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THE TROUBLE IN TIBET

Britian Interested in Fate of Country—China has Educated an Fnormous Army.

Though it seems improbable that any serious complications can result from the flight of the Dalia Lama from Lhassa, the British representative at Pekin has found it necessary to interrogate the Chinese government as to its policy and intentions in Tibet. The Tibetian situation is rather a complicated one, authority being divided between the clerical and the secular branches of Government, the nominal head of the one and the representative of the other being the Dalia Lama. His reverence, however, has now thrown up his job, and appears to have sought refuge in Bhutan. Whether he means to go to Pekin to make his charges against the Chinese troops, or to Russia, where he will spend the remainder of his days, is unsettled. Neither his office nor his office nor his personality, since Younghusband destroyed the notion that the Dalia Lama was a sort of semi-supernatural being, is likely to prove strong enough to form the basis of an insurrection against the Chinese masters of the country.

The Younghusband Expedition

It will be recalled that in 1904 Col. Sir Francis Edward Younghusband penetrated the holy city and secured certain agreements as to trade between Tibet and India. The Dalia Lama fled, and Col. Younghusband did not hesitate to appoint a provisional government. Afterwards the Dalia Lama patched up his differences with Pekin and was re-appointed Governor or vice-regent of Tibet. He was acclaimed by the faithful Tibetans on his homecoming, the rejoicing being stimulated by a jail delivery of the subjects who had been imprisoned for their resistance of the British expedition. For a month all went well. Then the Dalia Lama found it necessary to protest to the Chinese military governor against the excesses of some Chinese troops on the Sze-Chuen frontier. The Chinese commandant retorted that Tibet was a Chinese province, and that its monks were trying to foment rebellion. Therefore he was justified in taking such repressive measures as he saw fit.

Chinese Invade Lhassa.

As these measures consisted chiefly in the sacking of monasteries belonging to the hierarchy over which the Dalia Lama presided, his reverence asserted that he was the supreme authority. A few more curt notes were exchanged, and then the Chinese government ordered 2,500 troops into Lhassa. The Dalia Lama hastily enrolled and armed a few companies of "Golden Soldiers," who attempted to repulse the Chinese. Their fighting qualities and discipline, however, made a sorry showing against the trained Chinese warriors, and the Dalai Lama, accompanied by a few faithful priests, made his escape, leaving the soldiers to stop the Chinese bullets as gracefully and intelligently as was possible.

Who Owns Tibet?

The question that is interesting diplomats at themoment is the status of Tibet, and the interrogation of the British Charge d'Affaires at Pekin is prompted by a desire to obtain China's opinion on the subject. It is recognized that China for long exercized a sort of suzerainty over Tibet; but it is also well known that her practical authority was disavowed in recent times. When Britain protested to China, as suzerain, against the lawlessness of the Tibetians, and their refusal to abide by treaties, the diplomats at Pekin politely shrugged their shoulders and explained that they could do nothing. After years of argument and protest, the Younghusband expedition was fitted out, and the Dalai Lama brought to terms. China made no objection to this invasion, but when the British force withdrew Chinese authority was established, and no British protests were filed. However, Britain may come to the conclusion that if anyone is going to put in a claim on Tibet, she might as well file papers herself. Certainly British money and British enterprise made Tibet amenable to claims of any kind. As the Brooklyn Eagle says: "Britain's expedition to Lhassa was not for nothing."

The New Chinese Army

Still another interesting possibility is that China deliberately picked a quarrel with Tibet for the purpose of testing her new army. There is reason to suppose that in the past ten years China has built up a fighting machine that in spirit and patriotism need not fear comparison with any European army. In numbers it is even more formidable, for at present it consists of 600,000 men, with a reserve of two millions. In the past five years millions of rifles and not fewer than 500 field and fort guns have been imported by China. Her instructors have come from Europe and Japan. If China wishes to argue the Tibet affair with Britain, she can speak now "a sone having authority."

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

Greatest Trade Development in History of United States —Double Number of Machines that are in Europe.

New York, March 8—A recent public statement of the general manager of the American Motor Car Manufacturers' Association shows that the advance of the automobile industry in a decade has never been equalled by any other industry during a similar period.

The manager of the association selects 1898 as the starting point for the reason that while cars were built many years previously, all the improvements in this great industry are the results of the last eleven years' work, the modern type being hardly in evidence until 1898.

In 1898 there were twenty-five concerns making cars in the United States. Now there are 253 concerns, 100 of which turn out cars that are well known and are factors in the market. The capital invested in the industry in 1898 was not more than $2,000,000, while now, with kindred trades, salesrooms, garages, etc., the capital invested is close to $200,000,000. Eleven years ago there were no more than 1,200 cars in the country, while now the figures indicate that there are about 160,000 automobiles in the United States, or twice the number in use in all Europe. As an example, there are 69,000 automobiles registered in New York state alone.

Eleven years ago, the production of the factories could not be figured at more than $2,000,000, while the output of automobiles alone this year will be not less than $130,000,000 in value, while the value of accessories and parts will run into many millions. Eleven years ago there were less than 200 agents, to say nothing of the hundreds of sub-agents, all maintaining salesrooms and garages numbering many thousands.

So necessary has the automobile become in the United States that there was little or no falling off in the trade during the recent depression, which was general throughout the commercial world, while the business this year is better than it has ever been, despite the fact that all other industries are doing a considerably smaller trade than at any time during the past six years.

While there is a constantly increasing demand for commercial vehicles, there is no indication of any slackening in the call for pleasure cars. The manager notes with satisfaction that farmers are purchasing autos of the buggy type in increasing numbers, and he also refers to the introduction of taxicabs in American cities, 1,190 of these being in operation in the city of New York alone —all of which will greatly increase business for vehicle builders.

The exports of automobiles and parts also held up well last year, their value having been $5,766,972 in 1907 and $4,409,186 in 1906. The sales to Mexico, South America and Australia fell off last year, but the shipments to Europe greatly increased. The imports last year amounted to $2,558,819 against $3,157,168 in 1907, and $4,416,048 in 1906, while the imports of automobile parts were $650,563, or practically the same as in 1907.

A benefit concert for A. S. Wells was held in the City Hall Thursday night, under the auspices of Trades and Labor Council. The hall was packed and a splendid programme was given.

CHAMBERLAIN IN HOUSE

Probably Last Appearance of Veteran Statesman — Will Never be Active Again.

After Mr. Lowther's appointment as Speaker had received His Majesty's approbation, the swearing in of members commenced in the British House of Commons .The incident of the day was the appearance of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to take the oath as member for West Birmingham.

At a quarter to four o'clock in the afternoon, only a few minutes before the business of the day was concluded, it became evident to the few occupants of the gallery that someunusual was astir. Mr. Austen Chamberlain was seen to enter the house more than once and hold whispered conversation with the officials. The meaning of it became clear in a few minutes, for while the chamber was almost deserted and was still in semi-darkness, some commotion was heard behind the Speaker's chair, and before journalists had grasped the significance of the incident, Mr. Chamberlain was making his way to the table. In his left hand he carried a stout walking stick, but this was for use only in case of emergency. On his left was Viscount Morpeth, on his right, Mr. Austen Chamberlain. Slowly and painfully Mr. Chamberlain reached the government front bench and there he took a seat. The Testament and the oath card were brought to him, and, still seated, he made the necessary declaration.

It was noticeable that Mr. Chamberlain repeated the words of the oath with difficulty, and that his son was repeatedly playing the part of prompter, but the formula was completed and the signing of the roll of members was all that remained. Mr. Austen Chamberlain stepped briskly to the table, signed the roll on behalf of his father, and then returned with the ponderous volume in order that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain might make his mark. With the left hand the father made a cross in the margin of the book, and smiled gratefully at his son.

Lord Morpeth and Mr. Austen Chamberlain were at hand to assist him to his feet once more, but here again Mr. Chamberlain's extreme feebleness was noticeable. With extreme difficulty and by leaning heavily on the arms of his two supporters, Mr. Chamberlain got over the few feet of space that separated him from the Speaker. With a cheery smile, Mr. Lowther extended his hand expressed his pleasure at seeing the stricken veteran once more, and added the hope that he was feeling better. Mr. Chamberlain put his left hand in the right of the speaker, acknowledged the greeting with a tremulous "Thank you," and, as other members before him had just done, passed on to the corridor behind the chair.

Brief as the incident had been (says our gallery representative) it had served to confirm the fears and to dash the hopes of those who have wished for Mr. Chamberlain's early participation in the affairs of the house.

The member for West Birmingham was driven to the house in a closed brougham, accompanied by his wife and Mr. Austen Chamberlain. He was helped to the lift which conveyed him to the corridor behind the Speaker's chair. He entered the house and retired by that way, and was at once driven off to Prince's Gate. Mrs. Chamberlain, who accompanied her husband to the door of the house, went into the ladies' gallery while he was taking the oath — London Daily News.

Bad Gilician

Brandon, March 9—A serious stabbing affair occurred here last night in the Galician section, John Scerbanwitzy, a young man recently arrived from Winnipeg, stabbed a man named Otainachuk in the stomach with a pocket knife. The assailant, who was keeping company with the victim's daughter, went to the house to see her. The father and mother objected and tried to chase the young fellow away, beating him with a hockey stick. He drew a knife and stabbed the old man. The wound is very serious. The accused was remanded in the police court this morning.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

ATTACK ON JUDICIARY

Text of McGowan's Famous Speech on Supreme Court Judges—A Bitter Attack.

Vancouver newspapers to hand give verbatim reports of the speech in which A. H. B. Macgowan, M.P.P., scathingly denounced the members of the British Columbia supreme court. Mr. Macgowan said:

"Some honorable gentlemen have been good enough to say that I had a case before one of the judges of the supreme court and that I lost, and that that is what prompts me at this moment," said Mr. Macgowan. "I want to correct this statement. I never had a case before this gentleman and hope I never will, and I hope I will go to the last tribunal before I have a case go before the supreme court.

"I rise on behalf of friends whom this man treated in a brutal manner. He has treated my political friends in every case which went before him in a brutal manner.

"We find that the highest authority of the judiciary in British Columbia has placed an estimation on the supreme court bench—two lunatics, one fool and one scoundrel and fugitive from justice. If this is true I leave the three first with the visitation of the Almighty. The last I will pay attention for a few moments.

"A man, sir, appointed to the position of public administrator in a new country, appointed to protect those who can not protect themselves, a man clothed in the gown of a profession we all hope is honorable, a man who would betray that trust, is a criminal indeed. Is he fit to grace the supreme court of British Columbia? Better, sir, that he decorate the penitentiary, better that he be decorated with a shaved head, than a wig—that is what is coming to him and what he will get.

Robbing the Dead

"At times we have seen the beachcomber waiting for the poor floater, —prowling the shore waiting for the poor dead body to come ashore. We have heard of the ghoul prowling the morgue waiting to cut the rings from the fingers of the poor dead bodies, but either of those two would be nobiemen in comparison with the man who, clothed in the King's authority, would rob the dead.

"I will take you to the Yukon for a few minutes. There was a charge, a man was dying, several thousands of dollars in gold was left, but it could not be found later. The widow appeared in the Yukon and looked for the gold dust. She did not find it, but she found the man who had found it, and she laid a charge for misappropriation. The charge was laid in the lower court, it was put through the lower court, and the culprit was sent up for trial. He had friends at court and delay occurred. I do not say that this delay was intentional, but it did occur and the culpril skipped out.

Promotion Rapid

"Next thing we find, sir, he is promoted to the court—and a good political tool is promoted pretty fast—and he arrives on the supreme court. I believe he was a prominent candidate for the appeal court, but counsels prevailed—counsels which I may know something about—and he did not receive that promotion.

"I speak this way owing to the fact that I realize that it is impossible to get at this class of man in any other way than through the freedom of the floor of this house. I am satisfied that my resolution will be disallowed, I tabled that amendment with a good intention, that it would pave the way for some kind of an appeal that would lead to an investigation of charges that are constantly talked about with regard to members of the bench."

Mr. Macgowan went on to read to the house figures relating to the travelling costs of members of the supreme court bench for a certain year. Chief Justice Hunter's travelling expenses were $936, those of Mr. Justice Irving $416, Mr. Justice Martin $668, Mr. Justice Morrison $1,069—and Mr. Macgowan stated that Mr. Justice Morrison had done most of the travelling of the court that year—and the expenses of Mr. Justice Clement were $2,662.

Expenses Were High

"The expenses of Mr. Justice Clement, whose name I have not mentioned before,' said Mr. Macgowan, "were many times more than those of the other judges, and more than twice the expenses of the man who did the most travelling."

Mr. Macgowan went on to relate stories concerning a witness who had appeared before a pioneer judge, and whom he alleged had been ordered to keep out of court with perjured testimony. This witness had in after years gone to Ottawa, and Hon. Thomas Greenway, chairman of a commission before whom he gave evidence said afterwards, according to Mr. Macgowan, that he had a good mind to send to British Columbia for the man and return him to Ottawa on a charge of perjury. Mr. Macgowan declared that the same man had appeared subsequently before a judge in a British Columbia court, and had been complimented on the business-like way in which he had given his evidence.

"A man in Vancouver was in a serious strait as he supposed," said Mr. Macgowan, "and he asked a friend 'What under heaven am I going to do? If I lose this case I am ruined.' He was told by his friends to see the powers that be. After his case had been tried he was seen by his friends and asked if he had seen the powers that be. He replied: 'I did but it cost a hell of a lot of money.'

"Is that right? If it is right, throw out my amendment. If it is wrong, I ask this committee to pass the amendment I have put on the order paper," concluded Mr. Macgowan.

Vested in Parliament

Hon. Mr. Bowser declared that the amendment was not one which could be considered by the house as it involved the exercise of power which all the authorities declared was vested in the Dominion parliament. If the amendment were incorporated in the bill before the house to amend the supreme court act the result would be disallowance of the whole measure by Ottawa. Under the circumstances he asked that the amendment be withdrawn.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite took a hand in the debate. He regretted that the charges made were not specific. No name had been mentioned and for that reason reflection would be cast on all the members of the bench.

Premier McBride expressed regret at the proceedings which had taken place, but he noted that Mr. Macgowan was perfectly within his rights as a member of the house in acting as he had done, but he regretted that Mr. Macgowan should have thought it necessary to take the step he had taken.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite made an attack on former Police Magistrate Williams of Vancouver, and the latter was defended by Mr. McPhillips. Mr. Macgowan finally withdrew his amendment because he thought it might result in the disallowance of the act placed before the house by the attorney-general, but he declared that he would return to the subject.

JOHN MESCI PAY PENALTY

Hanged at Prince Albert on Wednesday — Meets Death Without Showing any Weakness.

Prince Albert, Sask. March 10 — Without a flinch, steady as though he were going out to take exercise in the jail yard, John Mesci, the self confessed murderer of Quill Lake, went to his death in the local jail at 8 o'clock this morning. It was but a few minutes of the hour when Hangman Holmes of Regina went to the condemned man's cell. He was quickly pinioned and the sad procession wended its way through the building up to the scaffold, which had been erected just outside the door leading to the yard. In the street behind a number of morbid citizens gathered hoping to witness some of the gruesome scene but the erection was boarded in on all sides as well as the top and nothing was visible. It was about two minutes past eight when the Rev. C. C. Young reached the words in the Lord's prayer, "Deliver us from evil," and the lever was pulled. Thirteen minutes and five seconds afterwards H. A. L. Reid, the jail surgeon, pronounced the man dead.

Coroner Inspector Pennyfather held an inquest immediately afterwards at which the jury through Foreman Woodward brought in a verdict to the customary effect.

Mesci walked to the scaffold with almost a look of triumph in his eye, that is if so sullen a countenance can be said to be expressive of anything. He was fully convinced that he had been forgiven by Jesus and was going straight to Heaven. He has confessed right along and Rev. Mr. Young his spiritual adviser, told your correspondent this morning that his mind was quite made up. He ate two breakfasts this morning, the regular meal and some special dainties afterwards.

The crime for which Mesci paid the supreme penalty was one of the most brutal in the province. He came upon Mrs. George Thorburn of Quill Lake, for whom he worked, in the field and telling her to prepare herself, brutally did her to death with an axe. He then killed Geo. Thorburn, the husband, and Mrs. McNiven, Mr. Thorburn's mother-in-law.

He was sentenced at Saskatoon by Judge Wetmore on December 16. Considerable effort was made to get a reprieve but without avail.

Money for Queen's

Kingston, March 7—An endowment fund of $500,000 for Queen's is assured by a donation of $50,000, which Dr. Douglas of New York has offered, on condition that certain changes be made in the constitution of the university.

Five Kingstonians have contributed $25,000 in contributions of $5,000 each, being Hon. William Harty, M.P., Principal Gordon, H. W. Richardson, C. Bermingham and Ald. G. Y. Chown. This, with Mr. Douglas' gift, brings the total contributions up to $400,000, the amount which the university had to raise to secure a contribution of $100,000 from Andrew Carnegie.

Dr. Douglas' gift is for the endowment of a chair in Canadian and colonial history, of which W. L. Grant, son of the late Principal Grant, is to take charge.

At the meeting of the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church next July, it will be decided whether the changes on which Dr. Douglas grant of $50,000 is conditional, will be made.

NO MARRIAGE SAYS SHAW

Believes We Should Abolish Marriage and Property — Kill off Undesirables.

London, March 5—Bernard Shaw, addressing the Eugenics Education Society at Caxton Hall, advocated among other things, the abolition of property and marriage, and the authorization by the State to kill undesirables.

"It is most obvious to everybody," he said, "that before we can begin to breed the human race with the view to its improvement we must go further in the direction of political revolution than the most extreme Socialist now ventures to suggest publicly.

Quite Evident

"It is evident that we need the entire abolition of property and marriage, as now understood as a preliminary step. I do not see any way out of that. I have found when addressing audiences on political questions that they immediately get extraordinarily interested whenever I touch upon the subject of marriage and improvement of the human race.

"They already feel that if it is demonstrable that property is incompatible with achieving a high level of humanity, property must go, and it is evident that if they could be made to conceive that marriage is also incompatible with reaching that level they would be prepared to consider whether marriage should not go."

Briefly attributing the existence of poverty, ignorance and idleness to property, Shaw did not elaborate on this point, merely adding: "Let us only get rid of property and we shall get rid of all that."

Limited Scope

He then concentrated his remarks on the marriage question. "It was the experience of almost everybody regarding marriage," he said, "That instead of people finding themselves in a great community of marriageable persons of their own age there were only about three persons within reach and they did not like any of them. Nevertheless, they had to make the best they could of these three. They were driven into a marriage which consequently hardly ever represented their natural impulse, yet natural impulse seemed to the the only thing which is to be trusted for the improvement of the race."

A Wider Selection

Dealing at length with this point, Shaw contended that in order to give natural impulse a chance to operate satisfactorily there ought to be a serious effort to make the whole community intermarriagable and to widen the sphere of sexual selection. Eugenic politics should be directed to those ends.

Mating was now mainly a matter of income. A man might see an attractive scrubwoman, but he could not very well marry her. Then he might see a Duchess who would not want to marry him. In order to improve things the State would have to provide incomes for everybody and see that each person earned his income.

Eugenic Politics

Eugenic politics would, continued the lecturer, land us in the extensive use of the lethal chamber. It would be necessary to revise our views of the sacredness of human life. We should find ourselves committed to the killing of a great many people.

Some would have to be removed simply because it wastes other people's time to look after them. On the other hand we should leave living many people whom we now kill. We should have to get rid of all ideas of capital punishment.

Allow a Few Crimes

It is right to kill a man who cannot be trusted to go about in society without injuring others, but a man may commit murder and yet be a perfectly safe and desirable citizen afterwards. Indeed, it might have been a desirable thing to have removed the murdered man. A man ought to be allowed to commit a certain number of crimes just as he is allowed to have a certain number of sicknesses.

Recurring to marriage ,Shaw put a hypothetical case. "Suppose property has been abolished, a whole community made intermarriageable and a department of eugenics established. This department in making experiments might introduce a man to a woman and tell him he is to marry her. The man might object that she had a bad temper and he therefore did not wish to live with her.

Up-to-Date Ideas

"The department would reply that her temper was the very reason we wished you to marry her. We think that crossing her temper with your temperament would produce a highly desirable temperament. It seems to be that to meet cases of that kind we shall have to make some provision by which women can become mothers without having to live domestically with the fathers of their children."

This drew applause from the audience, whereupon Shaw said: "I notice that immediately I begin to talk immorality I get a response. I am so gratified with that success that I will not try to improve on it but will sit down."

NOTICE OF SALE

Sale under distress warrant: under and by virtue of the conditions contained in a certain contract for the sale of the goods (which will be produced at the time of the sale) made by William Riggs of Wordenville, in favor of Gaar, Scott & Company, of Richmond, Indiana, U.S.A., and dated March 26th, 1908; default having been made in the payments therein, there has been seized the interest of William Riggs in the undermentioned chattels, which are offered for sale on the thirty-first day of March, A.D., 1910, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the office of Gaar, Scott and Company, at the City of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, subject to a reserve bid:

One 25 h.p. Engine, Gaar, Scott	13,259
One 30x60 Gaar, Scott Separator	19,190
One Uncle Tom Wind Stacker	5625
One Gaar, Scott Feeder	4,435
One Perfection Weigher	64,685

Terms of sale—Cash.

GEORGE ROSS,
Bailiff.

Dated at Regina, Saskatchewan, this th day of March, A.D., 1910.

50-51

NOTICE OF JUDICIAL SALE

Pursuant to the order of The Honorable Mr. Justice Johnstone, dated the 21st day of May, A.D., 1908, and made in the action of The Independent Lumber Company, Limited, plaintiff, and Agnes Bocz, Rudolph Bocz and James Balfour, defendants, there will be offered for sale at the offices of Messrs. Allan, Gordon & Bryant, Barristers, Willoughby & Duncan Block, Regina, Saskatchewan, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1910,

the following property, namely:

Lot Ten (10), in Block One Hundred and Forty-Seven (147), in the City of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Terms—Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase price to be paid at the time of the sale and the balance upon delivery of transfer duly confirmed. Subject also to further conditions to be made known at the time of sale.

Full particulars may be had by applying to 49-1

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EASTER HOLIDAYS 1910

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T. A. McInnis
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50-6

Fire on Battleship

Berlin, March 8 — Fire raged for three hours on the German battleship Posen and constantly threatened to reach the magazines according to reports received today from Kiel. Though the blaze occurred yesterday, the government strove to keep it secret. The damage will necessitate a few weeks in dry dock for the Posen, though possibly only temporarily. The damage to the Posen is a severe loss to the German navy, as the German "Dreadnaught" was to have been commissioned in a few weeks. Originally she was named Ersatz Baden and was launched in December, 1908, being practically completed at the time of the accident. The Posen is the third German "Dreadnaught" to have gone into commission in the ordinary course, the Nassau and Westfalen being already commissioned. The Posen and her sister ship the Rheinland, were to have been ordered to the battle fleet next month. Like their immediate predecessors they are of 18,500 tons displacement.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

Wednesday, March 16, 1910.

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jority reached its low water mark of seven.

T. W. Taylor, Winnipeg Centre, who spoke strongly against the principle of the government ownership of elevators, on moving the address voted against the amendment.

From the Elevator Bill as passed, the expropriation clause has been struck out, and it is also provided that the 60 yer cent. pledge shall only apply to an elevator to be built in distinction from one to be acquired by purchase.

An amendment to the amendment, moved by the Leader of the Opposition, that the Elevator Bill be amended to provide for a commission independent of the government, was lost on a straight party vote.

A feature of tonight's sitting was the announcement by the acting premier that a commission on technical education, with Hon. G R. Coldwell as chairman, would sit during the recess and that he hoped legislation embodying financial assistance to technical education in the province would follow at the next session.

Four bills to grant charters to Winnipeg clubs were killed in the committee on private bills.

In attempting to stop a four-horse team badly frightened by a train at the grain elevator Tuesday afternoon, Edward Henschel, son of Frank Henschel, a Rosthern farmer, was thrown down, trampled on by the horses and struck by the sleigh. The young man was in a bad condition when picked up. The cheek bone under the left eye was broken, and he was suffering serious injuries in the head. Henschel was still alive and will probably recover.

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