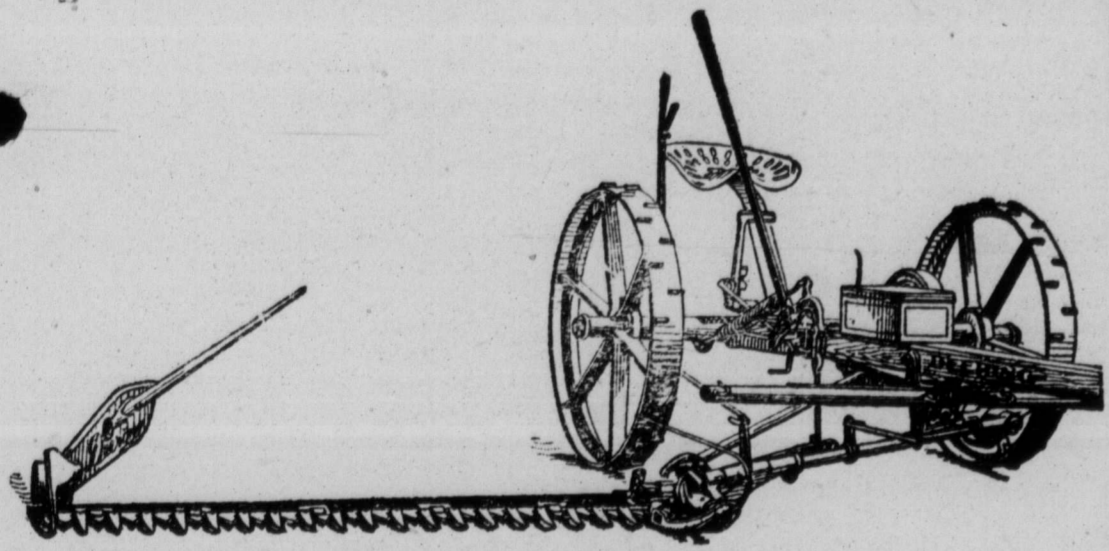


The Alberta Star

Vol. X

CARDSTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1908

No. 3



Haying Time

is nigh and prospects are bright so you need a new machine.

See our new GIANT IDEAL 5 foot mower, the best on Earth.

H.S. Allen & Co. Ltd.
The Big Department Store.

THE CAHOON HOTEL

First Class in every respect
Steam Heat in every room
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FRESH SAUSAGE daily and the very best of
STEAKS, CHOPS, ROASTS, etc. at
LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES

ONE DOOR SOUTH OF CAHOON HOTEL.

PHIPPS

Restaurant and Bakery

Headquarters for Fresh Fruits.

We have just received a shipment of Lowney's Chocolates and Bon Bons, the first of Lowney's Confectionery ever in Cardston. We have also a special line in CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE. Our Ice Cream, Ice Cream Sodas and Crushed Fruits CAN'T BE BEAT.

TOWN LOTS

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

BUY NOW

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

E. N. BARKER, CARDSTON

CARDSTON VICTORIOUS

One of the most interesting, exciting and evenly-contested games of baseball ever played in Cardston took place on Friday, June 12 when the Raymond team "crossed swords" with the local nine. For the final score, the game was very much a repetition of the one played here three years ago by the same teams, a record of which we have before us at this writing. Three years ago at the end of 9th innings the score stood 5 to 5 and until the 12th innings not a tally was made. In the 12th innings Cardston made a couple of runs leaving the final score 7 to 5. There was only one Raymond player present on Friday that was here three years ago and only one Cardston player that took part in that game was on the field last Friday, one week ago. They were respectively, Clarence O'Brien and David Spencer.

Mr. Mark Spencer was the Umpire last Friday and the game by innings, was as follows:

1st INNINGS

Raymond at the bat first. Green made a base hit and reached 1st. He was advanced by Brewerton. Gibb and Christensen were put out on 1st while Green reached the home plate, Skouson went on a fly.

Spencer went out on strikes and Hudson duplicated. Goble was hit by the ball and given 1st base. He made a steal to 2nd. Bailey also came in contact with the ball and walked to 1st. Goble stole to 3rd. Harris failed to make connections and the score stood, Raymond 1, Cardston 0.

2nd INNINGS

O'Brien made a one bagger and stole to 2nd. Hickens made 1st and advanced O'Brien to third. Hickens was advanced to 2nd by Johnson who was put out at 1st. O'Brien scored. Ellison went out on a fly. Green made 1st base and brought Hickens in. He tried to steal to third and was put out. Hendry fanned. Ellison went to his base on balls. Woolf and Vic. Spencer went out on 1st base and the score stood, Raymond 3, Cardston 0.

3rd INNINGS

Brewerton was put out on 1st and Gibb on a foul. Christensen made a two bagger and stole 3rd. Skouson struck to 1st and Christensen was put out on home.

Spencer went out on 1st. Hudson made a two bagger and stole 3rd. Goble went out on fly. Hudson scored. Bailey went out on 1st base. Score Raymond 3, Cardston 1.

4th INNINGS

O'Brien, Hickens and Johnson went out at 1st base. Harris, Hendry and Ellison followed suit. Score same as 3rd innings.

5th INNINGS

Green was hit by the ball and reached 1st. He was advanced to 2nd by Brewerton who also reached 1st. Brewerton stole 2nd and Green stole 3rd. Gibb brought in Green, advanced Brewerton and landed on 1st. Christensen brought in Brewerton. Skouson went out on 1st and O'Brien fanned. Gibb was put out on 3rd.

Woolf and Vic. Spencer fanned and David Spencer went out on 1st. Score, Raymond 5, Cardston 1.

6th INNINGS

Hickens was hit and stole 2nd. He was advanced to 3rd by Johnson who went out on 1st. Ellison made a three bagger and brought in Hickens. Ellison was put out in attempting to make home. Green reached first on base hit, stole 2nd and was advanced to 3rd by Brewerton who landed safely

on 1st. Gibb brought Green in on pass ball and then went out on 1st. It was in this innings that Harris began to pitch for Cardston.

Hudson made 1st base and was advanced to 2nd by Goble. Hudson stole third and was brought in by Bailey. Goble was put out on 3rd. Harris went out on 1st and Bailey scored. Hendry made hit to 1st but died on 3rd. Ellison going out on 1st. Score, Raymond 7, Cardston 3.

7th INNINGS

Christensen went out on 1st. Skouson took his base on balls but was put out on 3rd. O'Brien was hit and succeeded in stealing 2nd where he died while Hickens fanned.

Cardston doubled her score in this innings. Woolf and the two Spencers getting around while Hudson, Goble and Bailey were the unlucky ones. Score Raymond 7, Cardston 6.

8th INNINGS

Johnson, Ellison and Green went out in quick succession. Harris went out on 1st. Hendry made a hit and stole 2nd. He also stole 3rd and was brought in by Ellison. Woolf and Vic Spencer failed to make connections. Score, Raymond 7, Cardston 7.

9th INNINGS

It was a case of "One, two, three" and side out, leaving the score the same. The excitement was intense and silence so great you could hear a coupling pin drop on a tin roof.

10th INNINGS

This was a repetition of the 9th.

11th INNINGS

Read the 9th and 10th.

12th INNINGS

Fairbanks arrived on the scene and took the bat with two men out. He made a base hit and reached 1st. Stole to 2nd. Skouson fanned and he got no further.

Hudson fanned but Goble hit and reached 1st. He was advanced to 2nd by Bailey. Harris hit and brought them both in and, after sizing up the situation, leisurely trotted around himself although his score is not counted. Score, Raymond 7, Cardston 9.

As said before, the game was a most exciting one and considering the scraggy condition of the field, the last six innings could not be beaten in any man's country. To turn "sure victory" into defeat was no easy task but the Cardston Team made the rifle.

The boys were given a Grand Ball in the evening and everyone seemed to have a first-class time.

Prof. Campbell on Soil Culture

A very interesting and instructive address on Soil Culture was delivered by Prof. Campbell in the Assembly Hall last Tuesday afternoon. The meeting was largely attended, and great interest was taken by all present in the address.

Mr. Thomas Duce introduced the speaker with a few very appropriate remarks.

Prof. Campbell said he was pleased to be able to address the farmers of this district again, and said he recognized some of those who were present at the meeting which was held last year. He objected to the opening remarks of the chairman. He said he had not come to lecture on "dry farming" but on "soil culture" he said it was a common mistake and that the majority of farmers little understood the principles of soil culture. His method of soil culture applied equally as well in wet climates as in the semi-arid portions

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A Good Motto:

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

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Cardston

Alberta.

of the country, by following his method a good physical condition of the soil is obtained, and heavy crops will be the result in either climate. He gave several instances of the result of his methods in several portions of the country. When he first began to study the raising of grain he searched many libraries and tried to obtain information from various countries but with little success, so he began on an entirely new line and he found as a result of his experiments that large crops depended not so much on climatic conditions as on the proper cultivation of the soil. When he first made the statement that he could obtain continuous heavy crops without depleting the soil he was ridiculed. He told of an instance where his methods were followed out in the preparation of the soil. The land was summer tilled and the Professor happened to see the man before he seeded the land and remarked that the land was in excellent condition and advised him to sow 20 lbs of wheat to the acre. The man laughed and said, "Mr. Campbell, I can't come down to that I have always sowed from a bushel to a bushel and a half."

However he finally sowed 30 lbs to the acre, and when the wheat grew it was too thick. He harvested 40 bus. to the acre. The average for that locality the same year amounted from 10 to 16 bus. per acre. Another experiment in which 30, 40, 60, 70, 100 and 150 lbs. to the acre was tried. It all came up too thick, the straw too thin and a slight storm coming just before harvest knocked it down. There was no perceptible difference in the thickness of the wheat in the whole field.

Three important things to remember are; never plow the land when it is too wet or too dry, always see that the land is being thoroughly pulverized when you are discing, and have the soil well packed, fine and firm. He had just come from Medicine Hat where he had visited a field of winter wheat which had nearly all been winter-killed. This was due

to a loose condition of the soil. had the soil been packed properly he said that the grain would not have been killed out. It was absolutely necessary to pack the soil that is intended for the growing of winter wheat and if this is done there will be no grain winter killed. He explained very clearly how the soil holds the moisture and how much better the soil would hold the moisture when the soil was in that physical condition which he termed fine and firm. Water is drawn from the soil by what is known as capillary attraction, and is drawn from the soil much more quickly if a crust is allowed to form. To prevent this the land should be frequently harrowed, especially after a rain storm, he advised harrowing until the grain was 6 or 8 inches high, when it would be high enough to shade the ground.

He gave the results of a man who began to follow his methods. He began as he was harvesting his grain, he had two discs following the binder. About three weeks afterwards he threshed his grain and then started to plow the land he had plowed about 4 or 5 rods wide when he was called away to see his mother who was taken sick. It was several weeks before he could start plowing again. The double discing of his land had caused the weeds to germinate, and when he first began to plow they had not grown much, but while he was away the weeds on the piece that he had not plowed had grown considerably and in so doing had taken moisture from the soil. On harvesting the field the portion that was plowed first was judged to yield 50 bus. to the acre while the rest would go 20 bus.

He told another story of one of his neighbors who was intending to plant 100 acres of corn. Mr. Campbell advised him to double disk his land as soon as he could. The man started to disk his land, and as this was February, he thought this was out of season and some of his neighbors told him that he and his horses would be better if they quit. Finally he got disgusted and left most of the (continued on back page)

Government Reading Room

CURRENT TOPICS.

The war with Japan left Russia practically without a navy. It is not surprising that she should be thinking and planning the construction of a new fleet, and a reasonable naval programme would be taken everywhere as a matter of course. A reasonable programme would recognize accomplished facts—the loss of Port Arthur, the dashing of the hopes of an ice-free port in the Pacific, the blow to the schemes of empire in the East. But the naval programme which the admiralty has prepared and wants the duma to approve is considered will not only by all the liberals, but by many of the conservative editors and writers as well. The total to be spent in nine years is considerably over a billion, and the appropriations for this year for new construction and some improvement work at ports and naval stations amount to \$13,500,000. This certainly seems far too ambitious a programme for a country struggling with a famine in some provinces and suffering from poor crops generally, industrial and political disorder and staggering debt burdens.

Almost the entire press has opposed the schemes of the admiralty as foreshadowed in semi-official statements, and has pointed to the need of agrarian reform, which will cost a good deal of money, of universal primary education, of public works and other things that are essential in themselves, and, in addition, conditions of pacification and regeneration. But it is reported that the court, including the czar himself, is determined to force the acceptance of the programme as it stands. Indeed, the duma has already been told by high bureaucrats that it would be dissolved if it should decline to ratify the naval budget. What the Octoberists and the other moderates and conservatives in that body will do remains to be seen. The fanatical reactionaries, it is believed, will vote against the naval programme in order to bring about the dissolution threatened. They love the navy, but their hatred of the duma and of reform is deeper. Perhaps, however, the government will finally agree to compromise on an alternative programme of more modest proportions to cover a shorter period. The prospects of new foreign loans will have something to do with its attitude.

Puzzle—Find something that has no coal tar in it. There is coal tar in everything we eat; more than half our drugs are products of coal tar; all our dress goods are dyed by coal tar; facial perfumes, saccharine, which is 500 times sweeter than sugar; explosives, medicines, food preservatives, and photographic developers are all provided by coal tar. Chemists have evolved from coal tar no less than seven hitherto unknown acids, fourteen alkaline substances, and ten neutral bodies which have amazed the world and revolutionized almost every branch of industry. According to Dr. Hugo Schweitzer we shall find coal tar remedies that will cure consumption and other diseases caused by germ infection; we shall have perfumes stronger and more beautifully scented than anything nature can produce, and explosives more powerful and safer than any yet discovered. The possibilities are regarded as practically limitless. From 1870 to 1880 coal was used to make gas for illuminating purposes and the residue from this process consisted of three well known substances—coke, ammonia and tar. The first two could be used, but the latter, black, thick, half solid, had to be left to accumulate until it became a problem what to do with the large quantities that formed unsightly piles in and around gas houses. About 1850 chemists began to experiment with it and extracted oils which could be used for lighting, but this left much of the waste unutilized. It was left to William Henry Perkins, a young Englishman fresh from college, to stumble on a method of producing dye which revolutionized many industries. Unknown about fifty years ago, coal tar to-day represents an industry exceeded in volume by that of steel alone.

The Care of Tiling
THE home of tiling is Italy. There it is used for hallways, dining rooms or bedrooms, and always it is in perfect condition, shining, smooth, and unspotted, as it should be. Inquiry brought forth the information that soap and water are never used, but linseed oil and turpentine are mixed and applied frequently with a stiff brush. This dries, the floors are polished with wax. The Italian tiling is mostly the mosaic work on a coarser scale, or else concrete, and the secret of taking care of it is well worth knowing.

INCONVENIENCED.
"I am so sorry that Mrs. Brigham is moving out of the city. I shall miss her so much."
"Were you such good friends?"
"No, it isn't that we were so friendly, but she has the nicest set of flannel drawers in the neighborhood, and I used to borrow it every time I wanted to entertain."

Fashion Hints.

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

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

Large choux of tulle trimmings, broad-brimmed hats, usually of the lighter colors, combine even more tones than are seen in the velvet trimming.

Dull, rather light blue, gray, violet and a vague green were all combined in the tulle trimming of one exquisite great hat from Alphonso, and a rayon Haboush comes with a purple velvet on which are massed all imaginable fuchsia tints, purple, red, pink, all vivid, yet consoling as unerring as in the flower itself.

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

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

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

It is only in nature that beauty does not invariably come high.

Any adequate description of the colorings obtained in feathers and flowers is an impossibility.

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

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

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

Color schemes, especially of the uncurled, willow type, are as modish and as costly as ever, but they are not so novel as certain other feathers, and consequently many women have turned aside to these new favorites.

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

For that matter, so are all of the really fine and beautiful feathers.

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

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

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

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

Shortly after his return from the United States, Mark Hambourg, the noted pianist, went to Warsaw, Poland, to fulfill an engagement. The other evening, according to a dispatch from that city, he was walking on one of the principal streets, when he was accosted by a messenger, who professed to come from Mr. Hambourg's hotel. He informed the musician that an urgent telegram had been received from his wife, who was ill in London. The messenger undertook to show Mr. Hambourg a short cut to the hotel, and led him to a door, which he said, was the back entrance of the hostelry.

Mr. Hambourg entered and was immediately gagged and bound by two masked men. He was then taken to a room where other men were assembled, and was told he was in the hands of the Revolutionists. He was also informed that if he would play on the piano for them he would not be harmed. Mr. Hambourg had no option but to consent. Then his eyes were bandaged and he was led down several flights of stairs to what he imagined was a large underground room, where he performed four pieces on an excellent instrument. The Revolutionists did not applaud him. After playing he was led back with his eyes bandaged, to the first room he had entered, where he was courteously thanked. He was informed that he would not be paid for his services, but that he might expect a satisfactory sequel. He was then released. The following evening Mr. Hambourg fulfilled an engagement before the Philharmonic Society. There was such immense enthusiasm that he was called out several times by giving him an ovation. He was recalled 26 times and played six encores.

RAILWAYS DEATH TOLL

ONE PASSENGER KILLED FOR EVERY 459,104 CARRIED.

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

During 1907 there were 587 persons killed and 1,698 injured on the railways of Canada. This is the largest number in the history of Canada. Of the total number 69 were killed and 69 injured on level crossings. This also beats the record. Of the total number killed 70 were passengers and 249 employees. Of the total number injured 352 were passengers and 1,126 were employees.

With respect to passengers 26 were killed and 93 injured in collisions, 21 were killed and 127 injured by derailments and 10 were killed and 38 injured by jumping on or off trains. Forty-six employees were killed and 135 injured by collisions and 12 killed and 56 injured by derailments.

Of trespassers on the railway tracks, 183 were killed and 459,104 carried, as compared with one killed for every 1,749,261 carried in 1906. One passenger in every 91,299 was injured, as compared with one in every 11,168 during the preceding year. In the case of the foregoing, 1,698 workmen and other employees not engaged in the actual work of operation were killed and 454 were injured, bringing the total up to 508 persons killed and 2,152 injured.

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

TORONTO'S FATAL RECORD.
Then, too, 71 persons were killed and 1,736 injured on the 814 miles of electric railway in the country. Of the total fatalities twenty-two occurred in Montreal and twenty in Toronto. Not a single passenger was killed in Montreal, while nine lost their lives in Toronto. Of non-fatal accidents, many of which were of a minor character, 400 occurred in Montreal, and 696 in Toronto.

The gross earnings on the electric were \$12,630,430, showing a betterment of \$1,163,559 over those of the preceding year. The proportion of operating expenses to gross earnings was 61.25. The total number of passengers carried was 273,999,404, a gain of 36,344,320 over 1906.

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

COMPETITION MILLS.
On the subject of bad rails, the report says: "This matter was brought up quite comprehensively at the meeting of the Canadian Society of Engineers in May last. The fact was brought out during the discussion that in the year 1906 on three railways 537 rails had broken, of which 429 had been in service for one year and under. The character of the Canadian ores was alluded to as one of the difficulties encountered by our own manufacturers, but there was a consensus of judgment that here, as in the United States, the introduction of steel had grown out of keen competition on one hand and pressure upon the mills on the other. These things have led to the economizing of labor to a degree which has meant poor and defective rails."

That, however, the introduction of steel leads to the wasting of human lives and valuable property. The killing of 35 persons and the injury of 287 by derailments may in some degree have been the price which Canadians paid last year for hasty and imperfect production of steel rails.

TO SAFEGUARD LIFE.
Steps urged to increase the safety of travel include the year-rounding of a thoroughly tested block system, closer inspection of new rails, roadbed and equipment, and a stricter holding to account of those responsible for mistakes resulting in railway accidents. The money waste involved in railway accidents during the year reached the high total of \$1,961,970, including \$62,248 for injuries to persons.

HIGHEST MILEAGE.
The total railway mileage of the country, including double tracks, sidings, etc., is placed at 27,611 miles. The addition during the year was 1,099 miles, not including 324 miles of new double track. Of the total mileage Ontario has 7,637 miles, Quebec 3,515, and Manitoba 3,074. Canada has one mile of railway for every 289 inhabitants, and every 161 square miles of area—the highest mileage measured against population and the lowest measured against territory of nearly all countries of the world.

OVER A BILLION INVESTED.
The total capital invested in Canadian railways is placed at \$1,171,937,808. The total net earnings were \$42,989,537, representing a rate of 3.66 per cent. on the total investment. The capitalization averages \$56,995 per mile.

Traffic during 1907 showed substantial gains over the preceding year. In freight there was an increase of 5,899,422 tons, and passengers carried increased by 4,147,537. The total number of passengers carried was 23,197,919, and the total number of tons of freight was 63,866,135.

The total earnings of the year were \$146,738,214, representing an increase of \$21,415,349, or 17.99 per cent. over 1906. Operating expenses amounted to \$103,748,672, an increase of 19.07 per cent. The proportion of operating expenses to earnings was 70.70 per cent.

ONE-TWENTIETH.
The number of persons in the employ of Canadian railways during the year 1907 was 124,012, and the total amount paid during the year in salaries was \$88,719,493. It is estimated that quite seventy per cent. of the whole population of Canada wish their daily bread from the carrying trade in all its various branches.

HEALTH

INFLUENZA.

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

It was for long not known how it spread from one country to another, such behavior naturally created much surprise and people are now asking themselves what helps can make a man scorn money so. The question has been answered by an interview, which appeared recently in a London paper.

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

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

NO HOARDING OF MONEY.
"We will have nothing to do with business, with hoarding up money in banks, seeking to heap together riches by speculation, providing against future contingencies by insurance. How could those whose minds are set upon the eternal realities be dazzled and beguiled by the artificial and the untrue? Everyone who insures his house or his life is denying the existence of God. We leave all in God's hands, certain that He will provide.

"It may be that this money will come to me, though I shall do nothing to advance that result of the negotiations. If so, it will be spent in spreading the faith and in supplying the needs of the brethren. No Bible Christian can remain rich. However much money he inherits, he would not keep it long. The farm here supplies our needs, and we sell what we have left over, devoting the proceeds to the issue of books—in which the truth is set forth in a plain and simple way."

NO ADORNMENTS.
There are no pictures or adornments at the farm. Neither art nor music Paths to contribute to the glory of God, which can only be showed forth by a sober purity of living. Even the glories of nature seem to them to be almost a snare.

"You have beautiful country all around you," the interviewer said.

"Yes," he replied, without enthusiasm, "we recognize the work of the Almighty, but there is the danger of worshipping nature instead of the God of nature. We must guard against that."

Bible Christians take no part in politics, which, being concerned entirely with the things of this world, are unworthy of their attentions. They are serious folk, holding that all amusements which can be classed under the head of "foolish jesting" are "not convenient." Their seriousness has its root, however, not in anxiety about the state of mankind here on earth, but in seeking to fit themselves for the Kingdom of Heaven.

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

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

HIS BELIEF.
Miss Elderleigh—"Doctor, do you believe that bleaching the hair leads to softening of the brain?"

Doctor—"No; but I believe that softening of the brain sometimes leads to bleaching the hair."

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

REFUSES GREAT FORTUNE

THIS YOUNG MAN DOES NOT DESIRE WEALTH.

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

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

This Baxendale belongs to a sect known as the Primitive Christians. Recently he fell heir to a legacy of \$150,000, the only condition being that he abandon this belief. He refused to accept a second thought.

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

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

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

NO HOARDING OF MONEY.
"We will have nothing to do with business, with hoarding up money in banks, seeking to heap together riches by speculation, providing against future contingencies by insurance. How could those whose minds are set upon the eternal realities be dazzled and beguiled by the artificial and the untrue? Everyone who insures his house or his life is denying the existence of God. We leave all in God's hands, certain that He will provide.

"It may be that this money will come to me, though I shall do nothing to advance that result of the negotiations. If so, it will be spent in spreading the faith and in supplying the needs of the brethren. No Bible Christian can remain rich. However much money he inherits, he would not keep it long. The farm here supplies our needs, and we sell what we have left over, devoting the proceeds to the issue of books—in which the truth is set forth in a plain and simple way."

NO ADORNMENTS.
There are no pictures or adornments at the farm. Neither art nor music Paths to contribute to the glory of God, which can only be showed forth by a sober purity of living. Even the glories of nature seem to them to be almost a snare.

"You have beautiful country all around you," the interviewer said.

"Yes," he replied, without enthusiasm, "we recognize the work of the Almighty, but there is the danger of worshipping nature instead of the God of nature. We must guard against that."

Bible Christians take no part in politics, which, being concerned entirely with the things of this world, are unworthy of their attentions. They are serious folk, holding that all amusements which can be classed under the head of "foolish jesting" are "not convenient." Their seriousness has its root, however, not in anxiety about the state of mankind here on earth, but in seeking to fit themselves for the Kingdom of Heaven.

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

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

HIS BELIEF.
Miss Elderleigh—"Doctor, do you believe that bleaching the hair leads to softening of the brain?"

Doctor—"No; but I believe that softening of the brain sometimes leads to bleaching the hair."

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

ON THE FARM

THE PLAGUE OF POOR COWS.

It grieves us to think as we write of the very large per cent. of the dairy farmer's feed and time being wasted every day, every week, and every month of this 1908 because he is undertaking to make money from cows which on the average are giving only about one hundred and forty pounds of butter fat per year, just enough to pay for the feed and labor, but yielding no real profit to the farmer.

There is no necessity for a continuance of this state of affairs, but it seems almost impossible to induce the farmer to take measures to protect himself from this constant loss. All that is necessary is to use the scales and the Babcock test to ascertain the actual yield of the cows during the year. It is not necessary for him to weigh and test every day. Professor Erf, of the Kansas station, who has given the matter especial study, is our authority for the statement that weighing and testing once a month will give results which will be accurate to the extent of 95 per cent. of the amount of milk produced and 94 per cent. of the butter fat as compared with the record taken every day during the period of lactation.

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

This, however, does not solve the whole problem, for it does not tell us how we can breed cows of dairy quality. By buying the best cows that are available and testing them the farmer can in time develop a herd that will produce two hundred and fifty pounds of butter fat a year. He might safely take two hundred pounds in the milk pail, and he can reach this in the course of two or three years. If one hundred and forty pounds will pay the cost of labor and feed then the sixty extra pounds will be profit and surety. It is sufficient to induce the farmer to ascertain the facts with reference to his herd, now that means have been furnished him in the shape of the Babcock test.

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

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


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

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

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

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

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



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

WELL DRILLS

152nd one of Loomis' late improved machines you are sure of large profits on the capital invested. They are the leaders in this line. Certainly the greatest money earning Well Drilling Machinery made in America. Address LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

AGENTS, \$103.50 PER MONTH

Selling these wonderful machines, Y. C. Gleason, Columbus, O., sold 22 pairs in 3 hours, made \$11; you can do it, we show how.

FEATHER DYEING

Cleaning and Dyeing and K14 Gloves cleaned. These can be sent by roots in perfect, best place in Montreal.

WANTED

to hear from owner having A GOOD FARM for sale. Not particular about location. Please give price and description, and reason for selling. State when possession can be had. Will deal with owners only. L. Darbyshire, Box 984, Rochester, N. Y.



MAY BE OLDEST OF TEMPLES.

Building unearthed in Babylonia Contains Tablets of 4500 B. C. The oldest temple in the world, so far discovered, has been unearthed by excavators at Bisy, in central Babylonia. The walls of the tower were first uncovered and the summit cleared. The first inscription on the surface was on a brick stamped with the name Dungi, which goes back to 2750 B. C. A little lower appeared a crumpled piece of gold with the name Param Sim, who lived in 3750 B. C. Just below the large square bricks peculiar to the reign of Sargon, 3800 B. C. and who was probably the first Semitic King of Babylonia. A large platform was discovered two and a half yards below the surface, which was constructed of peculiar convex bricks such as were used in building material 4500 B. C.

FILLING.

Seedy Willie (to bar-keeper)—"Your refusal, sir, to trust me to a paltry drink of whiskey fills me with astonishment and indignation." Bar-keeper—"All right, sir; you can fill yourself up with astonishment and indignation, and it don't cost you a cent, but if you want to fill yourself with whiskey you will have to pay cash."

WHEN BABY IS SICK GIVE BABY'S OWN TABLETS

The little ills of childhood often come very suddenly and often they prove serious if not treated promptly. The wise mother will keep Baby's Own Tablets always at hand and give her little one an occasional dose to prevent sickness or to treat it promptly, if it comes unexpectedly. Baby's Own Tablets cure all the minor ailments of children and are absolutely safe. Mrs. A. H. Bonnyman, Mattali, N. S., says—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for teething, constipation and other ills of childhood, and have found them a safe and excellent medicine." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

EXERCISE FOR THE BABY.

In considering the question of physical exercise for very small infants, it is comforting to remember that Nature herself is quite capable of taking care of this matter, unless she is stupidly balked by the child's other and less able guardians. Any one who doubts this statement has never had the privilege of watching a tiny but healthy baby crawl and kick when its restricting clothes are removed. This habit should be fostered by parents, as the baby will never overdo it. It is not necessary to hang over it all the time, as so many parents do, talking and laughing and overstimulating the tiny brain at the same time. A few minutes of this each day will do no harm, but then self-control should be exercised, and the child left to its own devices. It should be laid down on a soft rug or mattress, in the winter near the open fire, in the summer near an open, sunny window, with its clothing removed, and allowed to kick and wave and gesture and indulge in its funny movements as long as it will. Nature, as we said before, is then its nurse, and a wise one. Its lungs and muscles are all getting their proper exercise, its skin is being healthily ventilated, the hardening process is being softly done as it should

Black Watch Remarkable for richness and pleasing flavor. The big black plug chewing tobacco.

SPRING BLOOD IS BAD BLOOD

How to Get New Health and Strength in the Spring.

The winter months are trying to the health of even the most robust. Confinement indoors, overheat and narrow-ly always badly ventilated rooms—in the home, in the shop and in the school taxes the vitality of even the strongest. The blood becomes thin and watery, or clogged with impurities, the liver sluggish, the kidneys weakened. Sometimes you get up in the morning just as tired as when you went to bed. Some people have headaches; others are low spirited; some have pimples and skin eruptions. These are all spring symptoms that the blood is out of condition. You can't cure these troubles with purgative medicines, which merely gallop through the system leaving you still weaker. What you need to give your strength in spring is a tonic, and the one always reliable tonic and blood builder is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills not only banish spring ills, but guard you against the more serious ailments that follow, such as anemia, nervous debility, rheumatism, indigestion and kidney trouble. Every dose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills makes new rich red blood, which strengthens every nerve, every organ and every part of the body. This is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the favorite spring medicine with thousands and thousands throughout Canada. Try this medicine this spring and you will have energy and strength to resist the torrid heat of the coming summer. Mrs. Jas. Haslet, Pitt Millard, N. S., says: "I was troubled with headaches, had a bad taste in my mouth, my tongue was coated, and I was easily tired and suffered from a feeling of depression. I got a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and it was not long before they began to help me and I was soon feeling as well as ever I had been. You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Magistrate Rasmussen, of 202 Marquette St., Montreal, writes: "For many years I was troubled with a serious eruption of the skin. This was not only unsightly, but it was at times very painful. I first tried various household remedies, but these proved altogether useless. I then took medical advice. Not one, but several doctors in turn were consulted, but I was unable to get any permanent relief. Some time back I noticed a report from a Justice of the Peace (Magistrate Perry, J. P. for B. C.) who had been cured of a chronic skin disease by Zam-Buk, and I determined to give this balm a trial. Before this everything I tried failed absolutely to relieve my pain and rid me of my trouble, but three boxes of Zam-Buk worked a complete cure, and I hope that my experience will lead other sufferers who are in despair to try this herbal healer, Zam-Buk."

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who, then, would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

Experience and real estate booms are great teachers.

WHEREIN THEY DIFFER.

Little Willie—"Say, pa, what's the difference between an optimist and a pessimist?" Pa—"An optimist sees only the doughnut, my son, while the pessimist sees nothing but the hole therein." Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who, then, would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

HEADACHE FROM EYESTRAIN.

Basing himself on his records of nearly 1,300 eye examinations, Dr. S. W. S. Jones claims that 90 per cent. of all those suffering from reflex or neuralgic headache have ocular defects. Over 600 of the patients examined were altogether unaware of the defect. Fully half the cases were of only slight refractive errors or muscular unbalance, and it is in these cases in which ciliary spasm is the direct factor in causing headache in persons whose occupation calls for near vision that accommodative asthenopia results. There is no apparent relation between the severity of the headache and the degree of the ocular defect, and nothing especially characteristic, except perhaps the patient's non-suspicion of the cause. Sickness or health impairment may be the first inciting factor in some patients with considerable ocular defects which gave no trouble before.

EXPERT SEWING-MACHINE REPAIRS.

Annabel—"How queer! Here's a story about a man who made a fortune out of an attachment for a sewing-machine." Arthur (softly)—"That's nothing. I've formed an attachment for the world's finest sewing-machine in the world, and would consider my fortune made if she'd have me." (No cards.)

HOME CURES.

Eye Wash—Add a teaspoonful of powdered boric acid to one cup of boiling water; strain and apply to the eyes night and morning. To Remove a Ring—Thread a needle with strong thread; pass carefully under the ring head first, wind the thread tightly around the finger regularly all down to the nail to reduce its size. Then take hold of the short end of the thread and unwind it. The thread pressing against ring gradually will remove it from finger. Eat plenty of onions, especially in the spring. Take a pint bowl, peel and slice full of onions, put two-thirds cup of sugar over them and cover with a small plate that will press them down. In the morning there will be a thick syrup that is excellent for colds or sore throat. Take a swallow occasionally. Cook onions, thicken with corn meal for poultice, put over lungs for colds; known to prevent pneumonia.

TOLD BY GESTURES. Silent Testimony of a Deaf Mute in a French Murder Trial.

A murder trial at Bordeaux, France, in which an innkeeper, his wife and two accomplices were charged with killing a customer when one of the witnesses took the stand. This witness, named Lacampagne, was a deaf mute ignorant of the ordinary finger language.

His brother-in-law and two of his friends appeared to translate his gestures into words, but their services were really unnecessary, so clearly did he express himself by that instinctive mimicry which is sometimes the accompaniment of speech but here became a substitute. During the evidence the deaf mute, who had been the handy man of the inn, always designated the victim by sucking in his cheeks against his teeth, the landlord by shaking his fist—his employer's usual method of speaking to him—the landlord's wife by putting his hands to his hair, and the other by curling his moustache, and the other by striking an imaginary match on his trousers, as this prisoner was a smuggler of matches.

Then with short abrupt gestures, as clear as any words, he told his story, how he had been ordered on an errand, how he entered by the cellar door, saw the corpse, saw one murderer washing a blood stained hammer, another cleaning his face and hands, and the landlady embracing her husband as he thanked him for what he had done. The landlord caught sight of him and dealt him a violent blow, then, changing his mind, made signs to him to help to get rid of the body. At this point the landlord, who clearly followed the deaf mute's story, broke in with "That's a lie! That's a lie!" Lacampagne turned to the landlord's face, then stamping his foot he raised his hand and stood in the same solemn attitude in which he had taken the oath.

This evidence and a confession by some of the "wearing prisoner" were enough to convict the accused. The landlord and the match smuggler were sentenced to death, the others to imprisonment for fifteen years.

HOT WOOING.

One lover wooed with burning words—The other won his clover honey; By simply burning money.

A Sure Cure of Headache—Bilious headache, to which women are more subject than men, becomes so acute in some subjects that they are utterly prostrated. The stomach refuses food, and there is a constant and distressing effort to free the stomach from bile which has become unduly secreted there. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are a speedy alternative, and in neutralizing the effects of the intruding bile relieves the pressure on the nerves, which causes the headache. Try them.

THE NOISY EATER.

Of table manners such as his No mortal could be proud; The greatest trouble with him is He'll eat soup aloud.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded, 50c.

JUST LIKE A WOMAN.

"Isn't that just like a woman? She gave me no peace until I bought her a piano to play." "Well?" "Now she's too lazy to play it, and is after me to buy her an automatic player."

LAZY LEMUEL.

"Talk about bravery—I ain't afraid of anything but walkin'." Soiled Samuel—"Neither am I, but dat ain't sayin' much. A cake you soap can't walk."

WHAT CAUSES HEADACHE.

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

NO CHANGE.

Patience—"That long-haired man with the diamonds at the piano started life as a poor musician." Patrice—"Well, he's that yet."

ITCH, Mange, Prairie Scratheches and every form of contagious Itch in human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolfford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by all druggists.

THE OTHER WAY.

"Of course," remarked Stately, "some things go without saying." "Yes," rejoined Miss Wearyun, as she glanced at the clock and tried to strangle a yawn, "and some others say without going."

ON HIS KNEES.

"This will bring your father to his knees," remarked a woman to her child, as she showed them a can of floor paint.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Price 25c. Money refunded if it fails to cure. R. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. See.

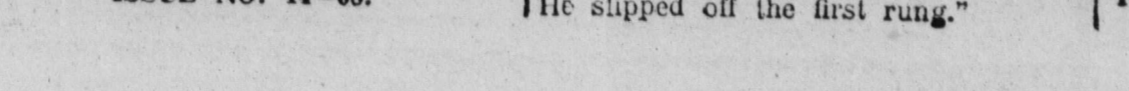
TRUE PREDICTION.

"And the clairvoyant told you that you would be swindled?" "Exactly." "And were you?" "Yes. She charged me \$2."

THE METHOD.

"He loves me" or "He loves me not," The question great to settle The maiden takes a daisy fair And arranges each petal. Perhaps her mind is set at rest And is no longer hazy, But all observers will agree It's tough upon the daisy.

Mr. Smith, fond of a joke, said to his wife the other day: "I believe there is a special Providence which protects bricklayers' laborers. Do you know that only yesterday one slipped off a 40-foot ladder and was not hurt in the slightest degree." "That sounds almost miraculous," said Mrs. Smith. "Oh, no; there was nothing marvellous about it. He slipped off the first rung."



Backache, Headache Internal Pains.



MRS. JOSEPH LACHELLE, 134 Bronson St., Ottawa East, Ontario, Canada, writes: "I suffered with backache, headache and dragging pains for over nine months, and nothing relieved me until I took Peruna. This medicine is by far the best I have ever used for these troubles. A few bottles relieved me of my miserable half-dead, half-alive condition. I am now in good health, have neither ache nor pain, nor have I had any for the past year."

"If every suffering woman would take Peruna, they would soon know its value and never be without it."

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Mrs. Joseph Beaudoin, 59 Rue St. Olivier, Quebec, P. Q., Can., writes: "Peruna is wonderful for indigestion. I eat whatever I want and no longer feel any oppression. Having had dyspepsia for a long time and having tried various other remedies, I decided to try Peruna and with the fourth bottle of it I was perfectly cured."

"For this reason I recommend it to all those who are suffering with that terrible malady, dyspepsia. I hope that all who are afflicted in this way will take Peruna and Manalin as I did."

Chronic Nasal Catarrh.

Mr. Chas. H. Stevens, 122 Sixteenth St., Detroit, Mich., writes: "It affords me great pleasure to testify to the merits of Peruna as a remedy for catarrh."

"I suffered for some time with chronic nasal catarrh, but after five months' treatment during which time I used seven bottles of Peruna I am pleased to say that I am entirely well, there not being the slightest trace of catarrh left."

"Peruna is without a doubt, in my mind, the greatest remedy known for catarrh."

Weak, Tired Feeling.

Miss Marie A. Lesser, 923 W. 36th St., Chicago, Ill., Worthy Secretary I. O. G. T. writes: "I am glad to give a good word for Peruna, and I hope that all who see this who are troubled with systemic catarrh as I was for years, will profit by it."

"I had tried many remedies, but none did more than give me temporary relief, and some did not even do that. I took Peruna at the suggestion of a friend, and was more than pleased and surprised at the results."

"I am now perfectly well and strong. That weak, tired feeling has left me, and I feel like a different person entirely."

The Slavery of Disease.

It is wonderful how many women in Canada and the United States have been practically made new again by the use of Peruna.

Not the victims of any organic disease, but just a half-dead and half-alive condition. Miserable, dragging pains that keep a woman always from doing her best work, from being her best self. Cross and petulant, perhaps. Maybe even a slattern in her household, just because her health is continually below par. She never feels quite right. She gets the reputation of being sulky, or morbid, or ill tempered.

Her trouble is not a moral one at all, it is simply a physical one. Make such a woman well and she immediately becomes transformed into a new being mentally.

This is exactly what Peruna has done in a multitude of cases.

REST AND RECOVERY.

To provide a restful environment without sanatorium restrictions, to enable tired humanity to recuperate naturally, to secure to the average man or woman the needed change from worry and care, and to do these at moderate cost, is the mission of "The Wellman," the home of "The St. Catharines Well." Apply the manager, St. Catharines, or any Agent of Grand Trunk Railway System.

THE SMALL BOY'S JOKE.

"Pa, is it true all flesh is grass?" asked the inquisitive boy. "Yes, my boy, replied the proud parent, 'that's what the Bible tells us.'" "Then, pa, why don't these folks who are so anxious to be thin have the lawn mower run over them?"

A TOAST.

Here's to our wives! They fill our lives; Like busy bees, with honey; They ease our shocks; They darn our socks— And spend most all our money.

There is Only One "Bromo Quinine" That is Laxative Bromo Quinine USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Always remember the full name. Look for this signature on every box. 25c. E. W. Grove

The Alberta Star

Published every Saturday at
CARDSTON, ALBERTA

DAVID H. ELTON
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

THOMAS W. GREEN,
MANAGER

SUBSCRIPTION:
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Six months 75 cts in advance.

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

JUNE 29, 1908.

COMMON ASSAULT

Mr. Thomas Woolford was
charged before E. N. Barker Jus-
tice of the Peace, on Thursday
with Common Assault upon Frank
Woolf. Mr. Sterling Williams,
on behalf of the defendant, entered
a plea of Guilty. He was fined
\$10.00 and costs, sum total amount-
ing to \$24.10.

**Departmental Examin-
ations**

Examinations for Teachers'
Diplomas and University Matri-
culation will be held from July 2nd
to July 10th at the following cen-
tres: Calgary, Cardston, Edmonton,
High River, Lacombe, Lethbridge,
Macleod, Medicine Hat, Olds,
Raymond, Red Deer, Strathcona
and Wetaskiwin.

Candidates at other points are
being advised regarding the cen-
tre at which they are to present
themselves for examination. The
official time table will be issued in
a few days.

Play Ball

The baseball days are here and
the weather is propitious for good
sport. Let us not forget that the
common courtesies of the game
demand always that the visitors are
given a little the best of it. There
is nothing to good for our neigh-
bors who call around to contest
with us. Enthusiasm, support,
apprecious encouragement—these
are good and right and proper and
the more the merrier. The only
regret we have to find occasionally
is that insult is allowed to take the
place of enthusiasm and sectional
spats are thrown out. The teams
in the league are all our neighbors
and for the most part of our own
faith and kin and we should do all
in our power to make them perfect-
ly at home and give them a jolly
good time while they are here.

Lost—Eight head of horses of
following description. One
black mare and colt, colt not
branded, mare has W on neck
under main, and warts on her
left side. 1 sorrel mare, branded
ox yoke Y on her left hip with
colt not branded. 1 gray horse
3 year old; 1 gray filly, 1 sorrel
3 year old horse also two bay two
year olds. The last five men-
tioned are branded lazy VS on
left shoulder. As a reward for
the recovery of the same, one of
the horses will be given. The
range of horses is near Beazer
E. J. Wood, Cardston.

Missionary Appointments

June 28th
TAYLORVILLE
12 a. m.
Orson Anderson Fred Quinton
KIMBALL
1 p. m.
Frank Brown James Layton
ETNA
2 p. m.
Jno. Sloan F. C. Rowberry
WOOLFORD
12-30
James May Alfred McCune
SPRING COULEE
12-30
Sam'l Jeppson Wm. Tolman
CARDSTON
2 p. m.
Clyde Brown W. Blackmore
LEAVITT
12-30
H. D. Folsom Ben. Layton
BEAZER
12-30
Thos. F. Earl Alvin Caldwell
MT. VIEW
12-30
Ardine Nielsen Percy Wynder
CALDWELL
2 p. m.
F. W. Atkins Wm. Burt

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The Alberta Star

\$1.50 per year.

**CARY
SAFES**

We invite you to call and look over our goods during the
time you are in Calgary enjoying the Dominion Exhibition.

We will be represented there showing a complete line of

**Fireproof Safes
Vault Doors
Jewelers' Safes
etc.**

and will be pleased to go into the matter whether you are
desirous of purchasing at present or not.

Our representatives in the booth will be Mr. J. A. Young
and W. E. Featherstone, who will gladly furnish you with
catalogs, prices, etc., on anything in our line that you may
require.

Ford & Featherstone

Offices and Warerooms
55 King Steet West,
Hamilton, Ont.
311 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg.

**THE
WOOLF HOTEL**

**PIONEER HOTEL
OF
CARDSTON**

Rates \$1.50 per Day

Our Table Service is Unexcelled

Pratt and Thompson

**THE
CITY MEAT MARKET**

Successor to Wm. Wood

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

R. REEDER, Mgr.

THREE VERY GOOD ONES

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

All three one year for \$2.00

LUMBER FOR SALE

AT THE
WATERTON MILLS

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

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

FLAP JAP A LAC.

The following lines which first appeared in THE
RAYMOND RUSTLER were inspired by witnessing the
rapid development, quick perception and wonderful ad-
aptation of those Japs, under Nakayama, who have con-
tracted the lands of the Knight Sugar Company.—Ed.

A wonderful race are the little Brown Men,
Once they see a thing done, they can do it again,
The pace they have set and the way they're pro-
gressing

And where they'll land next keeps the nations
a guessing.

There isn't a field they wont prospect for learning
From air navigation to creamery churning
And now that in Raymond they've planted their feet
You'll see them a thinning and toppin' the Beet

So great are the powers of assimilation,
They choke at no phase of our civilization.
Now they say in Japan that horses are rare
In fact that the country of "horse-backs" is bare

So being out West our Jap of course must
Ride a horse like the rest, so its horseback or bust
You should see him ride
You must if you sint,
You'd laugh though you died
He's so flappy and quaint

Why there isn't a thing about him don't flap.
In fact you may say he's a perfect Flap Jap.
His legs flap the sides of his steed with each jump
While his arms have the motion of working a pump
And even the seat of his trousers, flip flap,
As he bobs in the air and lands hard with a slap.

His hat brim is broad and that flaps as he rides,
As do his eud and the ears of the beast he bestrides,
And the tails of his "slicker" when by the wind
stirred

Take the action of wings and he looks like a bird
And so broad is the grin of this galloping Jap
That the breeze waves the grin and makes even
that flap

And so shining his joy at his ride a horseback
He's a aimate sign of the real JAP A LAC.

**UNION
BANK
OF CANADA**

Capital, Rest and Un-
divided Profits Exceed
\$5,000,000.

Canadian Bankers' Asso-
ciation Money Orders,
payable in all parts of

Canada and the United States, sold at all Branches.

Drafts and Telegraph Transfers issued.

Exchange bought and sold.

Special attention given to Banking by Mail.

Savings Accounts may be started with deposits of \$1.00
or upwards. Interest at highest current rate paid four times
a year.

Cardston Branch.

R. H. Baird, Manager.

The Government Judges at the
Recent Agricultural declared

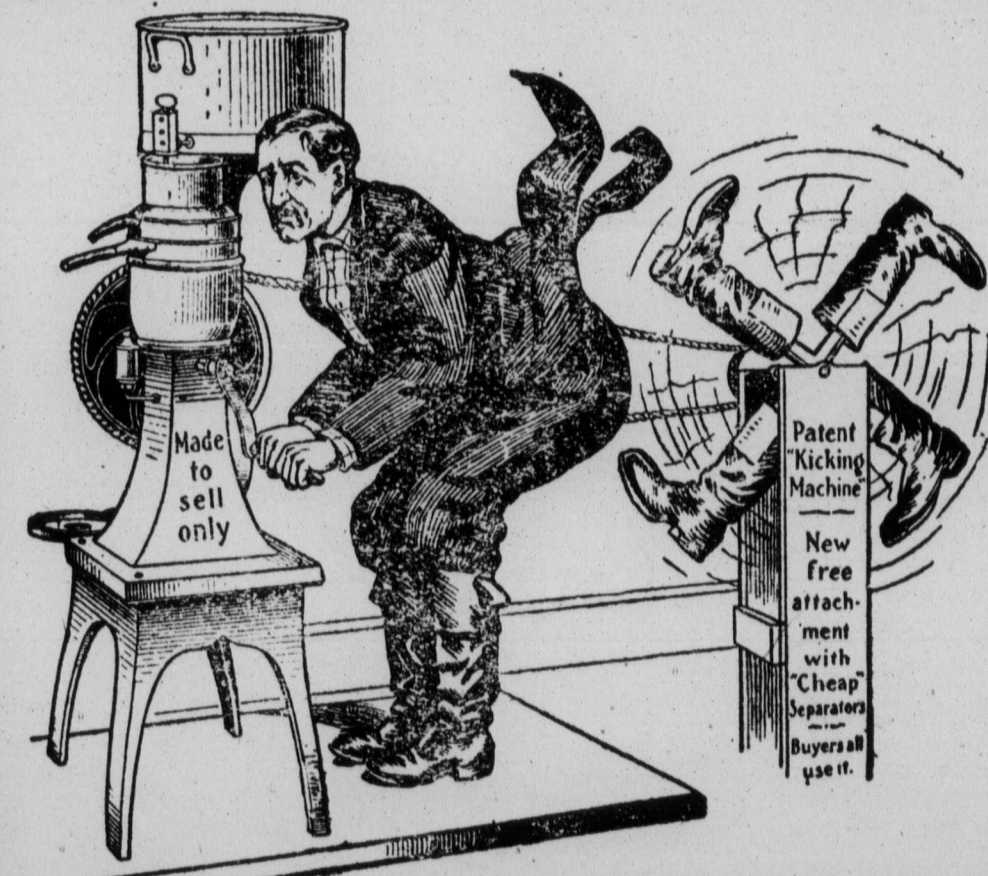
**Hansen's
Purebred Shorthorns**

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

JAMES HANSEN, CARDSTON.

CREAM SEPARATORS

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



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

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

14 and 16 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG
MONTREAL NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
TORONTO VANCOUVER PHILADELPHIA PORTLAND
SEATTLE

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

ROBT. IBEY

Agent.

Local and General.

W. W. Douglas has been elected Mayor of Faber.

Children's Parasols 25 and 35c at Burton's Variety Store.

Work on the new tabernacle is progressing nicely. The rock work is now above the ground.

Boys Knee Pants 35 and 45c at Burton's Variety Store.

Mr. W. C. Simmons, M. P. P. was in Spring Coulee and Magrath the early part of the week.

Hundreds of Fans at all prices at Burton's Variety Store.

Mrs. Brownrigg was a passenger on Tuesday's train for St. Louis.

Mr. Robert Ivey and Mr. A. M. Hepler were in Taber on Wednesday.

Dr. and Mrs. Stacpoole were passengers on Monday's train for Lethbridge.

Ladies Embroidered Wash Belts 20c at Burton's Variety Store.

The unseating of Sterling Williams by Justice Scott will necessitate an election to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Burt Cask and family left on Thursday for Summerville, Union County, Oregon, where they will make their future home.

Miss Dorothy Young came in on Wednesday. With her sister, Miss Phylis Young, they are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Young.

Dr. W. Norwood, resident dentist at Taber, Alta. will be at the Hotel Woolf Cardston June 24, 25 and 26. He will visit Cardston regularly every month there after.

Service will be held in Presbyterian Church, next Sunday at 7:30 p. m. Strangers are especially invited. All welcome. Service at Spring Coulee at 3 p. m.

The Lethbridge Daily Herald is authority for the statement that Mr. Naismith will be out at St. Mary's to start work on the railway bridge at that point. The Company has put in the Milk river bridge.

The Taber Baseball Team played a game at Macleod the early part of the week. Until the 14th innings not a score was made. In the 14th innings the Macleod team rallied two runs the way to play ball.

Mr. William Low has moved "bag and baggage" to his farm just west of Mr. James P. Low. Will be far removed from the Creek this time and there is no doubt but what the place that knew him once will know him no more.

Captain David Spencer says it is the intention of the Cardston Nine to take the visiting team from Magrath to the Skating Rink tonight. They had engaged to give them a dance in the Assembly Hall if they had met their first engagement for Friday.

Owing to the coal having to be hauled from St. Marys Hill, the price per ton, delivered, will be \$7.30 or the usual price of \$5.50 at the station. Coal will be weighed at St. Marys Hill.

M. H. Woolf, Mgr.

Mr. Barker is now fully initiated into the mysteries and high offices of the Justice of the Peace. His second case was that of a stolen dog. He should be able to take care of this seeing that he is a "Barker" himself. We wish him much joy and success in his new calling.

The Magrath Baseball Team will be here today. The absence of Hot Water Bags leads us to believe that the boys did not have "Cold feet" last week as questioned in our last issue. We are glad of this. The game today will be a good one and everybody should try and be on the public square at 5:30.

The Sports Committee for the Dominion Day Celebration have arranged for a special hypodrome race. The riders will race around the track with one foot on each horse best two out of three. Two professional riders are coming and it will no doubt be an interesting race. The race will be held on the second day.

Mrs. Joseph Young and son Richard came in on Monday accompanied by Mrs. Preston Young who was returning from Raymond. Mrs. Young is well known here. Her home at the present is in Ogden, Utah, but she intends to spend some time visiting with her son Preston. Mrs. Stone of Raymond. (Mrs. Young's daughter Jennie) is also visiting in town.

Choice of 150 Gents' Silk Ties 20c at Burton's Variety Store.

Mrs. C. E. Furman of Taber passed away on Wednesday. Her husband's sister, Mrs. Henry Cook left on Monday to visit her and just reached there a little while before she passed away.

LEAGUE GAME TODAY

The Magrath Baseball Team will be here today to play a League Game. The standing of these teams is equal, both having played three and lost two. Raymond heads the League by big odds, having played four and lost one. This game will be played on the Public Square just three blocks west of the Cardston Mercantile Store. Men and teams have been at work and the ground is said to be in good shape.

Leavitt Beaten at Baseball

The game of baseball played here on Tuesday between Leavitt and Cardston was pretty much a game of rounders so far as Cardston was concerned, that is they went around just about whenever they felt like it. The score was 28-8 in favor of Cardston.

Court Adjourned

The first sittings of the district court to be held in the new Court House was a very short one. There were present, Judge Winters, Clerk Irwin, Sheriff Young, Mr. Conybeare, agent for the Attorney General, Mr. Ives, Advocate, Lethbridge and W. Laurie. The Assault Cases against Lee and David Austin were called up but owing to the absence of Mr. Harris Counsel for the defendants, the same was adjourned until July 9th.

League Baseball Games.

Cut this out and paste it in your hat for further reference.

Cardston at Magrath on May 25 and July 24th, at Raymond on May 26 and July 23rd and at Stirling on May 27th and July 22nd.

Magrath at Cardston on June 6, and July 2 at Raymond on June 10th and July 4th, at Stirling on June 11th and July 18th.

Raymond at Cardston on June 12th and July 1st, at Magrath on June 16th and July 11th and at Stirling on May 25th and July 15.

Stirling at Cardston on June 19 and July 4th, at Magrath on June 23rd and July 1st and at Raymond June 24th and July 24th.

Umpires: Mark Spencer, Fred Turner, T. J. O'Brien and Mark Cannon.

FOR SALE

A 25 h.p. J. I. Case Steam Traction Engine in excellent condition with Coal and Straw Burner and a J. I. Case Separator 40 x 62 in. cylinder, self feeder and Wind Stacker, in good condition. Will sell both together or separate. May be obtained cheap for cash or trade for horses or cattle.

Apply to
Arthur Pitcher,
Cardston.

TENDERS WANTED.

SEALED TENDERS marked "Tenders for Buildings" will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Tuesday, the 30th inst. for the erection on the Blood Indian Reserve, for the Department of Indian Affairs, of two frame dwelling houses and a slaughter house, plans and specifications of which may be seen at the offices of the Collectors of Customs at Macleod and Lethbridge and at the Indian Office, Blood Agency. Tenders may be for one or more of the buildings. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. N. WILSON,
Indian Agent,
Blood Agency, Macleod, June 11th,
1908.

We have a large stock of

BLOTTERS

white and colored

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

CALL AND SEE US FOR PRICES

"THE STAR"
Job Department

SLOAN & RAMPTON

General Blacksmiths

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

MECHANICAL REPAIRING a specialty

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

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED PORT HURON ENGINES

AND THRESHERS

The best Plow Engine in the world

SHOP JUST NORTH OF H. S. ALLEN'S

GET YOUR

Furniture, Carpets Linoleums, etc.

Where you save money on every purchase.

The following is a sample of our special prices:

\$29 00	Dresser and Stand	\$22 10
25 00	Dresser and Stand	17 40
13 35	Cheffioner	9 75
18 00	Refrigerator	13 75

Beds, Camp Cots, Folding Cots, Springs, Mattresses, Chairs, Tables, Stands, Trunks, Valises, Telescopes, Club Bags, Carpets, Linoleums, Wall paper and the latest designs.

All prices and kinds.

Cardston Mercantile Co.,

LIMITED.

Get your
TIN & GRANITEWARE

at the
**Cardston Tin
and Hardware Store.**

Tinsmithing, Repairing.
General Work

J. T. Noble

The Highest Paid Cook
In Lethbridge

IS EMPLOYED AT THE

Hotel Dallas

HE HOLDS THE JOB BECAUSE HE
"DELIVERS THE GOODS."

"The Proof of the Pudding
is the EATING THEREOF."

Did you read about it?

It is worth investigation.

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

KNITTED RAIMENT FACTORY Ltd.



One of the Styles we are showing this season

Spencer & Stoddard,

LIMITED

Cook Stoves
Ranges
Heaters

Wagons
Buggies
Farm Implemets

Cardston Implement Co, Ltd.

FARM.

SEED.

Seed man, do him of your seed, yourself, and you the truth, guarantee their not do so, don't able at the price

and best methods... power of seed... 28 or 30 days... after placing a... of the seed... the blotter or... cover with and... place in a... 28 or 30 days... the test, depend... The germin... and re... at the end... of good seed... Seed may be... 28 or 30 days... 5 per cent, low... plan. The is simple, and... the cold wea... season opens... power of good... 28 or 30 days... 5 per cent, low... plan. The is simple, and... the cold wea... season opens...



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

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

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

EDWARD VII. AS A FARMER. He is one of the Most Successful in England. The rich crop of prizes which the King's cattle and sheep have won at the Bingley Hall show, Birmingham, is the latest demonstration of his Majesty's success as a farmer, of which he

FAMOUS HOPE DIAMOND

IS IT RESPONSIBLE FOR DISASTER TO ITS OWNER?

Tragedy Enough Surrounds Its History to Almost Warrant Such Conclusion.

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

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

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

So when Tavernier came to the gate of Paris on that day in 1668 he knew that he had with him what, in spite of the outpouring of royal treasure in the invasion of the Palatinate, would capture the royal fancy and win him not only gold but that which he had long coveted—the title that would place him on the plane of those he dealt with and lift his children from the bourgeoisie to the nobility. Twenty-five diamonds—nothing else—were in the leather pouch that, strapped under his arm, next to his skin, never left his possession night or day.

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

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

Nothing but tragedy can be told of Louis XVI. and his reign and when at last he went to the guillotine in 1793 and the sansculottes sacked the royal treasure house they took the blue diamond with the rest. Who was the man and what his fate into whose hands this most precious gem of all fell

NO LIVING MAN KNOWS, and it is not likely any written record will ever tell. The rest of the crown jewels were deposited in the Garde Meuble. Not so the Tavernier diamond. Where it went, through what vicissitudes it passed, no one knows. It had brought the royal crown the awe and one might almost fancy it hiding in ambush, waiting for another opportunity to strike.

Men were born and married and founded families and died before the great blue diamond was heard of again. Then in 1890, one day in Halton Garden, the jewel mart of England as it is now of the world, appeared Daniel Elison, a thrifty dealer in precious stones and such like, and in his hand he held a blue diamond. His fellow dealers gasped, then asked questions. The stone was not so big as the missing crown jewel of France, but it was the biggest diamond that had been seen in that market, and the biggest blue diamond any of them had ever seen. It weighed 44 1/2 carats, and except for the absence of the triangular projection or horn that the cutlers had left on the Tavernier stone, it was almost of the same shape and size as the famous gem.

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

TO the ears of Henry Thomas Hope, a banker who had amassed wealth until he was tired of saving, came the news that there was in the market a diamond the like of which was never seen before in England, and to this gossip added it was once a crown jewel of France. The banker saw the diamond, bargained with Mr. Elison and finally bought the stone. Neither buyer nor seller told the price paid, but the busy tongue of rumor placed it at \$213,000—\$85,000 it would be to-day. "And cheap at the price," added rumor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other fragments, or what are believed to be other fragments, of the Tavernier stone have had a less eventful history. Speculation as to what had become of the pieces cut off when it was reduced from the size it bore in France to that it had when sold in London were partly set at rest by the disclosure in 1874, at the sale in Geneva of the effects of the Duke of Brunswick of a diamond of identically the same sapphire blue color weighing 10 1/2 carats, and some time later Edwin Streeter, of London, bought a blue stone of the same quality weighing about one carat for \$2,500. The Brunswick diamond fetched only \$3,400. Taken together, these two and the Hope diamond, allowing for waste in cutting, would just about make up the weight of the Tavernier diamond of the French crown.

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

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

TYPHOID FROM WATER.

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

Owing to negligence on the part of its sewerage officials, the city of Malvern, England, may have to pay damages and costs of court, amounting to close on \$100,000.

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

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

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

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

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

THE MEAN THING.

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

PETER PUT OFF---HE ALWAYS FORGETS



by Prof. S... formalin or should not be... it is to be... made and exte... aporates much... formaldehyde... than intended... the grain... side the blue... treatment. But... manage, en... hartly as ef... The formalin... and can be... with little dif... bad, no seed... being treated... side, all seeds

tor, ... but... (syme)... th up.

cient

Prof. Campbell on Soil Culture.

(Continued from front page) field with out discing. The land after that received the same treatment. That year there was very little rain and the crops all over that part of the country amounted to practically nothing. The land that had been disced in February yielded 2 1/2 bus. the rest of the yield 4 bus. He then gave some results of testing soil in the soil in cultivating an orchard in which he had great success.

He then asked if there were any questions that anyone wished to ask him. A number of questions were asked, one of them being "What is your idea in regard to the sowing of good seed?" Mr. Campbell said that the seed question, although an important one was not as important as soil culture. He was informed that there was not a sub-soil packer in the district and was asked if a disc would do as a substitute. Mr. Campbell said a disc set straight and weighed was the next best thing to a sub-soil packer. Q. "Is a roller any good for packing soil?" Ans. "A roller is only good for new breaking to flatten out the sods and prevent them drying out. It only packs the surface of old land." Q. "Would you pasture fall wheat?" Ans. "Not if I wanted to sell the grain. It would be alright to pasture if the soil was loose and needed packing." Q. "What do you think of deep plowing?" Ans. "I would not advise plowing deeper than you can pack the soil. 6 or 7 inches is deep enough." Q. "Have you tried to raise more than one crop from one plowing?" Ans. "Yes I have tried to raise three or four crops, such as they were, although he had heard of more than one crop being raised he would not advocate sowing on stubble. It would not stand the test of time."

He said that people were beginning to look upon farming as an ideal life, this was a result of the change in conditions. A farmer could have all the modern improvements, waterworks, etc. in his farm home as anyone had in the city. He spoke of the improvements that were being made in every branch of farming. He was organizing 20 farms in all parts of North America and expected to have one in Alberta.

Upon the close of the speakers remarks the audience showed their appreciation of the address in a very enthusiastic manner.

The chairman said that Mr. Anderson the weed inspector had intended making a few remarks but the time was too brief, but if anyone wished to speak to him they could do so.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Campbell. The meeting then adjourned.

Sterling Williams Unseated

In the matter of the quo warranto proceedings against Sterling Williams arising out of the School Trustees Election last winter, the argument on which was made before Mr. Justice Scott at Lethbridge in May last judgment has just been handed down in which the Court holds that Mr. Williams was not duly nominated or elected and directs that a writ do forthwith issue removing him from that office and for the holding of a new election to fill the vacancy caused by such removal.

The Westerner in the Toronto News, says some bright and thoughtful things. Here is one of them under date of June 12th; "Floods are not pleasant things—any more than grain blockades—but with Southern Alberta suffering from muddy roads and swollen rivers the story that it is a corner of the Great American Desert is given its quietus. Swollen rivers will tend to swell real estate values. Didn't we tell you that, "Little drops of water, Little grains of sand, Make a powerful difference, in the price of land." That's copyrighted by the Elton Press,

Basket Ball

The Basket-ball Game was pulled off early on Saturday morning. Until within five minutes of the end of the game the score stood 7 to 0 in favor of Cardston. In the last five minutes the Raymond team scored five and just before time was called had the ball hugging dangerously close to that iron ring. It was a fast game and both teams played well. The final score was, Raymond 5, Cardston 7.

Raymond Beats Magrath

The Raymond Baseball Team played the Magrath team at Magrath on Tuesday, resulting in the horrible slaughter of 18 to 13 in favor of Raymond. There is only one word in Baseball parlance that fits the game and it is "ROT TEN." Both teams played poor ball, made wild throws, muffed flies and missed grounders. Magrath made 9 rallies in the first two innings and in the first four innings, Raymond made 15. It was undoubtedly one of the "pukkest" games ever played in this neck of the woods and neither team can boast of anything worth talking about.

Lost—Eight head of horses of following description. One black mare and colt, colt not branded, mare has W on neck under main, and warts on her left side. 1 sorrel mare, branded ox yoke Y on her left hip with colt not branded. 1 gray horse 3 year old; 1 gray filly, 1 sorrel 3 year old horse also two bay two year olds. The last five mentioned are branded lazy VS on left shoulder. As a reward for the recovery of the same, one of the horses will be given. The range of horses is near Beazer E. J. Wood, Cardston.

DOMINION EXHIBITION
Calgary, Alberta

June 29 to July 9.

\$25,000.00 in Prizes

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

\$13,000.00 in Purses.

91st Highlanders Band. Iowa State Band. Rough Riding by Real Cowboy boys. Indian, Squaw and Travois Races. Reduced fares from all points in Canada

Your opportunity to see the last great west.

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

NOTICE.

The French Coach Stallion **ATAMAN** will stand for service at the barn of **E. Harker, Cardston.** for the season 1908.

CERTIFICATE OF ENROLLMENT. Government of the Province of Alberta Department of Agriculture. No. 466. Certificate of Pure Bred Stallion The Horse Breeders Ordinance, N.W. Territories (Chapter 29, 1905). The Pedigree of the Stallion "Ataman 3878" described as follows: Breed, French Coach, color, Chestnut; marks, Stripes, four legs white. Foaled in the year 1905, has been examined and I hereby certify that the said stallion is of pure breeding and is registered in a stud book recognized by the Department. Dated at Edmonton the 28th day of April, 1908. **GEO. HARBOURT,** Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

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

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

FLUE-STACK mining claims generally are 1000 feet square; entry fee \$5, renewable yearly.

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

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY person numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting those that are reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the settler of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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SYNOPSIS OF Coal Mining Regulations

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

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

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be so described.

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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