

**Building Materials**  
Alberta Lumber & Hardware Co. Ltd.

# The Alberta Star

**Lumber!**  
Alberta Lumber & Hardware Co., Ltd.

Vol. X

CARDSTON, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1909.

No. 38

Large Delivery of  
LADIES AND GENTS  
**Spring Underwear**

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

—for a few of our leading lines in—

**Spring Shoes  
Rain Coats  
& Shirts**

**H. S. ALLEN & Co., Ltd.**  
Department Store

## The Cahoon

Southern Alberta's most up-to-date hotel

CARDSTON ALBERTA

## The Alberta Drug & Book Co.

LETHBRIDGE AND CARDSTON

Everything in—  
DRUGS, STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS  
FISHING TACKLE, KODAKS and Supplies.  
Quality first, Price next

**It's not what you earn  
that makes you rich**

**But what you save**

We pay 5 per cent interest on Savings  
Deposits and Compound Quarterly

**C. E. SNOW & Co.**  
BANKERS.

## Cahoon Barber Shop.

Hot and Cold Water Baths. Special  
arrangements made for the pub-  
lic accommodation  
Tonsorial Service in all its phases

**Peterson & McCune**

## ALBERTA STAKE CONFERENCE

Large Attendance Throughout Meetings Temperance  
Main Theme of Conference, Resolution  
Passed.

The regular quarterly conference of the Alberta Stake convened in the Assembly Hall, Cardston Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 20 and 21st.

**SATURDAY MORNING SESSION**  
Opening exercises.  
The roll was called to show the representatives present from the different wards.

Pres. Thos Duce was the first speaker. He rejoiced at the large attendance at the first meeting. In reporting the general condition of the Stake, he stated all the wards except those in the north had been visited two or three times since the last Conference and the Stake was never in a better condition.

Singing "Oh My Father" by choir.

Pres. E. J. Wood was the next speaker. He adverted to the condition of some of the young people. Did not desire to reproach the Saints, but felt that as they were under the Spirit of the Lord, they would be benefited by reproof. Adverted to the conduct of the boys in Church Schools.

Read from the Doc. and Cov. and adverted to the keeping of the Word of Wisdom. Read further from Doc and Cov. Sec. 84.

Read two letters from the 1st Presidency relative to our local conditions as to temperance and advising that such be dealt with for their fellowship in the Church.

Commented upon each paragraph as the letters were read. Felt that he had not done his full duty in the matter of disciplining those who were careless in their duty and who still hold fellowship in the church.

Pres. Sterling Williams followed with a few remarks. He felt that every Latter Day Saint was in accord with the remarks of Pres. Wood and with the letters from the 1st Presidency, and that they were without excuse in breaking the Word of Wisdom. He adverted to Tithing and the keeping of the Word of Wisdom as safeguards against apostasy. Urged all to fall in favor of prohibition, and to support those who preside over them. Closing exercises.

### AFTERNOON SESSION

Opening exercises  
Patriarch Henry L. Hinman was the first speaker. He dwelt upon individual responsibility, and urged upon all a full testimony of the truth of the Gospel. Said the great danger of apostasy is in taking a stand against the Priesthood. Adverted to the necessity of union under the Stake Presidency just as it should be under the 1st Presidency.

Elder James T. Brown testified to the truth and power of the instructions of Pres. Wood during the morning session. Thought the time had come when the people must take sides for or against the night. Hoped all who were in transgression would be able to right themselves without anyone being severed from the Church.

Bishop D. E. Harris reported the Cardston Ward as being in good condition. Spoke of the disunion apparent in some quarters, but thought that any dissatisfaction arose from the efforts of the presiding brethren to bring about a reform. Felt that progress was being made in right "would many pray that each one had a responsibility in the matter."

Anthem by the Choir.  
Elder Seth H. Thomas spoke of the inspiration attending the discourses of the morning, and of the authorities in this connection.

Dwelt upon the evils of bad habits in general.  
Pres. Rhoda Hinman reported the Relief Societies of the Stake.

Pres. Amos Snow reported the Y. L. M. I. A. of the Stake.  
Pres. Emily Bigelow reported the Primary Associations of the Stake.

Elder John F. Parrish rejoiced in the plainness of the instructions of the morning session and endorsed every word of it.  
Closing exercises.

### SUNDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

Opening exercises.  
Patriarch John A. Woolf was the first speaker. He bore his testimony and summed up the duty of each one in the remark: "Learn the will of the Lord and then do it."

(Continued on page 10)

## R. WM. PILLING

Cardston, Alta., Feb. 24th, '09

As a candidate for the nomination in the Liberal Convention, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity offered under Temperance Notes, to let the people know exactly where I stand on the liquor question.

First: I have all my life been a total abstainer from the use of intoxicating liquors.  
Second: From observations I have been able to make, through extensive travel, both in the United States and in Canada, I have seen the evil and disastrous results from intemperance.

Third: I know, from my associations with mankind, that there are those who could and would be men if the temptation to evil in this direction were removed from them, but of themselves are too weak to resist when given the chance to gratify cravings, for which, in many cases, they are not entirely responsible.

Fourth: Prohibition, provincial wide, is the only safe solution to this question, which I can see at the present time. Local option could have accomplished much good in its way, if hearty co operation could have been secured in all departments, but failing in this, the only solution now is in absolute prohibition.

Fifth: I pledge myself to work for prohibition and will be willing that the people in the Cardston Electoral District shall say if my life and actions have always been in harmony with these declarations or not.

Sixth: I am not making these statements of my position because I am proposed as a candidate, but because they are the sincere sentiments of my heart, and I know they are the express wishes of a majority of the people.

R. Wm. Pilling

## Edmonton Notes

A detailed and full statement of the telephone system of Alberta was given to the Legislature this week by Hon. Mr. Cushing, Minister of Public Works. The total expenditure up to December 31st, 1908 was \$1,380,219.

**EXPENDED:**  
1906.....\$ 22,036  
1907.....\$ 262,262.79  
1908.....\$ 1,095,920.49

Up to last December also the revenue derived from the telephone amounted to \$137,118.10  
Other facts are:  
Total circuit mileage.....1,842  
Total long distance.....1,427  
Rural telephones.....363  
Urban telephones.....4,340  
Toll stations.....159  
Exchanges.....49

The Minister also stated that the rate for rural telephones was \$15.00 per year, but where it was found necessary to put in a station to operate an exchange, the expense of installation was increased and a small toll was collected in this exchange to help for the present to meet the expense. This has given rise to some misunderstanding in the case of farmers who could not get direct connection.

### CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

At Red Deer last week the Conservatives of the Province held a Convention and drew up a platform, which in its essentials strongly resembles the Liberal Platform and policy. By the fact that no criticism was offered the present Government or policy it seemed as though the entire convention could be taken in favor of the Rutherford Government policy or aims and the mistake it would be to offer any opposition to it. Mr. Heibert cross examined by the Convention as to his purpose in giving that statement held to it and said he wished to prevent useless slandering in the next election campaign here.

In their railway plank they differed from A. J. Robertson in the House, the latter having stated he would defend his policy of Government Ownership to the last, and alone if need be. "Like Horatius," he said he would stand. The Convention decided that while Government ownership was a good principle that parties cannot a survey favor their principles and the plan of guaranteeing bonds—the policy which it is generally believed has been adopted for some time by the Rutherford Government.

### LOOKING TO FOUR PER CENT

With a view to securing lower interest for the farmer and others borrowing money in Alberta and Stoney, General Cross introduced an amendment to the Corporation's Taxation Act, making it unlawful for a loan Company to make any borrower or mortgagor cover the tax payable by the company to the revenues of the Province. The premier supporting this advanced the argument that this would have the effect of lowering the rates of interest on money, and he was anxious for the time to come when farmers in the West could borrow money when they needed it, as cheaply as eastern farmers do. The Premier's arguments were echoed by Mr. Heibert.

Among other matter that has been brought before the House during the past busy week, was Dr. Steele's application to practice medicine in Alberta, notwithstanding the Medical Council's decision that he could not. The case brought up a good deal of argument in the Committee room where legislation is really put in shape and discussed and amended before reaching the House. Dr. Lafferty representing the executive of the Medical Council was present. He claimed that Dr. Steele had made application for registration after the Medical Act came in force. It was shown that Dr. Steele had made application on the very day the bill came into force, and on this question of a few hours time, the Committee wrestled finally deciding in favor of Dr. Steele. St. Albert municipality made

a request to the municipal Committee, to permit a very considerable extension of its borders, but the Committee were disinclined to take any such important step, until the wishes of a greater majority of the residents were made known formally to them, so St. Albert's request is shelved for this year. Several bills referring to the incorporation of various companies, were introduced by J. W. Woolf, John T. Moore and others.

An evidence of the progressive trend of young western communities was given in the bills, read for a second time, concerning two propositions of electric railways in the vicinity of Lacombe and Wetaskiwin, bill to raise \$18,000 for purposes of prospecting for natural gas.

### SOME HEAR RAILWAY POLICY.

The railway policy of the Government has not yet been made known by the Government but its announcement is looked forward to as one of the interesting features of next week's sessions. A few days ago, however, Premier Rutherford announced to the House that the Government certainly would not give any assistance to any but bona-fide roads. They would not help railroads to peddle charters.

The question of railway aid was received by E. H. Riley, the member for Gleichen who opposed any extension of time to the Calgary & Kneehill Railway. Mr. Heibert supported Mr. Riley's arguments. John R. Boyle, W. H. McKenney, John T. Moore and A. J. Robertson favored a free giving of charters to prospective railroads but to withhold any exclusive rights. Then any and all companies had great Waterways Railway, which is proposed to build from Edmonton to Lac La Biche and thence to Fort McMurray has been brought into the house by the Premier, which fact guarantees this company means business, as the member remarked.

The leading capitalists behind the proposition are the Messrs. Clarke of Kansas City, bankers, and William Bain of Winnipeg. The road will tap the Great northern waterways at McMurray and in this way bring all Alberta into speedy and direct communication with the Arctic Ocean, as well as open up the rich mineral and agricultural wealth north and south of Lake Athabasca. J. R. Boyle and Fletcher Bredin spoke strongly in favor of this road. It is opening up as it would immense regions which they know to be available.

### SESSIONAL BRIEFS.

One of the numerous delegations to the Government recently was that from Great Falls, Montana. Leading men from that city came to find out what they could about the lines likely to be built to the boundary, or likely to get Government assistance, and they pointed out while here the advantages of the city of Great Falls, 140 miles distant from the boundary.

A life insurance company, the first to be formed in Alberta, has applied for incorporation, but the matter is held over for a time as there is no provincial insurance act to regulate these companies, and moreover the whole subject of insurance is now under consideration of the Federal Government.

(Continued on page 10)

## Conservative Meeting

A meeting of Conservative voters of Cardston Polling Division will be held in the Assembly Hall, (up-stairs) on Wednesday, March 3rd, at 7:30 p.m., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the nominating convention. A full attendance is requested.

E. Harker, Pres.  
D. S. Beach, Sec.

## GREAT POWERS OF SLEEP

MEN GO UNDER ITS SPELL REGARDLESS OF RESULTS.

Instances When They Fall Asleep While Holding Very Responsible Positions.

There are numberless cases of sentries who have slept at their posts under the influence of cold and fatigue, of men who have fallen asleep though they knew that sleep would be the immediate and inevitable forerunner of death. But in these cases the men have usually lain down to sleep, or at least have settled to a posture of repose.

Other cases show that men may fall asleep and yet retain possession of a number of their powers. Foot-soldiers and cavalry have alike slumbered on the march. Men have slept when riding on camels, or have been able to preserve their balance while sleeping as they bicycled along the road, but the most remarkable are cases quoted of individuals.

Of the famous father of medicine, Galen, the rather mild feat is reported that he walked over 200 yds. asleep along a rough road, and only woke up because he knocked his foot against a stone; while the Abbe Richard walked over half a league along an

### UNEVEN, CROWDED ROAD.

There are cases of the lawyer who wrote out a brilliant judgment in his sleep and forgot where he had placed it, till it was shown him by his wife, who had watched the whole proceeding; of the student who went to bed tired out, but got up in the middle of the night, joined his friends at supper, played the piano, sang a song, and on waking up next day knew nothing of what he had done.

There is the well-known instance of the cure who used to write sermons in his sleep and read them over critically, correcting his mistakes. He appeared to use his eyes but he was quite unconscious of a card being held between his eyes and the manuscript which he was writing.

Gassendi quotes the example of a patient who would get out of bed, put on stilts, cross a stream in the darkness, and eventually return to bed in perfect ignorance that he had ever left his room.

Another doctor has described how a certain count whom he attended would rise from his bed, leave his

house, unlock the stable door, saddle and bridle his horse, go for a gallop, and again undress and return to bed; while the case is quoted of a young chemist who would, in his sleep, translate from Italian into French, looking out the words that he did not know in a dictionary. These cases might be multiplied indefinitely without a reference to the

### MARVELS OF HYPNOTISM.

The difficulty is increased by the fact that no one knows the cause of sleep. It has been attributed to the storing up of the acids in the brain and to half-a-dozen other cau-

# An Interrupted Dinner

AFTER pausing at Cape Town to take on a last consignment, the animal ship left the shores of Africa behind and turned its prow toward America. Housed securely on the deck and in the hold were its queer freight—lions, leopards, dromedaries, giraffes, ostriches, emus, chimpanzees, monkeys, birds, serpents, an elephant and a rhinoceros—destined for zoos and menageries in the United States. Many of the cages were fastened to the deck and had a shelter built over them.

"I'll walk the plank before I ever again ship on such a floating zoo!" petulantly exclaimed Bill Barker, as he



complained about not having been able to sleep a single wink after he had turned in from his watch the night before. In truth, with the roaring and the howling and the jabbering and the shrieking, there were few among the sailors who could find rest in their bunks.

But not one among the crew imagined

any cause for alarm as to his safety. Surely none of the animals could break loose from their strong cages. It was in a cheerful spirit, therefore, that the men resolved to celebrate Day in royal style. The cook promised to do his best, and all sorts of preparations were made for a meal which the sailors would long remember.

The day arrived. It lacked but an hour to dinner—the chief event of the celebration, when suddenly there came from the galley below cries of rage mingled with excited chattering. Rushing down the ladder to investigate, the sailors were met by a troop of monkeys, who dodged by them in a hurried scamper for the deck.

hungry if they depended on the efforts of their chopsticks, and he fetched some knives and forks. Then they drank one another's health. The very small basins were filled with tea, instead of spirits. Following Wong's instructions, all but the host rose, and dipping their cups into a large basin containing hot tea, held them toward the host, grasping his hand in turn. The host, filling a similar cup, would exchange it a moment for that extended toward him. In this way he drank much more than any other of the party. After fruit was served the four chatted for a time, while the guests related some of the Thanksgiving customs of their own country.

At last Clara and Harry took their departure, Wong and Kow surprising them by singing after them in very good English the hymn: "God Be With You Till We Meet Again." This the Chinese boys had learned at the mission.

Father and mother were delighted to learn that the children had passed the day in such a pleasant manner, and they readily consented to have Clara and her brother invite Wong and Kow to a party, within the next few weeks.

# Clara's Party in China

IT REALLY wasn't Clara's party in the sense that she herself gave it. As a matter of fact, she and her brother Harry had come to the sad conclusion that this year they would have no Thanksgiving dinner such as they used to eat in their own country, before they came to Hong Kong. Father and mother had been invited to dine with friends on this day, so the prospect looked very blue, indeed.

Wong Kee was the host at Clara's party—he and his brother, Kow. Wong had heard Clara telling how disappointed she was at missing a Thanksgiving celebration, and as Wong was an generous and as hospitable as a Chinese boy could be, soon the "honorable presences" of Clara and Harry were requested in Wong's dainty invitations bidding them come to a feast given especially in their honor.

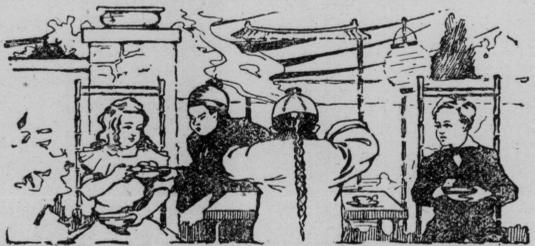
Wong and Kow were the sons of a wealthy tea merchant, and Clara and her brother were very fond of the boys.

So the invitation was gladly accepted. At noon on Thanksgiving Day Clara and Harry betook themselves to the residence of their hosts. They were greeted with much ceremony by Wong, while

ses, while every mother who has watched her sleeping child knows that the presence of sleep is accompanied by a shrinkage of the skin that bridges over the gap in the skull-bones of the newborn babe. This shrinkage of the skin is merely the outward expression of the fact that in sleep the brain is at once deprived of the rich, red blood that brings it the life-giving oxygen.

This has been proved in the case

of each person. Large bowls contained all the food, which was cut into small pieces. Clara and Harry had all manner of fun trying to convey the food



"DINED IN CHINESE FASHION"

charmed to find the table set in Chinese fashion. A small basin, a spoon, a smaller basin, the size of an egg cup, and a pair of chopsticks were placed

with their chopsticks from the large bowls to those at their own places. Finally Wong had compassion on them, when he saw his guests would likely go

THE JAPANESE WRESTLERS have applied this knowledge to animals, and was seen to be true of man some fifty years ago, when a soldier lost a patch of 18 square inches from his skull, through a sabre cut 6 inches long and 3 inches wide. As the man slept his brain grew pale and shrank within the skull, but as soon as he awoke it flushed with blood and bulged out through the open wound. With

their consummate ingenuity bring about anaemia of the brain by pressing on the arteries in the neck to induce unconsciousness in rival wrestlers.

The cause of sleep may be obscure, but it is known that it follows as a result of certain antecedents. Want of sleep to "ravel up the knotted sleeve of care" is the most important of these. Cold and exposure to the wind comes next

in the category. Straining of the attention, as in attempting to work an elaborate sum to cure insomnia, is a further factor, and monotony induced by the dull mechanical tedium of machinery and the constant rhythmic reputation of a sound acts further as a soporific.

All these causes may have been brought to bear on the unhappy man, who, if he fell asleep, was almost certainly unconscious of his

act, and may have remained perfectly capable of performing the more mechanical function connected with his work, while the sleep of the higher functions of his intellect hurled him and the passengers for whom he was responsible to the awful fate of sudden death.

### LIGHTNING STRIKES SHIPS.

More Often Than is Generally Supposed.

In spite of the popular impression to the contrary ships remote from the land are seldom damaged by lightning, although some of the most awe inspiring displays of atmospheric electricity are frequently witnessed by those on board of them.

Standing rigging and even parts of the running gear are now made of steel wire, and this substitute for the old-fashioned hemp serves the purpose of lightning conductor when the ship is not fitted with such an aid to safety. The electric current is conveyed down the wire rigging and reaches the sea through the vessel's metal hull. Damage occurs only if the current be interrupted on its way to earth. In a comparatively large proportion of instances the foremast or the mainmast is frequently and the mizzen least of the three.

Very serious casualties under this head occurred to warships and merchant vessels in the days of wooden hulls and hempen rigging. . . . In July, 1802, as thirteen sail of the East India Company were trying to round the cape in the vicinity of Algoa Bay, homeward bound, two of them, the Britannia and the Bombay Castle, were struck by lightning. The foremast of each was soon enveloped in flames and the masts had to be cut away in order to save the ships and their combustible cargoes. A heavy gale was blowing, the night was dark, and the other ships of the fleet, which were hoove to at the time, were witnesses of this thrilling incident.

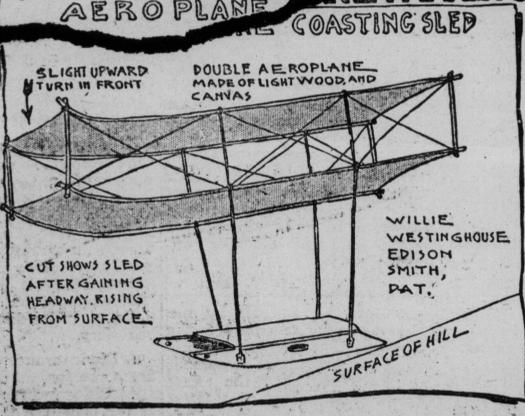
Many vessels are now fitted with lightning conductors of approved types, lest the wire rigging should fail to carry off the electric current. In May, 1896, shortly after a severe thunderstorm, accompanied by lightning and rain in 3 degrees south, 87 degrees east, the P. and O. steamship Victoria had a sudden increase of deviation, amounting to six degrees in both the standard and the wheel-course compasses, and later it was discovered that the lightning conductor on the fore truck had fused. The ship must have been struck by lightning during the storm.

A jovial party with an excessively red nose entered a railway carriage one cold day. "It is not entirely due to the heat that your nose is so red, I presume?" said a fellow-passenger. "Alas! no, sir," replied the new-comer, quite frankly, "but I will tell you something that will astonish you. I once drank nothing but milk for a whole year."

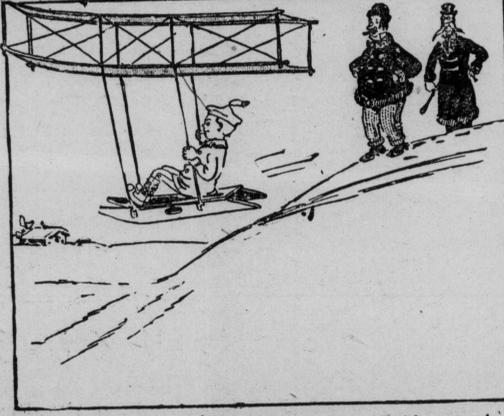
"A year! Where was that, then?"

Every German Prince is required to learn a trade. The German Emperor was taught cabinet-making.

# WILLIE'S NEWFANGLED SLED LANDS PAPA IN A SNOWDRIFT



Dear Tommy—This is a diagram of a new coasting scheme. It works just like a flying machine.



When I tried it, it sailed about a hundred yards without touching the surface.



Then Papa tried it. He started off fine—



But when it left the surface he got rattled.



Just then a gust of wind struck and he slipped off the sled.



He landed on his head in a big snowdrift, and got real mad about it.

## HUSBAND

Both Restored Williams

"Both myself truthfully say that Pink Pills have fit to us, and we commend the Thus writes Mr. bald, Truro N. says: "In my subject to dizzy a year, and three completely cured. About a year ago complain. She pletely run down and weak; she stairs without s to get breath, grew so weak s floor without reral tonics b nit. Then I p Dr. Williams' ber a half dozen had used a coup petite began to color to return continued using had taken the day she is p stronger and lo has done for so she was taking twelve pounds i Dr. Williams' bles like these rooted in the b the cause of a like anaemia, r tion, neuralgia, general weakne ments that only with their att backaches and Williams' Pink when given a they enrich th reach the root Ly all medicine a \$1.50 cents a b \$2.50 from the dicine Co., Bro

## FROM ERIN

NEWS BY M LAND

Happenings in Interest

Eighty per emigrants com The Countess arrived in Bel Scotland. A cattle dri Brodford, Co. cattle being d Hill estate. The body of rural postman was found in Tyholland. As a feature made, a gene conducted by in Belfast. A large numbe of different va Third's time. Clondorhid Ho The Early Cl to force in En shops to which closed at 2 o'c A vein of iron to have been lands of a farr Upper Drumr vady. The death of Mr. William over a quarter stationmaster Co. Clare. A payment of warded to the fast as the fi grant towards the city. The Bangor passed a vote Clannorris, w to them of the grounds. A considera reported in th partment of th gan, one of the Irish linen tra The Glasgow ferd, while on South Wales, night ago, was at Cloughy. The report o of lunatics for of lunatic of the ye 718, compared end of 1906. Up to the p have applied in the Castl

Black Water Chewing Tobacco

70

## HUSBAND AND WIFE

Both Restored to Health by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"Both myself and my wife can truthfully say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been of great benefit to us, and we are constantly recommending them to our friends." Thus writes Mr. Ernest L. Archibald, Truro N. S., who further says:—"In my own case I had been subject to dizzy headaches for over a year, and three boxes of the Pills completely cured me of the trouble. About a year ago my wife began to complain. She seemed to be completely run down; was very pale and weak; she could not walk up stairs without stopping on the way to get breath, and ultimately she grew so weak she could not sweep a floor without resting. She tried several tonics but received no benefit. Then I persuaded her to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and got her a half dozen boxes. After she had used a couple of boxes her appetite began to improve and the color to return to her face. She continued using the Pills until she had taken the six boxes, and today she is perfectly well, feels stronger and looks better than she has done for some years. While she was taking the Pills she gained twelve pounds in weight."

Dr. Williams' Pills cure troubles like these because they are rooted in the blood. Bad blood is the cause of all common diseases like anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance, general weakness, and those ailments that only women folks know, with their attendant headaches and backaches and irregularities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a sure cure when given a fair trial, because they enrich the blood and thus reach the root of disease. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## FROM ERIN'S GREEN ISLE

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

Eighty per cent. of Ireland's emigrants come to America. The Countess of Aberdeen lately arrived in Belfast from a visit in Scotland.

A cattle drive took place near Brodford, Co. Clare, 54 head of cattle being driven off the Violet Hill estate.

The body of Hugh McCloskey, a rural postman of county Monaghan, was found in the Ulster Canal at Tullyland.

As a feature of the temperance trade, a general mission is being conducted by the Capuchin Fathers in Belfast.

A large number of the silver coins of different values, of George the Third's time, were dug up near Clondorh House, Macroom.

The Early Closing Order came into force in Enniskillen, and all the shops to which the act applied were closed at 2 o'clock Saturday.

A vein of iron oxide is reported to have been discovered on the lands of a farmer named Young at Upper Drumrighland, near Limerick.

The death is much regretted of Mr. William Murrin, who for over a quarter of a century was stationmaster at Miltonmalaba, Co. Clare.

A payment of \$5,000 has been forwarded to the Lord Mayor of Belfast as the first instalment of a grant towards relief of distress in the city.

The Bangor Urban Council has passed a vote of thanks to Lady Clannmorris, who has made a gift to them of the Cottage Hospital and grounds.

A considerable improvement is reported in the manufacturing department of the linen trade of Lurgan, one of the chief centres of the Irish linen trade.

The Glasgow steam collier Glasgow, while on a voyage from Neath, South Wales, to Belfast, a fortnight ago, was wrecked on the rocks at Cloughy, Co. Down.

The report of the Irish inspectors of lunatics for 1907 states the number of lunatics under care at the end of the year amounted to 23,718, compared with 23,554 at the end of 1906.

Up to the present 1,250 persons have applied for old age pensions in the Castleblaney and Coothill

districts. In the small districts of Crossmaglen the number has reached 800.

Prof. Alex. Jack, who for many years occupied the chair of engineering in Queen's College, Cork, died recently. He was nearly 90 years of age, and retired from the chair a few years ago.

Some 250 applications have been made in the Abbeyfeale, County Limerick, district for old age pensions. One aged applicant's birth records are said to be "lost in the mists of antiquity."

At the Nenagh Quarter Sessions 41 decrees were granted against land-holders for failing to pay the half-yearly instalments due to the Land Commission for repayment of loans granted for the purchase of holdings.

**RAILWAY TO SACRED CITY.**

Where Mahomet's Tomb is Now Lighted with Electricity.

The Hedjaz Railway is a remarkable undertaking. Not only does it link Damascus with Medina, the city that in the eyes of Mahomedans is second only in sanctity to Mecca itself, but it has been regarded from its inception as a sacred work, says the London Illustrated News.

It is perhaps the only Turkish enterprise in which bribery and corruption have not had place, for those concerned in it, from the highest to the lowest, dared give nothing but their best to an enterprise so closely associated with their religion. The line, moreover, was built with the money subscribed by Mahomedans the world over.

It is likely that the line will be continued to Mecca, and in his speech at the inauguration Mukhtar Bey promised that he would use every endeavor to secure the end. The actual opening ceremony was performed by the Grand Mufti of Damascus, and some interesting speeches followed.

In the course of his remarks Ali Kiamil said:—"We are to-day celebrating three great events—the pilgrimage to Medina, the opening of the sacred railway, and the first constitutional anniversary of the Khalif of Islam. The Prophet did not permit the railway to reach the Holy City before the Khalif had granted a constitution to his people."

It was after the line had been inaugurated that the special mission visited the electric plant, which has been installed to supply electric light to the mosque that contains the tomb of the Prophet. Later in the day the events of the hour were celebrated still further in that most modern method, by the letting off of fireworks and by illumination.

Medina, like Mecca, is forbidden to all but Mahomedans, but the barrier has been broken on two or three occasions. The railway is by no means the only modern thing that has reached the sacred city. Electricity too has come to it, as already noted. In the mosque in which the tomb of Mahomet has its place the lights are hidden in many strange shades, including some of ostrich eggs and others of Venetian and Bohemian glass.

**KEEP BABY WELL.**

No matter whether baby is sick or well Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in the house. They not only cure the minor disorders of childhood, but prevent them and should be given whenever the little ones show the slightest signs of illness. Children take the Tablets as readily as candy, and they are absolutely safe. Mrs. Geo. Howell, Sandy Beach, Que., says:—"My baby was greatly troubled with colic and cried night and day, but after giving him Baby's Own Tablets the trouble disappeared. I advise all mothers to use this medicine." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**SHE KNEW.**

"Have you any letters for me?" inquired old Mrs. Brown, bustling breathlessly into the village post-office.

"No letters," replied the postmaster.

"Dearie me!" said Mrs. Brown. "I was expecting a letter or a postcard from my daughter Martha to say when she was coming."

"Well, I'll see," said the postmaster.

Then he called to his wife in the kitchen, "Here's Mrs. Brown wanting to know if there's a postcard from her daughter Martha telling her when Martha's coming."

"Yes, there is," replied the postmaster's wife. "Martha is coming next Tuesday."

Fifty police visited Kilbarry district and arrested in their beds twelve young men on a charge of intimidating and preventing Captain Barton, of the Connaught Rangers, and a party from shooting over the preserves of the Frederick estate.

The Doctor—"Mrs. Brown has sent for me to go and see her boy, and I must go at once." His Wife—"What is the matter with the boy?" The Doctor—"I don't know; but Mrs. Brown has a book on 'What to do Before the Doctor Comes,' and I must hurry up before she does it."

## COLD BROUGHT ON KIDNEY DISEASE

BRANTFORD LADY SUFFERED TILL CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mrs. A. H. Thomson had Heart Disease, Lumbago and Rheumatism, and Tells How She was Restored to Health.

Brantford, Ont., Oct. 12 (Special)—How Colds, La Grippe and other minor ills settle on the Kidneys and develop Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Bright's Disease and other terribly dangerous ailments; and how any and all of them are cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills is fully shown in the case of Mrs. A. H. Thomson, whose home is at 48 Albion Street, this city.

Mrs. Thomson was, some years ago, taken with Cold and La Grippe and Straining, which affected her Kidneys, and the result was Backache, Lumbago, Rheumatism and Heart Disease, which caused both her and her friends grave anxiety.

She had suffered some years when she heard of cures effected by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and bought a box, which she used with such splendid results that she continued to take them till she was cured. Since then she has used Dodd's Kidney Pills in her own family and recommended them widely to her friends, all of whom have warm words of praise for the Standard Canadian remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Lumbago and Bright's Disease are all Kidney Diseases or are caused by diseased Kidneys. You can't have any of them if you keep your Kidneys sound. Sound Kidneys strain all the impurities out of the blood.

**SCORED OFF TOMMY.**

A young Irish lad on a market day in an Irish town was minding an ass attached to a cart awaiting the exit of his parent from a business establishment.

His arm was thrown around the neck of the animal when two recruiting sergeants passed by. One of them seeking to make fun of the youth, said: "What are you hugging your brother so tightly for?" "Cause," was the ready rejoinder, "I was afraid he'd list."

**A REST-CURE.**

In giving due credit to the wonderful remedial Springs of Europe we are apt to lose sight of the value of the ones nearer home. About one thousand springs of various medicinal virtues exist in America. Of one of them Hare's System of Therapeutics (1891), page 523, thus speaks: "A number of Saline Springs exist in America and Europe, very strong water of this kind being the St. Catharines Well in Canada, which contains about 275 grains sodium chloride to the pint, as well as 135 grains calcium chloride. Its prototype in Europe is the celebrated Kretzsch Springs in Prussia, which contains about 110 grains sodium chloride (Kurbunnen)." Other references are Encyclopaedia, The Allibutts System of Medicine, etc. The Grand Trunk Railway System's trains run direct to St. Catharines and further information can be obtained from their representatives. Apply to J. D. McDonald, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

"I am proud to say that my grandfather made his mark in the world," observed the conceited youth. "Well, I suppose he wasn't the only man in those days who couldn't write his name," replied his bored companion.

The native purity and delicious flavor of "Salada" Tea are preserved by the use of sealed lead packets. Never sold in bulk. It is richer, more fragrant and stronger than other teas.

**TOUCHING.**

"The touch of a friend," remarks a contemporary, "may hurt more than the cut of an enemy."

"No doubt about it. Especially if the friend forgets the amount he touches you for."

"My dear," remarked a gentleman, opening the dining-room door, "the girl has left the vegetables on the hall table." "Don't be so stupid," exclaimed his wife. "That is my new hat."

**WHY THE NEIGHBORS SMILE.**

Little Willie was a perfect "dear"; at least, so thought his mother till recently. She missed the youngster one day for some time, and when he reappeared she asked: "Where have you been, my pet?" "Playing postman," replied the pet. "I gave a letter to all the houses in our road. Real letters, too."

"Where on earth did you get them?" questioned his mother, in amusement.

"They were those old ones in your wardrobe drawer, tied with ribbon," was the innocent reply.

Willie now wants to know what he was spanked for.

## BUYING A HAREM.

Morocco's New Sultan Negotiating With His Brother.

A droll report has reached Casa Blanca from Fez, says the correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph, stating that Mulai Hafid has manifested a desire to enter into possession of the harem of Abdul Aziz. It should be noted that in Moslem States the harem is regarded as a mark of sovereignty rather than as the private and personal property of the Sultan.

Still more comical, however, is the assertion of persons who enjoy the intimate friendship of Abdul Aziz—namely, that the ex-Sultan is quite disposed to fall in with the wishes of his brother. It must not for a moment be supposed that, in his complaint attitude, Abdul Aziz wishes to please Mulai Hafid; he would be willing to make the concession for financial rather than for friendly reasons. For it must be confessed, with the modest resources now at his disposal, Abdul Aziz finds it a very difficult matter to maintain the large number of women who form the Sultan's harem.

He has indeed, already been thinking of selling a large number of the fair creatures—Circassians who were sold to him by a French Jew of Tangier, who enjoyed the title of Provider by Sheereefan Warrant to the Imperial Harem. These Circassians are women of great beauty and immense value, because Abdul Aziz was a better connoisseur of that class of "merchandise" than he was of pianos and motor cars.

It Mulai Hafid should desire to possess the imperial harem, Abdul Aziz it is understood, would gladly hand it over to him, the transaction being, of course, conducted on a cash basis, and it is even stated that a bargain is now being struck.

At the present moment more than two hundred women are lodged in a house at Casa Blanca belonging to the Government, where also their imperial master resides. They would all, with the exception of about a dozen favorites of Abdul Aziz, be packed off to Fez in the event of the negotiations being successfully concluded.

The efficacy of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup in curing coughs and colds and arresting inflammation of the lungs, can be established by hundreds of testimonials from all sorts and conditions of men. It is a standard remedy in these ailments and all affections of the throat and lungs. It is highly recommended by medicine vendors, because they know and appreciate its value as a curative. Try it.

Dolly—"Molly Wolcott told me a month ago that her new gown was going to be a dream." Polly—"Well, that is all it is, so far. Her husband won't give her the money for it."

A nagging cough drives sleep and comfort away. You can conquer it with Allen's Lung Balm, which relieves hard breathing, pain in the chest and irritation of the throat. Give it freely to the children.

A man got into a train with a bag of fruit in his hand, and at the first station he called out to a porter: "I say, porter, do you like fruit?" Porter—"Rather!" "Then" said the man, "chew the date off my ticket."

A Successful Medicine.—Every one wishes to be successful in any undertaking in which he may engage. It is therefore, extremely gratifying to the proprietors of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills to know that their efforts to compound a medicine which would prove a blessing to mankind have been successful beyond their expectations. The endorsement of these Pills by the public is a guarantee that a pill has been produced which will fulfil everything claimed for it.

Daughter—"I love him. He is the light of my life." Father—"Well—that's all right; but I object to having my house lit up by him after midnight."

There is No Such Thing as a harmless cough. The trouble goes from bad to worse unless checked. Allen's Lung Balm cures the worst of colds. It allays inflammation and clears the air passage.

When a young man goes around looking as though he hadn't a friend on earth it is either a case of love or indigestion.

Why go limping and whining about your corns when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial and you will not regret it.

## ENGLAND ON THE WATER WAGON.

Charles Roberts, M. P., in his book on "The Tim Limit and Local Option" brings out the fact, revealed by the Home Office returns, that of the 12,995 civil parishes in rural districts in England and Wales there are 3,903 (more than 30 per cent.) in which there is no license. In the county of Lincolnshire 45 per cent. are no license parishes.

**Magistrate and School Commissioner Healed by Zam-Buk.**

Zam-Buk by its healing power has earned the praise of men and women in the highest stations of life. One of the latest prominent gentlemen to speak highly in Zam-Buk's favor is Mr. C. E. Sanford, of Weston, King's Co., N.S. Mr. Weston is a Justice of the Peace for the county, and a member of the Board of School Commissioners. He is also deacon of the Baptist Church in Berwick. Indeed, throughout the county it would be difficult to find a man more widely known and more highly respected. He says: "I had a patch of eczema on my ankle, which had been there for over twenty years! Sometimes also the disease would break out on my shoulders. I had taken solution of arsenic, had applied various ointments, and tried all sorts of things to obtain a cure, but in vain. Zam-Buk, unlike all else I tried, proved highly satisfactory, and cured the ailment. I have also used Zam-Buk for itching piles, and it has cured them completely. I take comfort in helping my brother man, and if the publication of my experience of Zam-Buk will lead other sufferers to try it, I should be glad. For the cure of piles or skin diseases, I know of nothing to equal Zam-Buk."

Zam-Buk also cures burns, cuts, ulcers, blood poisoning, ringworm, scalp sores, chapped hands, cold sores, and all skin injuries and diseases. Rubbed well on to the chest in cases of cold it relieves the tightness and aching. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 3 boxes for \$1.25.

Miss Woodby—"So Mr. Smart really said he considered me very witty—eh?" Miss Know—"Not exactly; he said he had to laugh every time he met you."

A Liniment for the Logger.—Loggers lead a life which exposes them to many perils. Wounds, cuts and bruises cannot be altogether avoided in preparing timber for the drive and in river work, where wet and cold combined are of daily experience, coughs and colds and muscular pains cannot but ensue. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, when applied to the injured or administered to the ailing, works wonders.

Regularly prepared manuscript-sheets were circulated as newspapers in China, Rome and Venice long before the invention of printing.

No Substitutes for "The D & L" Menthol Plaster, although some unscrupulous dealers may say, there is. Recommended by doctors, hospitals, clergy and everybody for pleurisy, stiffness, etc.

Ada—"No; Priscilla will never marry unless she finds her ideal." Ida—"What sort of a man is her ideal?" Ada—"A man who will propose."

A Carefully Prepared Pill.—Much time and attention were expended in the experimenting with the ingredients that enter into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills before they were brought to the state in which they were first offered to the public. Whatever other pills may be, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are the result of much expert study, and all persons suffering from dyspepsia or disordered liver and kidneys may confidently accept them as being what they are represented to be.

The smallest screws are those made in watch factories. An ordinary thimble would hold 100,000 of them.

## BIG MONEY

for agents selling our toilet soaps. Lots making \$5.00 a day. Write at once for full particulars to the S.O.P. SUPPLY CO., Box 332, Toronto

Anxious Mother—"How is it that you have so much trouble with your housekeeping? You told me your wife could cook." Adult Son—"She can." "Then what is the matter?" "She won't."

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take, sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

The crown worn by Queen Wilhelmina on State occasions cost about \$600,000.

Children Will Go Sleighting. They come home covered with snow. Half a teaspoonful of Pain-Killer in hot sweetened water will prevent any ill effects. Avoid substitutes, there is but one "Pain-Killer"—Ferry Davis'—25c. and 50c.

In some parts of Germany glass telephone-poles, reinforced by wire, are in use.

## YOUR OVERCOATS

and faded Suits would look better dyed. If an agent is in your town, write direct. Montreal, Box 128 BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

**1,000,000 RAW FURS WANTED**

SKINS Highest prices paid. Write for price list. Address: 811 Main Street, West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

**A. J. PATTISON & CO.**

33-35 SCOTT STREET, TORONTO. Stock Brokers & Financial Agents

**COBALT**

and other stocks bought and sold on commission. Correspondence invited. Orders may be wired at our expense.

**THESE FREE**

Picture Post Cards Six for 10c. for Six. SEND NO MONEY just your name and address. We mail cards post-paid. Sell them at 10c a piece and send us our \$1.25 and you receive by return mail your choice of these. Warranted 100% Solid Gold. Gold Rings we have as equal quality to any other. Write today and receive a complete Catalogue from Canada's Greatest Premium Store. Address: Colonial Art Co., Dept. 53, Toronto

## Bell PIANOS

ARE CANADA'S BEST AND EVERYBODY KNOWS IT. BUY THE BEST

Send for our Free Catalogue No. 7.

The Bell Piano & Organ Co., Ltd., Guelph, Ont. Makers of Bell Pianos, Bell Organs and Autonium Payer Pianos.

## Large Manufacturing FLAT TO LEASE

67-71 Adelaide St. West

About 40x200, lighted by thirty-five windows, the entire length of three sides, also from ten large skylights, most up-to-date manufacturing flat in central part of Toronto; rental includes power, steam heat, water, electric light, at 10 per cent. less than city rates; lowest insurance rate; immediate possession; low rental to high-class tenant.

**S. FRANK WILSON**

OWNER 73 Adelaide Street West TORONTO, ONT.

## FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS

I am a woman. I know a woman's sufferings. I have found a cure. I will mail, free of charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about the cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home, without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for all female weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete 10 days' treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER," with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters. I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Painful and Irregular Menstruation in young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases and makes women strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address: MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box 103, Windsor, Ont.

Image of a woman's face.

Image of a woman's face.

Image of a woman's face.

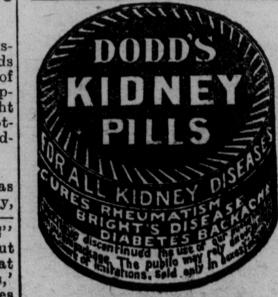
Image of a woman's face.

## Black Watch

A new sensation. A real pleasure. The big black plug.

Chewing Tobacco

70



ISSUE NO. 48-08.

**The Alberta Star**

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL. Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature the Presentation of Current News and the Diffusion of Useful Information.

Published every Friday at  
CARDSTON, ALBERTA

FRED BURTON  
EDITOR AND MANAGER

SUBSCRIPTION:  
\$1.50 per annum in advance.  
Six months 75 cts in advance.

ADVERTISING:  
Column . . . . . \$12.50 per month  
Half-column . . . . . 7.50 " "  
Quarter-column . . . . . 5.00 " "

Special reading notices in local column 10c. per line in advance.

TRANSIENT ADS.  
\$1.00 per inch per month  
Contract advertising paid for monthly.

The Alberta Star Job Department is well stocked with all the latest and newest designs in plate and fancy type, first-class presses, and will be supplied with the finest stationery and printing material of all descriptions.

FEBRUARY 26, 1909.

Worry kills its thousands—but Don't Worry kills its tens of thousands.

A scientist says the day is coming when it will be possible to foretell earthquakes. Good. That will give us a chance to make use of our airship and get off the earth till the trouble is over.

A Chicago man has been sent to jail for having fifty wives. That is not punishment. It is a conspiracy to allow the prisoner to escape the consequence of his crimes.

Licensed to wed in Chicago: A. Mocsulewski and H. Golubiewska; also Joseph Stfryewski and Maria Swiatkowski. Mushski joyska!

Winnipeg is considering the remodelling of her sewage system. The project outlined, if carried through, will cost in the neighborhood of seven million dollars.

The western printer who set up the voters' list in a Hungarian settlement has nervous prostration. The easiest name in the bunch was Sevcickz.

A Detroit newspaper has established "wireless information parlors," and tells its readers to drop in and "hear King Edward ordering his lunch." We presume this is a good thing.

Wars and rumors of wars in different quarters of the world continue to agitate the nations. The situation in the Balkans is again rather alarming, and those in touch with conditions there believe the moment is fraught with grave threatenings to the people of Europe. On this continent, Guatemala and Honduras are reported on the verge of hostilities.

**INSURANCE UNDER THE WORKMEN'S ACT**

To what extent, if any, is there any substance in the complaint of the employers that because of the uncertainty as to the length of time weekly payments may be continued under the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act, it is impossible for them to obtain insurance fully covering the risks imposed upon them by this Act? Let us examine the question dispassionately in the light of known and ascertainable facts. First of all, let us ascertain, if possible, what is the maximum of risk of any employer under the Act. Clearly, if this is ascertainable insurance to the amount of that risk is an absolute protection to that employer.

In case accident results in death no difficulty is experienced, because the limit or maximum of risk is fixed by the Act itself at \$1,800, so that so far as death is concerned insurance on each employee to the extent of \$1,800 would meet his risk. Under the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act, where the limit of compensation, both in the case of death and permanent disability, is \$1,500, the rate for such insurance in bituminous coal mines is \$3.02 upon every hundred dol-

lars of pay roll, of the employees insured. The insurance companies will give insurance to the extent of \$1,800 in the same way for a very small additional rate. But it is by reason of the outstanding difference between the Alberta and British Columbia Acts with regard to permanent disablement that the employers claim that they find it impossible to estimate their total risk. As has been stated, the British Columbia Act limits the weekly payments payable in case of disablement—whether permanent or otherwise—to the same sum as is placed as the limit in case of death, namely, \$1,500. The Alberta Act places no such limit upon the amount of the weekly payments. Clause 14 of the first schedule to the Act, however states as follows:—

"Where any weekly payment has been continued for not less than six months, the liability therefor may, on application by or on behalf of the employer, be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum of such an amount as the court shall deem just, and such lump sum may be ordered by the court to be invested or otherwise applied for the benefit of the person entitled thereto; provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as preventing agreements being made for the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum."

So the only limit placed upon the amount of the weekly payments under the Alberta Act is that at the instance of the employer, and after such payments have been continued for six months, they may be redeemed by the payment of such a lump sum as the court shall deem just.

The difference between the two Acts rests upon the fact that the Alberta Government realized and provided for the very important circumstance that a man who is permanently disabled and is deprived of all his earning capacity by an accident but who nevertheless survives, is a very considerable expense to his family, and that his family are consequently entitled to a very much larger sum by way of compensation than if he had been killed outright. This principle has been recognized for many years by courts of justice in connection with claims and verdicts of damages for accidents. It is a very common thing, as everybody knows, to find juries and courts giving much larger damages in cases of accidents that cripple a man for life than in cases of fatal accidents; and the reason is simply because the damages suffered by the injured man's family are in fact much greater in the one case than in the other. To limit the compensation in case of permanent disability, except as it is done in the Alberta Act, by leaving it to the court to say what the amount should be, is illogical and unjust.

But is there any reason why this liability cannot be insured against? Let us stick to our original enquiry. What is the maximum risk under this clause of the Alberta Act that any employer of labor is liable to? We know, for instance, that the same provision in substance was contained in the English Workmen's Compensation Act of 1897. What basis was adopted under that Act of determining the amount at which any weekly payment should be redeemed by a lump sum payment? We find that in one case in England the Court of Appeal refused to interfere with an award of a County Court judge who had redeemed the weekly payments by an award of a sum arrived at by taking the actuarial value of an annuity, calculated on the weekly payments, less twenty per cent. for the contingencies of the workman recovering or dying at an earlier age than contemplated by the annuity tables. In the schedule to the English Act of 1906 the amount is put at 75 per cent. So we have a basis for the courts to follow. We know that the English annuity tables calculate the cost of an annuity by reference to its investment at about three and a half per cent. In this country, where the standard rate

of interest ranges from six to eight per cent, the amount of the lump sum that would be set by the court for the redemption of weekly payments, could not, under such circumstance, fairly be more than one half of a similar amount under the English Act. Take the case, for instance, of a man of thirty years of age drawing the maximum weekly payment under the Alberta Act, namely, ten dollars a week. We will suppose him to have been permanently disabled by accident so that he has no hope or prospect of ever earning a dollar again, but he nevertheless still survives and recovers his health so that in spite of his incapacity he has every prospect of going on living for years. Cases of this kind are rare, as everybody knows, but assume such a case. A reference to the English annuity tables shows that such a man could buy an annuity of \$520 a year (the total annual sum of his weekly payments under the Alberta Act), for \$10,400, seventy-five per cent of which is \$7,800. Now, allowing for the difference in the interest rate here and in England, there is every reason to suppose that the amount that would be fixed by our courts in such a case would not be greater than one-half this amount, or \$3,900. At all events, the Act will not be in operation long until the courts lay down a definite rule on the subjects, which rule will apply as long as the rate of interest falls the courts will increase the redeemable amount. The provision of the Alberta Act leaving this matter in the hands of the

court is, under the circumstances present in this country at the present time, a wise one. But allowing for a very much greater latitude than that indicated, and for variances in the average age of employees, an employer would be absolutely protected under the Alberta Act by insuring to the extent of \$5,000 against permanent injury of the kind mentioned that do not prove fatal, it would seem that the addition to the premium already mentioned cannot be substantial.

Moreover, it should not be forgotten in this connection that under the Act where a lump sum is arrived at at which weekly payments may be redeemed, and is paid by the employer, if death afterwards results from the accident such sum must be deducted from the compensation due to the dependants. The Act has been carefully drawn so that no injustice can be done either to the workmen under it by limiting the amount of the weekly payments arbitrarily, but on the contrary, leaving this to be decided by the court on application of the employer, or to the employer by forcing him to pay twice for the same accident, once to the workman and again to the dependants of the workman in the event of death resulting from the accident. And while it is true that nothing human is perfect, it would seem that the Government of Alberta have put a measure upon the statute books in the Workmen's Compensation Act that comes as near doing justice to all parties concerned as can well be devised.

**BURTON'S VARIETY STORE**

"Cash Goods at Cash Prices"

**Washing Machines**

Improved Champion Washing Machines. High speed. Gearing has roller bearings, preventing any possible friction, consequently machine operates with perfect ease—finished in natural wood and classed as one of the best rotary machines made.

**OUR PRICE: \$9.50**

**Clothes Wringers**

Royal Canadian Wringer, extra high grade, wood frame, solid rubber rolls

**OUR PRICE \$3.75**

**Burton's Variety Store**

**Woolf Hotel**

Pioneer Hotel of Cardston

European Plan

Our Service is Unexcelled

**Pratt and Thompson**

**UNION BANK OF CANADA**

Capital, Rest and Undivided Profits Exceed \$5,000,000

To Send Money Safely use our Canadian Bankers' Association Money Orders. They are payable anywhere in Canada—except Yukon

—and in the principal cities of the United States. They are convenient, cost little, and you run no risks. Buy Drafts for amounts over \$50.00.

Telegraph and Cable Transfers issued. Exchange bought and sold.

Savings Accounts may be opened with deposits of \$1.00 and upwards.

Cardston Branch. R. H. Baird, Manager.

CHA  
Looking  
eager eye  
her. Say  
fire waiti  
to lick it  
"Are y  
you know  
laugh—"I  
stare so"  
He felt  
of an eng  
pumping  
"Don't  
don't say  
half the  
if—"  
That es  
checked!  
how far it  
behind th  
ity.  
"It is g  
her feet;  
ator again  
ing."  
He drew  
afraid. S  
trol his re  
had gone  
his steps  
do — walk  
to be a m  
ance.  
"I have  
speaking  
truth!"  
"Offend  
She spok  
his word,  
the makin  
ded—  
"Oh, no  
ing."  
They wer  
conversati  
seemed ar  
reserve ha  
them. Bo  
efforts to  
appreciati  
own were  
At her g  
ment; a  
kind of mir  
hand on th  
to place in  
"And no  
the morrow  
wind or sn  
It was n  
riment of h  
the first su  
weather. S  
course, how  
debt of gra  
—a nation  
can disport  
"Rain, I  
round. "I  
sugar badly  
"You are  
of proph  
correctness  
the house a  
"Yes."  
He looked  
The glance  
is reply . .  
hand. With  
get-me-not  
"Good-by  
Taking her  
it was for  
ger than is  
form in May  
"If a wet  
know—I sha  
shall I?"  
Those eloc  
helped her s  
"It may cl  
it did to-day  
Gracie out  
less it rains  
walk in the  
Even a sma  
made him th  
eagerly—  
"At eight  
The fringes  
what he ext  
glimpse of H  
light he saw  
eyes, as she  
"Yes."  
"He had nev  
that room cou  
lightful a ton  
as was in Mi  
of that one-s  
"If you sho  
on the parad  
suggested, "y  
displeased?"  
She looked  
she read prom  
him deserving  
Casting her ey  
which he was  
lowering her  
almost a half-  
"What—wha  
I said that—  
She hesitat  
eagerly he eno  
on; interjecte  
"Yes!"  
"That I migh  
I did not see  
The sigh he o  
less nature. E  
"You will ne  
The sweetest  
in the low, tre

# UNCLE DICK;

Or, The Result of Diplomacy and Tact.

## CHAPTER VIII.—(Cont'd).

Looking up, she realized that his eager eyes were fixed earnestly on her. Saw in them the smouldering fire waiting for the smallest draught to lick it into flame.

"Are you reading it now? Don't you know?"—with a nervous little laugh—"that it is very rude to stare so?"

He felt reminded of the action of an engine's piston; his heart was pumping so.

"Don't," he urged. "Please don't say so. It would wipe out half the happiness of your presence if—"

That eagerness of his must be checked! There was no knowing how far it would lead! She stepped behind the lattice of conventional-ity.

"It is growing late." She was on her feet; used the interview terminator again. "We must be returning."

He drew in his breath; was so afraid. Struggled in vain to control his rebellious pulse; fancied he had gone too far. Tried to retract his steps and found—as most of us do—walking backwards gracefully to be a matter difficult of performance.

"I have not offended you by speaking as I have done, the truth?"

"Offended?" She spoke shortly. Just repeated his word, not being in a mood for the making of long speeches; added—

"Oh, no! . . . Now let us be going."

They went. Homeward bound the conversation perched on stilts; seemed artificially out of reach; a reserve had sprung up between them. Both were making obvious efforts to be natural. Masters was appreciative of the fact that his own were a sickly failure.

At her gate she assumed merriment; a transparent, fraudulent kind of mirth. Said laughingly, one hand on the latch the other ready to place in his—

"And now, Mr. Prophet, what of the morrow? Will it hail, rain, wind or snow?"

It was not infectious, that merriment of hers. She had fallen on the first subject in Valapuk—the weather. Staple of English intercourse, how many can deny it a debt of gratitude? Common ground—a national heritage whereon we can disport ourselves at ease.

"Rain, I am afraid." He looked round. "Those banks of clouds augur badly."

"You are not a comforting sort of prophet! Assumption of your correctness means confinement to the house all day."

"Yes." He looked at her as he answered. The glance made it hardly a laconic reply. . . . She stretched out her hand. With the light in her forget-me-not eyes full on, said—

"Good-bye." Taking her hand—his retention of it was for a period considered longer than is considered quite good form in Mayfair—he asked—

"If a wet day—to-morrow, you know—I shall not see you at all, shall I?"

Those eloquent lashes of hers helped her speech as she replied—"It may clear in the evening, as it did to-day. I may not take Gracie out in the damp. But, unless it rains, I shall take my own walk in the evening."

Even a smaller mercy would have made him thankful. He enquired eagerly—

"At eight o'clock?" The fringes lifted, giving him what he extravagantly labelled a glimpse of Heaven. In the moonlight he saw all the glory of her eyes, as she answered—

"Yes." He had never thought it possible that room could be found for so delightful a tone in a woman's voice, as was in Miss Mivvins' utterance of that one-syllable word.

"If you should find me walking on the parade at that time," he suggested, "you—you would not be displeased?"

She looked at him again. What she read prompted her to think him deserving some little reward. Casting her eyes down to her hand, which he was still holding, and lowering her voice too, till it was almost a half-whisper, she said—

"What—what would you think if I said that?" She hesitated—stopped. Quite eagerly he endeavored to help her on; interjected—

"Yes! I might be disappointed if I did not see you?" The sigh he drew was of a plumbless nature. He answered—

"You will not be disappointed." The sweetest of tones, speaking in the low, tremulous voice which

may say so little but mean so much—

"Good-night!" A grip of her hand that almost hurt her; a light in his eyes which had never found place there before and he echoed her final words—

"Good-night!" Softness in both their voices, in their whole manner. A reciprocated hand pressure.

So they parted.

CHAPTER IX. Miss Mivvins was very full of thought of the man who had left her; he was full to the point of over-brimming of thought of her. They were soulful thoughts, which lasted them both till sleep closed the windows of their souls.

In the case of the man the eyelids remained wide open till the grey dawn flashed rosily before the rising sun. Even then he dreamt: of her.

Later, when he awoke, it was evident that a halo of success would surround his weather prophecy. His prediction of wet turned out correct; it rained nearly all day. But Cupid must have bribed Pluvius; the rain ceased to fall as the grey of evening closed down on the day.

Then they met again. It was a walk only; a walk up and down the front. She did not feel equal to trusting herself on that seat again. Did not trust him—or herself.

A moonlight night, a murmuring sea and a man with eyes of greater eloquence than his tongue possessed—decidedly she thought it was best to avoid sitting down.

Miss Mivvins did not altogether seem herself; was nothing like so bright as she had been before. The sweet mouth never parted in laughter once during all the walk. It was a new mood to him; one in which he could find no pleasantness.

He taxed her with it; something was worrying her. He would have liked to plainly ask what, that he might lighten or at least share the trouble. She, not admitting it, endeavored to shake off the depression.

As their good-byes were uttered, he exhibited a surprising fertility in the invention of hints of meetings again. She, for reasons known to herself, did not take them.

The weather afforded her a shield; she switched the conversation to that. Clouds were shaping ominously; there was a prospect of more foul weather on the breaking of the morrow. So was avoided any open reference to another evening walk when they parted.

Clouds, of another kind, seemed to envelop him. He had counted so on the meeting; had watched so the ticking away of the hours till the fall of eventide; till eight o'clock came.

All the warmth of the previous evening, all his delicious anticipation, was eclipsed by the frigidity of to-night. He felt like one for whom the sun has set while it is yet day.

He worried himself to the point of haggardness—being a man possessed of strong emotions. Walked home mind-laden with fear that he had done or said something to offend her. Racking his brain, yet failed to find a record; could not imagine what had been his sin.

His slumber was not of the peaceful kind. Although his dreams were of her—the woman his waking thoughts were so full of—they were not of the pleasant kind of yesterday. Again, too, he saw the red fringe in the east grow into dawn before he slept.

A warm, drizzling rainy day; so he found the weather on awaking. So warm the at breakfast he had his window open; his landlady referred to the condition of things as being "muggy." That was not the only speech of hers he heard that morning.

The proverb about listeners and the good things they hear occurred to him. By reason of the open window he was unable to avoid overhearing a conversation. It was carried on between the next door landlady and his own.

Masters would have scorned a suggestion of eavesdropping. He was aroused from the depths of the morning paper, in the columns of which he was immersed, by hearing his own name spoken. That is usually a call to attention to most of us. The voice of the neighbor reached him—

"Yes. My Liza saw 'em walking together, so to speak. Lord, 'e don't look a gent like that, do 'e? But you never know, do you? As I was only sayin' to Mrs. Robinson this very mornin', quiet ones is always the wust. She's a 'ot lot, and no mistake!"

"The average age at death of people who die through accidents is thirty-five and a half years."

"Are you sure it was my lodger?" The inquiry was from his own landlady. He recognized her voice, low pitched as it was; there were top notes in it she could never eliminate. The answer came over the garden wall—

"My Liza ain't a fool. I give you my word! There, as I says, you never know, do you? It don't always do to judge by 'pearances. Your ground floor looks as if butter wouldn't melt in his mouth, as the sayin' is. But she—there! You can tell with art-an-igh what she is."

"Yes. I s'pose there ain't no mistake about that. Fine feathers don't always make fine birds."

"She's going about, in a manner of speaking, plainly dressed too, just now. Ev you noticed it? I see her with my own eyes in Jug-gins' shop without a single ring on her finger! She as used to ev a 'alf-dozen sparkling di-monds on each 'and."

"Pawnd 'em, perhaps." "No fear! She knows your lodger's well-to-do, and she's working 'im for rail 'es wuth, as the sayin' is. Lor! She's up to snuff. I can tell you. As I was sayin' to Mrs. Smith, them kind of women is up to every thing."

A voice, presumably the tones of the aforementioned Liza, broke in. The next door neighbor was being called; some one had called about lodgings. The conversation ended with the suddenness of an eye's twinkling.

Little as Masters had heard, he was the whole day trying to digest it. Material for thought was there; a pregnancy of horrible suggestions. As to his work, he did not write a line; could not read a paragraph. After the manner of a caged beast walked up and down the room.

When at last he sat, sheer exhaustion was the compelling force.

His mid-day meal was turned over on his plate; an idea of eating it was out of the question; it was taken away practically untouched. He had no room for physical food; he was so very full just then of mental provender. One dominating thought reigned over all others. What should—could he do?

His habit was to drink a cup of tea in the early afternoon. His landlady entered bearing a little tray. Whilst she was spreading its contents, the thoughts consuming him found vent. He said—

"Don't go away—for a moment. I want to ask you something."

"Yes, sir?" "You know Ivy Cottage—on the front? Do you know who lives there?"

She looked at him for a moment before answering. An autumn bird needs careful handling; if it takes flight the nest remains empty till the following summer. She passed her tongue over the thin lips which framed it; said wearily—

"No, sir. That is to say, not their present names."

Memory's finger pointed out the conversation of the morning over the garden wall; this woman's share in it. He knew she was lying. His anger against things in general was smouldering; something to let it loose on would be a relief. Why this deceit and mystery?

The wisdom of keeping his foot on the brake was known to him. He was wise enough, too, to grasp the fact that a man in a temper weakens his armor. There was battle to be done; he meant having it out before the woman left his room.

"Is that altogether correct?" he inquired. "Surely you must, living in this place, have heard?"

"Oh!" Exclamation with a vinegary shake of her head. She was standing now with her mitted hands crossed, prepared evidently for a long talk; continued—

"We hear plenty about them, sir?" "You know the master of the house?"

"Not the present one, sir—if there is one just now!"

In shaping the deep lines round her mouth his satanic majesty had surely held the graver! Masters thought the meaning smile with which she let loose the innuendo positively hideous in its suggestiveness. His inflammable emotions rendered it difficult for him to get proper control of his voice as he enquired—

"The mistress, then?" Impatience in the tone of his voice. He had hoped to elicit replies without this direct inquiry. Felt ashamed of himself the while he probed. It was not a feeling the woman shared. She answered—

"Oh, yes, sir." The readiness of her answer was apparent. She was the kind of woman to whom slander was a dainty morsel to be tongue-rolled. Her own tongue became as the pen of a ready writer. It sickened the questioner, but he continued—

"And the governess?" Vigorous shaking of the woman's head again. In the same redolent-of-sourness style too, as she answered—

"There is no governess there, sir. The only servants is the cook and 'ousemaid and the odd boy."

(To be Continued.)

The average age at death of people who die through accidents is thirty-five and a half years.

# The Farm

## DOES POULTRY FARMING PAY?

This question, very commonly asked, is not very easily answered. Like all other kinds of business, poultry keeping without proper supervision, will not pay; neither will any other business that I am acquainted with. Under an efficient system of management, however, poultry farming can be made to yield very satisfactory profits.

No one should attempt to keep poultry with a view of profits and the rearing of a large number, who is not prepared to bestow a considerable amount of care and attention upon the charge he is undertaking. By a system of thorough routine, the necessary trouble and pains necessary in properly caring for poultry become simplified. The tasks will soon be performed as a matter of daily work.

Everyone must be his own overseer in the poultry business and see that the first conditions for securing success are always complied with. If left to the care of hirelings, unless these happen to be especially trustworthy, loss and disappointment will inevitably ensue. Women and girls are much better suited than men for caring for poultry. Boys are notoriously unfitted to have the charge of the flock, being generally careless and forgetful.

There are five primary essential points for the successful management of poultry. A good house is essential. It should be made so that it can be cleaned and white-washed and thus kept free from vermin. Poultry will not do well with lice. Cleanliness is another point in poultry keeping of the very highest importance. Fowls will never do well in a dirty house. Warmth, at one time thought to be essential, can, if modern experiments are to be relied upon, largely be done away with, though I may say I prefer the warm house. Dryness is an absolute necessity.

The last essential is pure air. The poultry house must be built so that there will be no bad, close or confined atmosphere. In other words, the house must have good ventilation. Whether poultry keeping is carried on extensively or on a small scale, it will be found to be one of the best paying branches on the farm, provided it is carried on in a business-like manner.—Canadian Dairyman.

## FARM NOTES.

Sixty-two degrees is the best temperature to which milk can be set, but the surroundings must be perfect.

Within a range equal to the height of trees, the growth of most crops will be lessened. Beyond this limit, and for a distance seven times as great as the height of the screen, there will be a decided benefit to most crops, and especially to those liable to be injured by severe winds.

The reason so many farmers fail to lift the mortgage from the farm is for want of a definite plan of action. All farmers who have removed such encumbrances are those who have raised some special crop or line of stock, with the express idea of thus reducing the indebtedness. The ordinary proceeds of the farm were devoted to the living of the family and the payment of interest.

The largest profits are realized from dairy butter by the men who supply their butter by the men who supply their butter to families each week, and at a fixed price for the season. This method is certainly the most satisfactory to consumers as well as to the dairymen. The consumer can depend on a regular supply of good butter of uniform quality. If they run short and find it necessary to buy a little store butter the comparison only leads them to a better appreciation of fresh dairy butter. The dairyman has regular sale for a given amount of butter, and can determine when to add new customers or dismiss some. He pays no grocer for handling his product and can command a uniform price for a good article.

LIVE STOCK NOTES. Sheep should be housed and kept from all storms. Exposure causes the chief troubles with sheep—catarrhal and lung affections.

Where outdoor wintering with proper protection for hives is practised, a colony of bees will require 25 to 30 pounds of stores to carry it through, while with indoor wintering a little more than half this amount will suffice.

To test the question of high feeding wearing out cows, four were kept till eighteen to twenty years old, at which time they were still milking profitably and fattened well. One cow that made a very poor record as a three-year-old, by high feeding was brought to ten pounds of butter a week at five years old and later to twelve pounds a week, and was fattened in her nineteenth year and gave milk enough to pay for her feed while being fattened.

It is only the poultry keeper who makes pets of his flock, and knows

the individual points of each one, who can attain success. Such a one can do much to improve the capacity of his hens by setting only from those that prove the best layers. The professional breeders all understand this, and when they offer selected eggs at a higher price it is better if they deal honestly to take them than eggs equally pure bred from the common flock. Unless the breeder takes this care in selecting his own stock, it will deteriorate, even though the breed may not be mixed with others.

## ESKIMO GAMES.

Pastimes of Children on the Shores of Bering Sea.

Although the Eskimos have no national game, they lack neither in number nor in variety the diversions suited to their life. In the pages of Mr. Herbert L. Aldrich's "Arctic Alaska and Siberia" is an account of games which he found played by children along the shores of Bering Sea. He remarks that "It is not all a sober struggle for existence," and it is pleasant to think that where the conditions of life are so hard, children can still find pastimes that put them on an equal footing with those of more favored races.

Football is played with a bag stuffed with hair. "Tag" is the same game the world over. Children are fond of "teetering" standing upon the end of a plank instead of sitting down. Another amusement, which requires skill, is the being tossed up in a blanket. A walrus hide is used, and the trial of skill is to see who can stand on his feet and be tossed into the air the highest.

Small children have miniature sleds which they load, with mice skins and all sorts of trinkets, so as to play trader. Boys practise archery.

Of course they slide down-hill, but the sled is the seat of a stout pair of deerskin trousers.

Athletics are also much indulged in. One difficult feat is to walk on the hands, the legs being outside of the arms and held straight out in front, parallel with the ground.

Lifting-matches are frequent, but very few natives are as strong as the average white man. Hurling the spear is also practised; and small darts guided by goose feathers are thrown with great accuracy, so that they often hit a mark at thirty feet. The faculty to throw a stone is innate in every boy. In fact, the small boy is the same the world over.

Girls play with dolls carved out of ivory, which they dress up, after their own fashion, in clothing of ermine, mice or other skins. One of their games is to kick a ball of ice or snow about the size of a baseball, the object being to keep it in the air all the time without touching it with their hands.

They also toss pebbles very skillfully, some being able to keep six or seven in the air at a time with one hand. They frequently wear bracelets of sinew, on which are strung bits of iron, brass, or anything that will jingle. Stones are tossed in the air, the hands crossing each other between the tosses, jingling the bracelets, keeping time and accompanying the play with a sort of chant.

200 VARIETIES OF CHEESE. Experts Make a List of the Different Kinds.

Experts at the United States Department of Agriculture have been at work again and the result is an interesting, if somewhat technical, dissertation on cheeses, how they are made, what they are made of, and all the details connected with the business, says The Omaha Bee.

The experts announce, in an introductory note, that there are 229 known varieties of cheese and that no two of these are at all alike except that they have milk in some form as the basis. Milk is the foundation of all cheese, but the superstructure may be made of anything from sage to soapstone, depending upon the whim of the cheese builder and the taste of the consumer.

Cheese making is one of the oldest arts, or trades or habits, under whichever classification. It was an article of diet back in the hazy times of history, and has never lost out with changing fashions. It is found in the plains of South Africa, on the shores of the Rhine and Alps, in the passes of the Mediterranean, on the steppes of Siberia, and in the cottages of the peasants, in the palaces of princes, and on lunch counters of the civilized and semi-civilized world. Age does not wither nor custom stale the infinite variety of cheese. There are cheeses in existence and growing stronger every day that are older than any existing Government.

One particular cheese is mentioned as being over two hundred years old, and reflecting great credit on the family that possesses it. Over in Switzerland they have a pleasant custom of making a cheese at the birth of a child and eating it at his funeral feast or at the funeral of his son or grandson.

The Russian Empire comprises 3,379,014 square miles, of which 2,052,490 are in Europe.

A gallon of vinegar weighs more in winter than in summer, as the cold causes the fluid to contract.

"After taking three bottles of your wonderful medicine, our baby was entirely well and needed no more medicine. At sixteen months of age she weighed thirty pounds. She had cried eight months, night and day, and nothing did her good until we tried Scott's Emulsion."—MRS. E. C. SMITH, Villa Rica, Ga.

# Scott's Emulsion

probably saved this child's life. Four doctors had been tried. Scott's Emulsion seemed to be just the thing needed, and it is just the thing needed by thousands of other children. It's so easily digested, so pure and harmless, yet most powerful in building up the most delicate child or adult. But be sure to get Scott's Emulsion, there are so many worthless and harmful imitations.

ALL DRUGGISTS  
A full copy of Mrs. Smith's letter and many others of a similar nature, together with some of our valuable literature regarding children, will be sent upon receipt of your address, mentioning this page.  
SCOTT & BOWNE  
128 Wellington St., W. Toronto

# THE MARTYR OF BEAUTY

FASHIONABLE WOMEN UNDERGO TORTMENTS.

The Inquisition Was Not in It With the Methods of Complexion Specialists.

The time, trouble and expense, writes a well known English doctor, to which women put themselves in order to get beauty if they have none, or to enhance any which they are fortunate enough to possess, suggests to the masculine mind the questions: "Are her lances as she thinks they are?" and "Is she not, in the quest for external perfection, liable to forget to cultivate the inward qualities which might serve her in good stead when her skin is wrinkled and her hair grey?"

The highest ambition of most women is to be pretty, and it is to the advantage of the professional beauty specialist to foster this ambition, and to inculcate the doctrine that every woman who is not beautiful may become so if only she will give the time and money that are necessary to this end. But she must sacrifice herself and her inclinations to a large extent in the making and keeping of these facial charms, and this many seem prepared to do.

MAIDS AS MASSEURES. Some patients of mine, mother and two daughters, have had their maid thoroughly trained in the intricacies of face massage. They are ladies with innumerable social duties, but no matter how late they return from ball or opera, each of them must respectively submit to the beautifying process at her hands for one whole hour, in order that the ravages of the day may be repaired.

Think of it! To be washed and steamed, creamed and massaged for sixty long minutes, when the tired head asks nothing better than to be allowed to rest. These women must have something of the Spartan spirit in their composition, or they would not think the game worth the candle.

The mother has "first turn," then come the girls. This, of course, means that it takes the last one three hours before she may finally go to bed. Personally I think that sleep would really do more for their looks than all this rubbing and pounding, which, though excellent in itself, is hardly to be recommended at such unearthly hours.

"Beauty sleep" is so rarely possible to the society woman that, failing this, she falls back on some such unsatisfactory substitute.

BLINDED HERSELF. A case was recently brought to my notice in which a woman had sought to improve her eyes by the constant use of belladonna, which she dropped into them in order to enlarge their pupils. She is now a woman of forty—with, presumably, many years of life before her—and is totally blind.

It has been said that the instinct for martyrdom is innate in the fair sex. Certainly many modern society women, if personal suffering in the quest for beauty could qualify for canonization, have well earned the patronymic of saint.

## An Administrative Triumph

Since the setting aside of this province Alberta has had a Government of business men, who have brought out in the discharge of their public duties the same qualities as have enabled them to make a success of their private affairs. Their sound practical instincts are well illustrated in connection with their telephone policy. They lost no time in formulating it after making quite sure of their ground and once they decided what line it should take, they proceeded to carry out their plans with an energy and efficiency, which if applied to all public ownership schemes would soon disabuse the minds of the opponents of the principle of their prejudices against it. Little or nothing is gained by all the theorizing that goes on about public ownership. It is a good thing in many instances providing that the proper individuals can be found to administer the utilities that the state takes over and there is no reason to believe after studying the circumstances of each case, that under private ownership the people are being made to pay more than they should for the services being rendered or that these services are inadequate to their needs.

When the administration presided over by Mr. Rutherford took office, it soon became convinced that better telephone facilities should be afforded the Province. A large proportion of these coming into this part of the West, were already accustomed to the use of the instrument and if they found it impossible to secure the service that they desired, at a reasonable outlay, it was bound to be a cause of dissatisfaction. At the beginning of 1906 all the facilities in Alberta were the local exchanges in the larger cities and towns, and the Bell line extending from Edmonton to Calgary. The charges were high and the service poor. Those in the rural districts were not thought of at all. In the older provinces the Bell company had given constant trouble and was undoubtedly a very cruel as well as unpopular monopoly.

After going into the question very carefully the Government came to the conclusion that the telephone was an enterprise which from its very nature was well adapted for state control. It examined the record of the Bell corporation and it saw how little disposed it was to extend its lines in keeping with the growth of the Province. At the very first session of the Legislature it accordingly secured a grant for the purpose of commencing a government system. It believed that it was a good policy to do this before concluding any arrangement for the purchase of the existing lines. The Bell people would thus be brought to realize how thoroughly the Province was in earnest and the hands of the administration would be strengthened in future negotiations with them. How well calculated this move was the course of subsequent events has clearly proven.

By the end of 1907 the Government had built no less than 544 miles of line and acquired 53 miles besides. As time went on and the construction policy proceeded with unabated vigor the prospects for a favorable settlement with the Bell Company became all the while brighter. Less than a year ago a bargain was finally made, by which the entire Bell system within the province was purchased at an average cost of \$143 per phone. Shortly before that Company had sold out to the Manitoba Government and had secured \$218 per phone. So much for having shrewd business capacity in high public places. It pays better than glib-tongued oratory of the kind that is so frequently the test of fitness for political government.

In the meanwhile the work of

## Strength Has Meant Efficiency

(Calgary Daily News)

When the time came for granting autonomy to the Northwest Territories, the question was very widely and seriously discussed whether party government should be applied to the new provinces. That the system has very decided disadvantages as well as advantages all who have made democratic institutions a study will be free to admit. It is not necessary to go into the question of what decided the turn that events took in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The historical parties put candidates in the field in the two provinces, but in Alberta the final result was to obliterate for all practical purposes, the ordinary party lines during the term of the first legislature. But two Conservatives were elected, and they were both men so little accustomed to public life, and so little adapted by their training in other fields for assuming the responsibilities their circumstances had thrown upon them, that during the past four years Alberta has been to all intents and purposes without political warfare so far as her provincial politics went.

The situation has been a unique one, and it is of interest to note what has been its effect on the general work of government. That it contained grave elements of danger many keen students of public affairs contended, and there is no question that it would have offered a great opportunity to unscrupulous men, who, "drink with the sight of power," could not withstand the temptation that accompanies it. In the control which one strong party holds over another lies one of the price advantages that are urged in behalf of the party system. In Alberta, however, it has not been needed. The present administration has been able to pursue its course without an opposition ever alert to secure a party advantage, at its heels and yet there is not a single act that can be brought against it to indicate that it has been unworthy of the exceptional trust that was reposed in it.

The province, in short, has been given all the benefits which accrue from a non-party system, without any of the evils which in some situations and with some men would spring from it. No government could have been exposed to a more severe test and none could have come through it more triumphantly.

The bulk of Alberta citizens are not politicians. They wish to see the affairs of the province administered in a business-like, far-sighted fashion with a view to promoting the prosperity of Alberta rather than that of any party organization.

reaching out into new parts of the Province proceeded rapidly and by the beginning of 1909 the Government was operating close to 1500 miles of telephone lines and making it pay so well that it was able as a New Year's present to announce a reduction in the rates which amounts on an average to about 25 per cent. The demand for extensions is coming from all sections. Especial encouragement is being given to rural lines. A low rate has been quoted for these of but \$15 per year, the stipulation being that there must be one phone for every mile. In some instances, so much is the privilege prized, farmers have paid for three phones in order to secure connection with their market town, which would enable them to market their products so much more advantageously as well as prove a general source of convenience.

All this has taken place, let it be remembered in less than three years. What may we not expect in three years more? Who can

say that such development has not and will not make Alberta a much more attractive place of abode, making not only for a more contented body of people at present, but offering additional inducements to the great body of prospective settlers from other lands than the immediate future is sure to bring.

As an administrative achievement the telephone policy is bound to stand out in the history of representative institutions. Do not be surprised at this agitation to ship Alberta wheat out by way of the Pacific Coast. Everyone who has looked into the question realizes that when the West is settled some of the grain will go out by way of the west coast. Even if the Panama Canal had never been projected the demand for wheat for the Orient must go on increasing. In the near future the grain product of the West will fill all the outlets that can be constructed—

So long, therefore, as they see their ideas being carried out without recourse to perpetual party strife they will be glad to see the province relieved of the latter. Under these circumstances it is therefore not at all surprising that now, when a general election is approaching, the average man argues that, everything having worked out so well in the public interests during the past four years with the government in such absolute control of the situation that it could proceed steadily with the work of administration undisturbed by petty party considerations, it is best to leave things as they are. As long as a strong government continues to do good work it is better to maintain its full strength.

In looking over the record of the present administration we cannot see a single respect in which it could have been improved upon if its members had had no connection with a party. Its policy has been based on the broadest lines. It has been the welfare of the province, not of the party, that has been constantly in view. The leader of the opposition some time ago admitted that his constituency had been treated quite as fairly as any other in the expenditure of public funds, and that the ministers gave careful attention to his requests. His single supporter in the legislature also stated that his constituents had no ground for complaint. This is a different state of affairs from that which we see where parties are closely divided, and that in power is constantly fighting for its life. It is kept so busy trying to keep in office that it has little opportunity to think of the interests of the mass of those whom it is supposed to serve.

But while all this is true, we have had in Alberta a stability which is nearly always lacking when party lines are altogether broken. In the neighboring province of British Columbia they had an extended experience of this state of affairs, and so closely did they approach political anarchy that all were glad eventually to see a party administration restored.

All in all, Alberta may consider itself very lucky that the fortunes of war in 1905 brought about the political situation that has existed during the past four years, and it is not likely, with such excellent opportunities of judging of the results that it will show any desire in 1909 to have a different one created. It is not such an easy matter to get a first class government that, particularly at this stage of our growth, we can afford to throw out or even weaken one that has clearly demonstrated its efficiency.

### THE MAIL ORDER EVIL

The following sidelight on the mail order question from an exchange contains more truth than poetry:

A dry goods merchant was starting down town when his wife, reminded him of his most important duty during the day. "Now my dear be sure and not forget to send to the city for a new Stanhope so we can have it by Sunday. You know our old buggy is getting so it is not fit to be seen." Just a few blocks away the merchant who handles vehicles and implements was sitting at breakfast with his family. The conversation drifted around to near approach of school. "And that reminds me John," said the lady who sat at the head of the table, "I must be going to the city no later than next week. I must get goods for the children's school clothes and then to see about a full suit for myself and while I'm there perhaps I'll see about a new rug for the parlor and some lace curtains for the front windows."

An hour or two later the town's leading grocer stepped into the bank to buy a draft, which he was going to send to the catalogue houses for a swell bed-room suit. "How's business," asked the banker. "Oh not so very good replied the sugar and coffee merchant resignedly. "Things are a little dull just now." Before the banker finished writing the draft a dapper young man with a grip stepped in and asked how everybody was. The banker seemed glad to see him. He was the representative of a big printing establishment in another state. He and the banker chatted pleasantly for a few minutes after which the young man inquired of his friend behind the window if he wanted anything. "Well yes," replied the other good naturedly, "I believe I do. Print us 50,000 checks, 5,000 drafts and about a couple thousand letter heads." The young man thanked him cordially for the order and left. That night the local business men had a meeting in the town hall to discuss the growth of the mail order evil. All of the gentlemen mentioned in this narrative delivered short talks. They all agreed that the farmers were guilty of treason as they persist in buying their goods of mail order houses, and the meeting closed by adopting strong resolutions against trading away from home.

### British Columbia Mines

British Columbia authorities declare that the annual mineral production of that Province has averaged \$23,000,000 in value for the last ten years. This is not as great as the value of the grain crops of the Prairie Province. But it means much to the development of Western Canada.

### Proof of Power

The man who is worthy of being a leader of men will never complain of the stupidity of his helpers, of the ingratitude of mankind nor of the inappreciation of the public. These things are all a part of the great game of life, and to meet them and not go down before them in discouragement and defeat is the final proof of power.—Elbert Hubbard.

### BARGAIN SALE OF

### TOWN LOTS

#### FOR TWO WEEKS

Two new railroads, if not three, are coming into Cardston. The price of property will soon jump up. For a short period I am offering first class building lots at bargain prices for cash. Call and see me at once.

E. N. Barker

## Municipality of the Town of Cardston

Financial Statement for the year ending December 31, 1908

### Receipts

Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1907	\$260.03
Proceeds note	2,000.00
Refund from Special account	2,765.07
Licence fees	1,056.64
Sale of Cemetery lot	5.00
Dog taxes	33.00
Police Court Fines	45.00
Taxes collected	10,748.28
Cheques outstanding Dec. 31	402.15

### Expenditures

FINANCE COMMITTEE:	
Debenture No. 1	356.25
Refund to special account	2,022.50
J. A. Hammer, note and interest	590.00
Debenture No. 2	1,800.00
Special account cheque charged in error	111.85
Interest on notes and overdraft	181.90
Office rent	195.00
Salaries	1,408.55
School Board	4,700.00
Paid Notes	3,600.00
Expenses Ottawa delegate	250.00
Telephone rent	30.00
Grant to B. of Trade for Calgary Fair	200.00
Dominion Day grant	50.00
Telegrams	2.85
Union Alberta Municipalities	10.00
Stationery	32.52
Postage	19.50
Printing and advertising	84.92
Sundry small accounts	17.55
	15,663.39

### WORKS & PROPERTY COMMITTEE:

Labour on streets	196.40
Lumber and supplies	56.40
Grant to footbridge, Lee's Creek	5.40
Cutting weeds on streets	8.50
Phipp's Culvert	100.00
	366.70

### FIRE, LICENSES & POLICE COMMITTEE:

Insurance	150.00
Supplies	11.50
Jail rent to April 30	10.00
Police court costs	8.50
Street lighting	183.00
Licenses refunded	55.00
Salary of Constable, June 4 to Dec. 31	446.32
	854.32

### HEALTH & RELIEF COMMITTEE:

Health Officer, '07 & '08	50.00
Sundries	3.25
	53.25

1907 cheques paid	148.00	148.00
Cash in hand in Bank, Dec. 31		675.10
Cash in office		195.91
	\$17,366.67	\$17,366.67

## Waterworks and Electric Light Account, 1908

### Receipts

On hand, Jan. 1, 1908	17.61
Proceeds note discounted	8,000.00
Proceeds Debenture No. 3	19,761.30
From general fund to pay debenture interest	1,800.00
Received for water connections	153.79
Received for wiring & electrical supplies	437.35
Revenue from Electric Light	4,059.89
Revenue from Waterworks	850.30
Received for coal sold	34.15
Refund from general account	1,460.50
Outstanding cheques, 1908	921.54
Outstanding cheque, 1907	5.10

### Disbursements

Salaries	2,204.50
Freight on coal	1,807.48
Coal	1,665.15
Freight on wood pipe	150.00
Sundry freight	152.41
Telegrams	29.38
Supplies for power house	235.16
Oil	282.78
Lumber, Nails, etc.	295.07
Weighing and hauling coal	295.15
Promissory notes paid	13,000.00
Interest on notes and overdraft	445.85
Repairs	29.10
Sundries	20.00
Electrical supplies	1,175.24
Interest on Debenture No. 2	1,800.00
Stationery	12.56
Telephone rent	30.00
Expenses re debentures	23.31
Allis-Chalmers—Bullock in full	1,789.31
Robb Engineering Co, in full	2,508.81
J. A. Hammer, note and interest	735.61
Refund to regular account	2,255.41
Express charges	3.00
Blacksmithing	3.00
Electric light wiring	86.00
Water connections	101.00
Labour on construction	1,644.00
Paid 1907 cheques	1,411.00
Paid Union Bank of Canada overdraft 1907	2.06
Postage	1.00
Unpaid cheque	1.00
Cash in bank, Dec. 31, 1908	4.00
Cash on hand, Dec. 31, 1908	1.00
	37,502.52
	37.5

Audited and found correct.

W. LAURIE,  
Auditor.

Feb. 15, 1909.

## Local and General.

Mr. Frank Crismou is visiting in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Shamrocks and Post Cards for St Patrick's day at Burtons.

### Board of Trade Ball, March 5th.

Mr. James Stacey, Magrath, was in town on Monday and Tuesday.

Nine sacks of T. Eaton catalogues came in on Monday's mail.

The school was closed on the 24th—Ash Wednesday.

Rawhide whips for 55c at Burtons.

E. A. Laycock, Raymond, spent a few days in town this week.

A sample of Bliss Native Herbs a good blood medicine. Free to all, at Phipps.

Low and Jensen, Kimball, are doing a rushing business these days.

At the special meeting of the Town Council on Monday evening, Mr. James P. Low was appointed Town Constable.

Messrs G. W. Heathershaw and P. G. Clarke represented the Magrath Liberals at the Convention here on Saturday.

Strayed—Brindle steer, with white face, branded VU on right side. Owner can obtain same by paying charges. R. S. Smith, 3 m12 Boundary Creek.

Born—To Mrs. D. H. Elton, on Monday the 22nd a son. David Hauser Elton will be the name of the heir, and he is already "shouting" for Johnny Woolf.

The street running west past the Cahoon Hotel is in a bad condition, through a breakage in a hydrant, and the leakage of water has flooded the street, thus making foot-travel nigh impossible.

The adjourned inquest into the death of Richard Vadnais was held in Lethbridge on Wednesday morning. Evidence was given by Ernest Salt, Amos Crawford, Dr. Stacpool, Corporal Miles, and Dr. Mewburn.

In all probability several delegates from Cardston will be sent to the Moral Reform League Convention to be held at Wetaskiwin next month.

The large new meeting house at Mountain View is now completed, and is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the west. A Ward Reunion is being held tomorrow, while the dedication of the building will take place on Sunday.

Messrs C. Coleman, H. Gibb, J. Dudley and George Coleman, Magrath, passed through on Wednesday enroute to the Cochrane ranch where they will inspect the land, with a view to purchasing.

The organization of the district Liberal Association took place on Saturday in the Cardston Implement Co's building. Delegates were present from the different local associations. The following officers were elected:—President, J. T. Brown, 1st Vice Pres, Geo. Heathershaw, 2nd Vice Pres Jas. Parker, Secretary, Z. W. Jacobs.

As was rumored last week, M A Coombs has taken over the stock of the Cardston Saddlery Co, who have decided that Cardwon't justify two such establishments, with its present population Mr Coombs will continue to carry an up to date line of Harness and Saddlery and is prepared to meet the demands of the trade in his line. Mr Cure who has been in charge of the Cardston Saddlery Co, will remain in the employ of Mr Coombs.

A meeting of the Cardston District Liberal Executive will be held today in the Cardston Implement Company's building at 12.30 p. m. The objects of the meeting are: 1st, To apportion the number of delegates to a convention which will nominate a Liberal member for this district and 2nd; To fix a time and place for the holding of the said Convention. All presidents of local associations are members of the District Executive.

Mr. E. N. Barker has been selling some town property, and real estate is on the move. Mr. D. S. Beach purchased six lots on block 19 near the residence of Samuel Jeppson. Messrs Spencer and Stoddard have purchased 70 feet on block 16 east of T. C. Turners. Next to Spencer and Stoddard's lot Mr. J. Banner purchased 70 feet and east of that Mr. W. Shepherd purchased 70 feet fronting on Himman Street Mr. Frank Austin has purchased four lots on block 19 just west of Samuel Jeppson's. All these lots that have sold are on the Barker property. The reduced rate applies for one more week.

Mr. F. S. Sims has accepted a position in the Star office.

Character Ball at Spring Coulee Friday, March 5th.

Best Butter Paper 500 sheets for 50c at Burtons.

Several visitors from Orton were in attendance at Conference.

Apples, Oranges, Lemons; at Phipps.

"Monte Cristo" at the Assembly Hall this evening.

P. C. H. Primrose, was in town yesterday.

The new post-office boxes have at last arrived.

Ammon Mercer, Magrath, was in town on Saturday and Sunday attending conference.

When you are in town and would like hot or cold baths. Call at Phipps.

Spring Coulee and Magrath are preparing for a shooting contest—the losers to give a dance.

The deacons dance in the Assembly Hall, on Friday, evening last, was well attended and much enjoyed.

Mrs. E. L. Pilling, accompanied by her mother Mrs. Thompson, left last week on a five weeks' visit to Salt Lake City.

Mr. and Mrs. George Stott, Taber, spent a few days in town this week, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stott.

South African Scrip for Sale. Money to Loan. Write, A. D. Mabry, National Trust Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

Don't forget that we have a full and complete stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music, L. D. S. Psalmody and Sunday School music books, at the Lanye-Henson Music Co. (opposite Post Office)

The report coming in from all parts of Southern Alberta say that the winter wheat is in splendid condition the cold weather not having done it any harm whatever. A good fall of snow would make it even better.

D. H. Elton is the proud father of a bouncing boy born on George Washington's birthday. This boy it is said will be a galvanized American as his mother is a rebel from the south of Mason-Dixon line—Lethbridge Herald

A new lumber yard for Cardston! Mr. James Stacey, Magrath, was in town on Monday and purchased for the Rogers-Cunningham Lumber Co., Lethbridge, eighty feet of the Anderson property on Daines St. The sale was made through W. O. Lee & Co.

You can run a newspaper for ten years or more, handle anywhere from seventy five to one hundred and fifty items each week, boom the town and say nice things about people and not one of them will ever utter a word of appreciation. But the moment you say something that fails to coincide with everybody's point of view you may expect to be severely criticised and "bawled out" in public by the very people toward whom you have done the most. But then, us newspaper men get used to those things.

A score or more of young girls at Beaverville, Ind., have formed a league to promote refinement among young men and, among other things, have resolved to marry no man who drinks, smokes or chews, and who does not take the home paper. Drinking is considered the chief evil, smoking and chewing come next, while the young women assert that when a man does not take the home paper it is evidence of a want of intelligence and that he will prove too stingy to provide for a family, educate his children and encourage institutions of learning in the community.

Don't think because the printer sees you getting on the train that he ought to know who you are and where you are going, or if he sees you meet some friend that he knows who they are and where they are from. We want to get all the news but you may be the one we don't happen to know. We try to become familiar with faces and names if possible, but during the years past we have been to church and failed to see you there; we have hung around the town pump but some of you were not there; we have loafed on the streets, we've even risked our reputation on back streets on a dark night, but you weren't there. And we'll be hanged if we know where to meet you—we do hope to meet you all in heaven. So if you are going or coming, know of anyone cutting up queer capers, let us know of it, says an exchange,

Mr. Thos. H. Woolford was in Magrath on Monday,

Choice spring roller Window Blinds 40c at Burtons.

Horse Blankets at cost prices, for one week—M A Coombs.

Mr. Robert Heggie, Raymond spent a few days in town this week.

Nutra Ox Beef tea, Tomato Bullion, Asperox, cold, in bottles, at Phipps.

Winter Lap Robes going at below cost to make room for spring stock only a few left first come first served—M A. Coombs.

Balcofski and Walingor of Winnipeg shipped four cars of cattle from Cardston and one from Raymond on Saturday.

A new post office will be opened at Welling a siding north east of Magrath. Welling will have a daily mail service.

It costs thirty three dollars an inch to remove the snow from York streets, say expert calculators. It's a good thing for New York that it seldom has any of the "real old-fashioned" snow storms.

The Canadian Forestry Association ask that the various Provincial governments withdraw all lands from settlement unsuitable for farming and reserve all lands with less than 50 per cent unfit for agriculture. These tracts to be planted with trees.

The Canadian Courier having completed a canvas to ascertain Canada's ten greatest men names the following: Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lord Strathcona, Sir William Van Horne, Goldwin Smith, William McKenzie, Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. William Fielding, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Hon. Sanford Fleming and R L. Borden.

Grand Trunk Railway earnings increased \$154,000 last week, and the Canadian Pacific's income to the extent of \$328,000 That is as compared with the returns for the corresponding week of 1908. In the case of the Grand Trunk, the grain was at the rate 33 per cent, and in the case of the Canadian Pacific 40 per cent.

The people who expect their newspaper to constantly boast the town should deal with the paper in a spirit of reciprocity and assist in whatever way possible that it may measure up to the requirements of a newspaper. There is manifested in most places too much of a disposition to use the local paper when it is desired to do so and then ignore it unless it can be used to serve some special purpose. The best papers rightly resent such treatment.

A party in honor of the 60th Anniversary of Mr. H. D. Folsom's birthday was held on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst. at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brown. Many guests were present and a very enjoyable time was spent. Among those invited were Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Harris Sr. Mr. E. J. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Coombs, Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Williams, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Folsom, Mr. Thomas Duce, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Spencer and Mr. J. T. Brown.

# Grand Ball

Will be given in the Assembly Hall, Cardston

TUESDAY EVENING

March 9th.

—by the—

O'Brien Orchestra  
RAYMOND

Nine pieces of Music

Dancing will commence at 8:30

EVERYBODY WELCOMED



## Hats! Hats!

A full line of the latest style Hats just arrived. New York goods for Canadian prices.

We've all the new and correct blocks from the factories of the best Hatters

## Cardston Mercantile Co. LIMITED.

The best stock of Picture Frames ever in Cardston at REDUCED PRICES

Orders taken for Enlarged Work Satisfaction guaranteed

Show rooms for—  
GOURLAY PIANOS  
AND ORGANS  
VICTOR GRAMOPHONES  
RECORDS  
and anything in Music at

A. T. HENSON  
PHOTO PARLORS

BIG STOCK REDUCTION  
SALE

Owing to our surplus stock, and being compelled to reduce same, we will offer special bargains for the next thirty days, at prices never before heard of in Southern Alberta.

All we ask is for you to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Full line of General Merchandise always on hand. Fresh groceries a specialty.

LOW & JENSEN  
KIMBALL - - - ALBERTA

PARRISH BROS.  
—LIMITED—  
Mt. View - Alta.  
Manufacturers of Dairy Products and dealers in General Merchandise

## Bank of Montreal

ESTABLISHED 1817

Capital (all paid up) \$14,400,000  
Reserve Fund \$12,000,000

Head Office: Montreal

HONORARY PRESIDENT  
Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal  
PRESIDENT  
Hon. Sir Geo. A. Drummond  
VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER  
Sir Edward S. Clouston

Branches in every Province of the Dominion, also in New York, Chicago and London, England

Drafts sold, payable in any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain

Interest allowed on deposits in the Savings Department

A General Banking Business Transacted

Cardston Branch - F. G. WOODS (MANAGER)

## Sterling Williams

—AGENT FOR—  
Calgary and Edmonton, and Hudson Bay Lands.  
LOANS - REAL ESTATE  
OFFICE - - - W. C. Simmons  
Old Land Office

## Lunch Counter and Chop House

One door north of City Meat Market

Hot Scotch Meat Pie  
Hot Tamales  
Fruit Pies  
Ham Sandwiches

J. T. NOBLE

—Get your—  
TIN GALVANIZED IRON  
and FURNICE WORK  
—done at the—

Cardston Tin & Cornice Shop  
BAKER and CAMPBELL

For Sale. War Rights, entitling you to half section land anywhere you choose. Two years allowed in which to make selection. Captain Cooper. Box 412, Calgary.

REWARD

A liberal reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the following described animals: One brown mare, weight about 900 pounds, branded bar over a crowfoot also on left thigh. One dark gray three year old filly branded G on right jaw. One black filly coming two year old, branded bar over crowfoot on left shoulder

Albert Henson & Co.  
Manufacturers of all kinds of

Whips, Lashes, etc

on sale at all harness shops. All Orders Promptly Attended to. CARDSTON - - - ALBERTA

F26 James P. Low.

# UNCLE DICK;

Or, The Result of Diplomacy and Tact.

## CHAPTER IX.—(Cont'd.)

He knew that to be a lie! Hope, that he had thought entombed, rose again. One thing incorrect, why not all? He said sharply—

"You are mistaken!"

"I don't think so, sir."

Again that hideous smile. Accompanied this time by a pitying expression; pity for his simplicity! He was like the generality of men—writhed under pity. It acted on him with the irritation of a rasp. He, however, controlled himself sufficiently to enquire—

"A tall, fair, blue-eyed young lad?"

The description elicited a second edition of the pity—third of the head shaking, as the woman answered—

"That's the mistress, sir."

It is difficult to keep a watchful eye on the safety valve. The indignation within him was seething to boiling point. He was getting up steam so rapidly as to create the impression that his emotions were arranged on the principle of the tubular boiler. He blurted out—

"I tell you, you are wrong! Her name is Miss Mivvins!"

Combination of every unpleasant wrinkle that the human face is capable of assuming as she replied, with the incisiveness of a knife cut—

"Very likely that's one of her names, sir! Now I come to remember, I did once in a shop hear her called so-called—so by her own child."

That was the last straw! The safety valve was discarded.

"Her own child!"

"Yes. The little girl who's always with her. The one with the curly air as some people call orbin."

Amazement! Consternation! Disappointment! A combination of these feelings, and many other indescribable ones, made him break out with—

"Then—then she is married?"

All the subtle devilish suggestions in her came to the surface. To emphasize the point of her answer, slow head-shaking was necessary—

"I couldn't say as to that, sir."

She smiled to that horrible smile again! The desire to speak evil of others assails some natures irresistibly. She really could not resist—October lodger or no lodger.

"Thank you. That will do."

He managed to dismiss her so, and the landlady left the room. She was fearful of having gone a little too far; yet was filled with the complacency with which such utterances—to such natures—is fruitful.

## CHAPTER X.

The closing of the door behind his landlady was unheard by Masters. He did not move from the position in which the woman had left him for many, very many minutes.

When at last he rose, lifting his head, he caught sight of his own reflection in the mirror. Started back, almost cried out: there was such a deadly pallor on his face.

His mouth felt parched as Sahara. Mechanically he mixed a whisky and soda, drank it off. Then laughed. Not a pleasant laugh; one of those built up on a sob.

Then self-railery: the old, old, ever sought useless slave. What a fool! What a fool he was to care! A woman! Just as he had always pictured them—always till the book he was now engaged on. When he thought how chaste and good and pure his last heroine was, on paper, he laughed again. The same laugh; with the same choking little catch-in-the-throat in it too.

He thought he had lost his ideals long ago; we are apt to flatter ourselves so. But their death is hard; they live on—unknown even to ourselves—too apparent before us like some new star of whose existence we know nothing. Make it our guiding star, and we are—when it sinks below the horizon of fate—as children crying in the night.

The mantel clock chimed seven times. Masters' attention was thereby drawn to the fact that it was half-past that hour. Lodging-house clocks are not without their peculiarities; the fulfilled ambition of this particular one was to be half an hour behind time.

Masters started, too, at the sound. Memory of his neglected work came to him. Lying on his desk was a bundle of corrected galley proofs, which should have been posted to his publisher. Now it was too late; the post bag would be made up.

He was annoyed that he had allowed the incident—he was miserably failing in trying to label it so to himself—to interrupt the routine of his work. Another glance at the clock and he ticked off his slippers and horned on his shoes. Fastigged on a cap, fastening his

greatcoat as he went, he hurried railway stationwards. For all the thickness of his coat he was not warm. There was no coldness around his heart as if it were ice-bound.

The last up-train felt at 8 o'clock. In October the passengers made no great demand on the guard's attention; in the season he might have been, with justness, likened to a sardine packer. Entrustment of the bundle of proofs, to be posted by the railway man on arrival in London, was an easily arranged matter.

Crossing the hand with a piece of silver as effective with the average guard as it is with a gypsy; the oracle is worked thereby. The proofs would reach the publisher by first post in the morning.

Masters had effected this arrangement by five minutes to eight; five minutes before the scheduled time for the train's departure for London. Having lighted a cigar, in the shelter of the waiting-room doorway, he buttoned up his coat, prepared for his return walk home.

As—buttoned up, cigar in mouth—he emerged from the station's precincts, he could not fail to observe the lights in the back windows of Ivy Cottage. The bungalow stood three minutes' walk away.

That he should have avoided, he knew; but the night was dark; he would not be seen. Moreover, he was in no way different from other moths who flutter round candles.

So, more or less unconsciously, he was attracted; slowly walked in the direction of the light. The little god with wings is as experienced in the use of the magnet as the dart.

The corner of the road, which the rear of the house faced, was reached. Suddenly the back door of the house was opened. By the light in the passage behind he saw a man and a woman silhouetted in the door-frame, evidently engaged in actions of a farewell.

The woman had her arms lovingly round the man's neck. She fervently kissed him—his lips—again and again. Her sorrow at the parting was apparently of the deepest kind; at times she applied her handkerchief to her eyes. Not a detail of the incident escaped the attention of the man in the road.

His anger was directed against himself; no one else. It upsprung from the fact that he had been such a fool, such an utter, absolute fool—as to be gulled by a woman! Scoffingly he told himself that anger against her would be unfair; that her behaviour had been merely typical of her sex!

He, who had ever with his pen written against womankind—until at last reviewers had spoken of his work as being that of a woman-hater—to have fallen such an easy victim to the first siren who spread her snare for him! The thought was fuel to the maddening fever in possession of him.

Then came before him her face; those sweet, eloquent, soulful eyes! Well, he endeavored to comfort himself with the thought that any man would have fallen a victim as he had done. The amount of comfort in it, though, would have found resting-place on a needle's point.

There was an underlying reason for the failure. Granted that his ideal was shattered, he still loved its ruins. Therein lay the hopelessness of it all—and he knew it. Striding on, he savagely kicked out of his way, now and then, a stone.

Poor sort of relief again. The configuration of the coast line brought him to an abrupt standstill. The cliff, jutting out, was met by a barrier of high rocks. These latter were overgrown with seaweed of the slipperiest sort; defiance bidding Nature's sudden inventor in his proceedings produced a corresponding interruption in his thoughts.

Why should he think about this woman any longer? She was not worth wasting thought over. He had been happy enough without her before he knew her. He would be happy without her still.

Cut the thought of her clean out of his mind; out of his heart. That, he told himself, was the correct thing to do. "Life should be for him as if he had never seen her, never looked into the unfathomable depths of those forget-me-not eyes. It would be quite easy; a little effort of will was needed—that was all."

All that he meant; every word of it. Framed a resolution that he looked on as adamant. But he ignored an important factor; made no allowance for the strange vitality of that pure white flower: Love.

The axe of common sense may be laid to the root of the tree; may cut it down root and branch. Still one small remaining tendril, hid-

den from the sight, will work its way into the heart; spread and grow until in its magnitude it overshadows every other thought. Such is love. (To be Continued.)

## OLDEST LONDON POLICE CELL

Supposed to be More Than 300 Years Old.

Behind a building known as the Old Court House, Wellelose Square, Stepney, stand what are said to be the oldest police cells in London, and under these is the entrance to a subway believed to have led to the Tower, nearly a mile distant, says the London Standard.

This subterranean passage is now blocked up, and at the entrance there stands a skeleton.

The building was formerly known as the High Court of Liberty and is supposed to be over 300 years old. The court house is now the home of the German Oak Club, and the fine apartment in which trials took place is used for dancing, while the adjoining rooms provide accommodation for billiards.

A winding stone staircase leads to the two cells at the rear of the courthouse. At the top of the stairs is a massive and strongly barred door, with a peephole in it. This leads to the first of the apartments.

The only light which penetrates these dens comes through gratings high up against the ceiling, and each is fitted with a shutter, by means of which the cells can be plunged into darkness.

Nearly half the floor space in each room is filled by a wooden bed, and attached to the walls are the rusty chains with which the prisoners were manacled. Another object to be seen is a straitjacket made of stiff canvas, with iron rings which can be fastened to the chains.

Many names, inscriptions and pictures are carved on the wooden walls. One can still read the name of Edward Burk, who is said to have been hanged for murder. Close by is carved "Edward Ray, December 27, 1758"; and another inscription runs "Francis Brittain, June 27, 1758. Pray remember the poor debtors."

On the floor of the first cell can be distinguished the squares of a chessboard, cut in the solid oak. Over the door between the two cells can be traced the words, "The rule of the house is a gallon of beer," and just below, in neater characters, are the words, "John Burn came in April 11, 1751."

One prisoner broke into verse thus:

The cup is empty,  
To our sorrow;  
But hope it will  
Be filled to-morrow.

Another prisoner signed himself "James Carr, smuggler, 1787." The pictorial efforts include churches, a crude representation of the Tower of London, an anchor and the triple emblem of the rose, shamrock and thistle.

Running under the roadway of Wellelose Square is a dungeon lined with brickwork a foot thick.

SQUARE AS A BLOCK.  
It does seem queer, my brother,  
And yet you'll find it true;  
A man may be square-headed  
And he a block-head, too.

Running under the roadway of Wellelose Square is a dungeon lined with brickwork a foot thick.

Running under the roadway of Wellelose Square is a dungeon lined with brickwork a foot thick.

Running under the roadway of Wellelose Square is a dungeon lined with brickwork a foot thick.

Running under the roadway of Wellelose Square is a dungeon lined with brickwork a foot thick.

Running under the roadway of Wellelose Square is a dungeon lined with brickwork a foot thick.

Running under the roadway of Wellelose Square is a dungeon lined with brickwork a foot thick.

Running under the roadway of Wellelose Square is a dungeon lined with brickwork a foot thick.

Running under the roadway of Wellelose Square is a dungeon lined with brickwork a foot thick.

Running under the roadway of Wellelose Square is a dungeon lined with brickwork a foot thick.

Running under the roadway of Wellelose Square is a dungeon lined with brickwork a foot thick.

Running under the roadway of Wellelose Square is a dungeon lined with brickwork a foot thick.

Running under the roadway of Wellelose Square is a dungeon lined with brickwork a foot thick.

Running under the roadway of Wellelose Square is a dungeon lined with brickwork a foot thick.

Running under the roadway of Wellelose Square is a dungeon lined with brickwork a foot thick.

Running under the roadway of Wellelose Square is a dungeon lined with brickwork a foot thick.

# The Farm

## HINTS ON SELLING POULTRY.

Have as good an article as you know how, just a little better than you have seen.

Above all, be honest, no matter what the other fellow does. Have your goods as represented.

As a rule I would rather sell poultry dressed. When sold alive there is a chance of tramping or smothering and for the beginner especially the shrinkage seems unreasonable.

If live poultry is fed a mash before shipping the shrinkage will be heavy. If fed at all give dry grain.

I do not think it right to starve poultry from twelve to twenty-four hours before sending on a journey that will take as many more hours. Twelve hours' starving, if given a drink of water in the meantime, will clean the stomach out.

Live poultry brought to a market that pays for starved birds should be doctored at least one pound for every bird that has any crop.

Never mix old with young, either dead or alive, thinking the journey will sell the old at the price for the former. At best the price will be for the average more likely it will be to suit the old stuff.

In selling live poultry allow plenty of room. Don't crowd them, but crowd the dressed stuff so that they can't be moved by the handling. Any space not taken up by the poultry pack tight with paper or excelsior.

If co-operation in selling the dressed poultry is not possible, the best thing is to have a private customer or two. If you know any families in the city, and you can promise a fairly regular supply of dressed chickens and fresh eggs, see if you can do business with them. Many well-to-do city people would be glad to get such a supply.

A good honest commission man comes next; don't send to any or every firm that advertises. Take an old established business in preference to others; one who remits promptly. Be willing to take suggestions re the picking, etc. The best dealers are only too willing to give you the benefit of their experience. If you are in the city call and see him. It's often more satisfactory to do business with a man you have seen.

Grade all dressed poultry and eggs. Do not put in anything that looks doubtful, but is thought to be good enough. Keep out sick and deformed birds. Send nothing you would not relish yourself, and some that would do at home might be better to be left there.—F. C. E. in Canadian Dairyman.

## FARM NOTES.

Clean up all the trash in the orchard. Mow the weeds (there shouldn't be any). Burn all rubbish. Then owls, hawks, cats and crows can readily see and catch all field mice.

As a rule, the man who succeeds as an extensive farmer must keep stock to consume the bulk of the products of the farm, and no department of farming calls for greater intelligence and skill than the profitable feeding of stock. Whether kept for meat or milk, the greatest profit will always result from full feeding.

A herd of cows, properly fed and cared for, will turn out first-class butter, having a first-class color; but, if they are improperly fed and cared for, the butter will be correspondingly inferior and defective in color. These failings are concealed by artificial coloring, and the consumer has this inferior butter imposed upon him, for a first-class article, when, in reality, it is far from it, and lacks in the nutritive and healthful qualities of first-class butter. Honesty requires that everything should be sold for just what it is.

If you have no suitable shelter for the sheep, construct one. That is one way to put money into the pocket. If it is not possible to build a sheep barn that can be completely closed when that is desirable, construct a simpler shelter. Remember that the great object to be achieved is not warmth, but protection from storms. Sheep are well protected from the cold, but against storms they ought to have good protection. A very simple structure is a shed open on one side with a yard in front. It may be covered with straw or hay, but a better roof than that, and a more permanent one, is desirable. Build racks all around the shed.

Feed the horse from a low manger and not from a high overhead rack. It is not natural for a horse to get his rations in that way; naturally, he eats from the ground. A lot of dust rattles down by the overhead method.

The cow, whose food is largely cornmeal, will be likely to wear out early, but when there is a proper

## NASAL CATARRH PRODUCES DEAFNESS RELIEF IN PE-RU-NA

Mr. R. J. Arless, 401 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Quebec, is an old gentleman of wide acquaintance, having served thirty-eight years in the General Post-office of Montreal, a record which speaks for itself. Concerning his use of Peruna, see letter given below.



MR. R. J. ARLESS.

"I have been afflicted with nasal catarrh to such a degree that it affected my hearing."

"This was contracted some twenty years ago by being exposed to draughts and sudden changes of temperature."

"I have been under the treatment of specialists and have used many drugs recommended as specifics for catarrh in the head and throat—all to no purpose."

"About three years ago I was induced by a confrere in office to try Peruna."

"After some hesitation, as I had doubts as to results after so many failures, I gave Peruna a trial, and am happy to state that after using eight or ten bottles of Peruna I am much improved in hearing, and in breathing through the nostrils."

digestible ration given to cows, they may be fed liberally, so as to produce the best results in milk and butter, and will last longer than will those cows that are so fed that they are always spring poor.

Overfeeding and high feeding do not mean the same by any means. High feeding means giving the animal all the food it can profitably digest and assimilate, and, in order to practice it successfully, there must be a variety of food, and the ration must be a digestible one and suited to the purpose intended. The intelligent farmer will not feed the same ration to a growing animal that he does to one he is fattening for the butcher, or to the cow he is keeping for milk.

If a beekeeper has taken away too much honey, or if he finds that, from any cause, his bees are lacking proper stores and he has no full combs of honey to give them, it will be necessary to feed. There is nothing better, says an old bee-man, for winter stores than granulated sugar. Grape sugar may be all right for feeding in warm weather, when the bees can fly, but it will not answer for winter stores, as it hardens in the cells, and the bees, not being able to bring water with which to moisten it, will starve, even if every comb in the hive should be solid with grape sugar. White sugar can be made into a syrup by adding one quart of water to four pounds of sugar, bringing it to a boil and then skimming it.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Worry is half of weariness. Paradise is not found by fleeing from pain.

The hypocrite is only the chronic living liar.

Nothing is sacred without some artificial service.

Experience is the best interpreter of any theology.

Nothing heals our own wounds quicker than helping others.

Paralysis of conscience is often mistaken for the peace of God.

It takes more than the hatred of certain sinners to make you a saint.

Many a man who prides himself on his poise ought to regret that he is so pulseless.

The man who brags of his self-respect is often paying his respects to a mighty small object.

Our own sins grow fast behind our backs while we are gazing at the faults of our neighbors.

It's a poor faith that values its creed by its virulent power to hurt the sheep of some other fold.

It is better occasionally to do a foolish act of charity than to commit the folly of an uncharitable life.

The man who can make children smile does not need to worry over his inability to preach sermons.

Some men put everything off till to-morrow, with the exception of bill collectors, and they put them off indefinitely.

"I can testify to the great merits of your Emulsion, especially in all diseases of a pulmonary nature. It has saved many lives that otherwise would have yielded to consumption. . . we keep Scott's Emulsion in the house all the time and all the family use it."—MR. C. J. BUDLONG, Box 158, Washington, R. I.

# Scott's Emulsion

does ALL it does by creating flesh and strength so rapidly that the progress of the disease is retarded and often stopped. It is a wonderful flesh builder and so easy to digest that the youngest child and most delicate adult can take it. If you are losing flesh from consumption or any other cause take SCOTT'S EMULSION. It will stop the wasting and strengthen the whole system.

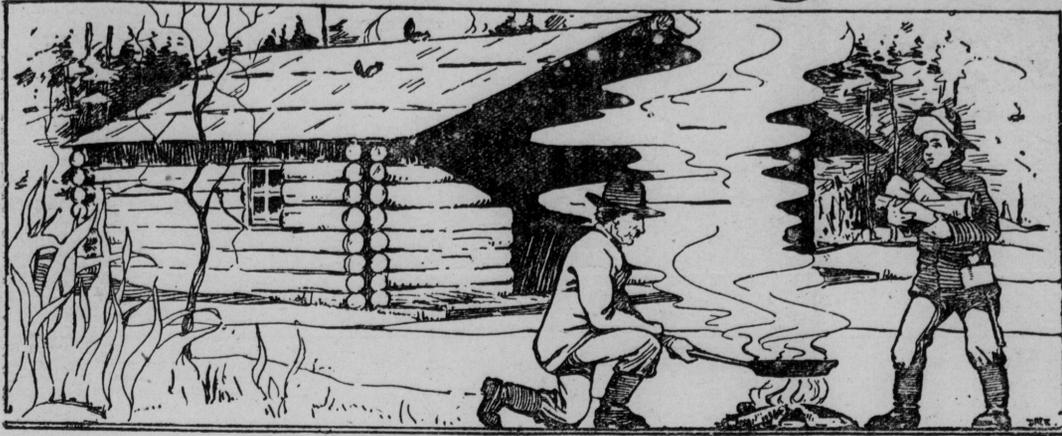
Be sure to get SCOTT'S

ALL DRUGGISTS

Let us send you a copy of Mr. Budlong's letter—his case is really wonderful—and some interesting literature regarding our preparation. Just send us a card mentioning this page.

SCOTT & BOWNE  
128 Wellington St. W. Toronto

# Big Chief Howling Wolf



THE LOG CABIN WHICH REPLACED THE WALL TENT AT CAMP HOWLING WOLF

## Chapter III

### CAMP HOWLING WOLF

THE secret was out at last. Uncle Hubert, who was an artist, announced his intention of taking a long holiday from close studio work and of finding relaxation, as well as new subjects, in the woods of Nova Scotia. Ronald was to accompany him. Indeed, it was for this very purpose that Uncle Hubert had induced his sister to permit the lad to come away with him from New York. Florence's visit at the cottage was drawing to a close, and soon she must return to school in New York; while Cousin Douglas must also resume his studies at Halifax. Of course, Florence and Douglas were somewhat disappointed at not being able to go with Uncle Hubert, but he assured them that some time in the future they should have an outing.

Preparations for the camping trip were now in order. Ronald was first provided with the right sort of clothing. He strutted around quite proudly when Hubert arrayed in a gray sack coat, furnished with extra pockets; canvas shooting jacket, gray flannel shirt and gray woolen trousers, cut in knicker fashion at the bottoms, which were thrust into the tops of moccasin boots. And when a soft felt hat of gray was donned, and his strong leather belt carried hunting knives, he felt every inch a hunter. He also bought a suit of oilskins, as he was told they would be quite useful.

### SUPPLIES GATHERED

In the meantime, Uncle Hubert thoroughly overhauled his camping kit. It was wonderful to see how many articles he could stow in knapsacks, duffel-bags and sleeping bags. Then there were his fly-rocks and fishing tackle and firearms to be looked over, and an endless number of details to attend to. But Uncle Hubert was an old hand at the game, as he expressed it, so it was not long before all supplies were gathered together and packed in most convenient fashion.

On the morning of September 16—Uncle Hubert and Ronald bade good-bye to Aunt Beth, Florence and Douglas. They trudged briskly toward the stream, where two birch-bark canoes lay ready for the journey. The Indian guide, John, and Peter, the cook, had brought the luggage from the cottage and had already stowed it in the canoes. Ronald shared a boat with John, and soon the lusty strokes of the Indian's paddle were sending the heavily laden canoe steadily upstream.

Only a few miles had they gone when the creek widened into a lake. Nor had they paddled far beyond the inlet of this lake before another lake came into

view; so that Ronald discovered they were traveling by way of a chain of lakes connected by streams. Sometimes the waterway became quite narrow and filled with boulders, or rapids, or waterfalls lay before them. Then it was necessary to make a portage—when the canoes and all they contained had to be carried around the dangerous stretch of water and the journey resumed in the water beyond. In some places the water was so shallow that a portage had to be made of the camp supplies. After the canoes were relieved of their burdens, it was possible to paddle them upstream. Although it was found necessary to sheathe their frail sides with long strips of cedar bark, literally putting the boat in splints, in order that the sharp edges of rocks might not injure the canoes.

It was late in the afternoon when Un-



"EXAMINED THE BEAVER HOUSE"

cle Hubert called a halt. The canoes were then unpacked and the baggage distributed among the four campers. Ronald being given just enough to let him feel that he, too, was helping. Under the guidance of the Indian, for the distance of a mile they stumbled through the woods. In places the underbrush was quite thick, and they had some difficulty in getting through. At last, coming to a spot which was fairly clear of trees and underbrush, Uncle Hubert dropped his load, and, turning to Ronald, who was thoroughly tired from his unaccustomed exertions, said: "Here is the site of Camp Howling Wolf."

Thereupon Ronald forgot his weariness, and looked eagerly about the little clearing, hemmed in by trees of spruce, pine, fir, hemlock, maple and tamarack. Nearby rippled a little stream, running

into the creek from which they had just come. While the rest were making camp, Ronald went a little way up this stream. Presently he came to a pond. To his surprise, he discovered that it had been formed by means of a dam constructed of sticks and mud. Walking along the bank to examine it more closely, he stopped upon a slippery place in the bank, and would have slid right into the water had he not gripped a shrub nearby.

"I do believe this is a beaver slide," said he to himself, when he picked himself up, "and that the dam was made by beavers." Sure enough, the next moment he saw a beaver house, constructed of sticks ingeniously cemented together with mud. Part of the structure was above water, but he failed to see any of the beavers.

By the time he reached the camping ground a wall tent had been pitched, and Uncle Hubert called to him: "Hi, there, lad; dodging your share of the work, are you? Suppose you show us you're fit for something by gathering a lot of dry hemlock bark for the fire, and a little driftwood to start it with."

Ronald grabbed his hatchet and was soon industriously searching for firewood.

"This is for the cooking," Uncle Hubert explained when he brought back a good supply. "For an ordinary fire it is best to use hardwoods, such as hickory, oak, ash, black and yellow birch, maple, beech, white birch, and so on. Of the soft woods, dry pine is very useful, especially in wet weather."

### PETER MAKES THE FIRE

The boy repeated this information to himself as he sauntered over to where the cook was building a fireplace. Peter was arranging two short rows of stones, about a yard apart, with the larger stones at the back, and ranging in size toward the front. The gap at the back he filled with a big green log cut by John. Then he started the fire between the stones, first lighting a bundle of dry kindlings and gradually introducing larger billets of wood as the fire grew stronger. Camp cranes had already been cut, and soon kettles of water were boiling over the fire.

Within the short space of fifteen minutes Peter had flapjacks and coffee ready, while five minutes later he presented the hungry campers with appetizing fried fish, which John had procured in some remarkable manner.

"Let's don't wait for the potatoes!" cried Uncle Hubert. "I know the boy is as hungry as a bear," he added, glancing merrily toward Ronald. Indeed, they all did full justice to the meal, during which Uncle Hubert related an exciting hunting yarn and cracked jokes with Peter.

## RULERS WHO HATE FUSS

### KING EDWARD AND THE GERMAN EMPEROR COMPARED.

The Shah of Persia and the Sultan of Turkey are Very Fond of Display.

A noteworthy feature of the recent visit of King Edward to Biarritz, and that of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Paris, was the complete absence of display during the Royal trips. Both the Prince and Princess expressed a wish to be treated as ordinary tourists, and that wish being respected, they were able to enjoy a quiet holiday trip to the French capital, without being called upon to respond to the ceremony which is usually accorded Royal personages.

Their Royal Highnesses were simply accompanied by Lady Eva Dugdale, the Hon. Derek Keppel, and about half a dozen servants. Likewise the Duke of Lancaster—a title, by the way, which His Majesty retained during his sojourn on the Continent, and which was printed on his visiting-cards—merely accompanied by an equerry and Sir James Reid (his physician-in-ordinary), with General Sir Stanley Clarke and Major Ponsonby in attendance.

### AN ENORMOUS RETINUE.

On the other hand, the German Emperor, when he moves abroad, maintains his Royal dignity with as much pomp and show as possible, and his trip to Corfu furnished a striking contrast to the visit of King Edward to Biarritz. The Kaiser travelled with an enormous retinue, including a Lord Chamberlain, two aides-de-camp, six officers of the Guard, two physicians, twelve body-servants, and a private secretary; while the Empress was attended by a Lord Chamberlain, two ladies-in-waiting, two equerries, and six maid-servants. Twenty-four cooks and maids went from Berlin to conduct the Imperial kitchen, and even the kitchen utensils were sent on ahead. Two Court carriages, six motor-cars, two luggage motor-cars, and ten chauffeurs were also included in the Emperor's entourage, not to mention a dozen pairs of horses and twenty grooms and coachmen.

In this respect the Kaiser resembles the Shah of Persia and the Sultan of Turkey, whose visits to foreign Courts are not usually keenly anticipated by those whose duty it is to see that everyone connected with these foreign potentates is comfortably housed. The attendants and servants usually number

### ABOUT ONE HUNDRED,

and to suitably accommodate them all is no easy task.

The visit to England of Queen

Alexandra's sister, the Dowager Empress of Russia, and the quiet, unconventional manner in which these Royal ladies have spent the last few weeks, well illustrates the manner in which the Czar would like to travel and pay visits. But the Russians love display, and the Czar's advisers consider that there would be something seriously lacking in His Majesty's dignity did he not travel with as much ceremony as possible. His special train gives some idea of the display which is made. It is the most luxurious railway conveyance in the world. There are two dining-rooms, each with its own special kitchen, a library, saloons, bath, bed, and dressing rooms, all luxuriously fitted up. No fewer than thirty-two locksmiths, machinists, cleaners, and other mechanics accompany this Royal caravan on all its journeys, under the command of

### A SPECIAL ENGINE.

Both the King of Italy and the Emperor of Austria hate fuss and ceremony, and whenever possible dispense with the retinue which is usual on the occasion of official visits. King Alfonso's dislike for ceremony is, of course, well known, and he has caused his Ministers and advisers many anxious moments by flatly refusing to be constantly attended by servants. There is nothing His Majesty likes better than to pay private visits accompanied by one or two personal friends.

King Leopold of Belgium has often gone to Paris accompanied merely by his secretary, and not until his absence from social functions in the Belgian capital had been noticed by the Press were his subjects aware of the fact that His Majesty had left the country for a holiday trip. There are not wanting those who assert that King Leopold has seriously alienated what cordial feelings his subjects might have had towards him by such manners. Be that as it may, there is no monarch in the world who regards the pomp and ceremony of Court life with more contempt than the Belgian King.—London Tit-Bits.

### WHEN DIAMONDS EXPLODE.

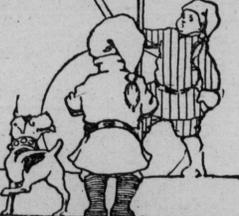
A curious, but little-known, fact regarding diamonds is that it is not uncommon for the crystals to explode as soon as they are brought up from the mine. Sometimes they have burst in the pockets, or the warm hands of miners, due to the effect of increased temperature. Large stones are more likely to do this than small ones. Valuable stones have been destroyed in this way. By way of safeguard, some dealers place large diamonds in a raw potato for safe transport from South Africa.

"Is that you, Frank?" asked Mrs. Tippins, in a nervous voice, as she heard someone moving about in the darkness. "It is," replied Mr. Tippins. "You gave me such a shock. I thought at first there was a man in the house."

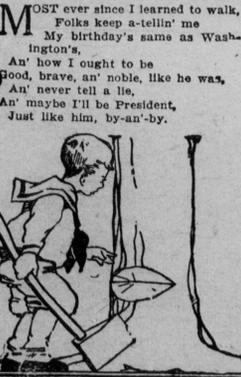
## A Discouraged Hero



But one day, when I took the axe—  
My hatchet wouldn't cut—  
An' chopped down one old walnut tree  
That never bore a nut,  
An' went an' told the truth right out,  
Pop just got mad, 'n said:  
"You finish eatin' supper, sir,  
An' go straight off to bed!"



It ain't no use; the more I try  
The more they scold at me.  
I'm tired of hearin' "Washington"  
An' 'bout that cherry tree;  
An' when this twenty-second comes  
Next year I'm goin' to say  
It ain't MY birthday, an' I'll have  
Mine come some other day.  
MINNIE E. HICKS.

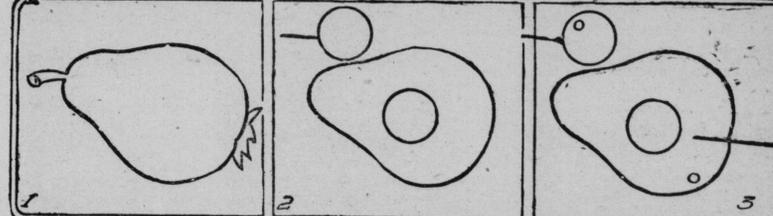


An' when my troop marched up the road,  
With "Fowser comin' last,  
An' built a fort an' fired snowballs  
At enemies who passed,  
The people made an awful fuss,  
An' most of it was done  
By folks who said I ought to try  
To be like Washington.



The old, old story," explained the husband, with a long-drawn sigh, as he laid down his paper. "Another man committed suicide because his home was unhappy." "And did that make his home any happier?" asked his wife. "Or, doesn't the paper say?" "Love and common sense seldom trot on the same track. Germany issues more picture-postcards than any other country—namely, 1,394 millions a year. Great Britain comes next, with 800 millions.

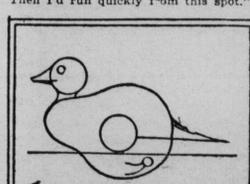
## Troubles of an Ambitious Pear



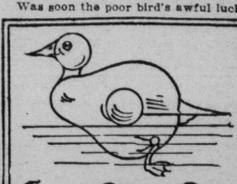
A LITTLE pear, drawn on the board,  
Was discontented with his lot.  
Said he, "I wish I were a duck,  
Then I'd run quickly from this spot."

No sooner said, than it was done:  
For circles came to help the pear,  
And lines were added, one by one,  
To make a duck—big, fat and rare.

With cackle loud and flap of wing,  
Dropped from the board a gleeful duck;  
But to be caught and by Cook slain  
Was soon the poor bird's awful luck!



With the help of the Ambitious Pear,  
Polly Evans intends to give the very little boys and girls a series of drawing lessons. No reader is too young to follow the simple instructions, and no tiny reader should miss a single lesson. The numbers to follow will be quite as easy to copy as the lesson given today—and every boy and girl is able to copy THAT.



## A GOOD HIDING PLACE

"SHUT your eyes and bind your ears," said Baby Bess. "We're going to play hunt the handkerchief; only I can't find my handkerchief."  
So she tiptoed across the room, and laid the ribbon on the window sill behind the flower pots.  
Edna and Harold had a long hunt for it, and when they gave it up, Baby Bess herself could not find it. The ribbon was not on the window sill nor under the window, and wherever they looked it was nowhere to be seen. "Where had it gone?"  
Now it happened that morning that Mrs. Oriole was hunting for a string, and when she spied the baby's ribbon in the open window, she thought, "Ah, that is just what I want."

So she took it in her bill, and carried it away.  
When autumn came and the leaves fell, the children saw an empty oriole's nest in the elm tree, and Harold climbed up and brought it down.  
In the bottom of the nest was Baby Bess' blue ribbon, just where Mrs. Oriole wove it in to make a soft bed for her children.

### Chief Qualification.

"Children," began the Sunday school teacher, "what must we all be before we go to heaven?"  
She was hardly prepared for the answer of a little girl of 8, who replied, solemnly:  
"Dead."

## COULD PLANT THE PERIOD

A PRETTY story is told of Queen Alexandra's thoughtfulness.  
The queen never loses her interest in those for whom she has acted as godmother. In particular, she has been most kind to the children of Lord Curzon, who lost their beautiful mother more than a year ago. The queen, hearing that little Alexandra Curzon—who was named after her majesty—was fond of gardening, sent a box of violet roots to her.  
The child decided to plant them so that when they came up they should spell "Alexandra." "I should like to help you plant them," said the queen.  
"Well, you can put in the full stop," replied the child.

## What Mr. Finlay Isn't

A large proportion of Alberta's total expenditure has gone directly in aid to Agriculture. It went to promoting good Creameries, well-managed poultry fattening Stations, good stock and Grain Judging Schools, Destruction of Noxious weeds, travelling Dairy out-fits, Farmers' Institutes, Fruit-growing Station, Insurance against Hail, War on coyotes and other dangerous vermin, the work of live-stock Commissioners, grants in aid of Agricultural Associations, &c. Farming being Alberta's chief business, has been both directly and indirectly the chief care of the Rutherford Government.

Mr. Finlay ran the Department. We all know he ran it well. In many other Provinces and State where farming is the chief business of the people, their public money goes mostly to folks engaged in other occupations. The Alberta way is best.

Well, now what do the Opposition say against Mr. Finlay? Nothing, except that he isn't a Lochheadite. That is his only crime.

Occasionally their "upper circles" lament that he is a very plain man, so shockingly off-hand and approachable and democratic; He can stand that criticism; He never tried to graduate as a sort of dancing school exemplar of deportment; He was a rancher and farmer so long that he hasn't got into the way of feeling stuck-up, as his critics think a minister should. But the plain people of Alberta don't dislike him for that.

## Richard Vadnais Is Dead

The shooting of Richard Vadnais has developed into a murder, as Vadnais passed away at the Galt Hospital, Lethbridge, Saturday morning at an early hour.

Two weeks or more ago Vadnais was shot while sitting in his house on his ranch at Boundary Creek. His wife, who was with him at the time, claimed the shots came from the outside. Anyway Mrs. Vadnais was arrested and committed for trial.

Vadnais and his wife have had frequent quarrels, and it was only last fall that the woman and her brother appeared in court on a charge of attempted murder, but they were acquitted. Vadnais threatened after this episode to separate from his wife but they came to terms again. The next thing heard of them was when the shooting, which has caused Vadnais' death, and Mrs. Vadnais' arrest, was brought to light.

Vadnais was shot through the jaw in two places, and it was known from the day the doctors first saw him that his chances of surviving were poor. He gradually weakened, and died at one o'clock Saturday morning in the hospital, where he was brought on the Monday following the shooting.

Vadnais was a French-Canadian of about forty-five years of age, and had been ranching at Boundary Creek for about ten years. He was well to do, and his ranch is a very desirable property. Prior to coming to Alberta Vadnais had roamed about the western states. He was a wild sort of character, and when he had liquor in him he was practically uncontrollable. The ranch home was a scene of almost continual quarrelling. The row last summer was due to a difference of opinion between man and wife over the presence in the home of relatives of Mrs. Vadnais and their families.

Besides his wife Vadnais is survived by a daughter and son, and two brothers. Lethbridge Feb. 22.—Richard Vadnais before his death made a declaration in the presence of an officer of the Royal North West Mounted Police that his wife was not guilty of his murder. At his request Mrs. Vadnais was brought from Calgary where she was confined in the barracks, and she was with him in his last hours.

It is understood that there was a pitiable scene when Mrs. Vadnais saw her husband in the hospital. When she learned that his death was only the matter of a few hours she was overcome with grief.

The police will have no easy task in running down the person who fired the shot which caused Mrs. Vadnais' death. They arrested Mrs. Vadnais on suspicion and it is understood they are in a dilemma as Vadnais' dying statement has cleared his wife. Suspicion has not been directed toward any one else and there is just a possibility that the murderer of Vadnais will never be apprehended.

On Saturday afternoon Coroner Gould arrived from Pincher Creek to hold an inquest enquiring into the death of Vadnais. He swore in the following jury J. L. Manwaring, foreman; A. B. Stafford, H. Macbeth, W. Ott, G. L. Yroon, man, F. Askey.

They viewed the body on Saturday evening and adjourned until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning when they will proceed to take evidence.

The funeral of the late Richard Vadnais will take place tomorrow afternoon at 1.45 from Messrs Addison and Sons undertaking parlors to the Roman Catholic Church thence to the Roman Catholic cemetery.

could witness the earnestness with which the majority of the people in this local option district oppose the use and sale of intoxicating liquors.

## ALBERTA STAKE CONFERENCE

(Continued from 1st. page)

Anthem by the Choir. Pres. E. J. Wood presented the general Authorities of the Church and of the Stake, who were sustained unanimously.

Elder Martin Woolf was released as Secretary of the High Priests Quorum with a vote of thanks, and L. A. Wilson was elected to that position.

The names of the special Missionaries were next read.

Pres. Wood read again the letters from the 1st. Presidency. Read from Book of Mormon, Alma 7, as to the duty of obedience.

Dwelt upon the progress being made in the various organizations of the Stake. Urged that no one vote for any liquor dealer or anyone who supports that class.

Anthem by choir. Pres. Sterling Williams read a resolution in response to the letters from the 1st. Presidency, as follows:—

"Where as the 1st. Presidency of the Church have favored us with a communication setting forth our duties with reference to the temperance movement, both as to embodying it in our lives and supporting it by our notes.

Therefore, be it resolved, by the Saints of the Alberta Stake, in Conference assembly.

1. That we do sincerely render our thanks to the 1st. Presidency for that interest in us and their timely words relative to our conditions and that we do hereby place ourselves on record as being willing to use our utmost endeavors to live to the laws of temperance as set forth in the Word of Wisdom.

2. And further be it resolved that we express our appreciation of the local option law now in effect here and only regret that it is not more vigorously enforced.

3. We express our sympathy with our co-religionists in their present struggle for prohibition in the State of Utah and declare ourselves in favor of the enactment of prohibition legislation in the Province of Alberta."

The resolution was adopted with an unanimous vote. Solo, "Beautiful Land" Mr. R. Curo.

Elder Zebulon W Jacobs contrasted conditions with those of other commonwealth in the world. Felt that the only safe action was that which was in line with the Priesthood. Instanted the action of David as the manner in which we should honor our leaders.

Spoke of the devotion of Pres. Card to his duties, as also of Pres. Wood.

Anthem by Choir. Elder Simpson M. Woolf bore his testimony to the Spirit of the Lord.

Pres. Sterling Williams asked Bishops and Supts. of Auxiliary organizations report as to whether they wish representation at the Temperance Reform League Conference to be held at Wetaskiwin on Mar. 17th. & 18th. Closing exercises.

There is an opinion throughout Canada, which is becoming stronger all the time, that the business outlook is very good and that the prospects for expansion are very bright. This is due to several causes. Among them are the reaction from the period of liquidation, the effect of the distribution of the proceeds of a large crop the continued influx of immigrants of means, and an exceptionally active period of railway construction,

## Edmonton Notes

(Continued from 1st. page)

The Premier stated in the Legislature recently that the question of hail insurance is to be weighed in committee very shortly, with a view to provide indemnity. The statement was made in reply to a question from A. S. Rosenroll, M. P. P.

Johnny Woolf, as the popular member from Cardston is called, is not going to desert Alberta as rumor had it a while ago. From his seat in the House this keen Southerner stated the other day that he had no intention of doing anything of the kind and the rumor could only have been spread for political purposes by persons opposed to him.

The House of Ridgways was established in the year 1836. Over seventy years reputation for quality and flavor.

Lamb's Restaurant and Bakery  
Meals 35c After 10:30 p.m. 40c.  
Meal Tickets—21 meals for \$5.00.

Bread, cakes and pastry baked to order  
A choice line of confectionery and fruit in season always on hand

Give us a Call  
CAHOON HOTEL Block

APPLICATION FOR LEASE OF ROAD ALLOWANCE OR SURVEYED HIGHWAY

Notice is hereby given that M. A. Lowry, of Taylorville, Alberta, has made application to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton for a lease of the following road allowance or surveyed highway, viz. The road allowance between sections 2 and 3, Tp. 1, Rg. 24, W. of 4th M.

Any protest against the granting of the above mentioned lease must be forwarded to the Minister of Public Works, Edmonton, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated at Cardston, Feb. 19 1909,  
M. A. Lowry,  
(Applicant.)

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the present session thereof for an Act incorporating a company under the name of "The Kootenay & Alberta Railway Company" with power in behalf of the Company to:

1. Construct, equip, maintain and operate a line or lines of railway (a) From a point on the Crow's Nest Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Cowley and Pincher Creek Station in the Province of Alberta, thence in a southerly direction, passing through Beaver Valley to the North Kootenay Pass, thence in a southerly direction down the Valley of the Flathead river, in the Province of British Columbia, to the territorial boundary. (b) From a point at or near their siding of the Western River in the Province of Alberta, thence in a southerly direction passing at or near the Town of Pincher Creek, through the Fishburn settlement, through the Bird Indian Reserve, down the Elk River Valley to the International Boundary at or near Grouse. (c) A branch line at or near their siding of the Western River in the Province of Alberta, thence in a southerly direction, passing in the vicinity of Mountainview, thence down the Valley of Lees Creek to Cardston.

2. Acquire and utilize steam and water power for compounding air or generating electricity for any purpose and commercially dealing in the same.

3. Construct, control and operate telegraph and telephone lines.

4. Enter into agreements with other Railway Companies.

Smith & Johns solicitors for the Applicants.  
Dated at Ottawa, this 20th day of January, 1909.

William Carlos Ives  
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc.

LETHBRIDGE -- ALBERTA  
J. E. LOVERING D.M.C.M. McGill  
Physician and Surgeon

Office in Odd Fellows Block Corner Round and Duffern St.

LETHBRIDGE -- ALBERTA  
Wm. Laurie,  
Barrister Solicitor, etc.

Solicitor for the Union Bank of Canada and the Town of Cardston  
Office: Over D. S. Beach's - Cardston

## TAISANG & COMPANY

RESTAURANT and BAKERY

Fresh Fruit, Candies  
Japanese and Chinese Fancy Goods  
Groceries, Cigars and Tobacco

Meals served at all hours

CHINESE LABOR FURNISHED

## I Hold Up My Work

For the full inspection of the public. I take no second place and invite comparison for excellence in every detail. I have the largest assortment of Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Suit Cases, Rope, Bits, Spurs, etc. south of Calgary. I solicit a trial. I aim to please. My prices are right.

## M. A. Coombs

To make fortunes out of the future you must put some thing into the present.

Agents Wanted to sell Securities  
FOR SALE, Fruit Lands and cheap homes, City Lots, farms & Suburban acreage.

Gold-coppers pay big Dividends all over British Columbia.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA ILLUSTRATED

Containing over 100 views, Post Paid 25c. stamps. Richest Province in British Empire

Nothing Risked, Nothing Gained Nothing Ventured, Nothing Won

Splendid Opportunity to Invest

The Richest men in the world are investing in British Columbia Copper Gold and Silver mines. Why can't you begin now? The greatest Gold-Copper discovery of the age is in British Columbia.

Big Four Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd. Capital \$625,000  
Every Dollar Subscribed used in Development of Mine

Special offer 20c. per Share, will shortly advance to \$1

Mines directly west of Le Roi and Le Roi No. 2 shares sold from 5c to \$100.00 and Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd. shares \$150.00 each, the Giant California adjoining our own, shares about \$110.00. Granby Mine paid over 3,000,000.00 Dividends per year. Gold-Copper mines in British Columbia pay large Dividends. Big Four assays from \$5.00 to \$800.00 in gold copper, silver with 30 per cent in the treasury. Invest now and you won't regret it.

NOTE—Most of these mines sold for a few cents once, but over capitalized even now pay big dividends. Big Four is on the railway, near smelters. Richest mines recently Highest Award for richest gold-copper ore sent to St. Louis Exposition, Big Four had best display at Dominion Fair, New Westminster, B. C. No less than 100 shares sold for each, at one time. Shares can be had on instalment plan, a yearly contract, 10 per cent. cash, balance monthly.

Nearly Two Miles of Railway on Property

Company has no debts or liabilities. Send for Illustrated Prospectus and Booklet, "Mining Up-to-date" to Secretary, with 2 cents in stamps.

## BIG FOUR MINES, LIMITED.

P. O. BOX 174, VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA

## Cash Paid For Raw Furs

Mink, Martin, Fisher, Lynx, Otter  
Muskrat, Skunk, Wild Cat, Prairie  
Wolf, Bear, Badger, Weasel

## D. S. BEACH

## PEOPLE'S MEAT MARKET

Wm. Wood & Son. have purchased the above market, and will supply customers with the best meat at fair prices.

## Fresh Fish, Poultry and Game in season.

THREE DOORS SOUTH OF CAHOON HOTEL

## D. A. TAYLOR, M.D.C.M.

SPECIALIST  
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat  
STAFFORD BLOCK  
LETHBRIDGE -- ALTA.  
OFFICE HOURS—9.30—12 a.m.  
2.00—5 p.m.  
7.00—8 p.m.

## Breaking

WANTED—A man equipped to break 200 acres near Raley Station at the very beginning of the season.  
W R. Dobbin,  
Lethbridge.

## W. SHEPHERD

Painter  
Paper-Hanger  
Sign and Banner Writer  
CARDSTON -- ALBERTA  
Leave orders at A. T. Henson's Photo Parlors

## Dr. O. J. Courtice

—DENTIST—  
Graduate of North Western University Dental School, Chicago, Ill.  
MacDonald Block Cor. Round and Redpath St.  
LETHBRIDGE -- ALTA.  
Formerly of the Whittney Block