

H. D. Folsom
Lumber Merchant

The Alberta Star

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Spring Slaughter SALE

See our Big Poster for Bargains

Sale commences on

Saturday, Feb. 29

and extends until

MARCH 7th

H.S. Allen & Co. Ltd.

The Big Department Store.

THE CAHOON HOTEL

First Class in every respect
Steam Heat in every room
Hot and cold water baths
Excellent dining room service

CARDSTON - ALBERTA

Happy Homes and the
Meat that makes them

PEOPLE'S MEAT MARKET

THE NEW BUTCHER SHOP

A trial order will convince you of our ability to satisfy.
FRESH SAUSAGE daily and the very best of
STEAKS, CHOPS, ROASTS, etc. at
LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES

ONE DOOR SOUTH OF CAHOON HOTEL.

Phipps Restaurant and Bakery

Fresh Bread Daily

Have you tried for your cold McGregor Butter
Scotch and delicious confections. Helpful in
cases of Colds, Horseness, etc.
Just in a fine assortment of Redland Oranges,
Lemons and good assortment of Apples
ICE CREAM—ICE CREAM—YES At the dance
on Saturday also on Sunday at PHIPPS

TOWN LOTS

300 building lots for sale in the heart
of the original Townsite of Cardston
\$25 to \$75 per lot

BUY NOW
When real estate is low or soon it may be too late
to get a bargain

E. N. BARKER, CARDSTON

Surprise at H. S. Allen and Co. Limited

On Tuesday night last there was held in the store of H. S. Allen and Co. one of the nicest surprise parties held in Cardston. The party was given by the present and former employees of the above firm in honor of the superintendent, William H. Steed who has resigned his position to travel as a missionary in the eastern states. The furniture department of the store was converted into an elaborate drawing room.

During the evening all spent a jolly time playing games and talking over the happy times that had been spent together while in the employ of the above mentioned popular firm.

Just before the refreshments were served, Mr. John Holmes, the oldest employee of the firm in behalf of the employees expressed to Mr. Steed the respect and love that the clerks all felt for him, he also presented Mr. Steed with a fine Kit Bag. Mr. Steed replied in a few well chosen words, expressing his thanks for the honor that had been shown him and also for the respect and obedience that had been given him by the employees. After luncheon, music games and singing were indulged in until long past "union working hours" and the fear of having to go home in the dark caused the party to break up.

Everybody were loud in their expressions of the good time they had all enjoyed. Mr. Steed expects to leave next Friday on his mission.

The Wife in the Shadow

One of the most pathetic spectacles in American life is that of the faded, outgrown wife standing helpless in the shadow of her husband's prosperity and power, having sacrificed her youth, beauty and ambition—nearly everything that the feminine mind holds dear—to enable an indifferent, selfish, brutish husband to get a start in the world.

It does not matter that she burned up much of her attractiveness over the cooking stove; that she lost more of it at the washtub, and in scrubbing and cleaning, and in rearing and caring for their children during the slavery of her early married life, in her unselfish effort to help him get on in the world. It does not matter how much she suffered during those terrible years of poverty and privation; just as soon as the selfish husband begins to get prosperous, finds that he is getting on in the world, feels his power, he often begins to be ashamed of the woman who has sacrificed everything to make his success possible.

It does not matter that the wife sacrificed her own opportunity for a career, that she gave up her most cherished ambitions in order to make a ladder for her husband to ascend by. When he has once gotten to the top, like a wily, diplomatic politician, he often kicks the ladder down. He wants to make a show in the world; he thinks only of himself. His poor, faded, worn-out wife, standing in his shadow, is not attractive enough for him now that he has gotten up in the world.

Many American wives look with horror upon the increasing fortunes of their husbands, which their sacrifices have helped to accumulate, simply because they fear that their stooped forms, gray hairs, calloused hands, and the loss of the comeliness which slipped from them while they were helping

their husbands to get a start, are likely to deprive them of the very paradise of home and comforts which they have dreamed of from their wedding day. They know that their hard work and sacrifices and long hours and sufferings in bringing up a family are likely to ruin their prospects and that they may even drive them out of the Eden of their dreams.—Success Magazine.

A.R. & I. Co. CLAIMS WATER RIGHTS

Mr. Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States is at Ottawa conferring with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other Dominion officials respecting the consummation of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the settlement of various outstanding issues between Canada and the States.

One of the most important matters which comes under the proposed treat is the question of prior rights to the waters of the St. Mary's and Milk rivers for irrigation purposes.

As is generally known the St. Mary's river, from which the A. R. & I. Co. ditch which supplies Lethbridge and the irrigated section of the country to the south and east with water, rises in the St. Mary's lakes on the south side of the international boundary. The Milk River also passes through American territory before entering Canada and returns to American territory after flowing through Canada for about a hundred miles.

About ten years ago when the A. R. & I. Co. built their system of irrigation canals they constructed two main canals, one from the St. Mary's river extending to Lethbridge via Magrath and the Pot-hole and the other from Milk river to the vicinity of Raymond.

Some years after the construction of these ditches the United States reclamation department planned a big irrigation scheme to cover Northern Montana as far east as Havre. The U. S. government about four years ago withdrew the lands, which it was intended to irrigate, from settlement and commenced work on a big dam with a view of converting St. Mary's lakes into a gigantic reservoir, divert the water into the Milk river, withdraw it again through canals before it crossed the boundary and incidentally, cut off the water supply from the A. R. & I. irrigation system.

The A. R. & I. Co. immediately complained to the authorities at Ottawa; representations were made to Washington and the work on the Montana irrigation scheme was stopped pending a settlement of the ownership of the water rights.

In the absence of any precedent, the A. R. & I. Co. and the Ottawa government decided to base their claim on "prior rights." But as settlers along the Milk River in Montana had, previous to the construction of the Milk River canal, put in many private ditches for the purpose of proving up "dry claims" they could not claim "prior right" to the water in both rivers and be consistent and so they dropped their Milk River claim and allowed their Milk river canal to fall into disuse and constructed another canal to Raymond from the St. Mary's.

While negotiations were proceeding, the surveyors engaged on the American scheme concluded that a large amount of money and labor and years of time could be saved if they could obtain use of that portion of the Milk River

flowing through Canada to convey water to the country around Havre east of the Sweet Grass hills, instead of having to construct a canal parallel to the Milk river but on the American side of the boundary. All last summer a party of Dominion surveyors were working in the Milk river valley collecting data for use by the government if a treaty should be concluded embodying that scheme.

The matter then stands like this. It is essential to the A. R. & I. Co. that the Irrigation works on the American side shall not reduce the water level of the St. Mary's river on this side of the line; the A. R. and Co. also claim that since the water which the Americans contemplated turning into the Milk river is taken from the St. Mary's river, to the waters of which they claim a prior right, that they are entitled to a portion at least of the water so diverted. The Americans on the other hand would protest the "prior right" claim to the St. Mary's but would probably give way in return for the right of using the Milk river in Canada for the purpose of conveying water for their Havre project. The proposed treaty, it is understood is fairly satisfactory to all parties and will result in the damming of the St. Mary's lakes to the advantage of both the American and Canadian schemes, guaranteeing the A. R. & I. Co. a specified water level in the St. Mary's and, while allowing the Americans the use of the Milk river in Canada, giving the A. R. & I. Co. permission to take a specified quantity of water from that stream.

The claims and rights of many private water users on both sides of the line are also involved in the question at issue between the two countries. Recently many meetings of water users on the other side of the line protesting at the withdrawal of so much land from settlement and the delay in the prosecution of the irrigation works. Many delegations have been sent to Washington in an endeavor to force the hand of the government there and to hasten an adjustment of the differences between the two countries.

P. L. Neismith, general manager of the A. R. and I. Co. is at present in the east in connection with the negotiations and it is understood that George B. Anderson, of Denver, Col., formerly head engineer for the A. R. & Co., is also at Ottawa in the interest of the company.

Alberta a Hunters Paradise

To the true lover of sport no province in the Dominion offers a greater opportunity of granting the sportsman's desire the Province of Alberta. In the fall season of the year wild duck, geese and swans (of the family "Anatidae") abound. The opening season for same commences on the 23rd day of August, and good shooting is to be had from that time on, until the lakes and rivers freeze over—from the first to the middle of December.

The family of Gallinace—embracing grouse, partridge, pheasant, ptarmigan, and prairie chicken—are also at the disposal of the ardent sportsman—the latter being particularly plentiful and these, together with the ducks forming a large portion of the fresh meat used by the farmers and ranchers during the open season. There are some English pheasants, but at the present time not in sufficient quantity to warrant an

open season being granted, and efforts have been made, with some success, to introduce quail, and we trust that the present game laws and the efforts of the Provincial Fish and Game association will make the Province of Alberta the superior of any other province in the Dominion as a "Hunter's Paradise."

To those who wish for some adventurous sport the mountains in the west afford plenty of opportunity, there being the celebrated Rock Mountain sheep, mountain goat, caribou, moose, elk, wapiti and different species of deer, the game laws being framed in such a manner that they invite the sportsman from all over the world to settle in this province.

There are also many varieties of bear, the black and brown are most common. The grizzly and white bear are also common, and observation has shown that if a bear finds the den in which he has slept during the winter, dry and comfortable, he will carefully clean it on leaving in the spring and return to the same district in the fall. The so called black fox, of the dark silver grey and red variety are often found together, and have been known to pair. On the prairie badgers are plentiful. The wolverine, timber wolves and coyotes are to be found here and are a good sport to the horsemen who wish to follow them, a bounty being offered for their destruction, they being particularly destructive to the ranchman's interests.

Buffalo in the northern portion of the province are to be found, there being a herd said to be composed of 400, which are at large, but these are protected by the laws and not allowed to be destroyed.

To the followers of Sir Isaac Walton, our rivers, creeks and streams, afford abundant opportunity, the trout readily rising to a fly, and the lover of this sport can easily get his basketful of the "speckled beauties" in any of the mountain streams.

An effort has been made to stock some of our lakes with black bass, but this has not been much encouraged, as bass if they once got into our rivers or streams would ultimately destroy the trout.

The best fur reserves in the world are to be found in this province, it being the centre of the fur trade. The MacKenzie and Peace river districts are favored haunts of these animals and some idea of the extent to which this has advanced can be gathered from the fact that in a single year two million skins have been sold in the City of London from this province.

Taking the province as a whole with its agricultural development and interests, its manufacturing, enormous coal fields, and minerals, together with its climate and wonderful opportunity to the sportsman, no province or country in the world offers such an inducement to the settler as that of the fair Province of Alberta.

Always Keeps Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in His House.

"We would not be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is kept on hand continually in our home," says W. W. Kearney, editor of the Independent, Lowry City, Mo. That is just what every family should do. When kept at hand ready for instant use, a cold may be checked at the outset and cured in much less time than after it has become settled in the system. This remedy is also without a peer for croup in children, and will prevent the attack when given as soon as the child becomes hoarse or even after the croupy cough appears, which can only be done when the remedy is kept on hand. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Government Reading Room