

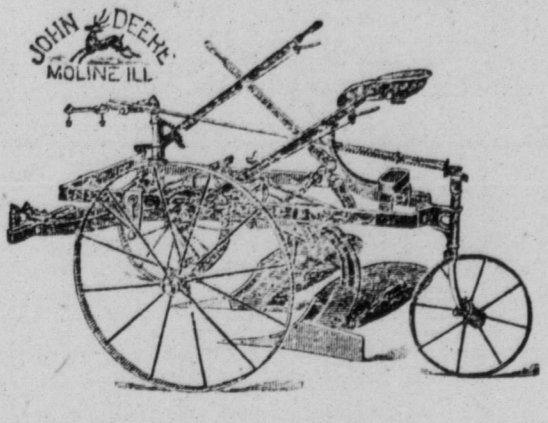
The Alberta Star

Vol. 9

CARDSTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1908.

50.

THOUSANDS OF CANADIAN FARMERS



bear witness to the superiority of the

NEW DEERE SULKY and GANG PLOWS

More sold in Western Canada than any other make of Riding Plows. Do more and better work and last longer than others. Will give satisfactory service years after riding plows of inferior quality are in the scrap pile.

YOU WANT A NEW RIDING PLOW THIS SPRING. DON'T BUY

Until you see **NEW DEERE** For sale by

H. S. Allen & Co.

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

Headquarters for Fresh Fruits.

We have just received a shipment of Lowney's Chocolates and Bon Bons, the first of Lowney's Confectionery ever in Cardston. We have also a special line in **CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE.**

Our Ice Cream, Ice Cream Sodas and Crushed Fruits **CAN'T BE BEAT.**

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

An Alberta Farmer's Crop

The following letter, showing the result of last year's grain crop's, has been received by Mr. J. Obed Smith, assistant Superintendent of Emigration, from Mr. L. H. Jeliff, whose farm is situated at Spring Coulee Alberta:

"I had this year (1907) 214 acres in crop, 180 acres of wheat, 8 acres of barley, and 26 acres of oats. My average yield of oats to the acre was 55 bushels, wheat 52 bushels, and barley 30 bushels. The value to me per acre was: Wheat \$44.24; oats, \$19.25; barley, \$16.50.

The value per acre to me last year (1906) was: Wheat \$18; oats \$13; barley, \$11. The highest price obtained by me this year offered me for my grain was: Wheat, 67 cents per bushel; oats, \$1.05 per hundred; barley, per hundred, \$1.10. The above is based on value of wheat, oats, and barley offered to me or sold by me at threshing time for October 1 to November, not to the high prices offered me for seed purposes on grain reserved for that use. I had a small piece of land on same farm planted to "Khankoff" wheat a Russian variety of hard winter wheat, which yielded 63.6 bushels per acre, but as I am holding it for seed have not quoted its value per acre."

NOTED VISITORS.

Cardston was the happy recipient of a company of noted visitors on Wednesday and Thursday. They came unheralded or we might have had "the bunch" together and given them something of a "Smoker" or the like with the Brass Band thrown in and other public demonstrations of the joy it was to have them visit us. As it was, as it is, we were only able to meet them, greet them, talk to them and assure them that Cardston was the best and the grain fields the finest and the need of a railway from Macleod the greatest, etc. The company came in three automobiles from Macleod and consisted of the leading Implement Managers of the Big Houses in Western Canada together with the manager of the Winnipeg Rubber Co. and the Great West Saddlery Company. They were here for the purpose of looking over the country and coming in personal contact with the men with whom they are doing business. The tour started at Calgary and visited the towns along the C. and E. between that point and Macleod. From Macleod they came to Cardston and from here they went to Spring Coulee, Magrath, Raymond and Lethbridge. From Lethbridge they went to Taber, Medicine Hat and Irving. From Irving they take the old Blackfoot trail to Calgary completing a thorough tour of Southern Alberta in a distance of nearly 700 miles. The motors are: Franklin 22 h.p., McLaughlin-Buick, 22 h.p. and Elmore 30 h.p.

The personnel of the company is: S. H. Roe, Tudhope-Anderson Co. J. A. Brockbank, International Harvester Co. E. M. McCammon, the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. W. G. Hunt, Massey-Harris Co. H. A. Dunn, John Deere Plow Co. J. A. Latimer, Cockshutt Plow Co. W. G. Fowler, Winnipeg Rubber Co. R. J. Hutchings, Great West Saddlery. Thomas Bellamy, Bellamy Co.

These are the Provincial Managers of the above named Companies, having their head office at Calgary with the exception of the latter who comes from the Capital City and is manager of the Bellamy Implement Co. of Edmonton. We

were glad to have them call and take a look at us and hope they will come again.

Annual Provincial School Report.

The annual report of the Department of Education for the Province of Alberta has reached us. It is a comprehensive work of over 200 pages and treats of the statistics of that department in a broad and most interesting manner. We take the liberty of quoting a part of the report of the Deputy Minister of Education, D. S. Mackenzie as found in Part I. The Deputy Minister says:

"Sir,—I have the honor to submit herewith the first Report of the Department of Education for the Province of Alberta, Incorporated in this report will be found statistics covering the last four months of 1905—the portion of the year subsequent to the establishment of the province.

For some time The Alberta Act came into effect considerable attention was necessarily devoted to the organization of the department; but by adopting in the main many of the regulations and administrative precedents established by the Territorial Department was able to avoid any serious interruption in its work in the transition from territorial to provincial institutions.

Consequent upon the erection of two new provinces out of a part of the North-West Territories, few departmental records had to be prepared. Information concerning existing school districts and their debtors and indebtedness was compiled from Territorial records and Official Gazettes, and all teachers qualified under the Territorial Government were invited to submit their certificates to be registered and made valid as provincial licenses.

During the year preliminary steps were taken with a view to the preparation and authorization of a new set of readers. Provisional arrangements were made whereby the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta would co-operate in this work and it is hoped that a set of readers, thoroughly up-to-date in matter and workmanship and specially adapted to our needs, will soon be submitted for approval to the Departments of Education of the twin provinces.

One of the most satisfactory and hopeful features of the past year is the progress made and interest manifested in the organization and maintenance of schools among the foreign elements, especially in the Ruthenian colony east and north-east of Edmonton. Mr. Robert Fletcher, with headquarters at Wostok, devotes his whole time to the work, giving every possible assistance to the non-English settlers in the establishment of school districts, the erection of schools, the employment of teachers as well as routine work connected with the levying of taxes.

Where desirable he acts as Official Trustee, performing all the duties of a school board and its officers; in other cases he exercises an oversight of the work of the respective districts until such time as the elective boards are able to administer the affairs of these districts in accordance with The School Ordinance and departmental regulations.

EXPANSION.

A very considerable part of the work of the department has been in connection with the organization of new school districts. On September 1st, 1905, when the province was established, there were some 560 school districts in

C. E. Snow & Co.
BANKERS
(ESTABLISHED 1895.)

Bankers--Bank of Montreal.

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E. J. WOOD, Vice President
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STERLING WILLIAMS, (Acting Manager) Secretary-Treasurer

DIRECTORS:
EPHRAIM HARKER J. S. PARKER

A Good Motto:

"Earn all you can and place your savings with us at 5 per cent.—the highest rate of interest paid on Savings Deposits. Compounded and credited quarterly."

C. E. SNOW & CO.
Bankers.
Cardston - - - Alberta.

Alberta. During the remainder of the year the number of districts were organized. Thus the increase in number of schools between September 1st, 1905, and December 31st, 1906, was about one-third of the number of schools in existence at the former date. From present indications it appears probably that during the year 1907 about 175 new districts will be organized.

It is gratifying to note that notwithstanding the increased burden thus thrown on the Treasury Department with respect to grants not only has provision been made to maintain the former liberal grants to school but steps have been taken to very materially increase the government support to the higher departments of our town and city schools. The need for secondary education is becoming more and more apparent inasmuch as our school cannot supply more than one-third of the additional teachers required each year for the schools of the province.

In considering the general expansion along these lines it is necessary to take into account the increase in the number of departments in our graded schools, some of which have increased marvellously during the past two years. The staff of inspectors was found quite inadequate and the number was increased from three to six prior to December 31st, 1906, and a seventh inspector was found necessary for the present year. Statements from these will be found elsewhere in this report.

A Provincial Normal School was established soon after the erection of the province and plans were made for the erection of a magnificent Normal School building which is now nearing completion. As will be seen from the Principal's report, the Normal School has been able to perform its functions in a fairly satisfactory manner in the rooms leased by the government from the Calgary school board.

In speaking of conditions locally, Inspector Brown in the course of his reports says:

"In many of the town schools in the Morneau settlement the rooms are overcrowded and the trustees confess a serious financial difficulty in furnishing adequate accommodation, mainly owing to the fact that it is the custom for those engaged in agricultural pursuits to live in town and send their children to school, while many of their farms are outside of the school district. Some means should be devised in order that the owners of such farms may lawfully be asked to contribute a fair share towards the maintenance of the schools at which their children are being educated.

It will be seen that the suggestion of the Inspector is a good one and should receive the proper attention which it merits. The enrollment for the Cardston School for the year 1905 is 395 with an increase of 13 the following year which makes a total of 408. The Raymond School shows 566 for 1905 and 527 for 1906. Outside of Calgary and Edmonton there were only five schools having a larger population than the Cardston school. Omitting Raymond we only have four as follows: Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Strathcona and Wetaskiwin. Cardston holds the highest percentage of attendance in the year 1905 falling down to the 11th in the list for the year 1906. Our percentage of attendance for the year 1905 was 70 and for the year 1906, 52.02. The percentage of Aetna was higher than Cardston for the year 1906. We have been unable to find a report of the town of Magrath in the list—this is probably due to the fact that Magrath was a village during the years of 1905 and 1906. Aetna has crept in among the Towns and Cities. Outside of the statistics the somewhat interesting matter of examination papers, the University Act and Rhodes Scholarships.

Mr. Martin Woolf of the Meteorological Department states that the precipitation since the beginning of the rainstorm has been 2.78 inches. That's a pretty good soaker.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The war with Japan left Russia practically without a navy. It is not surprising that she should be thinking and planning the construction of a new fleet, and a reasonable naval programme would be taken everywhere as a matter of course.

Almost the entire press has opposed the schemes of the admiralty as foreshadowed in semi-official statements, and has pointed to the need of agrarian reform, which will cost a good deal of money, of universal primary education, of public works and other things that are essential in themselves, and, in addition, conditions of pacification and regeneration.

Puzzle—Find something that has no coal tar in it. There is coal tar in everything we eat; more than half our drugs are products of coal tar; all our dress goods are dyed by coal tar; artificial perfumes, saccharine, which is 500 times sweeter than sugar; explosives, medicines, food preservatives, and photographic developers are all provided by coal tar.

Coarser feathers, many of them more frockish than beautiful, trim less expensive hats, often making up by charm of coloring for lack of the fineness and delicacy that are the charm of the osprey and the goshawk.

The Care of Tiling. The home of tiling is Italy. There it is used for hallways, dining rooms or bedrooms, and always it is in perfect condition, shining, smooth, and unspotted, as it should be.

INCONVENIENCED. "I am so sorry that Mrs. Brigham is moving out of the city. I shall miss her so much."

Fashion Hints.

The union of blues and purples is a favorite ground for experiment this season, and since the slightest mistake in shade means disaster many of these experiments are distinct failures; but, on the other hand, there are combinations of purple and soft blue which are triumphs of color harmony.

Purple, blue and gray are the dominant colors in the new millinery, but there is infinite variety in shadings of these colors, and the wine shades, greens and browns are well represented, while the all-black hat, black and white hat and all-white hat are popular, as they always are.

Large choux of tulle trimmings, broad-brimmed hats, usually of the lighter colors, combined more tones than are seen in the velvet trimming. Dull, rather light blue, gray, violet and a vague green are all combined in the tulle trimming of one exquisite great hat from Alphonso, and from Reboux comes a hat of purple velvet on which are massed all imaginable fuchsia tints, purple, red, pink, all vivid, yet consorting as amicably and with harmony as unerring as in the flower itself.

Plumes of many tones, too, are associated upon one hat, the color scheme not including merely many shades of one color, but many contrasting colors so subtly mingled that they do not strike one discordant note.

These are problems for artist milliners, but the dyers have furnished color keys in many of the flower and feather trimmings which may inspire even a milliner who could not of her own initiative plan color combinations so unusual and so successful.

To the marvelous skill of the dyers is due much of the rise in millinery prices, for the results obtained imply much experiment and highly skilled labor, and these things cost.

It is only in nature that beauty does not invariably come high. Any adequate description of the colorings obtained in feathers and flowers is an impossibility.

It seems as though every imaginable color scheme had been essayed by the makers of these trimmings and the results are admirably beautiful.

Ostrich plumes and other feather trimmings show exquisite color combinations, the ostrich feathers shading from stem to tips or from stem to end, not only through shades of one color, but through contrasting colors as well.

Vivid blue shading to black, blue and gray, fuchsia red and taupe, but the combinations are innumerable, and the same is true in the province of the many curious feather trimmings ground under the head of "fantasia."

Ostrich plumes, especially of the uncut, willing type, are made up so costly as ever, but they are not so novel as certain other feathers, and consequently many women have turned aside to these new favorites.

Osprey aigrettes, massed so that they swirl over the whole crown of the hat and fall out over the wide brim, are popular, and have a delightful effect of lightness in this day of heavy hats, but they are, of course, exceedingly expensive.

For that matter, so are all of the really fine and beautiful feathers. The goshawk feathers, which are prime favorites, are especially charming when used in the fashion just described, that is, spraying over the whole crown of the hat and forming practically the sole trimming, were expensive even last season, but have doubled in price, and, thanks to the demand, are still soaring.

They are usually left in their natural coloring of smoke gray, touched with white, and are charming upon an all gray hat, upon blue, violet and many another color.

Coarser feathers, many of them more frockish than beautiful, trim less expensive hats, often making up by charm of coloring for lack of the fineness and delicacy that are the charm of the osprey and the goshawk.

NOTED PIANIST MADE CAPTIVE. Mark Hambourg is a Prisoner of Revolutionists.

Shortly after his return from the United States, Mark Hambourg, the noted pianist, went to Warsaw, Poland, to fulfill an engagement. The other evening, according to a despatch from that city, he was walking on one of the principal streets, when he was accosted by a messenger, who professed to come from Mr. Hambourg's hotel.

Mr. Hambourg entered and was immediately gagged and bound by two masked men. He was then taken to a room where other men were assembled, and was told he was in the hands of the Revolutionists. He was also informed that if he would play on the piano for them he would not be harmed.

He was then released. The following evening Mr. Hambourg fulfilled his engagement before the Philharmonic Society. There was such immense enthusiasm that he deduced there were many Revolutionists present, who paid him by giving him an ovation. He was recalled 26 times and played six encores.

RAILWAYS DEATH TOLL

ONE PASSENGER KILLED FOR EVERY 457,164 CARRIED.

Broken Rails and Level Crossings Chief Causes for Accidents in Canada.

During 1907 there were 587 persons killed and 1,698 injured on the railways of Canada. This is the largest number in the history of Canada. Of the total number 69 were killed and 69 injured on level crossings. This also beats the record. Of the total number killed 70 were passengers and 249 employees.

With respect to passengers 26 were killed and 93 injured in collisions, 21 were killed and 127 injured by derailments, and 10 were killed and 35 injured by jumping on or off trains. Forty-six employees were killed and 135 injured by collisions and 12 killed and 56 injured by derailments.

Of trespassers on the railway tracks, such as tramps, etc., 185 were killed and every 457,164 persons carried on one killed for every 749,961 carried in 1906. One passenger in every 91,299 was injured, as compared with one in every 111,168 during the preceding year. In addition to the foregoing, eleven shopmen and other employees were engaged in the actual work of operation were killed and 454 were injured, bringing the total up to 508 persons killed and 2,432 injured.

In connection with the killing of 34 persons during the year in coupling or uncoupling cars, and the injuring of 141 employees from this cause, the report notes that the number of fatalities last year was more than three times the average rate for any ten years before the present system of automatic coupler was introduced.

TORONTO'S FATAL RECORD.

Then, too, 71 persons were killed and 1,736 injured on the 814 miles of electric railway in the country. Of the total fatalities twenty-two occurred in Montreal and twenty in Toronto. Not a single passenger was killed in Montreal, while nine lost their lives in Toronto. Of non-fatal accidents, many of which were of a minor character, 490 occurred in Montreal, and 1,246 in Toronto.

The gross earnings on the electric were \$12,630,430, showing a betterment of \$1,163,559 over those of the preceding year. The proportion of operating expenses to gross earnings was 61.35. The total number of passengers carried was 273,999,404, a gain of 36,344,330 over 1906.

Twenty-eight railways show an average passenger charge of 2.232 cents per mile. Four railways, whose passenger revenue represents 71 per cent. of the total, for the year return a rate of 2.07 cents. The five principal railways, representing 73 per cent. of the total freight earnings, show an average rate of 7.02 cents per ton per mile.

COMPETITION KILLS.

On the subject of bad rails, the report says—"The matter was taken up quite comprehensively at the meeting of the Canadian Society of Engineers in May last. The fact was brought out during the discussion that in the year 1906 of three railways 537 rails had broken, of which 439 had been in service for one year and under. The character of the Canadian rails was indicated as one of the chief causes of railway accidents, and manufacturers, but there was a consensus of judgment that here, as in the United States, the fundamental trouble had grown out of keen competition on one hand and pressure upon the mills on the other, which had led to the economizing of labor to a degree which has meant poor and defective rails. That, however, is bad economy which leads to the wasting of human lives and valuable property. The killing of 35 persons and the injury of 287 by derailments may in some degree have been prevented if Canadian rails paid last year for hasty and imperfect production of steel rails."

TO SAFEGUARD LIFE. Steps urged to increase the safety of travel include the introduction of a thoroughly tested block system, closer inspection of new rails, roadbed and the injury of 287 by derailments. Many of those responsible for mistakes resulting in railway accidents. The money waste involved in railway accidents during the year reached the high total of \$1,961,970, including \$642,248 for injuries to persons.

HIGHEST MILEAGE.

The total railway mileage of the country, including double tracks, sidings, etc., is placed at 27,611 miles. The addition during the year was 1,099 miles, not including 324 miles of new double-track. Of the total mileage Ontario has 7,837 miles, Quebec 3,515, and Manitoba 2,074. Canada has one mile of railway for every 289 inhabitants, and every 161 square miles of area—the highest mileage measured against population and the lowest measured against territory of nearly all countries of the world.

OVER A BILLION INVESTED. The total capital invested in Canadian railways is placed at \$1,719,877,808. The total net earnings were \$42,989,537, representing a rate of 3.66 per cent. on the total investment. The capitalization averages \$56,995 per mile.

Traffic during 1907 showed substantial gains over the preceding year. In eight months there was an increase of 5,899,422 tons, and passengers carried increased by 4,147,537. The total number of passengers carried was 23,137,319, and the total number of tons of freight was 63,866,135.

The total earnings of the year were \$146,738,214, representing an increase of \$21,415,349, or 17.09 per cent. over 1906. Operating expenses amounted to \$103,748,672, an increase of 19.07 per cent. The proportion of operating expenses to earnings was 70.79 per cent.

ONE-TWENTYTHIRD.

The number of persons in the employ of Canadian railways during the year 1907 was 124,012, and the total amount paid during the year in salaries and wages was \$58,719,493. It is estimated that quite seventy per cent. of the whole population of Canada win their daily bread from the carrying trade in all its various branches.

HEALTH

INFLUENZA.

Influenza is an acute infectious disease of peculiar character. Its original home is believed to have been in that mysterious region called Eastern Central Asia, where also the plague is thought to have its natural habitat. From this region it was wont to issue at irregular intervals of from four or five years to seventy or eighty, and invade first Russia and then western Europe.

It was for long not known how it spread from one country to another, its appearance in a city, for example, was hardly noted before the entire city was in its grip. It was thought due to some mysterious atmospheric "influence," whence its name from the Italian form of the word. The French call it la grippe, whence our "grippe," because of the way it seems to seize upon victims.

The last great irruption of the disease was in 1889-90, when it spread over the entire civilized world with such extreme rapidity that the belief in an atmospheric influence was for a time revived. A study of the epidemic, however, proved that it followed the wanderings of human beings along the lines of travel, first in a definite direction, and the travel in Siberia and eastern Russia was along narrow caravan routes and in a westward direction. Once it reached populous western Europe, with its radiating lines of railways, it burst forth in every direction, bringing of human beings along the lines of travel, first in a definite direction, and the travel in Siberia and eastern Russia was along narrow caravan routes and in a westward direction.

This explosion and almost simultaneous diffusion throughout Europe was simply the result of human intercourse. As soon as the earlier carriers of the infection reached a populous city they scattered in various directions their homes or to lodging-houses and hotels, and each one who was suffering at the time from the disease became a focus of infection, and from each of these centers the disease spread, and the grippé seized upon great numbers in all parts of the city at the same time, as soon as the incubation period of from one to four days had passed. Europe for a time had the epidemic to itself, but in ten days or two weeks, just long enough for the steamers to bring their infected human cargo, it appeared here on the Eastern coast, and as fast as steam could carry it spread over the entire country.

The epidemics in former times lasted from one to three or four years and then ceased, but since 1890 influenza has been epidemic in Europe and America every winter. This is an exceedingly infectious disease, often confounded with a common cold, but really an entirely different ailment. It is especially fatal to the young, but no age is exempt, especially during severe and wide-spread epidemics.

An attack confers immunity for a variable period, from a few months to a year, but after that there appears to be an increased susceptibility. Many persons suffer from the disease every year. Influenza prevails chiefly in late autumn and winter, although epidemics may occur in the summer, especially if the season is cold and wet. The disease assumes one of three special forms, called from the parts chiefly affected the respiratory, the digestive and the nervous. In each case the onset is sudden, with a chill, headache and mental depression, muscular pains, dizziness and high fever. Sometimes there are premonitory symptoms for a day or two, such as nasal catarrh, sore throat, dull headache and pains in the arms and legs. Soon after the onset catarrhal symptoms—sneezing, running at the nose and watering of the eyes—make their appearance. In the respiratory form these increase in severity, and there are also cough and shortness of breath. It is not uncommon for this form to develop into pneumonia.

In the digestive form the most prominent symptoms are nausea and vomiting, or diarrhoea and severe abdominal pains, the first two indicating involvement of the stomach, the second two that the intestines are involved; sometimes all are present at once, indicating a very severe attack.

In the nervous form the headache is usually intense, and the muscular and neuralgic pains are very severe. Depression, both physical and mental, is a prominent symptom, the despondency often passing into melancholia, and sometimes leading to suicide. Insomnia is a common symptom, both during the attack and following it. Convalescence is tedious, the body regaining its strength very slowly and the mind throwing off its depression only after weeks or months.

The most important part of the treatment is absolute rest in bed. The sick-room is to be, if possible, on the sunny side of the house, with windows kept open both day and night. The patient should be protected by light but warm bedclothes, and by a silk nightcap. The diet should be greatly restricted, especially while the fever lasts, but water should be drunk in abundance. The medicinal treatment naturally varies with the form which the disease assumes and the parts which it attacks.—Youth's Companion.

HIS BELIEF.

Miss Elderleigh—"Doctor, do you believe that bleaching the hair leads to sciffening of the brain?" Doctor—"No, but I believe that softening of the brain sometimes leads to bleaching the hair."

"That dress is becoming, my dear," said the man who thinks he is a diplomat. "She looks at him coldly for a moment, and then replied: "Yes, it is becoming threadbare."

REFUSES GREAT FORTUNE

THIS YOUNG MAN DOES NOT DESIRE WEALTH.

He Was Left a Legacy of \$150,000 on Condition That He Change His Religion.

England is in a state of amazement at the present time over the stand taken by a certain young man of the name of Henry Baxendale.

This Baxendale belongs to a sect known as the Primitive Christians. He knew he had inherited a legacy of \$150,000, the only condition being that he abandon this belief. He refused without a second thought.

Such behavior naturally created much surprise and people are now asking themselves what beliefs can make a man scorn money so. The question has been answered by an interview, which appeared recently in a London paper.

LIVES ON FARM.

The talk took place on Baxendale's farm some miles out of Westchester, in Kent. Here he lives with his wife and a little community of simple believers in the "inspiration of the Word." The number varies. Just now there are seven of them altogether. Sometimes there are more. But, however many or however few they are, they have all things in common and live in accordance with the Apostolic commands.

"We believe," said the strange-looking, thoughtful-eyed young man in up-to-date farmer's dress—tweed coat and breeches, leggings, flannel shirt and soft collar—"we believe in the visible appearing of Christ, and we live in the certainty that God is watching over His chosen. To us this world is merely a place of proving, of testing, no more than an ante-chamber to the world which is on the other side of the grave. We see almost everybody occupied exclusively with the things of this life, and they seem to us to be like people in a burning house refusing to escape."

NO HOARDING OF MONEY.

"We will have nothing to do with business, with hoarding up money in banks, seeking to heap together riches by speculation, providing against future contingencies by insurance. How could those whose minds are set upon the eternal realities be dazzled and beguiled by the artificial and untrue? Everyone who inhales his house or his life is denying the existence of God. We leave all in God's hands, certain that He will provide.

"It may be that this money will come to me, though I shall do nothing to advance that result of the negotiations. If so, it will be spent in spreading the faith and in supplying the needs of the brethren. No Bible Christian can remain rich. However much money he inherits, he would not keep it long. The farm here supplies our needs, and we sell what we have left over, devoting the proceeds to the issue of books, in which the truth is set forth. We lead an ordinary life, we eat ordinary food. Of course, our fare is simple, and we do not indulge ourselves with much more than the bare necessities of life. But we are happy, and we know that our election is sure. What details us in this world is no matter. Our thoughts are fixed upon the world to come."

ADORNMENTS.

There are pictures or adornments at the farm. Neither art nor music appears to the followers of the Old Paths to contribute to the glory of God, which can only be showed forth by sober purity of living. Even the glories of nature seem to them to be almost a snare.

"You have beautiful country all around you," the interviewer said. "Yes," he replied, without enthusiasm, "we recognize the work of the Almighty, but there is the danger of worshipping nature instead of the God of nature. We must guard against that." Bible Christians take no part in politics, which, being concerned entirely with the things of this world, are unworthy of their attention. They are serious folk, holding that all amusements which can be classed under the head of "foolish jesting" are "not conventional." Their seriousness has its root, however, not in anxiety about the state of mankind here on earth, but in seeking to fit themselves for the Kingdom of Heaven.

BELONG TO "ELECT."

They are, indeed, convinced that the present "mad worship of comfort and pleasure and wealth" must grow much worse before it can become any better. They do not believe that Christ will appear until after the "Great Apostasy," until the Anti-Christ, the Man of Sin, has drawn unto him all but the small number of the elect. In this they differ from the Plymouth Brethren, who look for the second coming at any moment.

Another point of difference lies in their attitude towards "formalists." They do not hold any regular service. They exert and encourage one another at all hours of the day, whenever there happens to be two or three together—at meal-times or as they work in the fields. Sunday to them is like any other day. They regard the Fourth commandment as having been superseded by the message of Christ, and they fall to find any teaching of his in favor of keeping holy the first day of the week.

ON THE FARM

THE PLAGUE OF POOR COWS.

It grieves us to think as we write of the very large per cent. of the dairy farmer's feed and time being wasted every day, every week and every month of this 1908 because he is undertaking to make money from cows which on the average are giving only about one hundred and forty pounds of butter fat per year, just enough to pay for the feed and labor, but furnishing no real profit to the farmer. There is no necessity for the continuance of this state of affairs, but it seems almost impossible to induce the farmer to take measures to protect himself from this constant loss. All that is necessary is to use the scales and the Babcock test to ascertain the actual yield of the cows during the year, and it is not necessary for him to weigh and test every day. Professor Kri, of the Kansas station, who has given the matter especial study, is our authority for the statement that weighing and testing the milk three days in the week will be accurate to test the yield, per cent. of the amount of milk produced and 94 per cent. of the butter fat as compared with the record taken every day during the period of lactation.

There is scarcely an eighteen-year-old boy on a farm who could not induce to weigh and test the milk three days in the week, in case his father will not do it, and thus determine what cows are dead beat boarders, mere manure factories and hence unfit to use in a dairy herd.

This, however, does not solve the whole problem, for it does not tell us how we can breed cows that will be available and testing them the farmer can in time develop a herd that will produce two hundred and fifty pounds of butter fat a year. He might safely take two hundred pounds as the minimum, and he could expect to have a course of two or three years. If one hundred and forty pounds will pay the cost of labor and feed then the sixty extra pounds will be profit and surely this is sufficient to induce the farmer to ascertain the facts with reference to his herd, and to test the milk, and furnish him in the shape of the Babcock test.

This having been done, and a herd of two hundred pound cows being secured, a more difficult problem remains, namely, how to secure bulls of better pedigree that will mate with the best of his herd. Under present conditions, this is an exceedingly difficult matter. The farmer buys a bull, uses him for two or three years, and then to avoid inbreeding he sells him and buys another. He does not know and he cannot know at that date the value of the bull for dairy cows. Another year must pass until the first of the heifers comes in and he cannot determine the value of these for still another year, really not for two years. Hence in the matter of breeding he is simply going it blind.

What is the remedy? We know of none except an organization among farmers in the neighborhood, or among patrons of a creamery who use some breed of cattle by which they will be enabled to keep track of cows that are heavy butter producers, say three hundred to three hundred and fifty pounds, and buy from each other, calves from these cows and when their merits as dairy sires are ascertained sell them to each other or exchange with each other. This involves co-operation, for which farmers, as a rule, are not yet prepared, but for which they will have to prepare themselves if they are to get the real value of the feed that they are now wasting on inferior dairy cows.

Creamery companies could be very helpful in this, if they would, and to their own great benefit. Some of them are passing out of existence, or the simple reason that the supply of milk is running short, partly due to the centralized creamery and partly to the fact that the cows that are producing their cream are not yielding more than half their capacity.

These creameries could afford to employ by the year some bright young fellow who understands how to handle the Babcock test and good practical judgment in the way of preparing balanced rations, to ascertain for the farmers just what their cows are doing and to suggest better methods of feeding. This in time would lead to an organization of the patrons among themselves by which they would be able to select sires worthy of a place at the head of their dairy herds. This is the method followed in Denmark, the most up-to-date butter producing country in the world. We know of no other way which will enable the farmer to get the value of the feed that he now wastes upon his dairy cows.—Canadian Thresherman.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The following answer was recently given in a geography examination to a reply to the question, From what do most of our rains come?

Most of our rains come straight down, but some of them come sideways.

Landlord—"How do you find the steak, doctor?" Guest—"I'm! By hunting carefully all over my plate!"



That hacking cough continues Because your system is exhausted and your powers of resistance weakened. Take Scott's Emulsion. It builds up and strengthens your entire system. It contains Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites so prepared that it is easy to take and easy to digest. ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00

**RHEUMATISM
IN THE BLOOD**

Cure it by Enriching the Blood
With Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

There is only one way by which rheumatism can be cured. It must be treated through the blood. Liniments and outward applications may give temporary relief, but they can't possibly cure the trouble. And while you are experimenting with liniments the trouble is every day becoming more firmly rooted in the system, and more difficult to cure. The poisonous acid that causes rheumatism must be driven out of the blood, and you can only do this by making new, rich, red blood through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mr. Chas. H. Lumley, of Brickford, Ont., is one of the best known farmers in Lambton county. About three years ago, while Mr. Lumley was engaged in threshing, he became overheated, and this was followed by a severe chill that started the rheumatic pains. Mr. Lumley says: "I did not think anything of it at the time, as I was accustomed to being exposed to all kinds of weather. As a result I was unable to go about next morning. I had severe pains in my arms and legs which I treated at first with the usual home remedies. As these did not help me, and the trouble was growing worse the family doctor was sent for, but he did not have any better success. He told me I was suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, and there can be no doubt about it, as I was confined to my home about four months before I was fortunately advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I sent for a supply, and it was not long before I found they were helping me, and by the time I had taken a half dozen boxes the trouble had entirely disappeared. In other respects the pills also greatly improved my health, and I never felt better in my life than I have since taking them. I therefore most cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to other similar sufferers."

Williams' Pink Pills make cures of this kind after doctors and common medicines fail, because they actually make new blood. They don't cure the mere symptoms. They go right to the root of the trouble in the blood. That is why this medicine cures anæmia, indigestion, neuralgia, palpitation of the heart, and the headaches and back aches brought on by the ailments that fill the lives of so many women with misery. Do not take any pills without the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around the box. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

Claim to be the oldest living Scotswoman is made by Archibald MacCrimmon, of Skye, aged 100.

The Duke of Buccleuch has been appointed president of the Renfrewshire Territorial Army Association.

A stained glass window has been erected in the parish church, Bohness, in memory of Provost Welsh.

Damage to Tevotdale Mills, Hawick, and stock, was caused by fire to the extent of about £2,000.

Crieff town council will borrow £15,000 to meet the cost of the proposed sewage purification works.

On the Atholl estates there are 170 small holders, and hardly a big farmer who was not once a small holder.

Mr. J. Campbell Lorimer, K. C., has been appointed Sheriff of Ayrshire. In the stead of the late Sir David Brand. A medal has been struck to commemorate the King's visit to Abercrombie (Banffshire) Orphanage last autumn.

There is over £7,556 at the credit of 287 deposits in Innerleithen and Traquair (Peebleshire) Savings Bank.

Last year 6,628 squirrels were killed in Inverness, Ross and Sutherland. The bonus paid was at the rate of 4d. per tail.

A fund for the poor has been presented to Erol, Perthshire, in memory of the late Mr. James Rolfe, horse-keeper.

The late Mrs. Agnes Sherwood of Christie, Broughton Ferry, bequeathed £5,000 to institutions in Dunfermline and district.

The death recently took place of Mr. Wm. Spink, Arbroath, a teacher of navigation, an inventor of the terrace-vesticope.

Sir Donald Currie is to restore part of Dundalk Cathedral "in the spirit of the past," there being no replica of the original work.

Mr. James Irvine, who for a quarter of a century has been station-master at Basin station, Kirkcubright, has retired under the age limit.

Jedburgh has agreed to combine with Melrose for the use of the infectious

diseases hospital erected there at a cost of nearly £7,000.

It has been arranged to form an Old Edinburgh Club, whose aim will be to collect material which may aid in increasing accurate knowledge of the city.

Overcome by his emotions, a spectator of a melodrama at Dumfrieslinde rushed on to the stage and assaulted the villain. He was removed by the police.

The estate of Glenie, Wigtonshire has been purchased by the Hon. Gilbert H. Campbell, brother of the Earl of Loudoun, from Mr. Prince Smith, of Keighly.

A portion of Dundee's High street is to be laid with granite from Aberdeen, and still another with granite from Norway.

A plait of Admiral Lord Nelson's hair has been discovered in a house at Kirkpatrick village, in the parish of Closeburn, which is in the occupation of R. Anderson, dealer.

The quantity of coal shipped from the various ports in Scotland during 1907 was 14,770,000 tons, an increase of 848,419 tons over 1906.

MUSIC AND INSANITY.

Some Instruments Useful in Some Cases, Harmful in Others.

The effects of music on both the sane and insane depend more on the kind of instrument or instruments employed than on the variety of the musical production, writes a physician in the Medical Journal.

Strings and horns have a soothing effect; more stirring effects are obtainable from wooden wind instruments; more enlivening yet from brass; and the most agitating and thrilling of all from drums and the upper octave instruments, such as the piccolo.

A string orchestra when playing lively dance music caused some increase in pulse and blood pressure and an awakening of attention among the depressed, and increased notably among the excited. Such instruments as strings and horns, especially playing soft or plaintive music, would be positively harmful in depressed conditions, but are useful in some mania cases, etc.

It has been noted lately in experiments on the effects of music on breathing that in the normal individual, listening to organ music, major or minor, loud or soft, shortens the respiratory pause and makes the breathing faster and shallower.

In hospital practice I found it useful to substitute the concert orchestra for ward purposes, using certain combinations for certain cases, depending on effects desired, as previously described. Patients should also be allowed freedom of movement during concerts. Palliative effects at least are nearly always obtainable.

In matters of amusement, diversion and occupation, in disordered mental states, it is found necessary to have variety. The same diversion cannot as a rule be long used with the same patients.

If physical training is utilized, various methods are employed; music may be used to accompany the exercises, and the music and instruments may be varied. Baseball games interest the entire household and cause diverting conversation. The same is true in these hospitals, respecting pool and billiard and bowling matches; and the benefits of patients' dances have been a matter of common observation and comment for years.

Rhythmic exercises, such as bicycle riding on level ground, are useful in states of partial exhaustion and in the spasmodic nervousness. Golf is frequently prescribed in many nervous disorders as a form of exercise, the dosage of which is easily regulated.

Calisthenic drills to increase the attention are apt to be too exhausting for mental cases unless sufficient reaction time is permitted, or the teacher accompany his commands with a performance of the same movements himself, thus permitting imitation, which is not accompanied by nearly as much mental exhaustion as the close and prolonged fixation of the attention demanded by following rapid commands only.

Duplicate what I have found of immense value in many mental cases of long standing in which there is not much deterioration. It controls the attention for considerable periods, to the exclusion of annoying delusions and hallucinations.

Many hospitals are provided with pedagogic schools, the object of which is the awakening and re-education of dormant energies by actual participation in study or discussion. Spelling and mental arithmetic; geography of countries and places of special current newspaper mention; reciting or reading aloud—all have their value.

**ILLS OF CHILDHOOD,
HOW TO CURE THEM**

There is no medicine can equal Baby's Own Tablets for the cure of such ills of babyhood and childhood as constipation, indigestion, diarrhoea, colic, simple fever, worms and teething troubles. When you give this medicine to your little ones you have the guarantee of a government analyst that it is perfectly safe. Mrs. Thos. Mills, Ethel, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my little boy and find them just the medicine needed to keep babies healthy. They are easy to take and always do good." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Rats have disappeared from Little Cumbray, where, before the recent experiments with a disease fatal to them, they were so thick as to almost preclude the habitation of the island.

During a gale, a crane at Beardmore & Company's yard at Dalrui, while lifting planks for the new ballistics experiment, was blown into the river. Two men were carried with it, and were drowned.

The largest serpent ever measured was an anaconda, which Dr. Gardner found dead in Mexico. It was 37 feet long, and it took two horses to drag it.

**HEALING
POWER OF PINE**

If you have ever taken a walk through a pine forest, you will remember how, almost unconsciously, the head was thrown back and lungs expanded as you drew in, with long deep breaths, the pine-laden air. How invigorating it was—how healing!

Thousands of men and women suffering from lung and bronchial affections, but whose circumstances prevent them from seeking renewed health in the pine forests, can be relieved and cured in their own home by using Virgin Oil of Pine (pure). This preparation contains all the health-giving properties of the forest trees, and will break up a cold in 24 hours and cure any cough that is curable. It is also a perfect neutralizing agent for uric acid, and affords speedy relief in cases of rheumatism, lame-back, or other affections resulting from disordered kidneys.

Virgin Oil of Pine is put up in ½-oz. each vial enclosed in a round wooden case to prevent breakage and exposure to light. This case is sealed with an engraved wrapper showing the name—Virgin Oil of Pine (pure). Prepared only by Leach Chemical Co., Windsor, Ont.—plainly printed thereon. It is the best and most reliable.

Should you be unable to purchase, you can have a ½-oz. vial mailed to you by sending 50 cents to the Leach Chemical Co., Windsor, Ont.

FROM ERIN'S GREEN ISLE

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

James Heard, of Merton Park, Ont., says: "While employed at the Specialty Works of Newmarket 6 or 7 years ago, I bruised my ankle; but through neglect this bruise turned to an ulcerated or burning sore which caused me a great deal of suffering. I tried a great number of doctors, and was in the hospital four times. I tried almost everything, but nothing did me any good. I could not sleep at night with the scalding and burning pain, but from the first application of Zam-Buk I never lost any sleep, and felt nothing more of it than if I hadn't had any sore at all. I started applying it to my leg at a further trouble. I persevered with it and my ankle is now as sound and well as ever it was. I cannot speak too highly of Zam-Buk."

Zam-Buk cures cuts, burns, chapped hands, chafings, cold sores, itch, chilblains, eczema, running sores, sore throat, bad chest, ringworm, piles (blind or bleeding), bad legs, inflamed patches, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, abscesses and all diseased, injured and irritated conditions of the skin. Obtainable of all druggists and stores, 50c. or post-paid upon receipt of price from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

HER ONLY CHANCE.

A clergyman twice refused to marry a couple who came before him, because of his conditions the bridegroom was intoxicated.

The clergyman said to the bride: "I cannot understand why you come to church with a man who is to be your husband in a state like this."

The young woman burst into tears and said: "I cannot help it, sir. He won't come when he's sober!"

A GOOD TIME TO BUY CLYDESDALES

Those who know farmers who are paying for their farms and making money usually appreciate that to raise a few foals each year is a sure money maker. Clydesdale horses are recognized to be the best heavy draft breed of horses for Ontario and every up-to-date farmer should try this year, when prices are low, to procure a brood mare of the highest standard. Quality and pedigree should always be considered when purchasing to breed from, so only high-class mares should be procured.

A number of chances in the way of auction sales have gone by, but there is an important sale to be held at Beaverbrook, March 12th, where many animals are to be sold, heavy in foal. This is an opportunity to be taken advantage of. These mares are owned by Messrs. Donald Gunn & Son, the proprietors of the famous Dunrobin Stock Farm. The reputation of these men is sufficient to guarantee a good sale and good animals. Farmers considering their own interests would do well to remember the date.

A REMINDER.

A cold wave always reminds a man that he ought to have ordered more coal a day or two before.

One trial of Mother Graves Worm Extremator will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle and see if it does not please you.

Brown—These cigars I am smoking are pretty expensive. Jones—"That's true enough; the last one you gave me cost me a doctor's bill."

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded.

Two commercial travelers were comparing notes. "I have been out three weeks," said the first, "and have only got four orders." "That beats me," says the other; "I have been out four weeks and have only got one order, and that's from the firm I come home."

Hard and soft coars cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

Most people know what they want, but what they don't know is what to do in order to obtain it.

More Iron Needed in the blood of pale, run down people. "Ferro-China," the best food, will put it there. At all general stores and druggists.

Women enjoy wearing light clothes because it makes them feel so good when they take them off.

BEGGAR'S BANK BOOK.

A Clever Gang Captured by the Berlin Police.

A clever gang of Turkish, Greek and Russian professional beggars, who have been "working" Berlin Germany since the middle of December after a series of successful operations in other continental capitals, was captured by the police a few days ago. Their profits had amassed at such a rate that they were compelled to open a bank account for the storage of their ill-gotten gains.

Their scheme was to send out four of the youngest members of the gang, who made a house-to-house canvass of various neighborhoods in the guise of deaf and dumb persons. A printed appeal which the "mutes" presented told a harrowing tale of how, during the last Turkish-Bulgarian hostilities, their parental homes had been pillaged, and the tongues of all the children of the households held out by bloodthirsty soldiers. Subsequent attacks of typhoid had then robbed them of their hearing.

"Help me, merciful Christian," concluded the tale of how, during the last Turkish-Bulgarian hostilities, their parental homes had been pillaged, and the tongues of all the children of the households held out by bloodthirsty soldiers. Subsequent attacks of typhoid had then robbed them of their hearing.

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FOUR HOSPITALS FAILED.

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The Central Nurseries

are supplying splendid value in Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Grapes, New Herb and Strawberry Plants in various sizes. Dependable stock. Send for our Free Catalogue. We ship direct to our customers, with satisfactory results. For 25th year. Seed Potatoes: Climax, Eureka, Eldorado, Jack's Barry, King King, Gold Coin, and others. This ad. will not appear again.

A. C. HULL & SON, ST. CATHERINES, ONTARIO.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

HEARTY.

"Take back the heart that you gavest, With a look of regret he said, (To the waitress who stood beside him), 'And bring me liver instead.'"

DON'T OVERDRAW YOUR BANK ACCOUNT.

To overdraw your bank account, whether mentally or physically, is most unwise. Repair wasted tissue, strengthen shattered nerves and rejuvenate your rheumatic system by visiting the famous Mineral Salt Springs of the "St. Catherines Well" of St. Catherines, Ont. A constant card to J. D. McDonald, District Passenger Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Toronto, will bring illustrated descriptive matter.

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT.

Guest in cheap restaurant—Say, waiter, are you sure this is genuine turtle soup?

Waiter—Course it is. It was made from water taken from a pond in the park in which two turtles were kept all summer.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

NOBODY WOULD KNOW.

Doctor (to his cook, who is just leaving)—"Well, Miss, I am sorry, but I can only give you a very indifferent character."

"Well, sir, never mind. Write it just like you do your prescriptions!"

A Benefactor to All.—The soldier, the sailor, the fisherman, the miner, the farmer, the mechanic, and all who live lives of toil and spend their existence in the dull routine of tedious tasks and who are exposed to injuries and ailments that those who toil do not know, will find in Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil an excellent friend and benefactor in every time of need.

AS USUAL.

Mother's buying diamonds, And sister trinkets fine, And brother's buying shares in A "sailed" copper mine. Money fades like magic. It almost gives one thrills— And father, poor old father, He has to stand the bilst!

What should be forgotten? Everything that man should not forget! The Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cure rheumatism and neuralgia.

The Beggar—"Please, sir, will you kindly assist a poor man who has three wives to support?" The Pedestrian—"Why do you mean to say you are a bigamist?" The Beggar—"Oh, no, sir. Two of them are the wives of my sons-in-law."

Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is an unparalleled remedy for colds, coughs, influenza and diseases of the throat and lungs. The fame of the medicine rests upon years of successful use in eradicating these affections and in protecting mankind from the fatal ravages of consumption, and as a neglected cold leads to consumption, one cannot be too careful to fight it in its early stages. Bickie's Syrup is the weapon, use it.

Stubs—"Yes, the Colossal Wild Animal Show went to pieces. The creditors seized everything until they reached the creature in the last cage. Penn—"And why didn't they seize that?" Stubs—"It was a pircupine."

ITCH. Mange Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious itch on human and animal cured in 10 minutes by Wet-Backed's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by all druggists.

He—"Do you think blondes have more admirers than brunettes?" She—"I don't know. You might ask Miss Turnhair. She has had experience in both capacities."

A Recognized Regulator.—To bring the digestive organs into symmetrical working is the aim of physicians when they find a patient suffering from stomachic irregularities, and for this purpose they can prescribe nothing better than Parement's Vegetable Pills, which will be found a pleasant medicine of surprising virtue in bringing the refractory organs into subjection, and restoring them to normal action, in which condition only they perform their duties properly.

Little Girl—"My mamma is awful strict. Is yours?" Little Boy—"Orful." Little Girl—"But she lets you go anywhere you want to, and— Little Boy—"Oh, she ain't strict with me." Little Girl—"Then who is she strict with?" Little Boy—"Pa."

"A Grave-yard Give" is the cry of tortured lungs for mercy. Cough then Allen's Lung Balsam which is used with good effect even in consumption's early stages.

A DILEMMA'S HORNS.— The young lady sighed deeply and was almost affected to tears. "Harold," she said, "declares that if I don't marry him he will end his life. And I am afraid he will."

She stifled a sob, then continued: "And Randolph declares that if I don't marry him he will go into politics and become great and famous, and then he says I shall see what I have missed. And I am afraid he will keep his word, too."

Overcome by emotion, she buried her face in her hands, not knowing whether to save a life or to spare the country another politician.

Customer (to grocer)—"I wish you would not give me such short weight for my money." Grocer—"I wish you would not give me such a long wait for mine!"

\$1 SIGNET RING 120

To introduce our goods and that you may see our catalog, which contains hundreds of beautiful styles of goods. We will give you \$1.00 on the order of the Signet Ring, with raised seal on sides, suitable for men, women or child. In the trade the Signet Ring is known as the "Signet Ring" of the "The Central Nurseries, St. Catherines, Ont." Price, \$1.00. Send for catalogue.

WANTED

to hear from owner having
A GOOD FARM

for sale. Not particular about location. Please give price and description, and reason for selling. State when possession can be had. Will deal with owners only.

L. Daryshire, Box 254, Rochester, N. Y.



An Important New Book by a Canadian Novelist:
THE ROAD TO DAMASCUS

By H. A. Mitchell Kearsy, author of "The Salem Road with Me." A beautiful portrayal of the martial relation, with a powerful touch of conviction. Foreword by Sir Walter Besant, one of the season's best novelists. At all bookstores, \$1.50, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers, Small, Maynard & Co., 1 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

FEATHER DYING

Cleaning and Dyeing and All Other cleaned. They can be sent by post, to get the best price!
BRITISH AMERICAN DYING CO. MONTREAL.

VAL-VITO
Strengthens
Develops
Invigorates!

MAKES MEN
NEW
If you suffer from weak, shrunken, nervous system, lose vitality, washing power, lose weight, etc., Val-Vito will build up a system that will give you more life than you have now. Val-Vito makes the spirit strong, the body firm, the mind clear, the nerves sensitive, the blood rich, and the system healthy. Val-Vito makes men and women feel better, and live longer. Val-Vito is the best medicine ever made. It is a true tonic, and it is a true strengthener. Val-Vito is the best medicine ever made. It is a true tonic, and it is a true strengthener. Val-Vito is the best medicine ever made. It is a true tonic, and it is a true strengthener.

CHILD'S DICTIONARY.

"Smooing—Letting off sleep."
"Appies—The bubbles that apple trees blow."
"Buckbiter—A mosquito."
"Fan—A thing to brush the warm off with."
"Ice—Water that went to sleep in the cold."

WHAT CAUSES HEADACHE.

From October to May, Colds are the most frequent cause of headache. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes cause. E. W. Grove on box 102.

"Yes, dear," said the pelted young wife, examining her birthday gift, "these diamond earrings are pretty, but the stones are awfully small!"

"Of course, my dear," replied the diplomat husband, "but if they were any larger they'd be out of all proportion to the size of your ears."

Suffer No More.—There are thousands who live miserable lives because dyspepsia dulls the faculties and shadows existence with the cloud of depression. One way to dispel the vapors that beset the victims of this disorder is to order them a course of Parement's Vegetable Pills, which are among the best vegetable pills known, being easy to take and are most efficacious in their action. A trial of them will prove this.

She—"The new tenor singer in the choir used to be a locksmith." He—"No wonder, he always hits the right key, then."

Like a bad habit a skin disease grows. Scrofulous humors, sores and all eruptions may be cured with "Parement's Vegetable Pills" by Weaver's Syrup. All Druggists.

LITTLE AND LONG.

One James Little loved a maiden
As did also one John Long;
Both would call with bonbons laden
And on flowers both were strong;
Best show tickets both kept buying,
"Hoping this to please the maid"
Each one with the other vying
Competition's good-for-trade.
Both of them the maiden artful
Used to meet with smiling eyes,
But when each poured out his heartfelt
Gave indefinite replies;
So she kept them both a-guessing,
But she hummed a little song
To herself her thoughts expressing:
"Love Me Little, Love Me Long."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISORDERS
CURES RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
GRAVEL
GOUT
DRY BRACKISH URINE
All Druggists and Grocers.

10c. The latest success.
Black Watch
The big black plug chewing tobacco.
2225

Co. H. Quarter
Special r. ices in local column 10c. p. e in advance.

TRANSIENT ADS.
\$1.00 per inch per month

Contract advertising; paid for monthly.

THE STAR Job Department is well stocked with all the latest and newest designs in plain and fancy type, first-class presses, and will be supplied with the finest stationary and printing material of all descriptions.

May 16, 1908.

In another column will be found the report of the Cardston Board of Trade. There is one item which we would like to call the attention of the readers of THE STAR and the people of Cardston to. It is that which refers to the printing of a certain booklet at Lethbridge. On Thursday, April 31st, we were invited by the Secretary, Mr. D. E. Harris, to attend a meeting of the Executive of the Board of Trade. We did so and found the Committee on Booklet for the fair present with the executive. Mr. Weeks representing that Committee had received figures for the printing of this booklet from the Lethbridge offices and had also corresponded with some firms in Chicago. Mind you, THE STAR had never been asked to give a figure on the same. At the meeting we were casually asked what we would do the work for and stated our price. Upon motion it was decided to allow the Committee \$100.00 for the publishing of the book with the expressed condition that "The local printer was to be given the preference." From that time until the holding of the meeting, we were not given the slightest intimation of the Committee's action until we discovered that the contract had been placed with the Lethbridge House and the work was being performed. We did receive a letter from one of the Lethbridge Houses which we presented to a member of the Executive of the Board of Trade. In this letter the publishers stated that Dr. Weeks had called upon them and that they had asked him why the matter was not left with THE STAR and he gave them no reason. The Lethbridge publishers also stated that they advised him to give the work to the local printer. We don't know how the people will feel towards this or how the Municipal Government will accept the payment of part of their \$200.00 to an outside publishing firm when the local firm was not given a fair or square deal in the matter.

It's taking rather a long look into the future, yet the Calgary News, one of the best and most vigorous independent papers in the west, states that the next Provincial Elections will be "fought on the lines of temperance legislation," and that "the licensed victuallers are making the fight." This would mean that the Opposition candidates would receive the united support of the licensed dealers against the Government. For this we have many reasons to give thanks that we are with the Government, or, with any Government that is against the licensing or trafficking of intoxicating and spirituous liquors. The Government is all right so far as they have gone

of the Cam- fully sore over nadian Immigra- is conducted in the ty of London, England. Captain wants Frank Oliver ok into the matter with a ew to having it remedied. There is no doubt but what that recent trip to England failed utterly to change the Captain's political views. There was a time when the Captain was seriously talked of as a candidate for Dominion honors but we guess he feels that it is all Day with the other fellow now. He is having his little Day now but the night cometh when no man can sleep—it will be "all Day with him then. There is no doubt but what the Government will be sit up and take notice of the Captain's sore spots and trim his bumps with a "cold chisel"

And now there is a gang at work trimming up the trees and levelling the grounds in the Park. The rubbish is all being cleared up and everything will be put in first class shape. The sheds for the horses and cattle for the Agricultural Exhibition will be removed and the Grand Stand placed where they now stand. This will be rebuilt and put in good shape. The grounds will be prepared for Baseball, Football, and Field Sports and there will be something doing each week during the summer. Come to Cardston if you want a good time. Fresh water, green trees, bracing atmosphere, clean sports and the finest lot of people under the sun.

That was an excellent clean up which we had on Arbor Day. The citizens responded cheerfully and energetically to the Proclamation of his Worship the Mayor. It would not be a bad proposition to have half a day like that every month during the summer. Of course the rain storm rather stirred things up a little but in general the premises and streets have a much better appearance than we have witnessed before.

Not wishing to cast any serious reflections does it not look just a little strange that the night the "Noted Visitors" who came to Cardston were in Macleod there was an attempt made to rob the Union Bank. Can it be that they believe in "Union there is strength" and they were after that Union. We advisedly notice that they are not going back to Calgary via Macleod.

"Cardston looks good to me; never looked better," said one of our friends who has been spending the last three years to the north of us. "Have you had enough of that country," we enquired, "Oh yes," he said, "I have failed to find my Utopia outside of Cardston," and with that he renewed his subscription, to the Great Family Journal.

Don't write "The Bell Telephone Company" any more. You must now say, "The Alberta Telephone Company." That's the A B C of the whole cheese. Better begin to learn your alphabet. It may mean the "Agreement By Cushing" or any other old thing but you must call it "The Alberta Telephone Company."

"The wettest time we had was in the Prohibition District." That is what our friends of the Implements Rubber and Harness Companies report. They ought to be able to "plow through" most anything with a Rubber Dealer and Harness Man on deck.

And still it rains! Don't forget the old jingle, "There's money in the mud." There is if you happen to lose a rubber or anything like that you know.

Half-Day Holiday.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the wishes of the store-keepers and business men of the town of Cardston and representatives of the adjoining settlements, there will be a half-day holiday every Friday from this date until the 1st of September. The object of this notice is to give due warning that all stores will be closed after 1 o'clock on Friday of each week between the above named dates. The public should govern themselves accordingly.

THE BEST YET.

The Messrs T. and E. Adams of Owen Sound were callers at the STAR office yesterday afternoon. These gentlemen had just completed a trip through the southern and eastern part of the district. Here is what they had to say;—"We have covered Alberta pretty well but we must confess that the best land in all our travels was found in the Cardston District."

Lost—Eight head of horses of following description. One black mare and colt, colt not branded, mare has W on neck under main, and warts on her left side. I sorrel mare, branded ox yoke Y on her left hip with colt not branded. I gray horse 3 year old; I gray filly, I sorrel 3 year old horse also two bay two year olds. The last five mentioned are branded lazy VS on left shoulder. As a reward for the recovery of the same, one of the horses will be given. The range of horses is near Beazer. E. J. Wood, Cardston.

FOUND.

I have on my premises one sorrel gelding, bald face, eight years old; branded IV and XII right hip S on left jaw. OL on left shoulder. Owner may obtain same by paying for this advt. and calling on I. M. COOMBS, Leavitt.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all horses and cattle found running at large on the streets of Cardston will be impounded. By order of the Town Council, Martin Woolf, Pound Keeper.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Forty-two Years of Successful Banking

A Savings Account for 1908

in the Union Bank of Canada is the best start on the road to independence.

\$1.00 or more opens an account, and with

Interest added 4 times a year

it will grow rapidly.

Joint Accounts may be opened by two persons, so that either may deposit or withdraw cash.

Cardston Branch.

R. H. Baird, Manager.

The Government Judges at the Recent Agricultural declared

Hansen's Purebred Shorthorns

as fine a type as they had seen anywhere in the West.

JAMES HANSEN, CARDSTON.

We have a large stock of

BLOTTERS

white and colored

We will print them for you in one, two or three colors

CALL AND SEE US FOR PRICES

"THE STAR" Job Department



FRIEND TO FRIEND

The personal recommendations of people who have been cured of coughs and colds by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy have done more than all else to make it a staple article of trade and commerce over a large part of the civilized world.

BURTON'S Variety Store.

Latest Arrivals

Crosse & Blackwells'

Pure Fruit Jams in 7lb. tins for \$1.15

E. D. Smith's

Pure Fruit Jams in 5lb Pails 70c

Almyer Jams

in 5lb and 7 lb pails 50c and 65c

THE WOOLF HOTEL

PIONEER HOTEL OF CARDSTON

Rates \$1.50 per Day

Our Table Service is Unexcelled

Pratt and Thompson

THE CITY MEAT MARKET

Successor to Wm. Wood

A choice line of fresh and salt meats always on hand. Call on us

R. REEDER, Mgr.

THREE VERY GOOD ONES

Weekly Free Press, Family Herald and Weekly Star The Alberta Star

All three one year for \$2.00

LUMBER FOR SALE

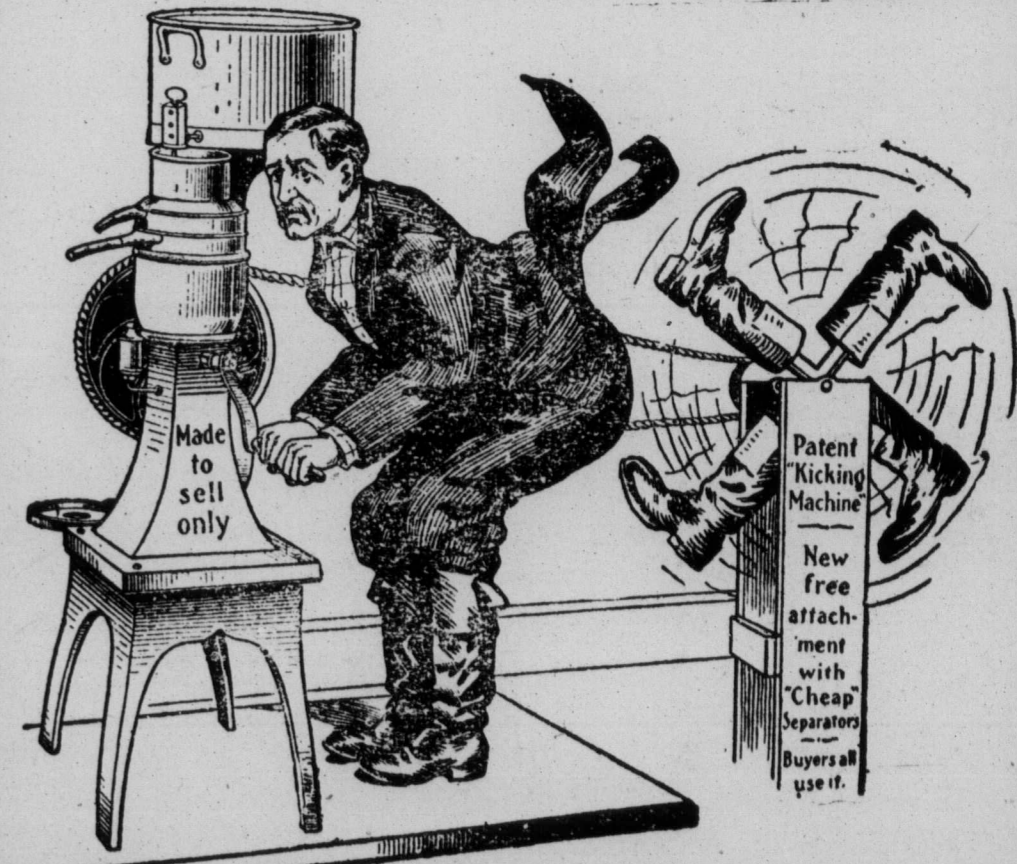
AT THE WATERTON MILLS

Common \$20 No. 2 \$22.50
6 inch Flooring \$26.00
Siding \$24 Shiplap \$24

we have the finest and best Lumber in the Province of Alberta at the Kootenai Lakes 24 miles west of Cardston.

CREAM SEPARATORS

The accompanying picture illustrates how one buyer of a "cheap" cream separator feels over his great "bargain" and how he has arranged to punish himself for so wasting his money, time, labor and product.



DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS may cost a little more in the beginning, but they always cost less in the end. If you are thinking of buying a separator, you will never have cause to "kick" yourself if you select a DE LAVAL machine. Send for new 1906 catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
14 and 16 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG

MONTREAL NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
TORONTO VANCOUVE PHILADELPHIA PORTLAND
SEATTLE

Now is the time to buy and avoid kicking yourself next fall.

ROBT. IBEY

Agent.

Local and General.

If you are in need of Seed Potatoes go to Phipps.

Mr. A. E. Humphries, Immigration Agent of Lethbridge was in town yesterday.

Service will be held in the Presbyterian Church next Sunday evening at 6.30 p.m.

Burton's Variety Store will open up a large shipment of goods from England and the United States next week.

Mr. A. M. Bowington, of Chicago, was in town this week. He has been looking over the district with a view of purchasing land.

Dr. Campbell of Lethbridge was in town on Tuesday. The Dr. is looking as hale and hearty as ever.

President H. S. Allen was in town on Monday attending to matters of business in connection with his store here.

Mr. John W. Taylor came in on Thursday accompanied by his son. They are the guests of Mr. J. W. Woolf, M. P. P.

John W. Taylor arrived at Raymond on Wednesday's train. He was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. John A. Silver of Lethbridge.

Mr. Walter Pitcher who was compelled to go to Lethbridge on account of Blood Poisoning in his hands, is reported to be getting along nicely.

Mr. Wallace Straiton came in on Wednesday from his trip to New York. He expects Mrs. Straiton and Miss Straiton to follow a month later.

Mrs. Mark Spencer left on Monday for Salt Lake City, Utah. The illness of her father, Mr. David James, requires her presence there at this particular season.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Anderson and family came in on Monday. Mrs. Anderson has been spending some time in California but decided that Southern Alberta is a pretty good place after all.

Ward Conference at Woolford was held last Sunday with Presidents Wood and Duce in attendance. The report shows that everything is progressing nicely at that point.

Conference convenes at Raymond today and tomorrow. Apostle Richards is expected in attendance and one of the Seven Presidents of the First Council of Seventy.

We have received the Statutes of the Province of Alberta passed at the Third Session of the First Legislative Assembly which opened on the 16th of January and closed on the 5th of March 1908.

John W. Woolf, M. P. P. left on Wednesday for Raymond where he has business to transact with John W. Taylor. He was accompanied by A. M. Heppler of the Winter Wheat Lands Company.

Mrs. Susie Wood Rose of Ogden, Utah and Mrs. Mae Wood Smith of Taber came in on Saturday last from Magrath where they have been spending a week with their father, Mr. William Wood.

Mr. Elijah Laycock of Raymond came in on Wednesday to attend the funeral services of the little girl of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Pilling. He is spending a few days here with his daughter, Mrs. R. W. Pilling.

Mayor Harker of Magrath was in town on Wednesday. He was accompanied by Ernest Bennion of Magrath. The object of their visit was to attend the funeral service of the little girl of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Pilling.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Spence came up from Spring Coulee on Monday to be present at the funeral services of their daughter's babe, Mrs. Luther Wolsey. The services were held at the home of the bereaved parents.

In the information of James C. Cahoon against Frank Woolf for using profane and abusive language, the latter was fined \$5.00 and costs. The informant was censured for taking an unwise course in provoking the defendant.

Our old time, faithful and true, Dentists McClure and Stewart, of Lethbridge, have decided to give us a visit from Monday May 18th to Friday, May 22. Dr. McClure will be present and those who have work to do should call early and make their appointments with him at the Cahoon Hotel. They are too well known to require any further endorsement.

Messrs Adams of Owen Sound Ont, are in town looking over the district with the intention of purchasing land. They are the guests of the Winter Wheat Land Co.

We received a letter from our old friend O. A. Seager on Wednesday. He is at Brigham City and says he is prospering all O. K. We know this will be welcome news to his many friends here as Orrin was one of the best.

Mr. Mark Vicror Spencer is now "Farmer Spencer" on the homestead just outside of High River. It is possible he may spend a little of his time just south of High River and in the vicinity of Claresholm. No "rice throwing" however at the present time.

Mr. J. T. Scott came in on Monday from Raymond. He has disposed of his branch office and studio at that point to Mr. Thomas Archibald of Cardston. Mr. Archibald will lease the business to a Photographer from Taber who is going to settle at Raymond.

"Just tally another girl for me," said Mr. Councillor Mark A. Coombs on Thursday morning as he bobbed his head in at THE STAR office door. "You bet we will," piped out ye editor, "and how is everything prospering?" "All lovely and she is just the sweetest what is."

Mr. Duke of Chicago, brother-in-law of Mr. C. E. Snow, came in on Monday accompanied by one of Chicago's Leading Real Estate Men. It is said they were here for the purpose of buying a large tract of land if same can be found. Mr. C. E. Snow called on his brother-in-law at Chicago enroute to his mission in England.

Mr. Balcovske of Winnipeg shipped out ten cars of cattle on Thursday. He is meeting with the best of success in his purchases here and seems highly pleased with all the deals he has made with the people and judging from the unanimous report of the farmers who have sold to him, they share with the same pleasure. Mr. Balcovske has spent nearly \$100,000.00 here in cattle and horses.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, May 13, at the Presbyterian Manse by the Rev. A. W. R. Whiteman, Miss Alice Stevenson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Stevenson of Belfast, Ireland, to Mr. Charlie Ibey, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. William Ibey, Cardston.

June Conference Rates.

Just as the Star was going to press we received word of the Conference Rates for the June Conference. Tickets will be sold from June 1st to June 9th inclusive and the fare from Cardston to Salt Lake City and return is \$32.50. Tickets are good for 30 days from date of sale but passengers must not hope to obtain any extensions beyond that limit either because of sickness or any other cause. These restrictions are made necessary by virtue of the new Interstate Commerce Act of the U. S. which prohibits the granting of any concessions whatever not granted to every other person.

Missionary Appointments

May 24th	TAYLORVILLE	12 a. m.	F. C. Rowberry
Jun. Sloan	KIMBALL	1 p. m.	David Steed
James May	ZEINA	2 p. m.	Wm. Tolman
Sam'l Jeppson	WOOLFORD	12-30	W. Blackmore
Thos. R. Leavitt	SPRING COULEE	12-30	Ben. Layton
H. D. Folsom	CARDSTON	2 p. m.	Wm. W. Pratt
Thos. F. Earl	LEAVITT	12-30	Percy Wynder
J. Fred Nielson	BEAZER	12-30	Wm. Burt
F. W. Atkins	MT. VIEW	12-30	James Layton
Frank Brown	CALDWELL	2 p. m.	Fred Quinton
A. C. Jensen			

Take your Job Work To the Alberta Star

Straiton & McLenhan

REAL ESTATE
Houses and plots Town Lots
Farm property a specialty
CARDSTON ALTA.

SLOAN & RAMPTON

General Blacksmiths
The only up-to-date and complete Shop in Cardston

MECHANICAL REPAIRING a specialty
Disc Sharpening With the only up-to-date machine in Southern Alberta.
No job too difficult for us.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED PORT HURON ENGINES
—AND—
THRESHER'S
The best Plow Engine in the world

SHOP JUST NORTH OF H. S. ALLEN'S

Glassware Given Away.

Water Pitchers,
Berry Bowls, large and small
Cake Stands,
Cream Jugs, Pickle Dishes,
Butter Dishes Spoon Trays,
Sugar Bowls
Salad bowls
Vinegar bowls
Fruit stands Olive Dishes

With every three dollar purchase--outside of Groceries--we will give you your choice of any of the above named articles while they last.

Cardston Mercantile Co.,

LIMITED.

Get your TIN & GRANITEWARE at the Cardston Tin and Hardware Store.

Tinsmithing, Repairing.
General Work

J. T. Noble

GET YOUR GRAIN CHOPPED

AT

Roy L. Folsom's

One door south of Lumber Yard
REASONABLE PRICES
PROMPT SERVICE

Did you read about it?

It is worth investigation.

Buy your underwear from us or our agents and secure a chance with every dollar purchase on the High Grade Singer Sewing Machine.

KNITTED RAIMENT FACTORY Ltd.

Pants are Pants but---

If we could make 'em better -- we would.

If we could sell 'em cheaper -- we would.

But we can't.

Neither can any body else.

And so you cant buy our qualities at our prices anywhere else--

\$1.50 to \$6.00



Spencer & Stoddard,

LIMITED

Where Quality is Famous

Cook Stoves
Ranges
Heaters

Wagons
Buggies
Farm Implemets

Cardston Implement Co, Ltd.

Our Paris Letter

THE weather here has taken on a hint of spring and the feminine mind of the Parisienne is greatly agitated over the modes for the "demi-saison"; for what is more difficult to decide than costumes for this time, when the weather is unsettled and the fashions are as yet but arranging themselves in the thoughts of the great couturiers?

The burning question at the present is the tunic, which held its place of vantage for so short a moment and has now given place to the skin-tight skirt for afternoon and the extremely simple little "trotteurs" for the morning.

"On dit" that it must be but a passing fad that afternoon dresses and "pantaloons" cannot remain popular for summer costumes and only the very slightest women can attempt to wear them with success anyway; but here it is, this snaky skirt, white in even the fine overskirts, the trimming and bias bands, instead of dipping in front, are sloped to the back.

Happily the extravagantly large hat has become "de mode," and the toque is reigning favorite. White swansdown and marabout are the latest fancy, for they may be worn till late spring, while fur must be discarded earlier. Military fashions are returning—the dashing Hussar aigrettes, the military collar, heavy brass buttons, the stiff braided vest.

With the departure of the "cloche" hat the hair dressing has returned to its former state of comparative plainness. Even side partings are "comme il faut" and the irrelevant curls so much the rage are no longer seen. The peasants may keep their hair.

In fact, the great extravagance has brought about a return to great simplicity. Frenchwomen no longer display their feet with the long-toed shoes of two months ago, but again adopt the natural size. Smartest boots have tops of antelope or suede and patent leather vamp, while stockings are worn to match the tops.

A gown recently seen, destined for an afternoon reception at the Elysee Palace, was of soft fawn-colored chiffon velvet, the skirt long, plain and very tight; the corage, high-belted, of course, was composed of silk flet lace insertion in the same shade over white and bands of fawn velvet embroidered with silver thread. The enveloping mesh of liberty satin, the girle d'Almeida, was attached upon the side according to the latest fashion, and fell in one end fringed with silver.

With this creation was worn a Magyar toque of fawn velvet adorned with a full Hussar aigrette in tones of brown, caught at the left side with a small rhinestone buckle. ELOISE.

The costumes described above would be ideal when made up in voile, for the season is now too late for velvet. The silver embroidery could then be well omitted and darned net could take the place of the flet lace. It is now too late to indulge in such toques as velvet or marabout, but some charming ones may be made of net, and straw toques are increasing in popularity every day.

The Hungarian aigrettes are not those feathery affairs popular for so long; they are much stiffer and heavier, and are far neater than the fancy plumes recently worn.

American women never did take up the fashion of wearing shoes three sizes too large, but the colored tops for patent leather boots are extensively worn, and they are really most attractive when the cloth matches the suit. However, the women of France never at any season wear the half shoes that we adopt so early in the spring, and it is for this reason that the cloth tops will never become universal in this country, for we, with our pumps, wear any shade stopping that suits our fancy.

New Girdles

MOST of the new high belts are finished in one long end with a tassel. This idea is carried out even in morning dresses, voile or pongee, and is becoming to the average figure, particularly as the new semi-princess dress is so much the rage. The belt at present is not fastened directly around the waist line, but slightly above it to give the skirt a very long line in front and on the sides.

Some dresses of light materials are finished in front directly below the gumpie in a large bow of the material. This is not unattractive for very slim figures, for it adds several inches to the bust measure. There will be, owing to the present increasing popularity of the gumpie waist, a decided leaning toward the very low line of the corage, for it is becoming to every woman, and the gumpie will add whatever is necessary for the sake of modesty. Decolletage, however, can be overdone, and those who wish to keep the pretty gumpie in vogue must do all they can to see that it is not abused, for a peculiar thing about fashions is that the moment any one line is overdone a reaction is sure to come.

Evening Gowns

SO MANY of the new evening dresses show the influence of the position jacket that it has become a very important thing to have lace drapery around the back and hips. The jacket runs over the shoulders and down both sides of the figure almost close to the armholes. It necessitates all of the evening dresses being made with a square back.

The dresses under the jackets are made princess, but many of them hang quite loose in front, and are only held close to the figure by a gold braided belt fastened each side of the jacket and tied in a knot in front, allowing the ends to hang to the knees. To give the necessary severe line and breadth to the shoulders, folds of velvet are used, which curve from the waist line in back to the waist line in front.

Tricorne braisettes are sometimes as wide as eight inches, so that they give breadth to the shoulders and that small appearance to the waist that the clumsy folds of the coat do not obliterate.

Lots of men would be worse than they are if they only knew how to go about it.

Children's Coats and Frocks From Paris

THE French modistes are particularly clever in designing suits for little girls that will carry out the idea shown in the reigning fashion, and they still maintain that simplicity of line necessary and appropriate for little tots. In the illustration shown today the single-breasted cut-away jacket, the pleated skirt, the panel fronts, the long shoulder line and the button trimmings are all shown, but adapted to the size and age of the little wearer.

A smart little suit of white or scarlet serge is fastened down the front with

three brass buttons, and is cut with a round hem at the bottom of the coat. The skirt is side pleated and the jacket is trimmed with a narrow soutache braid. The white hat is simply adorned with a bow of ribbon to match the suit.

A more dressy little frock is that of light blue linen, with a gumpie of batiste or allover embroidery. It is, in spite of its appearance, very easy to make, and the result is charming. The linen hat is finished with a draped crown to match the little dress.

A suit of plaid and navy blue chevrot is cut in quite the latest style, whether

for mother or big sister. It is made with a very long-waisted effect, and the loose coat is trimmed with small brass buttons. The plaid is of shaded blues, and the cuffs and collar of the jacket are finished in bright green velvet. The braid hat intended to wear with the suit is trimmed with velvet to match the collar.

A pink linen with the mikado sleeves and pearl buttons from shoulder to hem is worn with collar and undersleeves of baby Irish lace. The front of the skirt is finished in a box pleat with the belt at each side, so that the front line is unbroken. This dress is a fascinating design for quite a little girl, and the white canvas hat, with a knot of soft pink ribbon, gives a complete look to the costume.

All of the models given are very simple, and the two little dresses are just enough modification of a Russian blouse to make a distinction between frocks for little boys and girls. Instead of using allover embroidery and lace for the gumpies, they may be batiste or tucked handkerchief lined, and if pearl buttons are not used, wooden forms covered with scraps of the dress material may take their place.

The little white suit would be most attractive if made up in some darker fabric, and it would then be far more serviceable, while stitched bands of itself might be substituted for soutache braiding.

The little plaid dress would be a most attractive style for a checked gingham jumper, to be worn with a racer of blue serge, with collar and cuffs of the same. Hats for children of this size are most useful when made of cut and lined with linen to match the suit. For that matter, the hat may be all white, with only a change in trimming, a bow or a knot to match each costume of the wardrobe.



Melon Bonnets

BABY caps for spring are made of three pieces, cut like the sides of a circular triangle and sewn together with a fancy stitch or a strip of lace insertion. Sometimes the sections over the face and at the back of the neck are made of dotted swiss, while the middle section is of baby Irish lace. In other caps all three sections are of fine network, but the middle section is heavily embroidered. This new style and brings the joining of the sections just behind the ear, so that whatever lace is used as trimming will converge toward this point.

A very attractive cap may be made of allover embroidery, using Valenciennes insertion between the sections; and for very plain bonnets pink linen may be used, with a little hand embroidery around the face. This cap is known as a melon bonnet, and bids fair to become the reigning favorite in the juvenile fashions.

A Labor Saver

AN ENTIRELY new transfer cloth has been placed on the market that is indispensable to tailors, dressmakers and in embroidery, both in the shop and at home. The transfer cloth is placed between the folded material and a tracing wheel run over the lines of the pattern or design, making the marking distinct and accurate on both sides of the goods. It is the most practical labor-saving device invented, and can be used on any material, stripes, checks or any color. The markings are permanent until your work is finished, when they may be easily removed with a wet brush, leaving no trace and doing no damage to the goods.

A Novelty for Embroiderers

THE transfer cloth closely resembles the old-fashioned paper muslin and is light gray in color. The tracing left is greenish gray, so that it may be used on black, white or any shade material. It may be bought in sheets the usual size, being 18 by 27 inches, but special sizes may be obtained on order. Ordinary transfer paper may be used once, while the novelty may be used practically any number of times to trace any variety of designs, so it is therefore quite a find for women who do handwork. By its use, smocking, tucking and shirring are made easy, while curved tucks are rendered a simple matter of following a line in plain sight.

Odd Combination in Spring Suits

WHITE, that beautiful and all-ways becoming color, has gone out of fashion, for in the new cloths shown for early spring stripes and huge embroidery dots have taken its place, and even white linen suits will not be worn this year. Of course all of the suits such as have been worn will be discarded for dresses with gumpies and cuffs of white lace and Eton jackets of some contrasting color or material. Thus a white flannel skirt will be worn with a striped three-quarter jacket, or a blue-and-white striped linen semi-princess dress will be finished with a coat of dark blue. This new fashion will be very convenient for those who wish to wear the same coat with several dresses, but it is not so becoming as the white of last year.

Some suits are made of the natural pongee, with the skirts of the plain material, while the coats are Eton shape, embroidered by hand in large black dots. The same idea can be carried out in suits of voile, or even mohair, and, at least, if the fashion is peculiar, it is new and smart.

Huge Designs in Vogue for Spring

FLOWERS for the spring hats are of the most enormous size—huge roses and unnatural morning-glories—while even panicles have a forced look to which the real flowers never attain. It is a most remarkable reversion to hats of some time ago. Such modest blossoms as forget-me-nots, rosebuds and violets will find no place in the fashions of the year, but calla lilies, Easter lilies and hydrangeas will be in great demand. This same mammoth taste also seems to have influenced the designs of foulards and chiffons, for the season's designs are out of proportion—gigantic, in fact. The little old-fashioned prints have given place to huge bunches of orchids and sunflowers. It takes many tucks and pleats to reduce the size of the designs to human form.

A costume for spring garden parties is composed of a small toque trimmed all round with huge sunflowers and a fllet net dress with a huge design of becoming Easter lilies, embroidered

in heavy white floss. It looks at a distance like a costume for a giantess, but when worn the effect is original, and good.

Colors on Lingerie Dresses

THE new white dresses shown in the shops have some touch of color in embroidery or lace, but the allover embroidery coats trimmed with lace are pure white. These are very useful to wear in the late afternoon, and, while they could not be accused of being warm, they do add a certain air of dressiness to the toilet.

AVOIDS TROUBLE.

Rodney—"Do you have trouble with 'shall' and 'will'?" Dickey—"Nope, my wife says 'You shall,' and I say, 'I will.'"

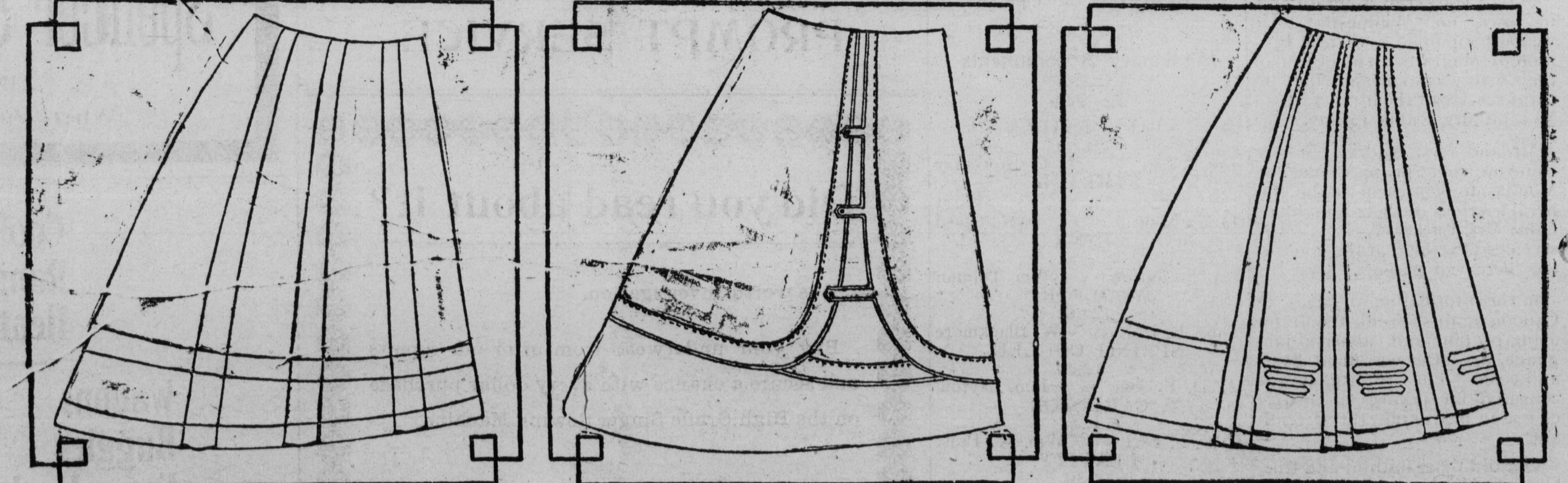
DISCORD.

Conceded Amateur—"I learned to play the violin when I was eight years old." Crusty Professional—"Indeed. How old were you when you forgot?"

ARTFUL SCHEME.

Mrs. Knicker—"That little Jones boy has such beautiful table manners." Mrs. Bocker—"Yes, his mother always feeds him at home before he is invited out."

ALTERING GORED SKIRTS



Line on Straight of Material

Now that circular skirts have returned with such force to popular favor, those women who have suits and dresses made with the ordinary gored skirts seem crushed with their misfortune. "What shall we do?" they cry. "This suit is too good to throw away, yet how can I disguise these awful seams?"

Band at Bottom if Desired

In the first model the seams are ripped, the breadth nearest the front is turned, two pleats are made of new material and set in, and all are attached to the hip line. If a circular ruffle finishes the skirt, graduated bands of braid may be used to hide the joining; but the straight lines look better without any break between them, so the second method may be used to better advantage. In this false box pleats of new material, made with the straight of the goods, are laid over the seams and false tucks are made on the hem of the ruffle and around the bot-

Bands Velvet or Broad

tom. This method enables the skirt also to be lengthened both at the bottom and at the top of the ruffle. A panel effect is added by false tucks beginning close together at the waist line and extending to a curve around the line of the ruffle. The little straps may be added across the front if desired; also the braid around the skirt. In all of the models shown new material is required. If it is impossible to match the old skirt, then some other material may be used, providing it is of the same shade. For instance, if the

first model broadcloth may be used to alter the velvet skirt, or even pleats of taffeta. In the second, if it is impossible to secure material to exactly match that of the skirt, some other variety may be used in its place. The third model should be altered with material to match, otherwise the false tucks would look out of place. Of course, in the question of an evening dress lace or chiffon may always take the place of the dress material. As for the lines of the skirt, the first

and second models are most appropriate for small women, while the third model would have the effect of shortening the figure and is therefore only desirable for a tall woman or a woman of average height. The bands added at the foot of the skirt may be used to lengthen the back, for in some cases last year's dresses were not as long as the skirts of the latest style. Three other models will be shown next week suggesting ways of altering gored skirts without requiring material to match.

PARIS

is made, and the all brass and blue, and black, and with the to match sleeves to hem seven of the skirt, the belt line in the and the of soft look to very sim- are just in blouse rocks for using for the tucked buttons and with may take most at- ker fab- are sur- of itself ne braid- e a most gingham are just he same. are most and blue. For that its, with cov- a of the

Blouses with Jabot Trimming



Embroidered Taffeta and Yoke with Jabot

Violet Chiffon and Valenciennes Lace

Blue Silk with Yoke of Lawn

THE newest blouses are made of every conceivable shade and material—chiffon, silk, satin, flax net—and all of them have introduced somewhere in the decorations the omnipresent fall of lace or material named Paris the jabot.

A blouse of violet chiffon is finished in front in three deep tucks, which at both sides of the front breadth is bound in satin and the jabot of lace is introduced. The same idea is carried out in the undersleeves, while the yoke of the blouse is made of the lace used to make the jabots.

A blouse of blue chiffon taffeta is trimmed with flax net, covered with a design in bands of silk, while the linen underblouse is fastened from neck to waist with a jabot. It gives the same effect as the ruffled white blouse of just a year ago, except that the middle pleat on this new creation is but one-half inch wide. In speaking of last year, the jumper and ruffled blouse are combined in these latest waists, which is shown by the last illustration. This is made of white taffeta, heavily embroidered in white silk flowers, while a band of net, covered with orchids, holds the shoulder straps together at the front. This shows the jabot in the ruffle of the underblouse, while the tiny buttons used down the front are covered with taffeta and finished around the edge with a trim of lace.

SIMPLIFIED MODELS
All of the elaborate blouses of the illustration are beyond the power of the home dressmaker. But a little ingenuity can accomplish wonders, and a reproduction of model garments does not necessitate an exact copy in materials. The design of any of these blouses may be carried out in cotton, particularly the one trimmed with embroidery. This waist would be charming made of dotted swiss, the wide bands of the shoulders done in white embroidered linen. The ruching down the front is for sale in any shop at little cost.

The other two may be made in dimity or lawn—in fact, flowered dimity would be a charming binding for the blue waist—and valenciennes lace is not an expensive article.

The violet waist is really designed for China silk, and pompadour ribbon might be used as a trimming, making the un-

EDWARD VII. AS A FARMER.
He is One of the Most Successful in England.

The rich crop of prizes which the King's cattle and sheep have won at the Bingley Hall show, Birmingham, is the latest demonstration of his Majesty's success as a farmer, of which he

is so deservedly proud, says the Westminster Gazette. When the King began breeding nearly forty years ago the Sandringham farm lands were in an almost hopeless condition, barren and barely capable of cultivation. Today, according to Rider Haggard, "it is a wonderful farm, for nowhere is there so much high-bred stock to be seen on the same area."

But probably nowhere will you find such an array of plates and cups won at shows as that which Sandringham boasts. At a single exhibition his Majesty once won no fewer than fourteen first prizes. In 1903 he captured five first prizes and cups, in addition to numerous seconds and thirds; in 1904 his prizes numbered twenty; in 1905 he won a champion plate, a challenge cup and eighteen other prizes, including four firsts, while last year he took at the Smithfield show ten firsts, nine "second" cups and plates, six other prizes and several "highly commended," and every prize-winner he has bred himself.

CHIEFS FOR THE NAVY.
Every Warship to Have Staff of Trained Cooks.

No longer is the bluejacket to have his digestion spoiled by dinners of his own preparing. The British Admiralty announced recently that it had been decided to provide every warship with a trained staff of cooks.

Dr. Ferguson immediately sued the city, which fought the case, taking as its defence the fact that the water responsible for the outbreak had been drawn from a disused reservoir, and that Dr. Ferguson had no business to use it.

The case passed through the courts, until it reached the King's Bench. There Mr. Justice Lawrence recently decided that the city was guilty of contributory negligence and awarded a verdict in favor of the applicant.

The costs of court, which the city was ordered to pay have reached \$50,000, in addition to the damages awarded to the extent of \$37,500.

The case has been appealed and may go to the Privy Council.

THE MEAN THING.
His wife (writing)—Which is proper, "disillusioned" or "disillusionized?" Her Husband—Oh, just say "married," and let it go at that.

Few women realize what really beautiful effects may be obtained by using Hamburg or machine embroidery. The only important point is to see that the material for the foundation is fine and of good quality.

Of course no one can expect to use any of this year's models unless one is willing to do most of the sewing by hand, for this is the one little detail that makes a blouse.

established army practice, but is now the navy.

The chief ships' cooks will be required to pass a qualifying examination, under which they must prove their ability to take charge of the galley and bakery in ships' complements of 500.

With the introduction of the new system is to come more varied menus, comprising soup, fish, entrees, joints, and sweets. It has been found possible to do this where general messing applies.

TYPHOID FROM WATER.
Proprietor of English Health Resort Gets Judgment of \$37,500.

Owing to negligence on the part of its sewerage officials, the city of Malvern, England, may have to pay damages and costs of court, amounting to \$37,500.

The city has been sued by Dr. Ferguson, the owner of a health resort near Malvern. Typhoid fever broke out in the resort some four years ago; some of the guests died, many were sick, and the proprietor had to pay \$37,500 damages.

Dr. Ferguson immediately sued the city, which fought the case, taking as its defence the fact that the water responsible for the outbreak had been drawn from a disused reservoir, and that Dr. Ferguson had no business to use it.

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THE MEAN THING.
His wife (writing)—Which is proper, "disillusioned" or "disillusionized?" Her Husband—Oh, just say "married," and let it go at that.

FAMOUS HOPE DIAMOND

IS IT RESPONSIBLE FOR DISASTER TO ITS OWNER?

Tragedy Enough Surrounds Its History to Almost Warrant Such

Conclusion.
Ridiculous the fancy that would endow a crystal of carbon with sentient qualities, or believe in the occult power of jewels to curse or bless, one must own that in the careers of those who have been so fortunate or unfortunate as to possess the great blue stone they call the Hope diamond there have been death and disaster enough, and more than enough, to make a peg on which to hang a tale of imprisoned evil reaching out to blight whom its baneful rays may reach.

Had in the lost lore of the oldest East its earliest chapters in the great gem's story. Imagination might run riot in tales of lust and blood with the blue stone for their motif. Fancy might imbue it in the epoch of Prester John or gather it into the treasure hoard of Genghis Khan, but behind a modern, tangible date, the day when Andre Tavernier looted overland back from the Orient with jewels enough, if not for a king's ransom, at least for the price of a barony, in his wallet, any attempt to trace its history lies in the realm of pure speculation.

Cunning in traffic was Tavernier, "the King's jeweller." More than once he went out from Paris to the East and, matching the clever Orientals at their own game, returned with spoil of gems and gold to grace a crown or garnish a mitre, King and Cardinal, bourgeois and Bishop; Richelieu, Colbert or Mme. de Maintenon—these were the customers of Tavernier, the jeweller. He knew the goods he could sell.

So when Tavernier came to the gale of Paris on that day in 1668 he knew that he had with him what, in spite of the outpouring of royal treasure in the invasion of the Palatine, would capture the royal fancy and win him not only gold but that which he had long coveted—the title that would place him on the plane of those he dealt with and lift his children from the bourgeoisie to the nobility. Twenty-five diamonds—nothing else—were in the leather pouch that, strapped under his arm, next to his skin, never left his possession night or day. But among them was the gem of gems—the great blue diamond, still in the rough, but even so a jewel that overshadowed every gem that Christendom then knew.

JEWELLER MADE BARON.
It must have been an interesting spectacle, the bargaining and dickering between the jeweller and Louis XIV. over the handful of stones. The end of it was that the royal treasury was enriched by the addition of the entire collection and impoverished to the extent of 2,500,000, in gold coin, and in addition Tavernier left the royal presence no longer plain Andre Tavernier, jeweller and traveller, but Baron d'Aubonne, with the right to hold his head as high as any nobleman in Paris.

Rough and unshaped as it came into the possession of the French King, the Tavernier diamond weighed 113 1/2 carats. It was badly formed, and when it went to Amsterdam, where then as now the diamond cutters held sway, they had to chip and trim it into shape until only 67 1/2 carats were left. But what a gem it was when they finished their work! Of a deep sapphire blue, it sparkled and gleamed resplendent from

every facet, while a great triangular projection they had left in its centre seemed to multiply the flashes. No diamond so blue and so large had ever been seen before.

In the quarter century and more that remained of the reign of the Grand Monarque the great blue diamond flashed over many a glittering scene. On state occasions Louis wore it suspended from a blue ribbon about his neck, and ambassadors and princes saw it and envied. Louis died and another Louis reigned, and the chronicles of eighteenth century France tell here and there of the royal gem, monarch of all the jewels of the crown. Then came another Louis, sixteenth of his name, and with him and his tragedy it would seem the evil power of the blue diamond began to be effective.

Nothing but tragedy can be told of Louis XVI. and his reign, and when at last he went to the guillotine in 1793 and the sansculottes sacked the royal treasury houses they took the blue diamond with the rest. Who was the man and what his fate into whose hand this most precious gem of all fell—NO LIVING MAN KNOWS, and it is not likely any written record will ever tell. The rest of the crown jewels were deposited in the Garde Meuble. Not so the Tavernier diamond. Where it went, through what vicissitudes it passed, no one knows. It had brought a royal head to the axe and one might almost fancy it hiding in ambush, waiting for another opportunity to strike.

Men were born and married and founded families and died before the great blue diamond was heard of again. Then in 1880, one day in Haton Garden, the jewel mart of England as it is now of the world, appeared Daniel Ellason, a thrifty dealer in precious stones and such like, and in his hand he held a blue diamond. His fellow dealers gaped, then asked questions. The stone was not so big as the missing crown jewel of France, but it was the biggest diamond that had been seen in that market, and the biggest blue diamond any of them had ever seen. It weighed 44 1/2 carats, and except for the absence of the triangular projection or horn that the cutters had left on the Tavernier stone, it was almost of the same shape and size as the famous gem.

To the question, "Where did you get it?" Mr. Ellason told one and all the same story—he had bought the stone from a stranger and had asked no questions. There was the stone; its price was so much; did they want to buy? Curiosity was effectually baffled by this businesslike rebuff. It needed no stretch of the imagination, however, to identify this mysterious gem with the Tavernier diamond, and its fame was speedily noised abroad.

To the ears of Henry Thomas Hope, a banker who had amassed wealth until he was tired of saving, came the news that there was in the market a diamond the like of which was never seen before in England, and to this gossip added it was once a crown jewel of France. The banker saw the diamond, bargained with Mr. Ellason and finally bought the stone. Neither buyer nor seller told the price paid, but the busy tongue of rumor placed it at £13,000—\$65,000 it would be today. "And cheap at the price," added rumor.

STONE MAKES OWNER FAMOUS.
As the Hope diamond, the blue stone leaped into fame. Perhaps the fame of the stone was reflected to its owner—perhaps that is just what the banker was calculating on when he bought it. At any rate, Henry Thomas Hope soon became as famous as his diamond, and when his daughter, Henrietta Adela,

married the sixth Duke of Newcastle in 1861, besides the millions in gold from her father's treasure chest she took with her as dowry the Hope diamond.

Of her two sons, one became Duke, the other got the diamond. Of the troubles of Lord Henry Francis Hope Pelham-Clinton-Hope—a special—royal warrant gave him the right to add his grandfather's surname in honor of the diamond—much has been written. His a sensation throughout the English speaking world. The great Hope diamond graced the tithra of the former concert hall singer on more than one occasion during the brief duration of their married life.

Fortune dealt so adversely with Lord Francis Hope that in 1899 he tried to sell the diamond to satisfy the most urgent of his creditors. His family objected, and he appealed to the courts. At that time the gem was estimated to be worth about \$125,000. It was not until late in 1901, only a few months before his divorce from May Toke, that he finally was permitted to dispose of the stone. Whether or not he ever blighted his marital and financial difficulties on the diamond, they ended simultaneously with its passing from his possession.

Simon Frankel, of New York, bought the stone. As on the occasion of its last previous sale, the amount involved was not made public. Rumor got busy again; and placed the price at £620 a carat—\$148,800 for the stone. Whatever the price, Mr. Frankel brought it to New York, and here it has remained, since. Millionaire after millionaire has looked at it, discussed its purchase and almost "bought" it—then turned away, leaving it in the hands of the merchant. For more than six years it has lain in a vault, eating up interest on the purchase money at the rate of \$7,500 a year.

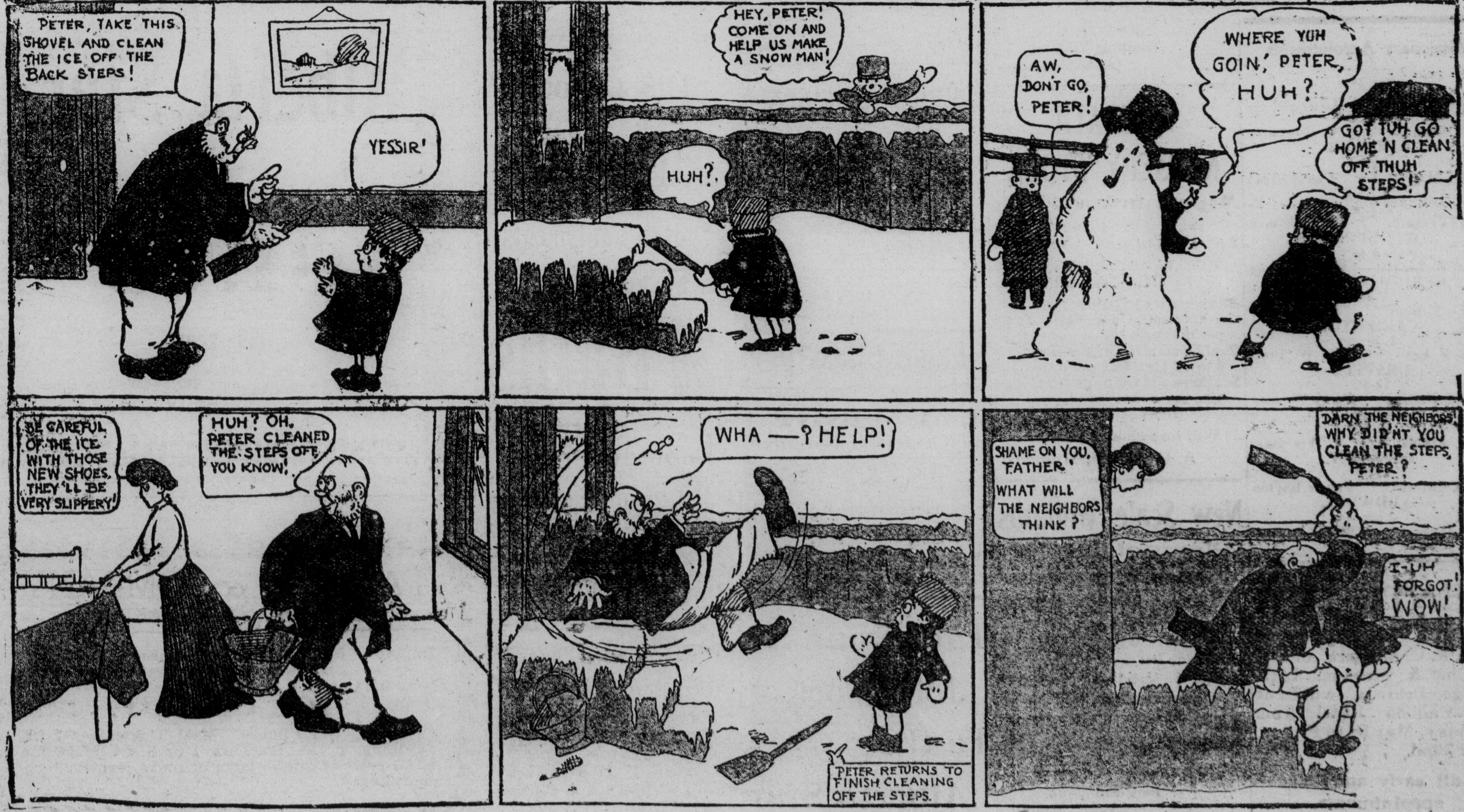
Just lately came the news of the financial difficulties of the Frankels, prominent among whose assets is the big diamond, held at a quarter of a million and so listed on their books. While there is every reason to believe the affairs of the diamond dealers are not badly involved, as was at first reported, and that they will be soundly on their financial feet, again before long, there are those who say they will never regain their old position of pre-eminence in their trade so long as the Hope diamond remains in their ownership.

Other fragments, or what are believed to be other fragments, of the Tavernier stone, have had a less eventful history. Speculation as to what had become of the pieces cut off when it was reduced from the size it bore in France to that it had when sold in London were partly set at rest by the disclosure in 1871, at the sale in Geneva of the effects of the Duke of Brunswick of a diamond of identically the same sapphire blue color weighing 10 1/2 carats, and some time later Edwin Streeter, of London, bought a blue stone of the same quality weighing about one carat for \$2,500. The Brunswick diamond fetched only \$3,200. Taken together, these two and the Hope diamond, allowing for waste in cutting, would just about make up the weight of the Tavernier diamond of the French crown.

Records of valuable gems are more carefully kept to-day, and it is not so easy for a famous gem to disappear as it was in the troublous times of the past. Future history of the Hope diamond may be more easily noted:

No man can think well of himself who does not think well of others. Love may make the world go round, but it takes a little jealousy to accelerate its speed.

PETER PUT OFF---HE ALWAYS FORGETS



Dresses shown in the of color in allover em- lace are by useful and, which d of being stain air of

appropriate third model tending the desirable of average the foot of when the last year's the skirts shown next fine good material, to

BOARD OF TRADE.

The regular meeting of the Cardston Board of Trade was held in the Town Council chambers on Tuesday evening with President Martin Woolf in the chair. There was a fair attendance.

J. T. Brownrigg was duly accepted as a member and W. G. McLenhan was proposed.

President Martin Woolf reported that the Town Council had voted \$200.00 to assist in the work of the Dominion Exhibition.

R. H. Baird reported that the booklet for the Fair was in the hands of the printers (Lethbridge) and that the Committee was looking for the proof at any time. The question regarding the advisability of putting affidavits re the yield per acre was taken up and thoroughly discussed.

The committee on exhibits for the Exhibition reported everything in a "Fair Way" and stated that arrangements had been partly made with the Pilling Realty Co. to include their office display with the Cardston Exhibit at the Fair.

The committee on Railways reported that a conference had been had with Mr. Halstead of the C.P.R. regarding the giving of official weights at Calgary for B. C. mills. He stated that he would take the matter up and make a price for stop over at Calgary.

Other matters regarding railway service was taken up and a committee appointed to look into the same and report at a future meeting.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

On Monday May 11th 1908, Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Pilling were called upon to lose their sweet little daughter, Myrtle—the only child, having lost two little boys before. She was one of the sweetest and dearest of little children and her death is a sad blow to parents and friends.

The funeral services were held in the Assembly Hall on Wednesday afternoon. The speakers were President Thomas Duce, Bishop Levi Harker of Magrath, Elder Joseph Ellison, Bishop Harris and President Wood. Strong testimonies of the resurrection of the dead and the salvation of children were given by these brethren. The choir sang appropriate funeral hymns. The coffin was bedecked with nature's beautiful flowers and the sorrowing parents may rest assured that they have the love and sympathy of the entire community.

Missionary Appointments

May 24th
TAYLORVILLE
12 a. m.
Jno. Sloan F. C. Rowberry
KIMBALL
1 p. m.
James May David Stead
ETNA
2 p. m.
Sam'l Jeppson Wm. Tolman
WOOLFORD
12-20
Thos. R. Leavitt W. Blackmore
SPRING COULEE
12-30
H. D. Folsom Ben. Layton
CARDSTON
2 p. m.
Thos. F. Earl Wm. W. Pratt
LEAVITT
12-30
J. Fred Nielson Percy Wynder
BEAZER
12-30
E. W. Atkins Wm. Burt
MT. VIEW
12-30
Frank Brown James Layton
CALDWELL
2 p. m.
A. C. Jensen Fred Quinton

DENTISTRY.

Dr. R. C. McClure, of Drs. McClure & Stewart, Lethbridge, Dentists, will be at the Cahoon Hotel from Monday, May 18 to Friday, May 22nd.

Call early and make appointments.

DOMINION EXHIBITION

Calgary, Alberta

June 29 to July 9.

\$25,000.00
in Prizes

\$60,000.00 expended in new buildings and improvements.

\$13,000.00 in Purses.

91st Highlanders Band.
Iowa State Band.
Rough Riding by Real Cow boys.
Indian, Squaw and Travois Races.

Reduced fares from all points in Canada

Your opportunity to see the last great west.

Write for descriptive pamphlet
E. L. RICHARDSON,
Manager.

NOTICE.

The French Coach Stallion

ATAMAN

will stand for service at the barn of
E. Harker, Cardston,
for the season 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF ENROLLMENT.
Government of the Province of Alberta
Department of Agriculture.
No. 468. Certificate of Pure Bred Stallion
The Horse Breeders Ordinance, N.W. Territories
(Chapter 23, 1885).
The Pedigree of the Stallion "Ataman 8878,"
described as follows: Breed, French Coach,
colour, Chestnut; marks, Stripes, four legs white.
Foaled in the year 1905, has been examined and I
hereby certify that the said stallion is of pure
breeding and is registered in a stud book recog-
nized by the Department.
Dated at Edmonton this 28th day of April, 1908.
GEO. HARCOURT,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Quarterly Conference.

The regular quarterly conference of the Alberta Stake of Zion will be held in the Cardston Assembly Hall on Saturday and Sunday, May 23rd and 24th, meetings at 10 and 2 o'clock. A full representation is earnestly desired.

E. J. Wood
Thomas Duce
Sterling Williams,
Stake Presidency.

MAGRATH

NURSERY STOCK

Magrath trees now ready

8 poplars 8 to 10ft, 100 Strawberry plants, 1 doz. Currants. All for \$10.—Cash with order.
Strawberries \$2.50 per 100. Currants and Gooseberries \$2.50 per dozen.
Poplars and Dakota Cottonwoods 8 to 10 feet, \$10. per doz.
Southernwood Cuttings for Hedge 50c. per 1000.
(roots \$5 per 100)

Will sure grow in Cardston.
A. O. RICH, Magrath.

New Scale Williams

Piano of Quality
Tone & Service

The New Scale Williams Piano has valuable distinctions which others lack. With its harmonic prolonging board and acoustic rim back of the sounding board it produces excellence and rich quality of tone. We want you to see one to handle and inspect it for yourself, to hear its deep rich tones and then compare it with others.
Berg Ellingson,
Agent, Magrath.

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 36, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole 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 should 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 plans:

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.

SOLICITOR FOR THE UNION BANK OF CANADA
and the Town of Cardston

Office: "The Cahoon" - Cardston

Robert C. Beck

CONTRACTOR

Carpenter and Cabinet Work.

GENERAL JOBING SHOP

South of Scott's Studio.
CARDSTON - - - ALBERTA

Lamb's Restaurant.

Meals at all hours

35c.

21 MEALS

\$5.00

Fresh Bread,
Cakes
Candies
Confectionary

Lamb's Bakery.

J. M. WIGHT

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING

Tire Setting while you wait

Plow Sharpening,
Repairing.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CAHOON HOTEL

Take your

Job Work

To the

Alberta Star

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.

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