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Do not miss this. District at \$13.00 per acre. and 4 miles. Cheap. improved. Good buying.

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REGINA, SASK.

NOTICE.

ce that the Saskatchewan and Gasoline Engine Com- ed, intend to apply and will be Registrar of Joint Stock to have its name changed anadian Motor Car Sales Limited."

Regina, May 30th, 1910.

AIN, CROSS & JONAH,
Solicitors for Applicants,
Regina.

Graham's \$655,245 deficit in the nature of encour- but what in the world did I mean in saying "profit?"

tail and Empire.)

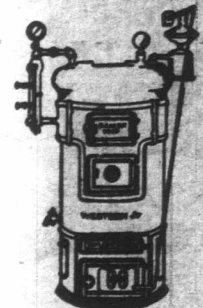
stance of the Premiership by Chief Justice Sifton is sample of the political of the judiciary under the ernment. Mr. Sifton was to have gone out of polit- he ascended the bench. obviously was not the case. the bench and was at the Ottawa masters. Now, in their demands he steps leads the local party for all probability he has an with Sir Wilfrid Laurier B. as a reward for his ser- ill receive another judicial later on. This sort of d. It destroys public com- bench, because it proves judiciary is not absolutely om politics.

ernment Annuities.

lay 31.—The total revenue le of Government annuities \$645,877. The number of is 716, and of this number is Ontario.

"WESTERN JR."

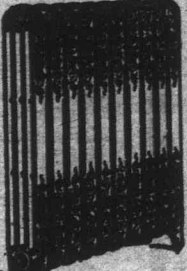
Will make a
Good job
of your
New House.



HOT WATER
OR
LOW PRESSURE
STEAM
BOILER

Made for small houses—houses of the average size and for large houses. In each size a "Western Jr." boiler will out-last, out-work and burn less coal than any other heating apparatus sold in Canada.

"Sovereign"
Radiators for
Hot Water, or
Steam Heating.
The Radiator
with the screw
ripple connections.



Before finally closing your heating arrangements, write for
"The Dictionary of Heating."

AGENTS:

Vulcan Iron Works, Winnipeg
Barnes Co., Limited, Calgary

TAX EVERYBODY.

One Solution Offered for Maintenance of Government Elevator System.

Wapella, Sask., May 31.—The Elevator Commission met at 9.30 this morning and at once proceeded with the examination of Mr. Salmon, representing Kelso branch of the Grain Growers' Association, of which he is president. He asked for a system of provincial owned elevators so that the identity of farmers grain would be preserved till it reached purely national elevators. The farmers to petition for such elevators and give security for the same to be indicated by the commission. He would be willing to pay a tax of one cent a bushel on all grains and asked for a sample market.

Mr. Eastman, a member of Spring Creek Grain Growers' Association, considered the initial elevator a public utility, and that there was no room for speculation between the elevator and the consumer. In case there was a deficit it should be met by a tax on all ratepayers. The government should have the appointment of the commission.

Mr. C. Ketchison, president of the Spring Creek Grain Growers' Association, promised that after hearing the evidence before the commission, he would call a meeting of his association and send in a written list of answers to the questions submitted by the commission.

Mr. Jos. Robinson, of Wapella Grain Growers' Association, wanted a government system of handling and was prepared to give a legal guarantee in the same way as by "Futures," that would not be evaded by either party or by taxing the land, when the government had a monopoly. Mr. R. Hicks, vice-president of the Kelso Grain Growers' Association, spoke with regard to preserving the identity of the small farmers' grain. He asked why should not small bins be made and small farmers' loads be put in them, a sample to be taken and sent to Winnipeg and after being graded the wheat would then be transferred to a car load bin of the same grade. He advocated government ownership under a government commission and a tax and sample market.

Building Permits.

Up to and including May 31st permits have been issued for the building of structures in the city this year to cost over \$987,670. This amount is over \$200,000 in excess of the amount of building done in the city for the whole of 1909. The total amount expended in buildings last year was \$750,144.

The programme for the month of May was a large one, totalling \$390,975, and a great many fine structures have been started or will be shortly which will greatly enhance the beauty of the city.

Amongst the largest buildings are: Whitmore Bros., store and office building, to cost \$25,000; Whitmore Bros. printing office, \$10,000; block for Noy & James, which will cost \$10,000, and a block of stores for J. H. Haslam, to cost \$15,000.

In addition to the forementioned buildings, there are a great many dwelling houses and residences either now under construction or to be started in a very short time.

Keep Free From Vermin.—The nest of the sitting hen especially should be kept clean and free from vermin.

A FARMING EXPERIMENT

Americans Interested in C. P. K. Ready-made Farm Projects—Scheme Originated by President of Big Railway.

One of the features of the influx of settlers this year is the arrival of a large number of British farmers with money to occupy what are called "the ready-made farms" that have been prepared by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in the neighborhood of Calgary. The New York Herald has been enquiring into this remarkable movement, and as a result tells an interesting story. It points out that in view of the very considerable immigration from the United States into our North-West there is a feeling current that efforts should be made to place Britishers in the new country.

Several plans have been devised; but the most striking is that of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, which consists of the setting apart of a large area of land and the preparing of farms thereon for newcomers from across the sea to occupy. A vast irrigated tract near Calgary has been chosen for the purpose and has been divided into farms of from eighty to one hundred and sixty acres each. The farms are made ready for occupation. The houses are built and the crop is actually sown for the present season. All that the settler has to do on arrival is to take possession, and to proceed with his business as if he had been in the country for years. The idea eliminates the troubles of the pioneer during the early days, and gives the settler from his first crop revenue with which to carry him through his first winter. After that the settler is on his feet, and is able to go ahead and succeed.

In an interview Sir Thomas Shaughnessy explains the principles underlying the project. "The settler from the United States," he says, "finds no novel conditions in Alberta or Saskatchewan. The American has been used to breaking new land, locating his buildings, making his fences. But the Englishman has been reared on a farm, usually rented, which has been just that kind of a farm for generations; in fact he has seldom been called upon to face new conditions. Then, too, the American can run across and select his land, which the British farmer cannot well do," he situation, in fact, favors the settler from the United States, while, unless something aggressive be done, it is not sufficiently attractive to the Britisher. It is in order to overcome the difficulties that confront the Britisher that the "ready-made farms" are devised, and that schools of instruction and demonstration, with purses for the promotion of tree culture, are provided.

It is interesting to know that the new idea is bearing fruit and that the British settlers are coming. On the 29th of April the Empress of Britain brought out 100 farmers destined for the "ready-made farms." All of them are substantial English and Scotch farmers with capital. It is estimated that they brought out no less than \$136,000 with them. One has \$2,500, another has as much as \$3,000, and \$15,000. The new arrivals are fine specimens of humanity, and their interest in such enterprises as the "Imperial Front" men's Corps shows that they are distinctively and unerringly British. Coming with their families, they intend to make Canada their home, and to get for the British lion a share of the prosperity which belongs to the last great West. These settlers are to be followed by others in the near future, and soon a very large British colony will occupy one of the best parts of Alberta, and will contribute to the strengthening of the connection between Britain and Canada.

With great interest will this "ready-to-wear" farm experiment be watched. Certainly it means, if successful, as it cannot fail to be, great things for Canada, and great relief for Britain. We want the very best of British farmers that can be induced to come to us. We want men of experience and men of enterprise. These will assist to build up a nation of which the Empire will have reason to be proud. Britain, on the other hand, wants an outlet for her excess population, and a British outlet at that, so that the migrating masses may not be lost to the flag. On one day, a few weeks ago, 3,500 emigrants sailed from Glasgow, many of them for foreign ports. One steamship company expects to carry 30,000 emigrants from the British Isles every month until the end of June. The outgo from the United Kingdom does not all land on British soil. But such enterprises as the "ready-made farms" will help to direct the flow of the migration to Canada, and thus to save it to the Empire.

For the settlers themselves, the transference will be as advantageous as it will be both to Britain and to the Dominion. There can be no question that Canada is the land of hope. Blessed with a rich soil, a fine climate, unequalled resources, and free institutions, the Dominion is the place above all others where prosperity and happiness can be found.

Minard's Liniment Co. Limited.

Gents,—I have used your Minard's Liniment in my family and also in my stables for years and consider it the best medicine obtainable.

Yours truly,

ALFRED ROCHAV,
Proprietor Roston Pond Hotel and Stables.

THE WAR A MISTAKE.

Spain Was Ready to Abandon Cuba Without War.

Vancouver, B. C., May 30.—"That Spain would have relinquished Cuba without a war and that the Spanish-American war was an accident, is, I believe, correct," says Moreton Frewen, of London, Eng., intimate friend of the late Sir Julian Pauncefote, Great Britain's ambassador to the United States when the Spanish-American war began.

Mr. Frewen has issued a statement giving what he purports to be some secret history in connection with the beginning of the war and indicating that the United States declared war with Spain on the supposition that an ultimatum had been sent by President McKinley, and had not been answered, when in reality Mr. McKinley had withheld the ultimatum.

Taking up the statement of Senator Hale that President McKinley was forced into war by the clamor of the nation and that Spain could have been negotiated off the American continent, Mr. Frewen proceeds:

"Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, was worried into his grave untimely by a cabal engineered by his colleague, Baron Holleben, the German ambassador. The word had gone out at the outbreak of the war that the concert of Europe was desirous of protecting Spain, and Great Britain had called hands off and had gone so far as to offer to lend her navy to her cousins in case of European intervention.

"To counter this diplomatically, Baron Holleben declared the week before the declaration of war that Lord Pauncefote had assembled the chiefs of the corps diplomatique at the Austrian embassy and had invited their declaration to convey to the president to the effect that the verdict of the civilized world would be against the war—a war that the American nation was so evidently determined upon—and that this attitude on the part of Great Britain was unfriendly—at least unamphibious—and that but for Holleben's refusal to be a party to it, President McKinley might have been seriously embarrassed."

Lord Pauncefote neither admitted or denied this and Mr. Frewen goes on to show that Mr. McKinley was absolutely averse to war and sent a dispatch to Spain in the hope of averting hostilities. Spain accepted, but Senator Davis told the President that it would not satisfy the mood of congress, which wanted Spain to "get out."

The president is then said to have shown a dispatch demanding that Spain should evacuate the islands at once, Senators Davis and Lodge taking it for granted that the dispatch had been sent.

Receiving no reply in the next three days, they declared war was never sent, and it is supposed that the president, instead, made a last effort to secure Lord Pauncefote's cooperation in preventing war.

REAL GREY'S TRIP.

Will do Much to Rid the World of the Frozen North Ideas.

Ottawa, May 31.—Earl Grey is determined to help destroy the "frozen north" idea regarding Canada which seems to prevail so largely in Great Britain, more than any other man. He will accomplish this by his spectacular trip through the wild north, arrangements for which will be completed in a few days. The party will be a little larger than was anticipated, probably about twelve in all.

Canoe Down Hayes River.

The trip is to be from Lake Winnipeg to St. John's, Newfoundland, or Halifax. It is expected it will be accomplished in twenty days provided no severe weather is encountered. The only part of the arrangements which remain to be decided upon is the overland route to Hudson Bay, but it is very probable that the first intention of following the surveyed route of the proposed Hudson's Bay railway will be abandoned and that the Governor-General will travel by canoe down Hayes river from Norway House at the head of Lake Winnipeg. The Hayes river is preferable to Nelson river in that there are fewer portages and navigation generally is less dangerous.

The overland trip to Port Nelson which is also at the mouth of Hayes river, will occupy eight days and 12 days will be spent on the government's steamer "Earl Grey" on the way to St. John's, Newfoundland, or to Halifax.

Stop at Nelson.

After leaving Port Nelson the Governor-General will visit Port Churchill, thence he will go to Prefontaine Bay on the northwest of Ungava. Prefontaine Bay is one of the finest natural harbors in the world. It is almost completely land-locked and is capable of accommodating the entire British fleet. Big Island, on the northern shore of Hudson strait, will be next visited. There are valuable mines there. At the eastern end of Hudson strait a stop will be made at Port Burwell. Then the Marston Mission and Dr. Grenfell's Mission will be visited and a straight course set for St. John's, Newfoundland, or Halifax.

It is possible that from Port Churchill, the Government vessel may take Earl Grey's party north to Fullerton, and in this event will take four days longer.

The Wrong Road.—Selling the cows that the other discernment want to buy is grading down hill.

A BRUTAL MURDER

Comes to Light in Kentucky—Body of Child Found in Basement of School—Wife of Janitor Arrested.

Louisville, Ky., May 30.—Mrs. Lena Wendling, wife of Jos. Wendling, was arrested at 10 o'clock tonight charged with being an accessory to the murder of eight-year-old Alma Kellner, whose dead body was found today in the cellar of St. John's Parochial school, five blocks from the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred F. Kellner. Wendling was janitor of St. John's Roman Catholic church when Alma Kellner disappeared from her home on the morning of December 8, 1908.

The child left home early in the morning to attend mass. An examination of the body showed that the child had come to her death at the hands of some fiendish murderer, who had taken the body into the cellar through a trap door, after wrapping it up in a carpet. Almost every bone in the body had been broken as well as the head. Part of the skull and limbs had been scarred, as though they had come into contact with fire, and there were evidences of quick lime being applied to the body.

The finding of the body of the little girl clears the first link of the mystery. The second link is to find the murderer. Joseph Wendling, the suspected janitor, is 27 years old. He disappeared from this city on January 14. His wife is home-maid for Father George Schumann, pastor of St. John's. The body was wrapped in a piece of carpet, which is said to have belonged to the Wendlings. The police have found clothing of the Wendlings which they believe is blood stained. The body is badly decomposed, but the identification is said to be complete, although a microscopical and chemical examination will be made of the clothing.

The body was found by Richard B. Sweet, a plumber, who was pumping water out of the cellar. The ground underneath the body had been scooped out to a depth of six inches, making a shallow grave. Frank Fehr, a wealthy relative of the girl, who had been notified by the police, was among the first to arrive on the scene and he declared at once it was Alma's body. The father of the girl was in his office when he received the message to go to the school. The mother bore up bravely.

Dr. Ellison, the coroner, completed his examination of the remains this afternoon. All of the ribs were broken, the right foot was separated from the body and was found in a shoe, which lay alongside. The left foot was missing. The lower bones of the right leg were broken about half way down from the knee, but the thigh bones were intact. The back of the hand was missing entirely. The body was in such a frightful condition that the coroner was unable to determine what was due to decay and what was the work of the murderer. The body was nude with the exception of the shoes.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

MURDER AT BROWNLEE

Insane Farmer Strangles His Young Son and Attempts to Commit Suicide—Murderer Probably Insane.

Moose Jaw, May 30.—Details of a terrible tragedy at Brownlee, on the Outlook Branch of the C. P. R., reached here today. Moses Smith, living with a married son on six miles south of Brownlee, strangled his five-year-old son last night and then attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He succeeded in inflicting three gashes across his throat, severing the jugular vein, but the injuries, though serious, are not likely to cause death, and it is predicted that he will recover.

There were faint signs of life in the boy for two hours after the deed was committed, but the warning spark could not be revived and the boy is now dead.

That the deed was premeditated appears to be shown by the fact that Smith insisted on the boy accompany him to feed the pigs, which were situated four hundred yards from the house; also that he carried with him a razor. No particular motive can be assigned for the dreadful deed.

Smith is not thought to be insane, though he attempted suicide in a similar manner a year ago near Guelph, Ont. He came west from Ontario last fall.

The Mounted Police and Coroner Jessop, of Tugue, now have the man in charge. His wife and sons appear to be more affected by the fact that the boy is dead than by the position of Smith. The awfulness of his position apparently has not been fully realized by the sorrowing family yet.

Arrested as a Tramp.

New York, May 30.—The grandson of Jay Gould, the multi-millionaire, has been tasting the pains and pleasures of a tramp's life.

He grew tired of the discipline at Pomfret school, Conn., and it out down the hard stony pile for his home on the Hudson. Edwin was found in a tattered condition, hungry and footsore by a cop of New Britain, Conn. When the boy said who he was the cop was sarcastic and claimed to be the King of England.

Edwin told at the police station how he had slept the first night in a hay stack and begged a meal off a farmer. The next night he got a bed in a lodging house for 10 cents. The police got busy on the telegraph and Edwin slept on the benches reserved for those who have committed no crime. His distressed parents, who had been scouring the country in automobiles, eventually found their son, none the worse for wear except a sore heel.

For Single Tax.

Saskatoon, May 31.—At a meeting of the city council last night the assessment committee presented their report, which showed that the total assessment of Saskatoon for the current year is \$11,537,119. A feature of the recommendation of the committee is a practical adoption of the single tax and the reduction by one-half of the business tax. The rate of taxation for the year will be about 21 mills.

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LARGEST STOCK IN SASKATCHEWAN
WALL PAPER

Every Roll 1910 Patterns and Colorings. Write for Samples.

F. M. CRAPPER, REGINA

PHONE 51 OPP. NORTHERN BANK, SCARTH ST.

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MAY REMOVE EMBARGO

High Price of Meat May Force British Government to Act—Only Kept On As Protection to Producers.

Ottawa, May 29.—According to a report received by the Department of Trade and Commerce from Canadian trade commissioner, F. A. C. Bickerdike, of Belfast, there is a probability of the early removal of the British embargo against Canadian cattle.

Mr. Bickerdike reports that there is a growing feeling in Ireland that the embargo cannot be much longer maintained and that cattle dealers in Belfast and Dublin are already considering the question of meeting the consequent increase competition from Canada by going into the dead meat trade. For years the Canadian Government has endeavored to have the embargo removed, and it has been over and again conclusively demonstrated to the Imperial authorities that the ostensible reason for its continuance, namely the danger of infection to British herds from the presence of diseased Canadian cattle, is not justifiable, inasmuch as Canadian cattle are and have been for years free from infectious disease.

An Advantage to Canada.

It has been tacitly admitted by the British government that the real reason for the continuance of the embargo is the desire to protect the home cattle industry against Canadian and American competition. The increasing price of meats to British consumers is now operating to secure the removal of the embargo. If, as seems likely from Mr. Bickerdike's report, embargo is lifted in the case of Canadian cattle, exporters in this country will be placed on a much superior footing to cattle raisers in the United States in being able to fatten cattle after landing in Great Britain.

Another significant statement is made in a report received by the Trade and Commerce Department yesterday from Trade Commissioner Mussen, of Hull and Leeds. He states that trade inquiries respecting openings for British goods in Canada are becoming much more numerous and British firms are evidently awakening up to the possibilities of the Canadian market and are preparing to exploit it much more energetically than has been the case in the past. Hitherto American firms have shown much more business acumen and energy in capturing Canadian trade with the result that imports from the States have increased much more rapidly than imports from the Mother Country.

Rural Mail Delivery.

Ottawa, May 31.—Rural mail deliveries are being established more in Ontario than elsewhere because by far the greater demand comes from this province. Up to the present 352 routes all told have been put in operation. There are comparatively few petitions from Quebec for free delivery and also from the Maritime Provinces. In regard to the west where growth is so rapid and railways are building so extensively, a conservative policy is being followed in establishing routes.

TROUBLE IN CAMP

Italian Laborers on G. T. P. Cause Trouble—Try to Lynch the Man Who Killed One of Them—Police Sent to Camp.

Port Arthur, May 30.—Fearing riot and bloodshed among the men employed at the railway construction camp near Superior Junction, Dominion police constable Quibell arranged tonight to leave for there on tomorrow morning's train together with four regular constables and eight other men who will be sworn in as specials.

The trouble is a continuation of the quarrel that broke out on Sunday and which included the shooting fatality of a young Italian laborer, for which Leon Dobbs, the cook at the camp, is now in Port Arthur jail awaiting a hearing, having been brought in by Constable Hubert.

Upon the shooting of the young Italian his fellow countrymen in camp became very angry and made an attempt to administer punishment themselves upon Dobbs, but with the use of his revolver and aided by others he succeeded in keeping them off until arrested by Hubert, who arrived shortly after. As Hubert was taking Dobbs on the train the Italians made a demonstration, throwing rocks and gravel through the windows. It is expected they will attempt to vent their anger upon the men who protected Dobbs and that open war may break out any moment if it has not done so already.

The shooting on Sunday, which is charged against Dobbs, is said to have been caused by a quarrel which started when Dobbs, as cook, told the Italian he was at his wrong table. The victim was shot in the groin, and died this evening in the hospital at the junction. The