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Burglar Busy

Entering Home of L. E. Eggertson Makes Off With Valuable Jewels

[The following clipping has been received from Jas. E. Nielson who is at present staying in Ogdén, Utah, preparatory to his journey to Chicago, Ill., which will be his headquarters for the next two years. Mr. Nielson was visiting with his sister, Mrs. Eggertson, at whose home the robbery occurred, and the satchel and contents mentioned in the clipping belonged to Mrs. Nielson.]

Ogdén, Utah, Apr 24.—The house of County Superintendent L. E. Eggertson, 2071 Madison avenue, was the scene of one of the most daring day-light burglaries yesterday ever pulled off in the city.

It was stated that members of the family were seated in the dining room between one and two in the afternoon when a man was observed in the act of leaving the house. A hurried investigation disclosed the fact that a considerable quantity of valuables had been taken including \$20 in bills, a satchel, hand mirror, silver watch of Swiss make, a plain gold locket of hair and a photograph of a lady and child, a hair brush, pair of kid gloves, a gold watch engraved with the letters "M. M." and a number of other toilet articles of more or less value.

An excellent view of the man's features were secured by those who saw him leaving the house and he would be easily identified. As soon as it was discovered that the intruder had taken the articles, the police were notified, but too late to effect his immediate capture.

The political situation at the Macleod by election will be still further complicated by the nomination of a farmers' candidate. Just who is going to run outside of this farmers' candidate is not yet very apparent but if three or four candidates go into the field he race should be interesting.

Funeral Services

The funeral services Tuesday afternoon over the remains of the late Mrs. Joseph Peters, who passed away on Sunday morning, took place in the Assembly Hall, and was attended by a large number of friends and relatives. The speakers were: Patriarch Henry L. Hinman, Elder S. M. Woolf, Bishop D. E. Harris and Pres. E. J. Wood. The large hall was draped in white, and many beautiful flowers covered the stand. The choir was present and rendered sweet music during the services.

Natural Gas

To the Editor of The Star.
It is quite a matter of interest to some citizens as to what is going to be done about the natural gas discovery. If nothing is done by us this project may be picked up by outside parties who could furnish fuel or light to the detriment of our present plant or put it out of business. Then we might be paying interests on material that we have no use for.

Another aspect of the case is that the gas may be an indication of coal below the surface. It is agreed that in respect to the cost of running our present light and water plant the coal is the factor against reaping a profit or dividends. So that if coal could be located close to town at a much lesser cost per ton than we are now paying our municipal venture might be placed upon quite another footing. This matter is worth considering, viz., the question of boring still deeper to see what is below us. I would suggest a meeting be held to take the matter up and discuss it.

Yours truly,
Ratepayer.

When planting trees, shrubs or garden seeds please remember that it is necessary, when wishing to make a success of any of these, that they should be varieties that are acclimatized. It is waste of time trying to do something that cannot be done and then cursing the country.

Notes and Comments

The A. & G. W. enquiry still goes on and the commission this week has been sitting in Winnipeg. Before leaving Edmonton the evidence of Mr. S. B. Woods, Deputy Attorney General, was taken. Mr. Woods seems to have been bearing a good deal of the chief brunt of the enquiry. The defenders of the contract laid considerable stress in the house upon the fact, that when the insurgents objected to the agreement Mr. Clarke had offered better terms.

In regard to this Mr. Justice Scott has the following to say: "But how could the government insist that Clarke carry out the new agreement? At the time it was offered, the Canada West Construction Company already had a contract with the A. & G. W. company to build the road according to the original specifications. B. R. Clarke was president of the Construction company and it was out of the power of the railroad company to compel the other to follow the new specifications."

"I did not know at that time," replied Woods, "that such an arrangement had been made. I regarded Clarke and the Construction company as one and the same thing."

A question we might ask in regard to this also is: How many of those who voted to amend the

condition behind it? However it might have been a misunderstanding all round. Daylight seems sometime coming and the situation can scarcely be said to improve. If that amount of money was to be guaranteed by the province it would have been safer to guarantee it upon some project that had a better chance of being a paying project. Country already well filled up, by being rapidly improved, would have been a greater asset to the province and would have strengthened our credit. The faster we develop the settled portion of the province, where development is easy, the sooner shall we be able to bear the burden of extra expense in developing the newer portions. It is a case of settling one's bank account upon a solid foundation before trying a new venture.

We are deriving considerable information now adays from the papers as to how to promote projects and so arrange them that all is kept within the family circle, and so that when any trading is to be done we can pass the money out of one pocket into the other and keep the circuit intact.

One of the features of the struggle that has been somewhat overlooked, viz., who is the government of this country? When the legislature met it looked very much as though a small, we might say a very small Cabinet was the whole thing, and legislature, the representatives of the people had very little to say about anything, in fact knew very little about what was going on. In the west we like to know something about our own affairs and what we are paying for? In future it may be safer for our government to consider that this is not a government by autocracy but a democracy of which the individual and components parts like to receive a little consideration.

Calgary seems determined to take the wind out of the Edmonton sails by starting a university of her own at Calgary. In a way at this early juncture in our history, the splitting of forces is to be deplored but our two principal cities have entered upon a struggle for supremacy which seems to show no abatement, and it is not within the power of outsiders to offer much advice or change the trend of events. The Calgary University seems now to be a certainty in the not very distant future.

Leavitt News

Last week the Young Ladies Mutual entertained the young men of the ward in honor of the outgoing and incoming superintendent. Our association was re-organized on account of the removal from the Ward of Supt. W. Tyler. Bishop Frank Leavitt was chosen to succeed him, with Hyrum Broadbent and Thos. L. Wilson as aids. The entertainment was one of the leading social features of the season. The following program was rendered:

Singing, prayer and singing. Speech of welcome by Clara E. Coombs.

Song, Miss Luella Leavitt. Paper (local) Mrs. Addie Wilson. Song, Amos Leavitt. Recitation, Maroni Allen. Prophecy, Miss Rose Archibald. Lunch was then served by the Domestic Science Class.

Menu
Ham sandwiches
Fruit salad
Pie and cake

After which the following toasts were given.

Our Domestic Science Class.
Mrs. Millie Matkin.
Our past, William Tyler.
Our Mutuals as an education.
Professor David Osborn Wight.
"Our Association, Bishop W. G. Smith.

Our future Supt. Frank Leavitt. Toast master, Mr. I. M. Coombs. The balance of the evening was spent in exercise of the "Light fantastic toe."

The gents received their partners for the evening by drawing the corresponding bow, worn by the ladies.

Mr. Willard Sorrensen and G. E. Caboon, members of the Union Board have just returned from Orton, where they have been visiting in interest of the Sabbath Schools.

On Saturday, the Leavitt base ball team accepted a challenge from Mt. View "9" and played a very interesting game, score 15-12 in favor of Leavitt.

Incidentally we took over some of our jumpers and wrestlers and added to the fund of amusement thereby.

Mr. D. O. Wight and George Parker tried a fall, was declared by the referee, Willard S. Smith a draw. Mr. W. D. Sorrensen then accepted a challenge from Albert Henderson. Owing to an accident that occurred during the ball game, Mr. Sorrensen was placed at a disadvantage, but Willard was one too many for Albert and scored best 2 of 3.

It was decided in the parents class Sunday that next Saturday, April 30th, would be public holiday and a general clean up of all public property would occupy attention. Following up the Arbor day exercises held by the school last Thursday, our school house and grounds will receive special attention. New pains, new shades, looks etc, will be installed and a general beautifying of the place so

(Continued on page 8)

THE WILD GEESE

BY Stanley J. Weyman

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Synopsis of Previous Chapters
Colonel John Sullivan, an Irish soldier, who has served abroad for many years, returns to his native Kerry on the sloop Cormorant, a French smuggling vessel, laden with Bordeaux wines. The cargo of the sloop is seized by the natives of Skull, against the futile protests of Captain Augustin, who realizes that he has no law on his side.

Colonel Sullivan is coldly received by Flavia and her brother, the McMurrough, because of his alias and his undesirable position as their legal guardian. When Captain Augustin returns with Luke Asgill, the nearest justice, and demands the return of the confiscated cargo, Flavia and her brother are in favor of returning the cargo on the captain's payment of the dues. The McMurrough objects to this, but finally agrees to it on Colonel Sullivan's offer to get back Flavia's favorite mare, which was seized by British soldiers. The Colonel and his servant, Bale, set out and find the mare at the barracks of Tralee. The Colonel is invited into the mess room by the English officers, and one of them, named Payton, who seized the mare, throws wine in his face. The Colonel refuses to fight, because his right arm is permanently disabled. He wins a left-handed fencing bout with the maitre d'armes, at the same time retaining the mare on a wager. At dinner upon his return to Morristown, he is amazed when Flavia drinks a toast "to the King across the water" and fears that a rising is contemplated. His fears are realized next morning when his kinsman Ulick, warns him to leave the place and the people to their fate. The Colonel refuses and next morning after breakfast is invited to join a family council of war. He refuses to join the council, and the council is dissolved. Fearing that the Colonel may turn informer, the McMurrough and his friends imprison him and his servant Bale. The next morning the two are led out to their death by the agent of the McMurrough, O'Sullivan. At the last moment this sentence is revoked and the Colonel and Bale are rowed out through the mist to imprisonment on a Spanish war ship in the harbor. The returning captives and the two prisoners, luckily escaping, take refuge on the French sloop. Captain Augustin and his sailors, under the Colonel's direction, steal to the house at Morristown under cover of the fog, and seize and imprison the leaders of the uprising on the sloop. The Bishop and Admiral Camcock are to be carried to sea for a period and the McMurrough, on swearing that he will attempt nothing against Colonel John, is released. Flavia is released and she returns to Morristown with the Colonel. Flavia, incensed at his return and the failure of the uprising, attacks the Colonel, who narrowly escapes death at her hands. She gets rid of him. When Asgill comes wooing Flavia, and because of earlier treachery is forbidden the house by the Colonel, the McMurrough and his sister rebel at the Colonel's authority. Flavia induces the Colonel to send away his faithful servant, Bale, on the plea that he may be injured by the inimical peasantry. She then lures the Colonel to an old tower at night and has him imprisoned there, without food or water, in the hope that he may thus be induced to sign over to the McMurrough all that he holds under the will of Sir Michael McMurrough. Meanwhile, Payton with some of his soldiers come from Tralee on investigation. Flavia is remorseful, fearing the Colonel, still obdurate, may die of starvation and she bears him back to Morristown, with the assistance of Payton, while her brother and Asgill flee.

CHAPTER XXII
The Scene in the Passage
Under the shadow of the great peat-stack, whither he had retired, he might have seen, as his mind before he faced the three, Asgill cursed the McMurrough with all his heart. It was, it must be, through his folly and mismanagement that the thing had befallen, that the prisoner had been released, that Payton had been let into the secret.

How was he to get rid of Payton? How prevent Colonel John from resumming that sway in the house which he had exercised before? How nip in the bud that nascent conspiracy, that feeling for him, which Flavia's outbreak the night before had suggested? Or how, short of all this, was he to face either Payton or the Colonel?

In counsel with James McMurrough he might have arranged a plan of action; at least, he would have learned from him what Payton knew. But James' absence ruined all. In the end, after waiting some time in the vain hope that he would appear, Asgill went to supper.

Colonel Sullivan was not there; he was in no condition to descend. Nor was Flavia; whereon Asgill reflected, with chagrin, that probably she was attending upon the invalid. Payton was at table, with the two O'Beirnes, and three other buccoons. The Englishman, amused by the discovery he had made, was openly disdainful of his companions; while the Irishmen, sullen and suspicious, were not aware how much he knew. If the McMurrough chose to do nothing to them; nor a matter into which gentlemen eating at his table and drinking his potheen and claret were called upon to peer too closely.

But for his reputation as a duelist they would have picked a quarrel with the visitor there and then. And but for the presence of his four troopers in the background they might have fallen upon him in some less regular fashion. As it was, they sat eyeing him askance; and, without shame, were relieved when Asgill entered. They looked to him to clear up the situation and put the interloper in his right place.

"I'm fearing I'm late," Asgill said. "Where'll the McMurrough be, I wonder?"
"Gone to meet your friend, I should think," Payton replied, with a sneer.

Asgill maintained a steady glare. "My friend?" he repeated. "Oh, Colonel Sullivan?"
"Yes, your friend who was to return today," the other retorted. "Have you seen anything of him?" he continued, with a grin.

Asgill fixed his eyes steadily on Payton's face. "I'm fancying you have the advantage of me," he said. "More by token, I'm thinking, Major, you have seen that same friend already."
"Maybe I have."
"And had a bout with him?"
"Eh?"

"And, faith, had the best of the bout too!" Asgill continued coolly, and with his eyes fixed on the other's features as if his one aim was to see if he had hit the mark. "So much the best that I'll be chancing a guess he's upstairs at this moment, and wounded! Leastwise, I hear you and the young lady brought him to the house between you, and him scarcely able to use his ten toes."
Payton, with his mouth open, glared at the speaker in a manner that at any other time must have provoked him to laughter.

"Isn't that the fact?" Asgill said coolly.
"The fact?" the other burst forth loudly. "I'm cursed if it is! And you know it is not! You know it is well as I do"—and with that he poured forth a version of the events of the afternoon.
When he had done, "That's a strange story," Asgill said quietly, "if it's true."
"True?" Payton rejoined, laying his hand on a glass and speaking in a towering rage. "You know it's true!"
"I know nothing about it," Asgill replied, with the utmost coolness.
"Nothing?"
"And for a good reason. Sure, and I'm the last person you would be likely to tell it to!"
"And you were not a party to it?" Payton cried.
"Why should I be?" Asgill rejoined.
"What have I to gain by robbing the

young lady of her inheritance? I'd be more likely to lose by it than gain."
"Lose by it? Why?"
"That is my affair," Asgill answered. And he hummed:
"They tried put the comether on Judy McBain;
One, two, three, one, two, three!
Cotter and crowder and Paddy O'Hea;
For who but she's owner of Ballymacshane?"

He made his meaning so clear that Payton scowling at him with his hand on a glass as if he meant to throw it, dropped his eyes and his hand and fell into a gloomy study. He could not but own the weight of the other's argument. If Asgill was a pretender to the hoire's hand the last thought in his mind would be to divest her of her property.

Asgill read his thoughts, and presently said:
"I hope the wound is not serious?"
"He is not wounded," the Major answered curtly. Meanwhile the O'Beirnes and their fellows grinned their admiration of the bear tamer; and went out one by one, until the two men were left together.
"They sat some way apart. Payton brooding savagely, with his eyes on the table, Asgill toying with the things before him. Each saw the prize clear before him; each saw the other in the way. Payton cared for the girl herself only as a toy that had caught his fancy; but his mouth watered for her possessions. Asgill cared little or nothing for the inheritance, but he swore that the other man should never live to possess the woman. "It's a pity," Payton meditated, "for, with his aid, I could take the girl, willing or unwilling. She'd not be the first Irish girl who has gone to her marriage across the pommel!" While Asgill reflected that if he could find Payton alone on a dark night it would not be his small sword would help him or his four troopers would find him! But it must not be at Morristown.

Each owned, with reluctance, that the other had advantages. Asgill was Irish, and known to Flavia; but Payton, though English, was the younger, the handsomer, the higher born, and he flattered himself that, given a little time, he would win, if not by force, by force or fraud. But, could he have looked into Asgill's heart he would have trembled. He would have known that, while Irish boys were deep and Irish plies were sharp, his life would not be worth one week's purchase if he wronged this girl.

And Asgill suspected the other; and he shook with rage at the thought that Payton might offer the girl some rude

ness. When Payton rose to go, he rose also; and when, by chance, Payton sat down, he sat down also. As the Englishman understood, and thenceforth they sat with frowning faces, each more certain, with every moment, that the other removed, his path to the goal was clear and open.

There was claret on the table, and the Major did not spare it. When he rose to his feet to retire he was heated and flushed, but not drunk. "Where's that young cub?" he asked.
"I can't hope to fill his place," he said with a smooth smile. "But I will be doing the honors as well as I can."
"You are very officious, it seems to me," Payton growled. And then, more loudly, "I'm going to bed," he said.

"In his absence," Asgill answered, with mock politeness, "I will have the honor of lighting you."
"You needn't trouble."
"Faith, and it's no trouble at all," Asgill replied in the same tone. And, taking two of the candles from the table, he preceded the Englishman up the stairs.

The gradual ascent of the lights and the men's footsteps should have given Flavia warning of their coming. But either she disdained concealment or she was thinking of other things, for when they entered the passage beyond the landing they espied the girl standing outside the Colonel's door. A pang shot through Asgill's heart and he drew in his breath.
She raised her hand. "Ah," she said, "he has been crying out! But I think it was in his sleep. Will you be making as little noise as you can?"
"Happy man!" he said. And, being in his cups, he said it in such a tone and with such a look that a deep blush crimsoned the girl's face.

Her eyes snapped. "Good night," she said.
Asgill continued to keep silence, but Payton did not take the hint. "Wish I'd such a guardian!" he said with a chuckle. "I'd be a happy man then!"
Asgill's face was dark with passion, but "Good night," he said, and passed on. And this time the displeasure in her tone silenced the Major. The two men went to their rooms, though Asgill's hands itched to be at the other's throat. A moment later two doors opened and closed sharply.

Flavia remained in the darkness of the passage, but she no longer listened—she thought. Presently she went back to her room.
There she continued to stand and to think. And the blush which the Major's insinuation had brought to her cheek still burned there. It was natural that Payton's words should direct her thoughts to the man outside whose door he had found her; nor less natural that she should institute a comparison between the two, should consider how this one had treated her, when he had held her struggling in his arms, when in her despair she had beaten his face with her hands, and how the other had treated her in the few hours that he had known her! Thus comparing she could not but find in the one a nobility, in the other—a dreadfulness. Looking back, and having Payton's words and manner fresh in her mind, she had to own that, in all his treatment of her, Colonel Sullivan, while opposing and thwarting her, had still, and always, respected her.

Strange to say, she could not now understand that rage against him which had before carried her to such lengths. How had he wronged her? She could find no sufficient answer. A certain had fallen between the past and the present. The rising? It stood on a sudden very distant, very dim, a thing of the past, an enterprise romantic, but hopeless. The contentions in which he had been engaged, she could not but find, but they no longer kindled her resentment; they convinced. As one recovering from sickness looks back on the delusions of fever, Flavia reviewed the hopes and aspirations of the past month. She saw now that it was not with a handful of cotters and peasants that Ireland could be saved or the true faith restored.

She was still standing a pace within her door when a foot stepped heavily on the stairs. She recognized it for James' footstep—he had heard him stumble on those stairs before—and she staid her hand on the latch. She had never had a real quarrel with him until now, and outrageously as he had treated her, she could not but keep without making an attempt to heal the breach. She opened the door and stepped out.

James' light was traveling up the stairs but he had not himself reached the landing. She had just noted this when

a door opened and Payton looked out. He saw her, and still flushed with claret, he understood her presence and her purpose. He stepped toward her.
"Thought so," he chuckled. "Still listening, eh? Why not listen at my door? Then it would be a pretty maid and a pretty maid. But I've caught you!" He shot out his arm and tried to draw her toward him. "There's no one to see, and the least you can do is to give me a kiss for a forfeit!"
The girl recoiled, outraged and angry. But, knowing her brother was at hand, and seeing in a flash what might happen in the event of a collision, she did so in silence, hoping to escape before he came upon them. Unfortunately Payton misread her silence and took her movement for a show of feigned modesty. With a movement as quick as hers, he grasped her roughly, dragged her toward him and kissed her.

She screamed then in sheer rage—screamed with such passion that Payton left her go and stepped back with an oath. As he did so he turned, and the turn brought him face to face with James McMurrough.

The young man, tipsy and smarting with his wrongs, saw what was before his eyes—his sister in Payton's arms—but he saw something more. He saw the man who had thwarted him that day and whom he had not at the time dared to beard. What he might have done had he been sober matters not. Drink and the wine which gave him more than the courage he needed, and, with a roar of anger, he dashed the glass he was carrying—and its contents—into Payton's face.

The Englishman dropped where he was. James stood over him, swearing, while the grease guttered from the tilted candle in his right hand. Flavia gasped, and horror struck, clutched James' arm as he lifted the candlestick and made as if he would beat in the man's brains with it.
Fortunately a stronger hand than hers interfered. Asgill dragged the young man back. "Haven't you done enough?" he cried. "Would you murder the man who's his troopers in the house?"
"Ah, didn't you see, curse you, he—"
"I know, I know!" Asgill answered hoarsely. "But now! Not now! Let him rise if he can! Let him rise, I say!" Payton!

The moment James stood back the fallen man staggered to his feet, and though the blood was running down his face from a cut on the cheekbone, he showed that he was less hurt than started. "You'll give me satisfaction for this!" "You'll give me satisfaction for this," he repeated, between his teeth.
"Ah, by heaven, I will!" James McMurrough answered furiously. "And kill you too!"
"At eight tomorrow! Do you hear? At eight tomorrow! Not an hour later!" "I'll not keep you waiting," James retorted.

Flavia leaned almost fainting against her door. She tried to speak, but her voice failed her.
And Payton's livid, scowling, bleeding face was hate itself. "Behind the yews in the garden?" he said, disregarding her presence.
"Ah, I'll meet you there!" The McMurrough answered, pot-valiant. "And more by token, order your coffin, for you'll need it!" Drink and rage, no doubt, had been his. Every morning he receives from the head steward of the department, through Mr. Kingscote, a list of the wines that will be required for consumption at the Royal table at lunch and dinner. These are removed from the cellar by the wine butler and his assistants, and are duly entered in the stock book by Mr. Luxon.

The usual wines served at lunch are the wine cellars, and moselle, and some very old liqueur brandy. As a matter of fact, very little wine is consumed at the Royal table at lunch. The King drinks a little light claret or hock and some water, and her Majesty may take a little claret, but more often only drinks some aerated water.
When there are any guests present, champagne is served, but lunch at Buckingham Palace is not a meal to which guests other than members of the Royal Family are often invited.
The light wines are always decanted, the wine butler carefully supervising the operation. The decanters are of very heavy cut-glass, rather small sized, and on each neck is engraved a Royal crown. The decanters are placed on a wine table in charge of the wine butler and his assistants who serve the wine to the Royal table. The wine butler himself serves only his Majesty.

The King selects the wines for lunch and dinner every morning, and the list is then sent to the Lord Steward's department, from which it reaches the wine butler.
The wine list for dinner varies, though it always includes champagne and claret, and there may be chablis, port, or Burgundy, none of which are decanted.
There is one rule which prevails in the Royal establishment which does not obtain in any other household in England; the name of the shipper or grower of the wine is carefully removed from the bottles before they are sent into the Royal dining-room. This rule has been established for many years, the object of it being to avoid giving the shippers or growers of the wine the big advertisement of having their names seen on the bottles of the Sovereign's table.

The wine menu is placed opposite each person at the Royal table; it is written on white parchment and framed in plain silver. It is headed "Buckingham Palace," underneath which is the date.
Mr. Luxon is a great authority on the historical aspect of wines. He can trace the history of the rise of champagne into favor in England, and its fall and subsequent rise into fashion again some sixty years ago. He knows all about the great vintage growers and the colossal fortunes that have been made and lost by daring speculators in the wines of certain years.
Visitors to Buckingham Palace often go over the cellars, accompanied by Mr. Luxon, who is a very interesting guide. On one occasion, a story is told that after he had related the history of a certain almost priceless claret to a foreign Royalty who was inspecting the cellars, the latter exclaimed with a laugh:
"Why, wine like that ought to be in a museum."
The wine butler and his assistants are usually among the servants who move with the Court. The King practically never drinks any wine except his own, and a certain quantity of it is always taken from the cellars at Buckingham

him! Curse you too! Why were you getting in my way? You've as good as murdered me with your tricks and your poses!"
"Heaven forbid!" she exclaimed.
"Ah, you have!" he answered, rocking himself to and fro in his excitement. "If it were any one else, I'm as ready to fight as another. But he's killed four men, and he'll kill me! Oh, if I'd not come up at that minute! If I'd not come up at that minute!"
The picture of what he would have escaped had he mounted the stairs a minute later was too much for him. Not a thought did he give to what might have happened to her had he come on the scene later; but, with all his cowardly soul laid bare, he rocked himself to and fro in a paroxysm of self-pity.

Yet he did not suffer more severely under the lash of his own terrors than Flavia suffered—seeing him thus, the braggadochio stripped from him, and the proering creature displayed. If she had thought too much of her descent—and the more in proportion as fortune had straightened the line, and only in this corner of a down-trodden land was his greatness even a memory—she was chastened for it now! She could have wept tears of shame. And yet, so plain was the collapse of the man before her that she did not think of reproach, even had she found heart to chide him, knowing that her words might send him to his death.

All her thought was, could she hide the blot? Could she, at any rate, so veil it that this insolent Englishman, this bully of the conquering race, might not perceive it? That were worth so much to pay for!
But alas! she could not purchase it with her life. Only in fairy tales can the woman pass for the man and Doris receive in her tender bosom the thrust intended for the sterner breast. Then how could they shut at least open disgrace—open dishonor? For it needed but a glance at her brother's pallid face to assure her that, brought to the field, he would prove unequal even to the task of cloaking his fears.

She sickened at the thought, and her eyes grew hard. Was this the man in whom she had believed? And when he turned on his side and hid his face in the pillow and groaned she had small pity to spare for him. "Are you not well?" she asked.
(To be continued)

THE KING'S WINE BUTLER

MR. LUXON is the head servant in the department at Buckingham Palace charged with the care of the wine cellars. His duties are manifold; in the first place he has to record in the stock books in his charge the quality and vintage; any bottle removed for consumption is also checked and entered by him into the stock ledger.
A large quantity of various wines is laid down in the Royal cellars from time to time to ripen, and are not intended to be consumed for several years. These are placed in a special cellar, and Mr. Luxon has to see that they are properly stored, so that wine laid down, say for five years, can be removed without disturbing the wines laid down for longer periods; he also has to see that the temperature of the cellars remains the same level.

Every morning he receives from the head steward of the department, through Mr. Kingscote, a list of the wines that will be required for consumption at the Royal table at lunch and dinner. These are removed from the cellar by the wine butler and his assistants, and are duly entered in the stock book by Mr. Luxon.
The usual wines served at lunch are the wine cellars, and moselle, and some very old liqueur brandy. As a matter of fact, very little wine is consumed at the Royal table at lunch. The King drinks a little light claret or hock and some water, and her Majesty may take a little claret, but more often only drinks some aerated water.

When there are any guests present, champagne is served, but lunch at Buckingham Palace is not a meal to which guests other than members of the Royal Family are often invited.
The light wines are always decanted, the wine butler carefully supervising the operation. The decanters are of very heavy cut-glass, rather small sized, and on each neck is engraved a Royal crown. The decanters are placed on a wine table in charge of the wine butler and his assistants who serve the wine to the Royal table. The wine butler himself serves only his Majesty.

The King selects the wines for lunch and dinner every morning, and the list is then sent to the Lord Steward's department, from which it reaches the wine butler.
The wine list for dinner varies, though it always includes champagne and claret, and there may be chablis, port, or Burgundy, none of which are decanted.
There is one rule which prevails in the Royal establishment which does not obtain in any other household in England; the name of the shipper or grower of the wine is carefully removed from the bottles before they are sent into the Royal dining-room. This rule has been established for many years, the object of it being to avoid giving the shippers or growers of the wine the big advertisement of having their names seen on the bottles of the Sovereign's table.

The wine menu is placed opposite each person at the Royal table; it is written on white parchment and framed in plain silver. It is headed "Buckingham Palace," underneath which is the date.
Mr. Luxon is a great authority on the historical aspect of wines. He can trace the history of the rise of champagne into favor in England, and its fall and subsequent rise into fashion again some sixty years ago. He knows all about the great vintage growers and the colossal fortunes that have been made and lost by daring speculators in the wines of certain years.
Visitors to Buckingham Palace often go over the cellars, accompanied by Mr. Luxon, who is a very interesting guide. On one occasion, a story is told that after he had related the history of a certain almost priceless claret to a foreign Royalty who was inspecting the cellars, the latter exclaimed with a laugh:
"Why, wine like that ought to be in a museum."
The wine butler and his assistants are usually among the servants who move with the Court. The King practically never drinks any wine except his own, and a certain quantity of it is always taken from the cellars at Buckingham

Palace for his Majesty's use wherever he may go. Even when the King stays anywhere as a guest, his Majesty usually drinks the wine from the Royal cellars.
The arrangements for the carriage of the various wines are very elaborate, and are carried out under the supervision of Mr. Luxon.
The wines to be carried are all selected by the King in the first place. They are then packed in wine boxes, each box containing from a dozen to five dozens of bottles, the bottles are placed on their sides in heavily padded compartments into which they exactly fit, and the wine boxes are then carefully packed in hampers. The wine is generally sent at least two days ahead to wherever his Majesty may be going, so that it will have time to settle after such shaking as it has been necessarily subjected to, but great care is exercised to shake it as little as possible.

Sherry is a wine, by the way, that has almost disappeared from the Royal table. The King, some years ago, sold a large quantity of sherry that had been laid down in the Royal cellars many years before his Majesty's accession, and since the sale, sherry has quite fallen out from the list of fashionable wines.

THE EQUANIMOUS FROG

A DROUGHT of sustained duration which recently prevailed in the Delaware Valley, offered some interesting facts with respect to the question how frogs and mud-minnows managed to survive under the most adverse conditions.

While the mummified remains of ordinary minnows, salamanders, and aquatic insects were scattered in the parched mud of dried-up pools, the mud-minnows and the frogs buried themselves where the ground was still moist, although the surface above them was crusty hard, and apparently without sleep. When taken out and placed in water they gradually revived and seemed none the worse for their experience.

The sudden termination of the drought, within a single day, the mud-minnows reappeared in their usual numbers, and the frogs were seen squatting on the banks of the half-filled brooks, as if leaping into the streams as unconcerned as if nothing unusual had happened.

BORN TO STARVE

FIFTY years ago an American naturalist, Dana, discovered on the surface of the sea a little animal of so singular a character that he named it "monstrilla." It is a small crustacean, akin to the cyclops, so common in ponds. But, while the cyclops are furnished with all that is necessary to nourish and digest their food, the monstrilla has neither apparatus for seizing prey, nor for cooling the single eye which it provided with muscles, nervous system, and organs of vision, only what is necessary to prolong life until, therefore, to natural death.

MANUFACTURING REAL STONE

BRICKS and blocks of stone have been manufactured for some years past from a mixture of sand and lime, but little is generally known concerning their strength and durability. A short paper, written by a chemist, has just been published in the Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, some of the results of the investigation in the manufacture of large blocks of stone from sand and lime are described, and the faults that are to be avoided in such stone are mentioned. Under certain conditions stone can be produced on a large scale, but we think that the impression conveyed to most readers by the paper will be that large blocks of artificial stone are liable to vary greatly in strength and durability, and that they should not be used in positions of importance. The stone discussed, by Mr. Stead was made by placing a mixture of sand and quicklime in moulds and subjecting the mixture to the action of steam or hot water under a pressure gradually rising to nine or ten atmospheres. The mixture was then removed from the moulds, and used without further treatment. Mr. Stead's tests show that with a mixture of about 13.5 per cent. lime, with 86.5 per cent. sand it is possible to make stone which will bear a load of over 9,000 pounds per square inch, but with higher and lower proportions of lime the results were not so good.

DIAMOND TRUST RAISES WAGES; ALSO THE PRICE OF BRILLIANTS

IN these days, when the price of meat and butter and eggs is making it necessary for the farmer to raise the price of his produce, it is not surprising to find that the price of diamonds is also being raised. The announcement that the gem of gems will from now on be more costly than ever recalls the days when many scintillating temptations were labeled, "Take me home for a dollar a week." However, it is well to note what has happened to our greatest luxury.

No one has heard any fearful complaints that the diamond business is not profitable. A trust makes the price, and as the demands of the rich keep pace with the supply there is no present danger of even Mr. Ripley's "extravagant American housewife" acquiring the habit of using diamonds for dress buttons. Under the circumstances, one might expect the diamond trust to stand a little raise of wages without shifting the burden. Vain hope! The diamond choppers and shavers and polishers recently insisted on a twelve and a half per cent. increase of wages. They got it, but the trust isn't out anything. Rather it is in something, for instantly the price of diamonds went up far enough to meet the real raise of wages and two or three imaginary raises.

Such is the method of the trust in the domain of luxury. Tomorrow or next month the price of diamonds will rise again, but the excuse will be different. Increase of wages is merely an occasional indulgence of the whims of the workers.

It is said that other trusts, some of them in the domain of such necessities as food and clothing, are no more generous than the diamond trust.

SHE (protestingly)—That's just like you men. A man never gets into trouble without dragging some woman in with him.
HE—Oh, I don't know. How about Jonah in the whale?



He Dashed the Glass and Its Contents Into Payton's Face

PREFERRED A BOOK TO A COAT

A COLLECTION of rare books, pictures, and antiques valued at \$20,000 has been brought before the public notice by the recent death of "Charlie" Hopper, a porter in Sunderland Street, London. Although for many years he earned about twenty-four shillings, less than six dollars, per week, yet entirely by his own means he gathered these treasures, among which are five thousand books, Indian and Chinese curios, and many choice specimens of Crown Derby, Wedgwood, Royal Vienna, and Royal Worcester ware. There are also many cases and cabinets of birds' eggs, shells, coins, stuffed animals and birds. Included in the articles of historical interest is a curious mug from which the Duke of York drank when opening the first Orange Lodge in New castle, and a civer which belonged to Queen Elizabeth.

Many stories are told of the thriftiness of the late Mr. Hopper, who lived an exceedingly frugal life and never smoked or drank. A suit of working clothes customarily lasted him ten years, when he had saved up enough money to purchase a new coat and as he was on his way to the clothier's he happened to pass a bookshop where was displayed a rare volume of Longstaffe's "History of Darlington." Although the price of the book was as much as that of the new coat, Hopper never hesitated, but bought it immediately. As a consequence the old garment had to do many weeks more of service, though its owner never regretted his purchase.

RAILROAD PROBLEMS IN CHINA

THE most untoward experiences that attended railroading in China fall, it is contended, not upon the promoters or the passengers, but upon the foreign employees. An engineer's life in North China, for instance, is generally an exciting one. Besides natural and routine difficulties, he has to cope with mandarin intrigues, village opposition, mutinous railway coolies, and turbulent soldiery.

A somewhat typical incident was that of 1900, when, during floods, a mob led by soldiery cut the railway embankment and destroyed seven miles of line near Tientsin. The cause alleged was that the embankment prevented the flood-water from running off, which, as there were frequent outlets, was nonsense. Previously attempts had been made to wreck trains, and the foreign employees were constantly threatened.

The life of the foreign guard upon a train is not always a happy one. Mandarins' servants without tickets frequently take possession of first-class carriages; and in the most comprehensive sense make themselves at home. Perhaps, if the weather is cold, they undertake to get warm by lighting pans of charcoal.

Charcoal has certain aphrodisiac effects; the other passengers complain, and the servants have to be ejected. Too much violence might lead to a general attack on foreigners, while too little would not be effective. The unhappy guard has to follow the happy mean between a hard push and a knock-down blow.

There have been many ludicrous and dangerous incidents on the North China line. When it was first opened, Chinese would come to the ticket-office and try to bargain for tickets. When told the fare, they would offer half, and gradually raise their bid, much disgusted that they should not, in a business spirit, be met half-way.

One day a country gentleman, on his first ride in a train, seeing his house midway between two stations flying past, deliberately opened the door and stepped out into space. At the pace the train was going a European would certainly have been killed, but the supple Celestial, after a prolonged period of somersaults, was seen to pick himself up, dust his clothes, and set off home across the fields, much pleased with his short-cut and the convenience of the "fire-wheel carriage."

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CENSORS OF PLAYS

MR. FORBES ROBERTSON, the noted English actor, has voiced his approval of a censor of plays. In a recent interview he says: "Speaking of the censor, I do not join in all the outcry against him. For my part, I think him a very convenient adjunct to the London manager's menage. The young people who attend the theatre in such large numbers must be protected, and surely it is better for us managers to submit a play to one man than to a board."

"You seem almost alone in upholding the censor," said the reporter. "There seems to be such wide-spread opposition to him that I wonder the office is still maintained."

"It is all politics," was Mr. Robertson's reply. "You have no idea how our public men fear the Nonconformist vote. That, you see, means the straight-laced body of people, and to them the censor stands as the guardian of purity."

"Fortunately, our censor is a man of wide culture and broadminded in his views."

In Germany the censor is a government official. The position that Dr. Hermann Possart occupies in Berlin is important in that he controls practically the amusement facilities of the most important city in the Empire. Choosing a man for this position is not an easy task, for it requires extreme tact and education along many lines differing from those connected with college experiences. He must know what is best for the public, and also keep track of the moral, political, and religious aspect of everything that appears on any of the stages in Berlin.

This does not only mean that he must pass judgment on whatever takes place in the theatres where straight dramatic pieces are produced—he is obliged to investigate the performances at every opera house, vaudeville house, concert hall and circus that operates in the city. The greatest care, for instance, is taken that every act in a vaudeville show has a moral tone, and even the sensational acts of acrobats and jugglers are censored so as to ensure safety.

On Good Friday and Repentance Day the censor extends his duties to music, the concert halls are allowed to produce only sacred music, the theatre being closed entirely.

Besides these duties the censor issues licenses, not only to places of amusement, but for theatrical agencies, and has to pass judgment on everything in the shape of a public attraction that appears in the city. The penalties for opposing his wishes are severe.

FASHIONS AND FANCIES

AFTER a woman has known the comfort of the tea gown, or the kimono, with its loose lines and clinging folds, she looks upon it as a boon and dislikes to call her wardrobe complete without both. There are a multitude of pretty, soft materials to choose from for the pretty negligee. The suitable materials are French flannel, flannellette, pongee,



Satin Gown with Pearl Embroidered Tunic

lawn, organdie, albatross and the daintily figured challies kept just for that purpose.

There is no denying the popularity of the kimono cut of breakfast jacket and lounging robe. Faintly and alluring models may be bought, but the prices are so stupendous that the woman with good taste and limited means as a rule chooses to make her own rather than be compelled to buy the cheaper-priced garments, which for no particular reason are cut along awkward lines and made up with little consideration as to the choice of colors.

Most attractive among the three-quarter length kimonos is the one of brocade silk. It is trimmed with bands of plain silk and has two utility pockets. Another style is exceptional and is also made from the brocade silk. The trimming consists of a narrow band of plain satin around the neck and down part of the front. The satin must exactly match the most prominent color in the brocade body of the gown. It is finished around the bottom of the front and back with a deep band of satin. The sides are slashed and finished with narrow satin bands. It is closed with satin buttons and silk loops.

The longer kimono makes a pretty boudoir gown and will make up as a warmer garment in flannel with contrasting satin bands. Ruffles and insertions of lace may be used until the crepe and China silk kimonos in single colors may be made into elaborate breakfast jackets. Dotted challie trimmed with bands of silk in a contrasting color is also a dainty design, and serpentine crepes and silks, the plain bands for decoration, should repeat the most prominent color in the figures.

The tea gown on this is a rather elaborate affair of pink chiffon of rose tint and the same shade of satin. The tunic is of the chiffon, embroidered in silks of the same color. It is slashed on each side of the back and each side of the front. The slashes are bound with satin; a scarf of the satin is drawn through the slashes and tied in the front. The back of the tunic is made with a panel and tied in the front. The back of the tunic is made with a panel, which has a deep tuck on each side; the tunic finishes in a point in the back. The short sleeve is cut in one with the tunic. The gown of chiffon is shirred at the neck and at the waist line. It is finished at the lower part with a wide band of satin; the band is connected with a narrower band with a puff of chiffon. The long sleeve is of the satin. The short yoke and standing collar are of chiffon. The gown is made over soft satin of the same color.

The following descriptions, though not accompanied with illustrations, will give some idea of the range of styles and colors which the tea-gown includes this winter. And what is more charming than to come upon a woman in her home an unexpected guest and find her ready to entertain in one of these delightful gowns which combine elaborateness and comfort in an artistic gown.

There is one tea-gown of primrose yellow silk cashmere. The gown is tunic style. The tunic opens in the front and drapes around to the back. The back is made with a long, loose panel which is shirred into an ornament of the color, covered with an embroidery of silk. The gown opens at the neck over a chemisette of embroidered silk muslin. The gown is trimmed across the front with embroidered bands of the satin. The loose sleeves and sides of the gown are of satin embroidered all over in silk; they are cut in one. The sleeves are shirred at the lower part from under a folded band of soft satin. The band is finished at the lower part with a frill of lace. The sides of the corsage are pointed in the back and front. The points lay over onto the front and back of the gown and are finished with embroidered ornaments. The lower skirt is plain and hangs full under the tunic.

Frock of china blue silk cashmere, another design. The sleeve is cut in one with the tunic. The skirt part of the tunic is slightly shirred at the waist line and is attached to the body under an embroidered band, which starts from each side of the back. The tunic is cut away in the front above the waist line and filled in with a panel of dotted silk cashmere. The skirt part of the tunic is slightly shirred in the back of the waist line. The tunic is short in the front and slopes long to the back. It is cut in a point on each side of the back. The tunic is embroidered in silks of the same color. The neck is finished with a separate embroidered band of the material. The band is outlined on each side of the front with satin buttons and loops of satin cord. The gown fastens on the left side of the front under the band. The collar and vest are of embroidered chiffon. The lower skirt

is slightly shirred in the front from under the waist line. The lower part of the skirt is of soft satin to match, trimmed with bands of lace dyed to match.

Another gown is of royal blue silk, flecked with gold and royal blue chiffon. The lower skirt and sleeve are of the silk. The tunic is of the chiffon. The tunic laps to the left side of the front and is finished around the edges with a frill and puff of chiffon. The neck is finished with a narrow band of black fox. The shoulders are draped with soft satin ribbons of the same color, which are drawn through the girdle on each side of the front and finished in long scarfs. The girdle is of satin, finished on the end with a frill. The loose upper sleeve is in one with the tunic. It is finished on the edge with a frill and puff of chiffon.

In the foulard class are shown some novelties that are very attractive. One is so printed as to resemble jersey silk, and is shown in small figured effects. Another is a diagonal in appearance, while a third shows the Pekin stripe, overfigured in many designs.

In the general line the patterns are all more or less diminutive and represent dots of all sizes, circles, linked or separate, detached figures of various formations, Dresden and medallion designs, and broken, crinkly stripes in many varieties. In every instance the general effect is quiet—that is, there are none of the large, bold designs so long considered necessary to the "style" of foulards.

It would take an expert calculator to count the different shades of grey and blue. The world has given its favor to these two colors this season. Two new names that go with tones that are charmingly soft and becoming are bat grey and Beauvais blue.

Scarfs of soft satin or fine corded silk trimmed with marabout or fur are still much in evidence. They are longer and wider than formerly and appear to be one of the chief accessories of dress. One of white satin trimmed with a two-inch band of skunk was a most stunning affair. Spanish lace scarfs—in both black and white—are also used as shoulder wraps.

A forist of many years' experience gives the following recipe for preserving flowers: "When you receive a bouquet, sprinkle it lightly with fresh water, then put it into a vessel containing some soapsuds, which nourish the roots and keep the flowers as bright as new. Take the bouquet out of the suds every morning and lay it sideways in fresh water, the stock entering first into the water, keep it there a minute or two, then take it out and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with pure water. Replace the bouquet in the soapsuds and the flowers will bloom as fresh as when first gathered. The soapsuds need to be changed every third day. By observing these rules a bouquet can be kept bright and beautiful for at least a month, and will last still longer in a very passable state, but the attention to the fair and frail creatures, as directed above, must be strictly observed."

A WONDERFUL WARDROBE

THE most costly wardrobe in the world is to be found at Rome, and belongs to the Pope. Each day etiquette compels him to wear different garments, and as nearly all of them are ornamented with rich and rare gems, no millionaire could hope to purchase them, even if a value could be placed on them.

The Pope's little skull caps are of the finest and most



Street Costume for Spring

beautiful of silk, while his slippers of embroidered velvet are gorgeous to look at, being works of art. His gloves, made of white wool, are still more costly, embroidered, as they are, with fine pearls in the shape of a cross.

A special herd of fifty sheep is kept, from which all the Papal woollen garments are manufactured. The surpluses are of the most valuable and beautiful wool, while one long carpet, the Cappa Magna, which is rarely worn, hangs straight from the shoulders, and literally gleams from top to bottom with gold and precious stones.

The rings, too, which the Pope wears are priceless, containing as they do, many stones of matchless quality.

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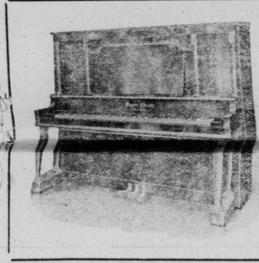
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THE RECORD OF RAIN-DROPS

It is by carefully noting small and apparently insignificant things and facts that men of science are enabled to reach some of their most surprising and interesting conclusions. In many places the surface of rocks, which millions of years ago must have formed sandy or muddy sea beaches, is found to be pitted with the impressions of rain-drops. In England it has been noticed that in many cases the eastern sides of these depressions are the more deeply pitted, indicating that the rain-drops which formed them were driven before a west wind. From this the conclusion is drawn that in the remote epoch when the pits were formed the majority of the storms in England came from the west, just as they do today.

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APRIL 29, 1910.

THE HUDSON'S BAY ROUTE

The West is unanimous in its opinion that the Hudson Bay railroad should be built as soon as possible, but to this project, there has always been some opposition in the East. If our eastern friends would come out here and live for even a little while, they would soon change their opinions, for it is out lets we require for our products in order to raise the price of grain per bushel to the farmer by lowering freight rates, and making exit and ingress much more feasible.

Now that the Georgian Bay canal seems to be laid on the shelf for a time, owing to its great cost, it might be as well to push forward with the Hudson's Bay route, but the difficulties that have been encountered in the course of our progress, do not appear to be any worse than many other difficulties, and, to make matters short, we want this road and must have it. So the sooner the east becomes wise to this the better and then we shall not hear so much of the difficulties.

Build the Hudson Bay road at once. Every farmer should bear this in mind and do a little pushing on the subject.

PREPARE FOR FAIR

The Cardston Agricultural Fair for 1910 will be held on Sept. 20th and 21st, and it behooves every farmer in the district to set about preparing an exhibit for coming show. Begin now. Set aside a plot for the growing of some vegetables, grain or fruit. Tend it carefully and show how successfully can prudence and enterprise be rewarded in the Cardston district. Be a patriot and a booster. Remember that your district takes second place to none. That the best of everything in vegetables, cereals, and small fruits can be raised successfully in your districts. Bring up that calf in the in the way you should. Care for that steer, the cow and the colt. Let everyone and everybody take a full share in the responsibility and the pleasure of footing the district. Remember our future is what we make it. The eyes of others are upon us. Are we to make good or no, and will let this be our motto, success for CARDSTON FAIR 1910.

What is the matter with a young club? Have our young men already acquired a "lag" men that prevents them from feeling together and doing something in this line. Here is a chance for the ladies. If they would just organize most of the boys would want to join and then the club membership might be overwhelming. Let the ladies organize at once and set an example.

Are you a booster?
Get busy in the garden now.
Gee! But there is class to a town like ours.

BUILDING IN CARDSTON

Building has begun to proceed apace at Cardston. Present indications go to show the active building season forecasted several weeks ago in The Star is rapidly taking form. During the past week construction has been started on several buildings.

PROSPECTS OPTIMISTIC

Cardston is fortunate in having a fine aggregation of baseball players, who have proved themselves victors in many a hard-fought field. This year the combination promises to be even better than usual, as several new players have come to town.

An endeavor is being made this year to form a league composed of teams from Taber, Lethbridge, Stirling, Raymond, Magrath, and Cardston, and letters have been written from Cardston to clubs in these towns to get their opinions on the subject. There is no doubt this would be a very good scheme, and would help greatly to stimulate competition.

GARDENING NOTES

Because the weather is hot and dry it does not mean that summer is nearly over. There is plenty of time yet in which to plant garden, if the vegetables needed for winter are all put in now they may be tough or woody before storing time comes. About June 1st, is a good time to plant the seed which is to make our vegetables for next winter's use. May 20th is a good average time for planting potatoes.

Lettuce, radish and onion seed should be in and coming up. Lettuce and radish can be planted at intervals all summer.

As to flowers, hardy annuals can now be put in the ground as the nights are warmer. Much of our seed which is planted too early never does come up.

Pansy seed sown now will flower in July and keep on all the fall. Be sure and roll or press the earth down with the foot after the seed is sown. Ground that is left too loose may germinate seed but they die soon in the loose dry soil then you blame the seedsman.

Don't be afraid of manure in the flower or vegetable garden. Cultivate well after a good wetting, loo-en up the soil with a rake as soon as the ground begins to dry off, or if the patch is a big one run a cultivator up and down.

Now, or when a hot and dry season we can still have gardens by careful cultivation, but to let the top soil grow hard and crusted is fatal.

Don't rush the planting of all the cabbage plants. Keep some till later, say July 1st, before setting out or they may grow too fast and not keep over winter.

Don't be in too much of a hurry with the garden because warm weather came so early. Seed sown for sometime yet will give good results.

The STAR has just received a Pamphlet from the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, entitled "Land and Agriculture." The book contains a map of Alberta and is accompanied by a smaller one giving a number of letters from successful farmers. The pamphlet is an excellent production both typographically and in the matter containing practically in and is calculated to give the service an advertisement of great source of the province. The that we have to offer is such information about the city of Cardston and thereabouts, in about the southern part of the province. In fact the pamphlet is a really neat little advertising department will be glad to furnish a copy of this publication free to any person who may be desirous of securing information concerning the opportunities of our province.

To the person or persons in the east who desire a splendid location and money making proposition in farm lands the STAR would suggest a visit to Cardston this summer.

BURTON'S VARIETY STORE

"Cash Goods at Cash Prices"

FISHING TACKLE

500

Bamboo Fish Poles selected quality, fresh yellow stocks ranging from 14 feet to 25 feet in length.

Our Price **25 c. each**

Burton's Variety Store

Are You Looking?

For a Home. If so let me show you my list of properties for sale in Cardston.

Now Is The Time To Buy

Prices are going up steadily for all property. My prices will remain as they are, for some time yet, to enable those who wish to buy a home to have a chance to do so.

E. N. BARKER

CARDSTON ALBERTA

A Dance Without Programs Is Not Complete

They not only serve a useful purpose at the time but also constitute a delightful moment of the occasion. The ALBERTA STAR will be only too pleased to submit samples and quote prices.

LUMBER

FOR SALE
\$13.00 to \$28.00 per M.
Shiplath Flooring
Drop Siding Common Lumber
Size Dimension

MOUNTAIN VIEW SAW MILL

Local and General.

Business continues good. A great deal of fishing is being done in the creek near town. The new train service on the A. R. & I. commences on Monday.

Prospects for the year in building appears very encouraging. Fishing will be the main sport for the next four months.

Trade in spring goods has been brisk, and our merchants are busy on summer shipments.

A weekly newspaper has been started at Stirling under the name of the Stirling Star.

Over twenty residences will be erected in Cardston during the coming summer.

Mr. W. O. Lee is converting part of his Real Estate office into a Public Library.

Cardston will have a fast bunch of ball-tossers this year and should make them all travel.

Don't forget the baseball meeting called for Monday evening at the Cardston Realty Co's office. Your presence is desired.

A party was tendered Arthur Henson on Monday evening by a number of his friends. A very enjoyable time was spent.

William H. Steed of Canada, son of John W. Steed, has returned from a mission to the eastern states.—Farmington Reflex.

A further depth has been reached in the well of Mr. Van Pelt's and a greater volume of gas is coming forth.

As Halley's comet comes but once every 75 years, we've all got to see it, even if we do have to get up at 3 a. m.

A fine photo of the Cardston Spring Horse Show 1910 appeared in the Farmer's Advocate of April 20th.

Word has been received of the death of Wm. Gifford at Raley. The lad has always been subject to epilepsy.

The trees and grass are a month ahead of what they were last year at this time, but no one seems to regret that we are to have a long summer.

The Henson Studio is being repainted and remodeled all through, and when finished will be numbered among the nicest in Southern Alberta.

The problem of housing the people who are coming and who are going to come in still larger numbers is a serious one for this town.

Wm. Paris, Tinsmith, Raymond was in town yesterday viewing the situation along his line of work. He will probably open up a branch here.

Many citizens of Cardston are making preparations to give their houses a new coat of paint, and a general cleaning up for the summer.

A baseball association will be organized on Monday evening. Be sure and be present at the meeting, which will be held in the Cardston Realty Co. office at 7:30.

The road to the lakes this year will be in good shape, and will thus enable autos to travel without any difficulty. Road Supervisor Archibald left yesterday on a tour of inspection.

The new organ opening in the Presbyterian Church will be held on Wednesday evening next. A splendid program has been prepared and a cordial invitation is extended to all. A collection will be taken in aid of organ fund.

Last week we received our first number of the Weekly Chronicle published at Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., and edited by our old friend J. W. Johnston. The sheet is four pages, six columns, and all home print. It is very newsy, and neatly printed.

Duane Low and David Spencer returned on Monday from a morning's fishing on the Belly River. They were very successful and brought back with them some 38 lbs. of speckled trout. We don't believe we have ever seen a finer catch, and they were just as good as they looked too.

The quarterly conference of the Taylor Stake of Zion will be held on May 14 and 15 at Raymond. Some of the general authorities from Salt Lake will be in attendance but it is not known yet who will come. The Stake Primary convention will be held on May 13th. Aunt Zina Card and others of the General Board will be in attendance.

Arbor Day will soon be here. The large new school bell has been installed and it's a dandy.

What's the matter with the whistles these days? The Cardston Military Band will resume it's practicing shortly.

For ladies and gents furnishings see the new stock in at H. S. Allens Ltd.

When a live business man has anything to say to the people he uses the columns of The Star.

Let everyone interested in base ball be present at the meeting on Monday evening, May 2nd.

Assessor Rowberry has been very busy this week making out the assessment notices.

The Raymond Military Band has secured the services of several of our band boys to help them at Edmonton.

Andrew Archibald's new residence is going up rapidly, and when completed will be among the nicest in Cardston.

A photo of Mr. C. A. Magrath, M. P. together with a brief sketch of his life appeared in the Weekly Globe, on April 20th.

All interested in baseball for this coming summer are requested to be at the Cardston Realty Co's office on Monday evening next at 7:30 p. m.

The Spencer & Stoddard Ltd are showing the correct thing in napkins and jewelled combs this season.

I have on my place two goats that came during the week. Owner please call and identify. J. H. Archibald, Cardston, Alta.

Fine dress shirts for 75c. and \$1 each at Burtons.

A splendid line of stoves and ranges at the Cardston Implement Co. Ltd.

Don't you feel the need of ice these hot summer days? Ten cents a day will keep your refrigerator in nice cold shape, save you that much or more in left over food besides making the refrigerator? All you need is one, \$5.00 and \$10.00 each. Will purchase yours today.

W. O. Lee & Sons have just a few of them left.—The Cardston Implement Co. Ltd.

Roller spring blinds complete for 40c. at Burtons.

For Sale—Good Early Rose Potatoes, Seed Wheat and Oats, Turkey eggs.—Jas. Blackmore (2 miles west of Cardston.) 4-M6

We want your shoe business.—The Spencer and Stoddard Ltd. Hundreds of Gents Silk Ties at 20c. each at Burton's.

MASSEY-HARRIS have the best Forecarriage for Disc Harrow, and the best Harrow Cart ever offered the farmer.

Mens Mountaineer Overall for \$1.10 at Burtons.

The famous McPherson shoe sold by The Cardston Mercantile Co. Ltd.

When you want a good work shirt for 50c, 60c. or 75c. go to Burtons.

SPECIAL OFFER—The Family Herald and Weekly Star and The Alberta Star for the balance of 1910 for seventy-five cents.

FOR SALE

Raw Land. S. W. 1/4 of Sec. 14, Township 6, Range 27, W. 4 M.

All of Sec. 15, Township 6, Range 27, W. 4 M.

W. 1/2 of Sec 17, Township 6, Range 26, W. 4 M.

Improved Property. N. E. 1/4 of Sec. 19, Township 6, Range 26, W. 4 M.

N. W. 1/4 of Sec. 20, Township 6, Range 26, W. 4 M.

For price and terms apply to J. W. Harwood, Pincher Creek, Alta. 4m20.

Plowing Wanted

Want breaking done at once in Lumpy Bute pasture 8 miles south west of Spring Coulee. Will pay \$1.00 cash per acre for good work. Call on or address

Geo. B. Thompson (care of) Clara C. Thompson, Spring Coulee, Alberta.

If your gasoline engine needs repairing, call on Robert Dreux. He can attend to your wants.

The MASSEY-HARRIS "PERFECTION" SEPARATOR leads.

Dressed and plain lumber for sale, \$13 to \$25 a M.—Mountain View Saw Mill.

See the MASSEY-HARRIS MOWER before buying elsewhere.

We are expecting in today fresh onions, radishes, lettuce etc.

Phipps, MASSEY-HARRIS BINDER, the world's favourite, has a frame built like a bridge.

The greatest blood purifier is Bliss Native Herbs sold in \$1.00 boxes or in small quantities.

Phipps, The MASSEY-HARRIS CREAM SEPARATOR has a self-balancing bowl, which runs lighter, works better and cleans easier than any other.

MASSEY-HARRIS FLEXIBLE DISC HARROW, WITH COIL SPRING PRESSURE, is easy on the man and on the horse, but cuts where others skip.

If you love your horses, and want an easy running wagon, you will buy the MASSEY-HARRIS "BAIN."

High grade bon bons, candies, Chocolates of all kinds. We make a specialty of Nut Milk Chocolate. Large 5 ct. packet at Phipps.

Baled hay sold and delivered by W. O. Lee and Sons.

Diarrhoea should be cured without loss of time and by a medicine which like Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy not only cures promptly but produces no unpleasant after effects. It never fails and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by all dealers.

To harvest Alberta's heavy crops the MASSEY-HARRIS FLOATING ELEVATOR BINDER is the best.

Your tongue is coated. Your breath is foul. Headaches come and go.

These symptoms show that your stomach is the trouble. To remove the cause is the first thing, and Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will do that. Easy to take and most effective. Sold by all dealers.

MASSEY-HARRIS GREAT WEST and IMPERIAL GANG PLOWS are what the farmer needs.

Prompt relief in all cases of throat and lung trouble if you use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Pleasant to take, soothing and healing in effect. Sold by all dealers.

The Binder that works the best, pleases the most and lasts the longest, is the MASSEY-HARRIS.

Every family and especially those who reside in the country should be provided at all times with a bottle of Chamberlain's Liniment. There is no telling when it may be wanted in case of an accident or emergency. It is most excellent in all cases of rheumatism, sprains and bruises. Sold by all dealers.

High grade Bon Bons, also a large supply of fresh chocolates and confectionery always on hand. Phipps.

The MASSEY-HARRIS ALBERTA MOWER saves your horses, saves your time and out lasts two ordinary machines.

Call and see our new shipment of buggies, wagons, drills, etc.—Cardston Implement Co. Ltd.

STRAYED—on the Coolis Ranch on or about the 10 of April, one red shorthorn cow, coming 4 years, branded—R R on left ribs. Apply to T. Adams.

All the latest styles in visiting Cards at The Alberta Star office. Let us do your printing.

Fresh tomatoes, bananas, orange lemons and apples. Phipps.

Furniture, carpet squares, linoleums, paints, stains and alabastine. Everything needed for spring cleaning. The Cardston Mercantile Co. Ltd.

Our grocery department is always filled with the best that can be purchased. Come and let us prove it. Cardston Mercantile Co. Ltd.

Summer will soon be here. have you seen the new line of refrigerators at The Cardston Mercantile Co. Ltd.

A new line of ladies wear just received including dress goods, petticoats, etc. etc. The Cardston Mercantile Co. Ltd.

Ladies coats are going fast. Have you made your selection The Cardston Mercantile Co. Ltd.

Wall Papers, Burlap Papers, Sonatas, Cork Velours, Engraved Varnish Titles, Crepe, Harmony Crepe, Moldings and all kinds of Wall Decorations. Best and largest Variety in Southern Alberta

Preston Young
Phone 36.

Relief Society
Conference

The regular quarterly conference of the Relief Society of the Alberta Stake will be held May 7th in the Assembly Hall, Cardston. Meeting commencing at 11 o'clock a. m. all are invited.

Jane Hinman, Rhoda Hinman, Lydia Brown, Stake Sup't.

Photos
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We are continually receiving large shipments of Wall paper and are prepared to supply the wants of our customers and the general public.

Prospective buyers will do well to see our stock before ordering elsewhere as our prices are right and our goods unexcelled.

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Sold on easy terms

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Layne Henson
MUSIC CO.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

Men's, Ladies and Childrens Hats We have the largest range to select from in town.

Ladies Spring Coats
Are going fast, but there are some left yet.

Come and make your selection while they last.

We endeavor to please. Give us a call and let us show you our stock

IT IS NO TROUBLE FOR US TO SHOW GOODS

Cardston Mercantile Co. Ltd.

The New Stirling Star

Published weekly at New Stirling in the interests of this portion of Sunny Southern Alberta. The new Stirling Star is read in the 7 provinces of the Dominion and most of the states of the Union.

Wake up and become alive to the fact that there is a new paper in your reach. Subscription price \$1.50 per year, direct from this office

Andrew E. Murdock, Pub.

Clothing that's "different", you know, that's all.

\$15 00 \$20 00 \$25 00

HATS

and, if it's the correct thing in hats, we have it.

Ladies, visit our dry goods department

Spencer & Stoddard
—LIMITED—

DEPARTMENT STORE

"That store next to post office you know"

STOCKING DYE CAUSED POISON

A case at Kingston shows vividly the danger of neglecting to apply Zam-Buk to a cut or sore. Mrs. A. Harrison, living in Place d'Armes, while attending to her household duties, struck her ankle against a sharp projection on the furniture. She took no notice of the injury, deeming it trivial. In a day or two the ankle began to swell and cause excessive pain. A doctor, called in, found that dye from her stocking had entered the wound and set up blood poisoning. Treatment with Zam-Buk followed, but it was several days before the limb was out of danger. "Had it not been for the powerful antiseptic properties of Zam-Buk and its exceptional healing virtues, the wound might have had a very serious result," says Mrs. Harrison. "But I believe if I had applied Zam-Buk at the time of the injury, it would have prevented the blood-poisoning altogether."

40 YEARS PROOF You don't need to experiment. Kendall's Spavin Cure is the only one that has been the world-wide remedy for 40 years. I have used your medicine for nearly forty years, and now I take the liberty to ask you to forward one of your books to me. I have had a horse with two Bog Spavins. I tried your cure and at the end of four months he was as smooth as the day he was foaled. Yours respectfully, John Smith, Et. A bottle for 40c. Get our book "A Treatise on The Horse" as desired or write us. Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

LEARN THE BARBER TRADE Only eight weeks required. Free Tools Positions secured at \$14 to \$20 per week. Wonderful demand for barbers. Call or write for Free Illustrated Catalogue. Call and see Canada's largest and finest Barber Shop. MOLEE BARBER COLLEGE 222 Pacific Ave. Winnipeg

Dye Your Clothes Sure Way. DY-O-LA ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS. Just think of it! With the SAME Dye you can color ANY kind of cloth Perfectly. No change of mistakes. All colors to cents from your Druggist or Dealer. Sample Card and Booklet Free. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Dept. O, Montreal, Que.

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ENTERTAIN AND AMUSE YOUR GUESTS Books, 15 tracts with cards, 50 amusing 100 per cent in profit. 16 paper movies, 16 party pastimes, 8 fortune telling secrets, 14 funny readings, 45 money-making schemes. Catalog of books and entertaining books, all for 10c postpaid. Send Silver HELFRICH & CO., 2559 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill.

We Clean and Dye Clothes For patrons extending from Toronto to the Yukon. Why not for you? Modern Laundry and Dye Works Co. Limited Winnipeg 809 Hargrave St.

Russell Automobiles WE HAVE SECOND-HAND CARS ALSO MOTOR SUNDRIES CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO 144 Princess St., Winnipeg

FURS Do you trap or buy furs? I am Canada's largest dealer. I pay highest prices. Your shipments solicited. I pay mail and express charges; remit promptly. Also largest dealer in Beedles, Sheepskins, etc. Quotations and shipping rates sent free. JOHN HALLAM, TORONTO

Consignments WHEAT, OATS and FLAX will receive personal attention. We gladly wish what we can get before selling. Continental Grain Co., Ltd. 225 GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG

The Horseman

MP. Albert, one of America's greatest stallions, is dead at the age of 28 years. When 13 years old he was purchased for the Adelbert Stud, by its owners, Dr. M. W. Williams and Major Cyrus S. Radford, Assistant Quartermaster of the United States Marines. He distinguished himself as a sire in an incredibly short time after being taken there, and in 1909 Williams and Radford refused an offer of \$30,000 for him. Their judgment was well vindicated by the next crop of yearlings, which brought \$32,000, one of the number selling for \$7,700.

Then followed Herbert, winner of \$45,000; Bonahert, winner of \$40,000 and holder of the world's record for one and one-eighth miles, at Brighton Beach, New York, for a number of years, and Hattasoo, winner of \$20,000 who established a record at Sheepshead Bay. The list of his winners is extensive, but his percentage is estimated by no less an authority than General Jackson, at 95, probably higher than that of any horse in America. During the ten years from 1897 to 1907 he had an average of about twelve yearlings shipped to New York each season, and these sold for \$150,000. Their combined winnings have been nearly a million dollars. Albert belonged to the No. 4 family and was a noted race horse in England. He captured the Seaton Delaval Stakes and other important races. His sire, Albert Victor, was a superior race horse and brother was George Frederick, winner of the English Derby.

Albert was bred in England and raced in England until his fourth year, when he was imported to Canada. There one of his products was Jardine, a celebrated campaigner. He was purchased by a Mr. Prather, of Missouri, and remained in that State three or four years, but had no opportunity of siring good winners. At the death of Mr. Prather he was purchased by Campden and Chenault, of Lexington, Ky., where he remained for one season. One season was the greatest mare of her day. Mr. Campden sold his interest to a Mr. Douglass, of Franklin, Tenn. Albert made one or two seasons in Tennessee, but it was not until his purchase by Williams and Radford that he came renowned, establishing a record which will forever adorn turf history.

When will horsemen learn the advisability of getting their horses ready to race early? There is always a good chance to acquire a few June purses when fields are small and candidates not up to their midsummer form. To be sure a great deal depends upon the spring training season, and when trainers have to work in seasons such as the past, horses are bound to round to slowly. But with that point conceded, it seems as if horses should be able to race before August, a month which rings in so many first performances of the year.

However, racing circles that essayed the idea of early racing were in most instances during 1909 doomed to a disappointing result of their action. In many cases an entire week's programme was called off because of lack of entries, a deplorable result unquestionably. Associations that braved the financial shortage foretold by slim entry lists, gamely went down into their pockets and paid their obligations, unless some unusually attractive feature of the programme caused a paying gate and consequent credit balance.

In ordinary seasons it is inexplicable why fairly large fields cannot be obtained for June meetings. Athletes who specialize in most strenuous sports are in prime condition long before that month arrives. The season of the great or leagues in baseball opens in April each day in this most rigorous exercise, despite the changeable weather of early springtime. To be sure, the conditions are not parallel in human and equine training. There are often weeks in April and May that trainers are scarcely able to use the track at all, through the effect of storms and bleak, threatening weather. But with all these contingencies of training and consequent slow speed development it seems hardly unreasonable to expect fair fields and good racing by June fifteenth, at any event.

The earning capacity of trotters and pacers would be materially increased and players work two or three hours. Also many clashes of dates would be avoided. One of the most trying experiences in the teaming industry is to have a horse balk when asked to move a load well within his ability. A horse that possesses a balky temperament is never safe in an emergency and the driver is always anticipating trouble with his charge. The incorrigible balky horses of the rural districts find their way to wholesale markets where under the test of hauling a heavy truck wagon on a paved street with the wheels blocked

Storyettes

monarch should never act without first consulting his Ministers?" "In matters of State," replied the young king, laughingly, "I am certainly constitutional, but in such matters as this I am absolute." An then, in almost jocular defiance, he added, "I've a good mind to kiss all the girls I see."

CARUSO'S FIGHT FOR FAME My dear mother, alas! die when I was only fifteen. Had she lived it is possible that I might have continued to study mechanical work just on her account. But her death caused me to alter my career while there was yet time, and I therefore announced my intention of abandoning the study of engineering to devote myself entirely to art and music. My father, when he heard of this resolution—"this open rebellion on my part," as he called it—went into a great rage and declared that he would have no more of me. In fine, he gave me the choice of continuing to learn to be a mechanic or of starving.

I chose, rashly enough, no doubt, to starve, and forthwith became a wanderer, with nothing wherewith to fight the world but a good physique and an optimism that happily never failed me. I managed to pick up some sort of livelihood at church festivals and private entertainments, though I well remember that when I was eighteen I was faced with this problem: "Was I a tenor or a baritone?" I decided to study, but I left my master after eleven lessons, for no other reason than that he could not decide for me if I was to become a baritone or a tenor. Since then I have realized how great must have been his difficulty, for at that time I think I was scarcely ripe for study.

The baritone, Misciano, then took me to his master Vergine, who promptly declared that I was too young for serious study and that my voice was not sufficiently strong. However, after two trials he decided to give me lessons regularly, though I well remember that at that period my voice was so thin that my fellow-pupils were wont to declare that it resembled nothing quite so much as "the wind which passes through an open window."

Still, undeterred by this decidedly unflattering criticism, I continued to study with Vergine until my work was cut short by military duty, and for a year I wore the uniform of the Thirteenth Regiment of Artillery, being quartered at Reiti. One morning Major Nagliati, of my battery band, heard me singing, and I polished the buttons of my tunic sharply. "What is your profession?" he asked, sharply. I stammered out: "I—I—aspire to singing in opera." The same evening he informed me that he had found a master for me, and that during the thirty-five days I should remain at Reiti I might continue my lessons. A little later on it was arranged that my brother should take my place, and in 1895, when I was just twenty-two years old, I made my debut at the Teatro San Carlo, Naples, my native city, in an opera by Signor Morelli, entitled "Amico Francesco."

Very often I have remarked that operatic singers know little or nothing of the words of any of the characters of the plot of an opera in which they take part save their own, and even of this they have but a vague idea—being, no doubt, that if they sing the music correctly that in all that is required of them. I am perfectly convinced, however, that a sound education and strong literary sympathy are of invaluable assistance in helping the good singer to reach a high state of excellence, and on this account I think the singer should carefully read and re-read the whole libretto, so as to inform himself of the poet's meaning in the construction and purpose of the plot.

A GROUND GLASS SUBSTITUTE ORDINARILY plain glass coated with the following mixture will make a good ground glass substitute: Dissolve 18 grams of gum mastic in 3 1/2 drachms of ether, then add 1 2/3 drachms of benzole. If this will be too transparent, add a little more benzole, taking care not to add too much. Cover inside of a clear glass and after drying it will produce a perfect surface for use as a ground glass in cameras.

ONE afternoon recently Monsieur Briard, Prime Minister of France, who had been to the theatre with friends, was getting into a motor-car with them when two working-men slouched up. "Ah, Citizen," said one of them, "you would refuse to come and have a drink now, I suppose, as you're a Minister?" "No, I would not," said M. Briard. And, leaving his friends, he went off arm-in-arm with the two men to the nearest wine-shop. He probably enjoyed himself less than he would have done elsewhere, but these things mean votes.

IT is proposed that the French Chamber of Deputies shall vote by electricity this year. A screen will be placed near the secretaries' table containing the names of the deputies, and against each name will be five spaces, marked, "Present," "Absent," "Yes," "No," "Vote unrecorded." At the beginning of each session, when the deputy takes his seat, he will press a button in front of him and so record his presence. Then at the time of the vote he will vote "Yes," "No," or his wish to abstain by pressing the necessary button.

THE latest craze in Paris is the jig-saw puzzle. And a noble lady, who is a fervent jig-sawist, had a fright last week which she is not likely to forget. Madame la Duchesse has a new butler. The man is an excellent servant, but he has rather a forbidding face, and his mistress, who is easily frightened—she is an elderly woman—was a little nervous of him. The other afternoon M. le Duc was ill, and the Duchesse, who had been sitting up with him, kept herself awake with one of her favorite puzzles. She went to bed, leaving the puzzle unfinished on the drawing room table. At four o'clock in the morning she woke, startled into wakefulness by a light tap at her door. She thought immediately that her husband was worse. "Who is it? What is it?" she cried. The voice of Baptiste, the butler, answered: "It's all right, Madame la Duchesse, it's all over and finished."

The Duchesse rushed out into the passage. "You don't mean to say my husband's dead?" she said. "No, no, Madame la Duchesse," said Baptiste. "I have finished the puzzle."

Corrugated Iron Painted or Galvanized Roofing and Siding. If your dealer does not handle it, write to WINNIPEG CEILING AND ROOFING CO. MANUFACTURERS FORT ROUGE, WINNIPEG. OUR 1910 SEED CATALOGUE IS NOW OUT IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED A COPY DROP US A CARD. WM. RENNIE CO., LTD. WINNIPEG MANTOBA

THE BUCK-EYE VOL. 1 WEEKLY EDITION NO. 21 The Cost of Living From coast to coast a howl is raised about the cost of living. To hear the calamity-prophets' wail, you would think that the prices of foods had purchased aeroplanes for the express purpose of soaring out of sight. Beef has gone up, it's true! So has the price of wheat! Clothes cost more than they did! Groceries have followed the fashionable lead, and your boots require more dollars to buy them, and wear out faster. In all the economic scale, two things alone retain their humble level of two years ago. Throughout the whole range of the necessities of life, the difficulty of attaining enough to satisfy the essentials of life has increased. Yet there are two bright exceptions to the general rule. The exceptions are SALARIES and BUCK-EYES. Yes, let us be thankful; the price of BUCK-EYES is still ten cents. Faithful to the last, the manufacturers of the BUCK-EYE cigar realize that were they to fail the public the result would be chaos. At all costs demoralization must be averted, and the price of BUCK-EYES kept down. And in the universal struggle for life, many a man today is being cheered and uplifted by the thought that no matter what comes, whether prices ebb or flow, whether a rolled roast today looms larger in the family purse than the porterhouse of last week, yet can he still purchase his BUCK-EYE for ten cents. P.S.—A man can live with equanimity on porridge and canned cream, with fried potatoes on the side, if he only has a BUCK-EYE to take away the after-taste.

Leavitt News

(Continued from 1st page)

that it will be more attractive to the children.

May day will be celebrated in royal style on May 3rd. It is expected that Mt. View team will be with us, and some surprises in the way of sport and sports will develop.

If you weary business men and women are seeking a day of recreation, come up. All are welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. Norval Sorrensen arrived home from Salt Lake City where they had been to be married. They are looking and feeling well and glad to be home again in Sunny Southern Alberta. The wedding reception will be given by the brides parents Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Reardon on Wednesday April 27th. We wish them a happy voyage through life.

Why Kick About Living in Alberta.

New Orleans, La., Apr. 25th.—Freezing weather and snow in many parts of the south sent cotton up \$1.75 on the opening in the local future market to-day. The new crop is reported killed in many places.

Reports coming in from many points in Louisiana and Mississippi indicate that the cotton crop has been severely damaged by the cold of last night and the night before. In many instances replanting will be necessary.

When Salt Sea Rolled Over Prairie

Calgary.—The Calgary Natural Gas company, after boring 3,700 feet for gas, has suddenly and unexpectedly come upon salt water. Though this was unexpected it brings to mind the fact that that depth is just a little below the sea level. In the countless years ago this part of the world was covered by the sea. The well caved at the bottom and put an end to further digging for the present at least. A thorough test is now being made of the gas as a fuel by the Calgary brewery. At the conclusion of the test it is the intention to sink other wells in the vicinity. Arrangements are already made for a well at Gleichen. This will be one of a series of wells from that town to this city. It is likely that a well will be started in Langdon in a short time.

New Appointments

The following appointments appeared in the Alberta Gazette of April 15th.

Notaries Public—Theodore Branby, Stirling.

Justice of the Peace—Martin Wolf, Cardston, R. A. Gillis, Raymond, Fred Turner, Magrath. Commissioners for taking affidavits—S. F. Kimball, Raymond, D. H. Bingham, Magrath.

Official Auditors—Wm F. Tolley, Mt. View.

Brand Readers—N. Frank Austin, Cardston, R. A. Pilling, Cardston.

Accused Wife of Bleaching Her Locks

Reno, Nev., April 22.—Because her husband, Oscar D. Weeks, a well known physician and surgeon, formerly of El Paso Texas, but now of Cardston, Alberta, Canada, humiliated her while she was entertaining a dinner party at the home in January, 1909, by accusing her of perceiving her hair, Mude B. weeks, an attractive little woman, sought a decree of divorce today on the grounds of cruelty, and secured it from Judge Orr within half an hour from the opening of the case. The couple were married in El Paso nine years ago, but it was not long before her husband abused her. There were no children mentioned, and she said she asked no alimony, only an absolute divorce. She has made few acquaintances here, and the complaint was sealed when filed to prevent publicity.

Alberta Fairs, 1910

Circuit No. 1.
Calgary—July 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.
Okotoks—July 12, 13.
Innisfail—July 14, 15.
Circuit No. 2.
MacLeod—August 3, 4, 5.
Lethbridge—August 9, 10, 11.
Claresholm—August 15, 16.
Medicine Hat—August 17, 18, 19.
Edmonton—August 23, 24, 25, 26.
Circuit No. 3.
Raymond—Sept. 19, 20, 21.
Magrath—September 22, 23.
Pincher Creek—September 27.
Taber—September 28.
Cardston—September 29, 30.
Lloydminster—October 4.
Vermilion—October 5.
Innisfree—October 6, 7.
Mannville—October 11.
Vegreville—October 12.
Circuit No. 4.
St. Albert—September 16.
Daysland—September 20.
Sedgewick—September 21.
Camrose—September 22, 23.
Wetaskiwin—Sept. 27, 28.
Bowden—September 28.
Lacombe—September 29, 30.
Red Deer—October 4, 5.
Stettler—October 5, 6.
Alix—October 7.
Milnerton—October 11.
Circuit No. 5.
Leduc—September 13.
Olds—September 14, 15.
Grand Valley—September 16.
Three Hills—September 20.
Wabamun—September 22, 23.
Rexboro—September 27, 28.
Holden—September 28.
Viking—September 30.
Fort Saskatchewan—October 4.
Ponoka—October 5, 6.
Didsbury—October 6, 7.
Gleichen—October 11, 12.
Prides—October 12.
High River—October 13, 14.

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The Builder —N. G. Emerson
The Hound of the Baskervills —A. Conan Doyle
Where the Trail Divides
Ben Blair —Will Lillibridge
A Chance Acquaintance —W. D. Howells
A Dash for a Throne
By Wit of Woman. —A. Marchmont.
Holden —September 28.
Constance Trescot —S. W. Mitchell
Fort Saskatchewan —October 4.
Ponoka —October 5, 6.
Didsbury —October 6, 7.
Gleichen —October 11, 12.
Prides —October 12.
High River —October 13, 14.
The Masquerader
The Gambler —C. C. Thurston.
The Gentleman from Indiana —Booth Tarkington.
The Jungle —U. Sinclair
The Kindred of the Wild, The Hunters of the Silences
Red Fox —C. G. D. Roberts.
Checkers —Henry M. Blossom
The Garden of Allah —R. Hichens
The Leopard's Spots —T. Dixon
The Spoilers. —Rex Beach.
The Idlers. —Morley Roberts.
Lavender and Old Lace. —Myrtle Reed.
When Patty Went to College. —Jean Webster.
Hilma. —Wm. T. Eldridge
A Six Cylinder Courtship. —Ed. S. Field.
The Rose of Old St. Louis. —Mary Dillon
Beautiful Joe's Paradise —Marshall Saunders.
The Wheel of Life—Ellen Glasgow
In the Bishop's Carriage. —Miriam Nicholson.
The Midnight Guest. —Fred M. White.
God's Good Man —Marie Corelli.
The Fifth String —J. P. Sousa
The Circular Staircase —Mary R. Richart.
A Soldier of Virginia. —B. E. Stevenson
The Halo. —B. V. Hutton
Black Motor Car —Harris Burland.
The Lagoon at Large. —J. S. Clouston.
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