

A Letter from New Zealand

There were eighteen belonging to our party and we were standing suit case in hand on the Vancouver wharf, waiting our turn to mount the gangway and board the steamer Oarangi, which would carry us to many parts of the Pacific Islands.

We sailed at 8 o'clock in the morning of December 7th. The sky was clouded and a drizzling rain so common to the place and season was falling, causing it to be disagreeable both overhead and underfoot. As we left the harbour and sailed out into the bay a brisk wind arose which penetrated to the very bone. However we were too eager for sight seeing to be driven below. It was the first time many of us had seen the ocean and our first experience on a ship, therefore the novelty of it all; the receding landscape, the danger signals whose bells were rung by the action of the wave; the following gulls clamoring and soaring about us, or swooping down on any morsel of food that might be thrown from the ship; the rocking and swaying of the boat; its machinery and mechanism; the sailors and passengers all had such an interest for us that for some time we were deeply occupied drinking in the revelations of this new and wonderful world.

Our first port call was Victoria the capital of B. C. We had only forty-five minutes here so we did not have an opportunity of visiting the chief places of interest.

We left Victoria about four o'clock in the afternoon and now the long journey had really begun. The sea became rougher as we sailed farther out into it and before we had proceeded far we were aware that we were in the track of a dangerous storm. Supper time had now arrived and we all met in the dining saloon where we were assigned places at the table which we were to retain during the whole voyage. It was a very peculiar sensation that most of us underwent trying to eat our first meal. The boat was rocking and dipping at no small rate, therefore imagine our perplexity while trying to eat on finding the plate, table and all suddenly rise as if trying to meet us half-way and then just as suddenly sink as if trying to evade us. One could not remain seated long without feeling himself swaying, swaying. Very few remained in the saloon until the appetite was appeased, but they scrambled upon deck where they could see the open sky and the rolling wave. Nor could they rest on deck but a continual stream of people were walking to and fro, continually walking. Some were smiling and chatting, some singing or whistling, while some were austere and silent, yet walking, their whole souls bent on walking. Occasionally one would break from the ranks and sink into a chair, but not for long. Occasionally one would desert in double quick and make for the side of the ship and leaning over the railing would pour out his whole inner being into the unknown depths. The deserters now begin to increase in numbers and now the whole side of the vessel is lined with them. It is indeed a veritable casting of bread upon the waters. After it is all over they rejoin the ranks and resume the walk, but their faces are not the same as before. A ghastly whiteness has come over most of them and they are beginning to look at the matter seriously. A few still try to appear agreeable and pleasant and occasionally a sickening smile lightens up their countenances but for the most part they are grave and silent. Some are now leaving the deck and seeking their berths which once occupied will not be abandoned with the coming morn, nor the day following nor yet the next. About the fourth or fifth day more life is heard and one by one the passengers emerge from their cabins and lie about on deck until health and strength are partly recovered.

Recovery comes sooner than anticipated and before long all are as bright and jolly as ever. Soon games are being played and concerts make the evenings pass by very pleasantly. "There is nothing to be compared to a sea voyage and I would not have missed it for the world" comes from the lips of nearly all who but a few days before would have welcomed a wreck, death, or anything as a means of escape from their misery.

On the eighth day out from Vancouver we sighted land dimly rising on the horizon and were told that what we saw was part of the Hawaiian Islands. A land like Hawaii with its varied vegetation and its volcanic soil of different hues, while being approached on a steamer forms a scene so magnificent that it defies all attempt at a description. One can only form a correct idea of its grandeur by seeing it for himself.

We remained in Honolulu about three hours and we used that time to the best of our advantage in seeing the city. Fish market, the Judiciary Building, the Naval Yards and a hotel, the name of which I have forgotten, were the principal places of attraction. The houses taken from their surroundings were in most cases very common, but taken together with the vegetation they made ideal homes. Honolulu however is not so famous as a winter resort as it has been and is not now visited so much by tourists. The cause for this I was told was that the Japanese and Chinese had almost complete control of the city and by keen competition had driven the white people to seek a living elsewhere. I was told that sixty-five per cent of the population consisted of Japanese and Chinese while twenty per cent of the remaining inhabitants were Hawaiian. The staple products of Hawaii are sugarcane, bananas, coconuts, oranges and crude sugar. There is no refinery in Hawaii so all of the crude sugar is shipped over to the States where it undergoes the refining process.

Leaving Honolulu we set sail for Fiji Island a voyage that took ten days to accomplish. Our ship anchored at Suva, the principal city on Christmas Day. We had no evidence of Santa Clause with his sleigh and reindeer for we had landed in the hottest part of a Fijian summer. Those of us who were booked for New Zealand were forced to remain in Suva nine days before a ship arrived that would carry us to our destination. Here we parted with Elders Daines and Beazer who continued on to Sydney.

(Continued from page 1)
must be purchased at a lower price if so used.

It is most probably that the evolution of the trade, assisted by this Government ownership, would ultimately produce a condition of affairs where the majority of the grain would be handled by a single co-operative agency representing the farmers, enabling the business of exchange to be performed at cost and reducing the Grain Exchange to a grade and sample market where the representative of the farmers would meet the representatives of the different millers and milling and export companies and make sale of real grain without the presence of a speculative group and the frenzied activity of an option market where little other than fictitious wheat is bought and sold.

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.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz.—A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of \$5 per annum for an individual, and from \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company, according to capital.

A free miner having discovered mineral in place may locate a claim 500 x 500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

At least \$100 must be expended on a claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2 1-2 per cent on the sales.

PLACER mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5, renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental \$10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the Local Agent or Sub-Agent.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following:

1. At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

2. If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

3. If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Wm. Laurie,
Barrister, Solicitor, etc.

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MISSIONARY APPOINTMENTS

April 12th.

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12 a. m.

Thos. R. Leavitt W. Blackmore

KIMBALL

1 p. m.

H. D. Folsom Ben Layton

2 p. m.

Thos. F. Earl Wm. W. Pratt

WOOLFORD

12-30

J. Fred Nielson Percy Wynder

SPRING COULEE

12-30

F. W. Atkins Wm. Burt

CARDSTON

2 p. m.

A. C. Jensen Fred Quinton

LEAVITT

12-30

Frank Brown James Layton

BEAZER

12-30

Jno. Sloan F. C. Rowberry

MT. VIEW

12-30

James May David Steed

CALDWELL

2 p. m.

Sam'l Jeppson Wm. Tolma

NOTICE

Public Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the present session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta for an Act to incorporate the Cardston Club.

W. Laurie
Solicitor for applicants.
Cardston-Jan 24, 1908.

SYNOPSIS OF Coal Mining Regulations

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territory and British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre, not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$5, which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

Every lessee of coal mining rights which are not being operated shall furnish the district agent of Dominion Lands with a sworn statement to that effect at least once in each year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of \$10 an acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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