, $27 per ton.

Oats—No. 1 oats, 34 3-4, No. 2 oats, 34 1-4c per bushel in carlots on track in Winnipeg.

Barley—No. 3, 38c per bushel; No. 4, 36c per bushel, carlots on track here.

Flaxseed—$1.11 per bushel for No. 1.

Hay—Fresh bailed in carlots on track, $9@10; loose hay, farmers' loads $9@10; timothy, $12@14.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

China Now Wants Manchuria Restored to Her.

London, Oct. 18.—It is freely asserted in diplomatic circles here that serious trouble is breeding between Japan and China.

The British minister at Pekin, it is declared, has notified the British government that China is preparing a note to the powers asking them to compel Japan to restore Manchuria to her. According to the report here, China some weeks ago sounded all of the powers as to whether they would receive such a note and it is understood that representatives abroad of the Chinese nation were informed that if properly presented it would receive every consideration.

China takes the position that at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war the Mikado's government made public the declaration that the war was a "holy" one, and was undertaken for the purpose of preserving the integrity of her neighbor threatened by Russia.

Japan won and since the treaty of Portsmouth was signed has gone right ahead with her preparations for the Japanising of not only the entire province of Manchuria, but of the adjacent provinces. China now fears for her independence, diplomats assert, and her only hope at this time is intervention by the powers.

She is preparing for war, but with little hope that she will be able to do much against Japan should it be necessary to fight. However, the diplomats of China are willing individuals. They know that Europe is jealous of Japan, and they also know that Japan is nearly bankrupt.

First the war, then famine, then floods, all come to tax the finacial resources of the Mikado's people, and the Chinese officials feel that if the powers were to join in a note to Japan to have Manchuria restored to her, she would accede to the request.

A HINDU ON HINDU IMMIGRATION.

Victoria Times: There was a little young man in Victoria yesterday with a big mission. His name is a large one—T. C. Mazoomdar. Slim, with dark, flashing eyes, a complexion with the nut ruddiness of a southern Italian, prominent teeth, with a tinge of blue, and lips with an Austrian mobility, this young undergraduate of Allahabad University was noticeable wherever he went. There was no sign of the typical Hindu. He wore a fashionably cut suit of light grey, the latest in neckwear and a soft hat to match.

This emissary from the Hooghly district of Bengal comes to British Columbia representing that great presidency of India. And for what? To inquire into the merits of British Columbia as a field for emigration of his people. He was frank in admitting this and said if his report proved favorable there was no olimit to the number that might come. Mr. Mazoomdar is well acquainted with those who have arrived; he has the actual number at his finger ends. "There were about nine hundred landed at Vancouver," he said, "and a few, about fifty, at Victoria. Some, about fifteen, went first to San Francisco, and came to British Columbia from there. I don't know their names yet, but can get them from my people."

"Who and what are the Hindus that have already come here?" was asked.

"They are Punjabi Sikhs," was the reply. "All soldiers, British soldiers. They helped England at the time of the mutiny. They went to the Boer war. They are loyal to the British flag."

"And what was their occupation in India?" queried the reporter.

"Oh, farmers—wheat and rice farmers. Some of them know about growing sugar, too."

"Were they able to get a living at home? Why do they come here?" came another question.

"They made a living—a small one—some six, some ten dollars a month. Each had his little farm, grew little crop; yes, they lived all right."

"If they were all right in the Punjab, why did they leave?" the reporter remarked.

"It was the men in Hong Kong, the Hindu police. Someone told them, maybe they read, some can read English, that labor was scarce in British Columbia, that a man could get from two to three dollars a day. Wasn't that better than the wages they got at home?"

"And who arranged for their coming out?" was asked. "We hear there is a company or association formed to bring them here, that someone in this province was arranging for their coming."

"That is not so," replied Mr. Mazoomdar, "they come here themselves, come in batches."

"Are there many more coming that you know of?"

"Oh, yes, about a thousand. They won't all come at once—just in batches."

"But what is your special mission here—what are you going to do?" seemed a pertinent question to put at this stage of the interview.

"Me, oh, my people—the communities of Bengal—sent me here to find out how my countrymen were getting on, if it's a good country—what chances there are for work—if the people of India can make progress here."

"And I suppose you will make a report on the matter?"

"Of course, that's what I am here for. I shall spend about two months in British Columbia, talk to all of them, and then write back what I find out."

"If your report is favorable, will many more come?"

"Yes, certainly."

"How many?"

"I couldn't say at all. If this is a good country to come to, there need be no limit. There are lots who will sell their farms to pay their passage the same as those who are here already."

Dr. G. L. Milne, Dominion Immigration Officer here interpolated some good advice. He pointed out the provisions of the immigration act, that anyone diseased or liable to become a public charge could be deported upon landing or at any time within two years after. But Mr. Mazoomdar seemed well acquainted with this. "I know that," he said. "You have sent about 150 back. About one third of these are starving in Hong Kong. They haven't enough money to get home."

"And all that are in the conditions I mentioned will be sent back," said Dr. Milne.

"Do you think your countrymen understand that?" questioned the reporter.

"Well, if they don't now, they soon will," replied. Mr. Mazoomdar. "I will write to my people and tell them—tell them to see that the steamship agents don't sell tickets to those who you will not let land."

There was a vein of unrest under Mr. Mazoomdar's apparent composure. It does not require much imagination to believe that he is an emessary to some concerted movement to bring a large number of Hindus to this province. Those that have already arrived are evidently not of such a position in life to warrant a special overseer without some charitable motive. Mr. Mazoomdar does not mention philanthrphy—he is strictly business.

MAY CHANGE THE ROTE.

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—An interesting deal has just transpired in connection with the mission of the transcontinental railway commissioners to Winnipeg, which is to select a site for the proposed terminals. It appears that anthough the original location of of the G. T. P. for its line was between Portage La Prairie and Winnipeg and north Yft he Assiniboine river, it is now desired to make a change. An application has been made to the minister of railways and canals for the approval of a new location on the south side of the river but pending the decision of the transcontinental commissioners as to the location of the Winnipeg terminals, the minister has declined to act upon the company's application.

Only part of the wheat berry is fit for food. Yet much that isn't often gets into flour. You cannot see it or taste it, but it's there. It is simply a case of the miller getting more flour from his wheat and your getting less nourishment.

Royal Household Flour

is so milled that nothing goes into it except the part of the wheat that is food. You get just what you pay for—the best and purest flour made. It goes farther because it is all flour. Your grocer can supply you.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd,
Montreal.

$12 Brooches

At $12.00 Diamond Hall is showing an especially attractive line of Brooches. An odd price perhaps, but you will scarcely object to their not being marked $15.00.

The one illustrated (Catalogue No. 31685) is of solid 14k. Gold set with 46 Pearls. It has a pendant attachment for wearing on necklet.

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