

An Unexpected Confession;

Or, The Story of Miss Percival's Early Life.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Esther was obliged to go out the next morning to talk with a patron regarding an important order; but before leaving the house she knocked upon Mr. Irving's door, to ascertain if there was anything she could do for him before her departure.

A cheery voice bade her come in, and, entering, she found her patient sitting in his chair by a sunny window.

He turned upon her a face somewhat paler than usual, but full of a peace and content that she had never seen upon it before.

"What can I do for you?" she asked, after nodding a bright good-morning to him.

"Come here," he returned, holding out a hand to her.

She went to his side and laid hers upon it. He clasped it closely, and, bending an earnest look upon her, continued:

"You will be glad to know, my good friend, that my uncle has at least learned the truth regarding the stolen jewels. He met my brother and the woman upon whom he had lavished them, face to face, and at once he understood the whole plot. The jewels were recovered—Harold made to confess, whereupon he was repudiated, and measures immediately instituted to discover and reinstate me in my uncle's favor and home. This all happened six months ago. Meantime, my uncle has died, but his will leaves me everything, and I am no longer a poor man, Miss Esther. The friend of whom I told you yesterday, and who arrived last night—Mr. Humbert King—learning something of these circumstances a couple of months ago, communicated with my uncle's solicitors, telling them that he had been in communication with me up to within a short time, and advising them to send some one to search for me personally in this city. They commissioned him to do so; but he has had a long hunt for me, owing to the fire that drove me here, and the fact that I have been unable to write any letters for many weeks."

"I am very, very glad for you," was all that Esther could say; but her radiant face told him that her joy and sympathy were both deep and sincere.

"You were going out?" he observed, as he glanced at her hat and wrap, a shade of disappointment in his eyes.

"Yes, I have an errand uptown."

"How long will it take you?"

"A couple of hours, perhaps; but if there is anything I can do for you I will not go until later."

"No, thank you. My friend, King, will be here presently; but, dear, his voice softening with peculiar tenderness as he used the term, 'I would like you to come back as soon as you can, for I have something important to say to you, and'—with sudden gravity—'I know that what I have to do must be done quickly.'

Esther regarded him anxiously as he said this.

His face wore a white, waxy hue that startled her; but otherwise it was very cheerful, and entirely free from the careworn, unhappy expression that had hitherto overshadowed it.

"You must not lose heart now that you have so much to look forward to," she said, in a cheery tone.

His features relaxed into a smile of tremulous fondness that touched her deeply.

"What a little comforter you are!" he said. "I must not detain you, though; but come back as soon as you can. I shall listen impatiently for your steps upon the stairs."

He raised her hand, which he still held, touched his lips caressingly to it, and then gently released it.

Tears rushed to Esther's eyes as she turned to leave him. She could not be reconciled to the fact that he must die. It seemed too cruel when he was in the prime of manhood, and now had so much to hold him to earth.

She wondered as she went about her errand if he would go away immediately. She thought it would be natural for him to want to go to his own home, wherever that might be, to die. Perhaps that was what he had meant when he said he had something important to tell her.

She felt that she would miss him sadly, in spite of the fact that the time she had devoted to him had interfered greatly with her business. Nevertheless, she did not begrudge him one moment, for she knew, as he had said, that she had been a great comfort to him when he had not a friend upon whom he could call, while he had interested her deeply, and was glad that their

lives had met and blended in this short experience and friendship.

With her mind full of him and his history, she hastened on her way, eager to get back to cheer him and ascertain the nature of the communication he was about to make to her.

As she was leaving the car at the corner of the street where her patron resided some one behind her stepped upon her dress, and she would have fallen had not a gentleman, who was waiting outside to get on, caught her and helped her to regain her feet.

"Thank you very much," she said, gratefully, to her rescuer, then flushed to her temples as, glancing up to observe him more closely, she found herself face to face with Donald Lancaster.

"Esther!" exclaimed the young man, no less surprised than herself at the meeting.

"Yes," she responded, laughing, her eyes gleaming, "it is I, and you always seem to appear just at the moment when I need you most. But for your timely presence I should have had a bad fall just now."

"Bless the fates that sent me to your aid, and for more reasons than one, for it seems an age since I saw you last," Donald returned. "I was going further uptown on this car, but, if you'll allow me, I'll wait for another and walk a bit with you. Whither are you bound?" he concluded, while he marveled to see how lovely she had grown since he saw her last.

"No. 40 West Seventieth Street, just to take an order."

"All right; that is not far, but it will give us time for a little chat, and since your errand will not take you long I will wait for you, and the we will go downtown together."

"But I thought you were going uptown?" said Esther, roughly.

"So I was—I was going home to lunch to-day; but that is of no account, and I want to hear how the apron business is progressing."

They walked on, chatting sociably, the young man growing more and more interested in the wonderful change in the girl.

"She is lovely!" he mentally asserted, even while keeping up a fire of small talk with Esther, "and bids fair to be perfectly stunning later on. She is erect and stately; she carries herself like a young queen now, her complexion is faultless, her eyes magnificent, and her manners, too, are strangely fascinating. By Jove! I believe she is a girl that any man might worthily worship!" he concluded, with a sudden heart-bound gasp, as at once, it was revealed to him that Esther Wellington was the woman whom fate had destined him to win.

But he made no sign of this inner revelation, but pursued the friendly conversation unabated, until they reached the home of Esther's patron, when she paused.

"I am afraid it will be very stupid for you waiting out here for me," she remarked.

"I expect it will be," he retorted, smiling down upon her with a new light in his eyes, "so pray do not deprive me of the charm of your presence a moment longer than is absolutely necessary."

Esther blushed rosily at both his words and look; then running lightly up the steps she was soon admitted to the house.

Fifteen minutes later she reappeared, to find Donald impatiently awaiting her, as he slowly paced the opposite sidewalk.

He joined her immediately.

"Are you in a great hurry, Esther? Haven't you time for a little drive in the park?" he inquired.

"The day is unusually fine, and we haven't seen each other for a long time. We could get back in time for a lunch at Delmonico's, after which I would drive you home. I do not believe you have half recreation enough, Esther. Come, will you?" she pleaded, eagerly.

"I should like it so much, if I could," she responded, wistfully, but with downcast eyes; somehow she could not meet that new light in his; "but I have promised to get back as soon as possible."

"Are you so very busy?"

"Yes, my work is behind; I have many orders waiting to be filled. I do not like to think of your toiling so ceaselessly for others, Esther," said her companion, a frown sweeping over his fine face.

"Why not?" she questioned, and looking at him in surprise. "I must earn my own living, you know."

"But you are fitted for something better," Donald returned, and unconsciously voicing the same sentiment to which Mr. Irving had recently given utterance.

"Well," replied Esther, philosophically, yet repressing a little sigh, "I suppose I am filling my own

niche, or I should not be in it. I do not deny that there are some things that I should enjoy better than running a sewing machine day in and day out."

"Such as what, for instance?" questioned Donald, eagerly.

"I would like to go to school for two or three years, and devote all my time to study," she thoughtfully replied.

There was a slight pause after this, then Donald said, with grave earnestness:

"Esther, will you let me send you to school for the next two years? I should be so glad to let you have your wish."

Again she flushed vividly.

"No; I thank you very much, but I could not be dependent upon anyone," she quietly replied.

"I do not think you ought to use that word in connection with my offer," the young man warmly retorted. "I am sure I have been very dependent upon you, during the past, and I owe you a great deal more than a couple of years' schooling would cost. Please, dear, let me give you your heart's desire."

Esther's heart bounded at that one fond word.

It had escaped her companion almost unconsciously, but there had been a world of tenderness embodied in it.

Then she smiled as she remembered that once more had that morning called her "dear."

"You are very kind to suggest such a thing," she said, with averted eyes, "but I could not accept a gift of that kind from anyone. I am doing very well in my business now. I work during the day and have done some studying evenings. I hope by the end of another year to have saved money enough, with the little I already have from the sale of my furniture, to enable me to go somewhere for a little intellectual polishing off."

As she concluded this little independent speech, her attention was attracted by the passing of an elegant landau, drawn by a span of handsome black horses.

There were two ladies seated in the carriage.

One, the elder, might have been fifty years of age, although, being dressed in the height of fashion, she appeared much younger.

The other was a stylish-looking girl, twenty, or more, a perfect blonde, with faultless features and a symmetrical form, but with a steel-like glitter in her cold, blue eyes, and carrying herself with a haughty air that made Esther feel sure that she was selfish and cruel by nature.

Both ladies smiled and bowed to Donald, who lifted his hat as he returned their salutation. Then they turned their eyes upon his companion with a cold, rude stare, that once more brought the swift, beautiful color into the sensitive girl's cheeks.

The next moment they were gone, and Donald, with a frown upon his brow, quietly observed:

"The lady on this side the carriage is my mother, Esther; the other is a distant relative, a Miss Dexter, who is visiting us for a few weeks."

"Mrs. Lancaster looks very young to be your mother," was all the reply Esther made, although she added to herself, "but a second Mrs. Cushman, I am sure."

They walked on in silence for a few moments, the recent encounter seeming to have thrown a shadow upon them.

At length Esther observed:

"I believe I will take the elevated instead of a street car; I want to go to Lord & Taylor's for some little things, and I can make the trip there quickly."

"Very well," said Donald, as he turned toward the station which was now quite near.

They mounted the steps and had to wait some minutes for a train.

While in the waiting room standing near a gentleman and a lady, Esther heard the latter exclaim, in a voice of terror:

"Oh, that man has stolen my purse!"

A thief had come up behind her and slyly abstracted the article from her pocket, but not so deftly but that she had detected him in the act.

With a bound she reached his side. When seeing that he was exposed, the pickpocket instantly dropped his booty and made a dash out of the room and down the stairs leading to the street.

In doing so he had given Esther a violent push that sent her reeling backward, and, for the second time that day, she would have fallen had not Donald sprang to her rescue and unfolded her with his strong right arm.

She was so startled and upset by the rude act that she was faint and dizzy, and for a moment lay upon his breast in a half-conscious state.

"Darling, are you hurt?" Donald anxiously murmured, with his lips close to her cheek.

The term of endearment was like old wine to her—her every nerve thrilled as if to the sound of intoxicating music.

She stood up, gently withdrawing herself from his embrace, a brilliant scarlet chasing the pallor from her face.

"No, I am not injured in the least. I was only frightened, and my breath taken away, for the moment, by the blow the man dealt me with his elbow," she returned,

smiling reassuringly, but with slyly drooping lids.

Donald drew her hand within his arm.

"Come, then, our train is here," he said, the same tender inflection in his tones, but with an air of proprietorship that spoke volumes, as he led her away and helped her aboard.

He found her a seat, but was obliged to stand himself, greatly to his annoyance, for his heart was impatient to voice the love which he could no longer restrain.

But he was destined to be disappointed, for when they finally alighted from the train, a gentleman accosted him and held him in conversation while they were descending the steps.

Upon reaching the street, Donald turned to Esther with a troubled look.

"Dear," he said, in a low tone, "I find that I must go immediately to an office on Eighth Street, or I would not leave you until you are at home. I also have a very important engagement for this evening; but, tell me, Esther, may I come to you early to-morrow night? I must see you. I have something to tell you."

"Yes, come," the happy girl responded, as from her glorious eyes she gave him a swift, fond glance that set all his pulses throbbing with blissful hope.

Then with a lingering pressure of her hand he bowed himself away and rejoined the gentleman who was waiting for him.

(To be continued.)

PIRATES SMUGGED TO DEATH.

Dutch Soldiers Kindle Great Fires Before Their Caves.

The unrelenting methods of the Dutch soldiers in the Dutch East Indian possessions in dealing with the natives among whom piracy continues as an industry rather than a crime were illustrated in the deliberate suffocation of thirty-one Achinese men, women and children by a punitive expedition on the Sumatra coast in early June. The story reaches Vancouver by Canadian Pacific steamer.

The victims were supposed to be the daring and bloodthirsty party which a few weeks previously attacked and plundered a trading junk of Japore, killing the majority of her crew. The perpetrators of this outrage being pursued by police boats from Singapore took refuge in southern Sumatra, where they established headquarters in a roomy cave. They were tracked by the Dutch troops, assisted by local guides, whose enmity the fugitives had incurred by cruelties.

Overtures were at first opened for the surrender of the party and the pirates asked that one of the military officers be sent to discuss the situation. For this duty a young lieutenant volunteered. He was promptly driven back fatally wounded with spears. The pirates were then called upon to surrender unconditionally, safety for their women and children being still guaranteed.

Their reply was a shower of spears and a volley from the ancient firearms they possessed. Orders were thereupon given that no mercy be shown. The commanding officers had fires built at the cavern mouth, the smoke from which poured inward in dense clouds. When it was thought that the outlaws had been sufficiently smoked out to be amenable the blazing pyres were extinguished and an entrance gained.

The work of punishment was found to have been complete, for of the thirty-one Achinese not one remained alive. The bodies of twenty-eight, including several women and two children, were buried in one huge trench and the avenging force returned to Batavia.

WARES WERE ELECTRIFIED.

Prevented Theft, But Caused the Inventor Much Trouble.

Electrifying shop wares to prevent larceny is an ingenious but dangerous invention, says the Boston Transcript. A man who sells live snails near the Paris Bourse found that gormets in passing frequently "pinched" a handful of them and disappeared. He had a brilliant idea, and connected the wire basket in which the snails are offered for sale with an electric battery in his shop. When a genuine customer came along he cut off the current. The snails themselves were permanently electrified without apparent harm. Anyhow, they seemed just as good to eat after the treatment as before, when boiled and seasoned. But a party of schoolboys passed the shop and "pinched" some of them. They had no sooner done so than they set up howls which brought a crowd. Inquiring bystanders touched the snails also and similarly yelled. The current transmitted a shock which made the shocked persons dance. Having recovered, they danced into the shop and went for the shopman. Some of them were dancing upon him and others were wrecking his establishment when the police came and rescued him. But he will be summoned for having exposed electrified snails to the public danger.

THOUSANDS ARE WASTED

THE QUEER CRAZES OF SOCIETY PEOPLE.

What Rich People Spend and How Poor People Live in London.

Society people are often accused of not knowing what to do with their time. It might also be said that many of them do not know what to do with their money, when one sees the thousand spent on fads and fancies, says London Tit-Bits.

Ten thousand dollars for a dog's meekness, \$4.50 for a pound of strawberries, \$1,000 for four fish, \$3,000 for a dress, beds that cost \$5,000, \$2,500 for a brand-new complexion, \$500 on facial massage and manicuring—thus do the "upper ten" get rid of their spare thousands.

SPECIAL FLATS FOR PETS.

One well-known society woman sets apart the whole of the top floor of her London house for her pets. They have luxurious carpets, sofas, cushions, eat the best meat, and have many changes of raiment. There are elaborate "toilet establishments" especially for dogs, where the "little dears" are groomed, and at a hospital for animals beds for dogs are endowed for \$500 each, while a mother in the East-end is feeding her new-born babe on hot water and biscuit. Milk she cannot afford.

This is but one of the contrasts shown by Mr. W. B. Northrop in his book, "Wealth and Want," which draws such a powerful picture of what society people spend and how the poor live.

A short time ago there was exhibited in a shop window in Oxford Street a costly brass bedstead, with down quilt, embroidered counterpane, and brocade canopy. At first sight it was thought to be for a Royal baby. As a matter of fact, the costly cot was for a dog. These pampered pets of the rich are often treated on a par with their own children.

\$50,000 FOR A DRESS.

Some remarkable illustrations are given of the extravagance of society ladies in the matter of dress. One woman who moves in the best society recently spent no less than \$50,000 for a dress embroidered with pearls, which she wore once only. Little comment is now aroused when ladies spend \$2,500 to \$5,000 for a dress. For a martlet of silver fox they will cheerfully pay \$3,000, while the material for a \$25,000 Court dress for one evening's wear will cost \$125 per yard. Yet, as Mr. Northrop points out, not two miles away thousands of young girls are wearing out their lives making men's trousers at 10 cents each and ladies' nightdresses at 50 cents per dozen.

At a recent flower show in the Temple there was exhibited \$500,000 worth of orchids alone. Some of these orchids were valued at \$2,500 each. One man bought six for \$17,900. Just outside the iron railings which separate the Temple Gardens from the Thames Embankment every night a different "show" takes place—a pitiful exhibition of outcast humanity. The price of the record-breaking orchid—\$6,352.50—if expended in 8-cent meals would provide 76,230 starving people with a dinner.

SPENT ON BANQUETS.

Sumptuous repasts in the Metropolitan have been known to cost from \$250 to \$500 per plate. At a Christmas dinner given in London to fifty guests, \$500 was spent in decoration of the rooms; flowers, \$2,000; electric bouquets, \$304; dinner, including wines, \$1,837; hand-painted menus, \$260; entertainment, \$6,250; and extras brought the total cost of the dinner up to \$12,500. But unemployed workmen will wait outside a shelter all night in order to get a crust of bread and a mug of cocoa, or beg a ticket for a bowl of soup.

The "curled darlings" of society have splendid houses in the West-end, with palatial apartments lavishly furnished, while there are 507,763 families with children occupying single rooms; and homeless men think themselves "in luck" if they get 4 cents to sleep in a "coffin" covered by a piece of American cloth.

The rich pay enormous rents for town residences. A well-known landlord has opened some flats in Park Lane. The rents of the first, second, and third floors are \$15,000 each; for the fourth floor, \$12,000; and for the fifth floor, \$7,500. The sixth floor can—at a price—be secured by any of our readers who want to go in for "high" thinking; it only costs \$6,250 per annum.

EAST AND WEST.

The wealthy do not hesitate to pay \$50 per night for comfortable apartments at the great London hotels, while destitute women and children are supposed to "enjoy" floor bunks in London shelters, which are unfit for human beings. Boxes of cigars are sold which cost \$250 for fifty, or \$5 each, while hundreds of tailors in Soho slave every day of the year for \$125.

The Farm

BLACK LEG.

Black leg is a disease that very much resembles Anthrax, incurable and fatal. The symptoms are very much the same as those of Anthrax, excepting the animals may live a few days longer with Anthrax than with Black Leg.

Black Leg only affects younger animals, while Anthrax affects both. Perhaps the strongest symptom of Black Leg is a gathering of air or swelling underneath the skin of the affected animals. This usually takes place a few hours after the animal becomes infected, and in tapping upon the swelling it sounds as if there was air underneath the skin.

This swelling may be located on the thighs, neck, shoulders, breast, hock joints, ank or rump. There is no treatment for Black Leg excepting a prevention. This is done by vaccinating the balance of the herd with Black Leg vaccine, which is a very successful method of preventing same.—Dr. David Roberts.

WOULD BE BETTER.

The time will come, and I hope soon, when the performance of a cow or of the record of a bull will be allowed as a portion at least of the scale of points when judged in the show-ring, to what extent or by what means will be a matter for earnest consideration. I believe, if I am not mistaken, that over on the Island of Guernsey they do not award championships to bulls or cows until the individual, in addition to excelling in conformation, is qualified by a requisite amount of excellence as a producer. There is reason in that. We should, of course, not forget those qualities that make the Guernsey cow the queen of all dairy breeds, but above all, it is her usefulness, her economy of production, and the quality of her product that have made her the great favorite that she is.

Let utility be the watchword and beauty will, if necessary, follow, for real utility is true beauty.—Breeder.

ABSCESS.

An abscess is a gathering of pus, and is liable to occur at any part of an animal's body or limbs. It may be detected if situated externally by heat, pain, redness and swelling in the early stages, such as an abscess of the jaw in cattle afflicted with lump jaw.

If a gathering of abscess is not in a fit condition to be opened it should be poulticed with antiseptic poultices, and when it has been brought to a head the animal should be perfectly secured and the abscess opened, always lancing or opening same at its lowest point so as to give it a thorough draining.

The incision should be large so as to allow the contents of the abscess to flow, at the same time making it easy for the attendant to wash out the abscess with the antiseptic solution. This can be injected by the use of a syringe.

After the abscess is thoroughly washed out an astringent healing lotion should be used in order to obtain the best results.—Dr. David Roberts.

BREEDING ADVICE.

The only way of obtaining pure blood, and at the same time avoiding any evils that may arise from inbreeding is to establish several families of the same tribe, or several branches of the same family, and breed them all carefully to one model, weeding out all delicate and imperfect animals and breeding only from those that are strong and vigorous, and true to type. These different branches of the same family having been kept apart, though bred to the same model, do well for getting fresh blood of the same kind from time to time. The chief drawback to this plan is that different men have different ideas, and seek to attain those ideals by different methods. If there were more uniformity of taste, judgment, and method amongst breeders there would soon be greater uniformity of results.

THE MISSING LINK.

A lawyer having offices in a building wherein there are some hundreds of tenants recently lost a cuff-link, one of a pair that he greatly prized.

Being absolutely certain that he had dropped the link somewhere in the building, he caused a notice to be posted in the following terms:—

"Lost. A gold cuff-link. The owner, William Ward, will deeply appreciate its immediate return."

That afternoon, on passing the door whereon this notice was posted, what were the feelings of the lawyer to observe that appended thereto were these lines:—

"The finder of the missing cuff-link would deem it a great favor if the owner would kindly send the other link."

YOUNG FOLKS

ON THE OLD WHARF.

For a boy who lives most of the year away from the sea, the little town of Bayhead is a fine place to spend the summer. There is always something to do there. When it is pleasant, you can dig clams or go crabbing, or fish off the end of the old wharf. When it rains, you can go up into Captain Billy's sail, left and watch him sew with a funny big thimble held in the palm of his hand; or you can sit in Captain Benny's boat-shop and see him build dories while he tells stories.

To Walter Manly the rainy days were almost as happy as the pleasant ones, for he liked both Captain Billy and Captain Benny, and was always glad to be with them. The two old men were brothers. Both had been sailors all their lives, and for many years had hunted whales in the south seas. Captain Billy had only one leg, and had to use a crutch when he walked.

Walter had wondered a good many times how Captain Billy had lost his leg, but of course he did not like to ask him. But knowing that he and Captain Benny were brothers, he felt that he might ask Captain Benny. So one rainy day, when he and Thorator Hadley were in the boat-shop, he put the question.

"How did Captain Billy lose his leg?" the captain repeated after Walter. "Why, the bight of a rope took it off."

"The bight of a rope?" cried Walter. "How could a rope bite a man's leg off? I guess you are making fun of me, captain."

"No, no, my boy. It was the bight of a rope, but not the kind you are thinking of."

"But what is it?" asked the boys. "A bight is a loop, and it is a thing a sailor is always afraid of, and a whaler, especially."

And then the captain took a rope and showed them what he meant. He told them about the hunting of whales; how the small boats leave the ship, and the men row quietly up to the whale until they are near enough for the man in the bow to throw the harpoon into the whale. He showed them a harpoon, which is a short iron spear with a long, fine rope fastened to it; and he told them how careful the men must be to see that the rope is coiled just right in the tub at the bow of the boat, because when the whale feels the harpoon, he usually dives and goes down so fast that the rope sometimes makes the edge of the tub smoke. If the rope is not coiled just right, it may catch when it runs out, and the whole boat be dragged under the water. And if a man happens to get his foot or his leg caught in a loop of the rope, he may be pulled overboard, or his leg cut off.

That was what had happened to Captain Billy. A careless sailor had let the rope get kinked, and a loop had caught round Captain Billy's leg and pulled him over.

He was carried down, down, down, and might never have come up if Captain Benny, who was in the same boat, had not grabbed a hatchet quickly and cut the rope. Captain Billy rose to the top of the water at last, and the men got him into the boat; but his leg was so badly cut that it had to be taken off.

Both Walter and Thorator thought they would remember the captain's story, but a week later, when they were fishing from the end of the old wharf, something happened that made them forget.

They were fishing for flounders with Ned Pierce, who lives all the year in Bayhead. The captain had helped them bait their hooks, and was watching them, when Walter suddenly had a great tug on his line—so hard that he nearly lost his hold on it. When he pulled, the head of a big fish came to the top of the water. "Oh, what is it! What is it?" cried the boys.

"It's a dogfish!" shouted the captain. "Hold hard, now! There must be a school of them."

Walter had been lying flat on the wharf, but in his eagerness to land his big fish, he stood up and stepped nearer the edge, giving a hard pull. This pull must have sunk the hook deeper in the fish's mouth for he, too, gave a great head one step more, without seeing where he put his foot. The next moment he felt himself falling. Something had pulled his right leg out from under him, and in another instant he went with a great splash into the water.

The next he knew his head was just above the water, while something sharp and cold was gripping him through his clothes, between the shoulders. It was the captain's boat-hook, and by the long pole which made the handle of it the captain was holding him up. Ned and Thorator ran down the steps and pushed out in a boat, and in a few minutes had him on board, a good deal frightened.

"There, my boy," said Captain Benny, when Walter was safe on land again, "you see now what I meant when I told you to look out for the bight of a line. You stepped

in the bight of your fish-line, and your fish pulled you off your feet. If it had been a whale, we should not have got you so easily. Next time you must be more careful with your line."—Youth's Companion.

BABY'S HOLD ON LIFE.

Baby's Own Tablets cost 25 cents a box. A box bought now may save baby's life. Summer complaints come suddenly, and carry away thousands of little ones every year. If the stomach and bowels are kept in order there is little danger of these troubles coming on. Baby's Own Tablets is the best medicine in the world for preventing and curing stomach and bowel troubles. They can be given with perfect safety to the new born baby or to the well grown child. An occasional dose of the Tablets will regulate stomach and bowels and prevent summer complaints. The mother who keeps these Tablets beside her has a reasonable assurance that her little ones are safe. If you have not got a box of Tablets, get one without delay. Do not wait until trouble comes, it may then be too late. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Tamer Savagely Attacked and Badly Mauled by a Tiger.

A circus performance at Soriano, Portugal, was brought to an abrupt termination amid a scene of terror. Capt. Andrickson, a well-known animal tamer, was performing with his 10 magnificent Bengal tigers. Profiting by a moment's inattention on the part of the tamer, one of the tigers made a tremendous spring upon the captain and brought him to the ground. There was at once a scene of great confusion among the audience, several ladies fainting and others screaming, while all gazed on a fierce fight for life.

The circus attendants, though armed with red hot irons, had the greatest difficulty in preventing the other tigers attacking the tamer. The animal which had sprung upon the tamer, Andrickson seized one of his legs, and the bones could be heard cracking. At last the tamer managed to draw his revolver, and with the utmost coolness he placed the barrel in the corner of the animal's mouth and fired. The wounded beast rolled over, and Andrickson was dragged out in a terribly mangled condition. This is the fourth time that the same tiger has attacked him.

When you meet a stranger get busy and tell your troubles first. "That will do," said an irate lady to her Irish "general"; "you will leave now, and you needn't bother me about a recommendation." "Faith," replied the girl, "O! has no intimation of givin' ye a recommendation. O'll tell the truth about ye to ivery girl that axes me."

Libby's Food Products

Libby's Cooked Corned Beef

There's a marked distinction between Libby's Cooked Corned Beef and even the best that's sold in bulk.

Evenly and mildly cured and scientifically cooked in Libby's Great White Kitchen, all the natural flavor of the fresh, prime beef is retained. It is pure wholesome, delicious and ready to serve at meal time. Saves work and worry in summer.

Other Libby "Healthful" Meal-Time-Hints, all ready to serve, are:

- Peerless Dried Beef
- Vienna Sausage
- Veal Loaf
- Evaporated Milk
- Baked Beans
- Chow Chow
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"Purity goes hand in hand with Products of the Libby brand".

Write for free Booklet,—"How to make Good Things to Eat".

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WOMEN AS SOLDIERS.

Were Once Reckoned Among Fighting Strength.

From the nature of things women soldiers can only be found as a class among barbarians—to this time at any rate. The Dahomey Amazons made a poor show against the French, but Barton had been much impressed with them forty years earlier—and he was a judge. The discipline was terribly severe in his time; he did not doubt they were very formidable troops. Relaxation of discipline ruined them, says the Pall Mall Gazette.

The mythical Amazons claim a word, since Prof. Sayce adduced such striking evidence to suggest that they were the warrior priestesses of Hittite invaders. Of the American Amazons it may be recalled that Humboldt thought the legend not impossible; and he had studied the original records. Very few who have written on the subject are thus qualified probably, but Mr. Alfred Wallace has shown us lately that Spruce, the great botanist, looked into the evidence carefully and formed a strong opinion that it was trustworthy.

Much more interesting are the shield maidens of the Vikings. Would that we knew more about them personally. The historical sagas allude to them, but always, so far as I remember, in a matter of fact way, as to male personages. One of the very grandest poetic sagas is that of the Shield Maiden Hervor, but even this takes for granted nearly everything we particularly want to know. She dressed as a man and joined the Vikings. Presently she gained the command of her party—and the story opens, true in the main probably.

The circumstantial account of the battle of Bravoll between Sigurd of Denmark and Harold Hilditoun of Norway mentions several shield maidens who commanded troops. One even bore Harald's standard. All fought like heroes, or demons, and I think all died on the field; but it seems that they were only women who rose to command by daring and military genius. Is there any authority for the legends of Viking bands wholly feminine?

The old Irish "Book of Lecan" says casually "for men and women went alike to battle in those days"; and the record of tribal obligations called "Hasting" reckoned women among the fighting strength. Moreover, the life of Abbot Adamnan of Iona tells how he, hearing of this dreadful practice, went to Ireland, called an assembly of chiefs and bishops and persuaded them to pass a law, still extant, entitled "Lex Innocentium," which forbade the summoning of women to war. It seems likely, however, that they still turned out of their own free will—indeed the practice is not yet extinct, by all accounts.

At the present day, in Europe, the Montenegris and their hereditary foes of Albania include the women among their fighting force—or did at any rate a very few years ago—before Prince Nicholas had organized his army. All departments of supply were left to the wives and daughters; also the recovery and transport of the wounded. But when the fighting line was seriously pressed the women reinforced it. Assuredly they would have followed the old custom, in spite of the Prince's reforms, had Austria advanced into the Black Mountain the other day.

DISMISSED BY A QUEEN.

English Nurses Forced to Leave Greek Hospital.

The Greek newspapers report that Queen Olga has dismissed the English matron and three nurses at the military hospital in Athens. Queen Olga, for somewhat narrow patriotic motives, desired the Crown Princess, who was patroness of the institution, to employ only Greek nurses. But the Princess, who is half English, being the daughter of the late Empress Frederick, declined to agree, as it was generally recognized that the English nurses were better trained than the Greek nurses, and also that the matron was doing much to improve the training of nurses in the country.

Political influences were, however, brought into play, and the Crown Princess finally decided to resign her position as patroness. The Queen succeeded her, and immediately dismissed the English nurses and matron. It is said that they will bring an action for breach of contract, as the term of their engagement has not expired.

Practically all Canadian druggists, grocers and general dealers sell Wilson's Fly Pads. If your storekeeper does not, ask him why.

A disregard for appearances may be due to either a lack of dollars or a lack of sense.

When all other corn preparations fail, try Holloway's Corn Cure. No pain whatever, and no inconvenience in using it.

Kindly mention the name of this paper in writing to advertisers.

Zam Buk

is the best remedy known for sunburn, heat rashes, eczema, sore feet, stings and blisters. A skin food!

All Druggists and Stores—10c.

IT HURTS.

Blox—"Bixby claims that he always tells the truth."
Knox—"Yes; he seems to have a mania for stirring up trouble."

The transition from winter's cold to summer's heat frequently puts a strain upon the system that produces internal complications, always painful and often serious. A common form of disorder is dysentery, to which many are prone in the spring and summer. The very best medicine to use in subduing this painful ailment is Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. It is a standard remedy, sold everywhere.

A NEVER-FAILING SUPPLY.

The fond husband was seeing his wife off with the children for their vacation in the country. As she got into the train, he said: "But, my dear, won't you take some fiction to read?"

"Oh, no!" she responded, sweetly, "I shall depend upon your letters from home."

If every housekeeper would use Wilson's Fly Pads freely during the summer months the house fly peril would soon be a thing of the past.

Mrs. C.—"Good morning, Bridget. I hope your master and mistress have not forgotten that they're coming to dine with me tonight." Cook—"Indade, and they've not; they've ordered a good hearty meal at home at six o'clock."

SUFFERERS from rheumatism find instant relief in "The D & L' Menth-I-Plaster. Be sure and get the genuine. Made by Davis & Lawrence Co.

A little girl was engaged in making an apron for her doll. Looking up to her mother, she said, "Mother, I believe that I will be a duchess when I grow up." "Why, Molly, how is it that you expect to become a duchess?" "Why, by marrying a Dutchman, of course."

These two desirable qualifications, pleasant to the taste and at the same time effectual, are to be found in Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. Children like it.

"I say, Jack Perkins has asked me to lend him ten dollars." "Well, do it. As a personal favor to me let him have it." "Personal favor to you?" "Yes. If you don't let him have it, he'll come to me for it."

Comfort for the Dyspeptic—There is no ailment so harassing and exhausting as dyspepsia, which arises from defective action of the stomach and liver, and the victim of it is to be pitied. Yet he can find ready relief in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, a preparation that has established itself by years of effective use. There are pills that are widely advertised as the greatest ever compounded, but not one of them can rank in value with Parmelee's.

"Fred—"Yes, I like him well enough, Minnie, but how did you ever happen to marry a man a head shorter than you are?" Minnie—"I had to choose, Fred, between a little man with a big salary and a big man with a little salary."

"If I were younger," said the rich old man, "I believe I might win you for my wife." "Yes," replied the cold beauty, dreamily considering his sixty-five years; "or, say, fifteen years older."

A Domestic Eye Remedy. Murine Affords Reliable Relief to Eyes that Need Care. Try Murine Eye Remedy in Your Eyes. It Soothes Eye Pain.

WIDELY CIRCULATED BOOK The most widely circulated book in the whole world, according to a Paris authority, is a Chinese almanac, printed in Peking, at the Imperial Press. The edition consists of 8,000,000 copies, which are sent into the provinces, and so great is the interest taken by the Chinese in the publication, so high the confidence reposed in the information contained, that of the 8,000,000 copies not one comes back to the printers. Nothing approaching these figures is attained by any publication in the Western world.

THRIFT.

Customer—"Please, mister, I can't remember what Ma sent me for, but you can give me 2 cents' worth of peppermint candy, 'cause she said I could keep the change."

It's a pity a man can put a plaster on his conscience when it hurts him.

HIS REASON FOR VOTING.

A story is related of an ambitious gentleman who, rather unwisely, stood as a candidate for some office, and who, at the close of the poll was found to have received only one vote.

The candidate was excessively mortified, and, to increase his chagrin, his neighbors talked as if it were a matter of course that he had given that one vote himself. This annoyed him so much that he offered a \$10 suit of clothes to any only supporter if the individual would come forward and declare himself.

An Irishman responded to this appeal, proved his claim, and called for the reward.

"How did it happen?" inquired the candidate, taken quite by surprise. "How did it happen that you voted for me?"

The Irishman hesitated, but on being pressed he answered: "Oh! I tell yer, ye won't go back on the suit o' clothes?"

"Oh, no! I promise that you shall have the suit, anyhow." "Faix, then, yer, amner," replied Pat. "shure; O! made a mistake in the ballot-paper."

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

A veritable edition de luxe among railroad pamphlets has been issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System to proclaim amongst tourists the glories of the cities of Montreal and Quebec. The brochure is beautifully printed and generally arranged in the artistic style of earlier days, when the ornamentation of a volume was regarded as an important incident to its presentation of reading matter. It is also very well written, and gives an interesting description of the two most interesting cities in Canada, with many illustrations from photographs. Sent free to any address. Apply to Mr. J. D. McDonald.

THE CROSSWAYS.

From one man's point of view another man may be all right in his way provided he isn't in the way of the first man.

The Best Liver Pill.—The action of the liver is easily disarranged. A sudden chill, undue exposure to the elements, over-indulgence in some favorite food, excess in drinking, are a few of the causes. But whatever may be the cause, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills can be relied upon as the best corrective that can be taken. They are the leading liver pills and they have no superiors among such preparations.

Joakley—"Now, he's got what I really call 'horse sense.'" Coakley—"How, for instance?" Joakley—"He never bets on one."

It is an undisputed fact that one packet of Wilson's Fly Pads has actually killed a bushel of house flies. Fortunately no such quantity can ever be found in a well kept house, but whether they be few or many Wilson's Fly Pads will kill them all.

UNCLE EZRA SAYS:

"They's a good many bumpers on the road to success. It's a hull lot better to turn out fur 'em than to try to turn 'em all down."

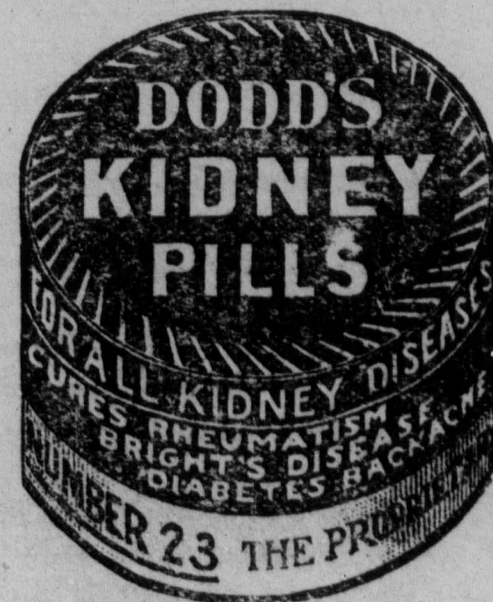
Pain is a Punishment.—Pain is a protest of nature against neglect of the bodily health, against carelessness regarding the physical condition. It steals in at the first opportunity and takes up its abode in a man and it is sometimes difficult to eject it. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will drive it out in short order. Pain cannot stay where it is used, but immediately flies away.

EVOLUTION OF PROFESSIONS.

"What did you do before you became blind?"
Beggar—"I was deaf and dumb then."

SUCCESS FOR SIXTY YEARS. This is the record of Perry Davis' Painkiller. A sure cure for diarrhoea, dysentery, and all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Painkiller—Perry Davis'—25c. and 50c.

"You have saved my life!" said the old man whom the young hero had just pulled out of the river. "As a reward, you may marry my daughter there." The hero glanced at the daughter, then bent again over the old man. "What are you doing?" asked the perplexed father. "Going to drop you in again."



ISSUE NO. 33-09.

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Fully explained in my little booklet, mailed free on request. Address The Veterinary Remedy Co. LIMITED,
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MISS CHARLOTTE TRBALL, Vice-Principal.

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WOODSTOCK, ONT.
A Fully Equipped Residential School for Boys and Young Men Prepares for University, Schools of Science, Business, etc. 52nd Annual Calendar sent on application.
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Established 1892, taken over by the Provincial Government of Ontario, 1905.
Affiliated with the University of Toronto, under the control of the Dept. of Agriculture of Ontario. Classes open Oct. 1, 1907. Course of study approx. three to 3 1/2 years. FEE \$100 PER SEMESTER. Calendar on application.
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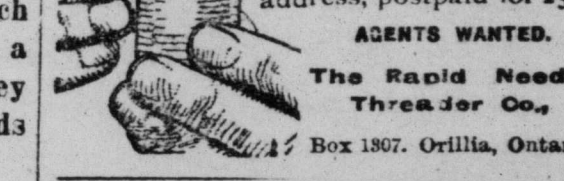
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A practical eye-saving, time-saving device, used for any size needle or thread. It threads quickly, easily, and will last a lifetime. Mailed to your address, postpaid for 25c.



SELECTING INVESTMENTS

In our advertisement of last week we pointed out the advantages afforded by B.O.V.D. investments over mortgages.

We are prepared at all times to furnish statistical and other information concerning the bonds which we offer as well as all representative securities. Our current list contains many bonds of exceptional merit—ask for quotations.

If you are in funds, whether of large amount or small, you will find our individual service of assistance in selecting satisfactory and profitable investment securities.

—Municipal Securities to yield 4 to 5 1/2%—

Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Fort William, Port Arthur.

—Railroad, Electric Railway, Light Company bonds to yield 4 1/2 to 5 1/2%—Duluth, Rainy Lake and Winnipeg Railway Co., Canadian Northern Railway Company, Toronto and York Radial Railway Company, Provincial Light, Heat and Power Company, Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Railway Company, Sao Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company.

—Industrial Bonds of undoubted security to yield 5 1/2 to 6%—Western Canada Flour Mills Company, Burns & Company, Limited.

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The Alberta Star

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

Published every Friday at
CARDSTON, ALBERTA

FRED BURTON
EDITOR AND MANAGER

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Six months 75 cts in advance.

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The Alberta 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 stationery and printing material of all descriptions.

OCTOBER 8, 1909.

October is a young month yet, but it has given some indication that it has nothing to learn from September about high class weather.

A look around Cardston stores today would convince the most skeptical that citizens do not have to look past their own shopping places for the best there is.

The majority of people are more concerned as to where their winter overcoat, and fuel, are coming from than to whom credit is due for discovering the North Pole.

The close of navigation this autumn will witness the greatest accumulation of wheat at the terminal elevators in the history of Canada.

On the development of the Canadian west the railways and the banks play almost equally important parts.

Cardston land will soon be selling at as big a price as Cobalt mineral claims—Lethbridge Herald.

It is to be hoped there will be a liberal response on the part of the citizens when they are called upon to help defray the expenses of the Dry Farming Exhibit. Pres. Beach, of the Board of Trade is making the rounds this afternoon. May success attend his efforts.

The fall days come, the leaves will die; but soon we'll feast on pumpkin pie.

That Winnipeg prospers is indicated by building returns. Permits issued during the elapsed eight months of 1909 reach a total of \$7,547,700 against \$5,156,457 in Montreal and \$12,008,612 in Toronto.

At the sixth annual Montreal meeting of the G. T. P. held there it was officially stated that the line from the head of Lake Superior to within sight of the Rocky Mountains would be completed by June 1 next. It was also stated that the expectations of the engineers for a four-tenths of a one per cent grade through the Rockies will then be realized.

According to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's remarks while in the West recently the Crows' Nest line will shortly become a part of the main line of the C. P. R. to the coast. This change will go into effect as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed.

The improvement in commercial and financial conditions is reflected in the remarkable increase in Canadian bank clearings for the past week, the past month and the past nine months.

If the telephone is going to transmit the vision as well as the voice we shall no longer be in danger of blurring out secrets to the wrong person at the other end of the line.

In refusing to lower grain rates to the Atlantic seaboard the American trunk lines virtually acknowledge the impossibility of competing with the Canadian rail and water route.

Town Council Meeting

Tuesday Evening,
Oct. 5th.

Those present were Mayor Brown, Councillors Staapole, Coombs, Hunt, Cahoon and Burton.

Councillor Coombs opened meeting by prayer. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communication from the American Coal and Coke Co. re prospective shortage of cars advising Council to keep up full supply of coal for the immediate future. Moved by Councillor Coombs and seconded by Councillor Burton that the Sec-treasurer be instructed to order two cars for immediate shipment and one car to follow in ten days time.

A petition from Mr. Low asking for remission of portion of his taxes because of overcharge referred to finance committee for written report.

An application for position of Electrician was received from Grant Phipps, Tekamah, Nebraska. Sec-treasurer instructed to reply notifying Mr. Grant that town has no vacancy at present.

Franklin Card and Asa Brown petitioned for a licence for Roller Skating Rink to be paid for weekly. Sec-Treasurer was instructed to notify Messrs. Card and Brown that licence could only be granted as provided for by bylaw.

A monthly report was received from Town Constable and ordered filed.

Monthly reports were received from Engineers Treasure and Go-ing and Fara Woolf Electrician. Ordered filed.

A communication was received from Mrs. Birkett re disposal of a portion of her late husband's Waterworks supplies, tools etc. to Town Council. Referred to Fire License and Police committee with power to act.

Communications were received from Messrs Geo Stenson & Co. and Messrs MacMahon & Helliwell re sidewalk debentures filed.

Moved by Councillor Cahoon, seconded by Councillor Burton that the Solicitor be instructed to draft bylaw to borrow the sum of two thousand from the Union Bank for 30 days. Carried.

A communication was received from Batchelor, Marshal and Skarin re analysis of cement. Filed.

The finance committee recommended that certain accounts be passed and ordered paid. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Cahoon, seconded by Councillor Hunt that meeting adjourn till Wednesday Oct 9 at 7.30 p. m.

BURTON'S VARIETY STORE

"Cash Goods at Cash Prices"

Underwear

ALL KINDS

Men's, Women's and Children's

AT THE

LOWEST PRICE IN ALBERTA

Burton's Variety Store

Shoe Shining Stand

(Cahoon Hotel Office)

W. J. Warren—Proprietor
Leave orders for window cleaning

Primary Fair

(Continued from page one)

handkerchiefs, sofa cushions, flowers and quilts.

Immediately after the exhibits were in place the judging commenced. The judges found this very difficult, as the competition was very keen and the displays so much alike. Cardston won first prize for the best booth, while Mt View and Leavitt took second. Caldwell also had a splendid exhibit and came very close to taking the second prize. The prizes for individual work were awarded by each association. All day Friday the town was thronged with visitors from the different settlements. The merchants appreciated the occasion and did a rushing business. In fact the enthusiasm of the people was perhaps the marked feature of the fair. Many of the visitors as well as our local citizens took advantage of the splendid dinner served by the Association in the Relief Society hall, and patronized same.

Promptly at 3 o'clock the program in the Assembly Hall commenced. It consisted of

exercises, recitations, singing and instrumental selections from the different Ward associations. The large hall was filled to overflowing, and the exercises were appreciated very much by the vast audience. In conclusion a Baby Show was held, with Messrs. D. H. Caldwell, J. A. Hammer and L. A. Wilson as the judges.

There were over 20 entries and the judges had a very difficult time in coming to decision. Miss Erma, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Seth Thomas captured the prize, which happened to be the large sum of 50 cents.

A well patronized dance in the evening brought this most successful fair to a close.

The Stake Officers of the Primary Association, together with their aids, deserved the highest praise for their splendid efforts in making the fair the success it was.

A large shipment of

Edison Machines and
Records just arrived

See our line of

Stationery,
Novelties.

Layne-Henson Co.

Spencer & Stoddard Block

PENNOYER & OLAND Contractors & Builders

It's not what you earn

that makes you rich

But what you save

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

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Ready Cash

Unlike most invest-
ments, money deposited

in the Union Bank is always ready for use. There is never any delay or loss getting it when you want it. It is absolutely safe, and always worth dollar for dollar.

Don't tie up your money in risky ventures, when you can get compound interest on it here, with absolute security, and the privilege of withdrawing it at any time.

Cardston Branch. G. M. Proud Manager.

Local and General.

The elevators report the grain coming in very fast.

Lots of Threshers Goggles at Burtons.

Hot or cold baths any time of the day.—Phipps.

Childrens lovely Cashmerette Dresses for 65c at Burtons.

The 1909 Primary Fair will always be remembered.

We don't want you to smoke—but if you do, why buy your pipes at the NEW BARBER SHOP.

Remember that you can buy the \$11.00 washing machine at Burtons for \$9.50.

Another car of lumber arrived this week for the Stacey Lumber Co.

Don't forget the meeting of the Philharmonic Society, Saturday evening, Oct. 9th, in the Assembly Hall. Every body invited.

In the Alberta Gazette of Sept 30th, William Smith Johnston, Cardston, is listed as a Notary Public.

Remember that you can get the regular 15c line of Gingham and prints at Burtons for 10c yard.

A book-maker lost \$410 the other day through the energy and foresight of a pickpocket. The moral is: Never have \$410.

Preserving grapes just in. 75c per large basket Plums \$1.45 case, Good eating apples, Tomatoes 2 lbs. per 25c.—Phipps.

Nanaimo, B. C. Oct. 5—Thirty two men are known to be dead as a result of an explosion in No. 2 Mine at Extension this evening.

All accounts against the estate of the late Holland G. Birkett must be rendered, duly certified to the undersigned on or before Oct. 10th.—Mrs. H. Birkett, Carlston.

Whipcord and Bedford odd pants, shirts, vests and coats for the working man at SPENCER & STODDARD, LTD. You can't wear them out.

This season the Canadian West has ample justification for its perennial optimism. The harvest is large. The grain grades remarkably high. It is bringing good prices.

LOST—On Tuesday, one little bay mare colt, six weeks old, star in forehead. When last seen was following a team towards Cardston. Finder will please drop card through mail to John Franks, Kimball.

Arrangements for a shooting match between the east and west sides of the creek, for a dance and supper, were made this week. Wednesday last was the date set for the hunt, but lo, before its arrival the east side received chills and showed the white feather. Brace up a little ye easterners.

During his recent visit to Edmonton, J. W. Woolf, M. P. P., interviewed the government to see whether they would be willing or not to have a cement walk in front of the Court House. They were perfectly willing and would be very pleased to have a sidewalk laid.

The Alberta Pacific Elevator Co. have built fifteen elevators in Alberta this year. Those in the south are at Raymond, Warner, Taber and Carmanagay. They are now building a large terminal elevator of 1,000,000 bus. capacity at Calgary. This is the fourth for this company and they now have sixty elevators in Alberta. Next year they will build thirty more.

A "Harvest Home" Service will be held in the Presbyterian Church next Sunday at 11 A. M. An appropriate program will be rendered. The Church will be decorated on Saturday afternoon and donations of vegetables will be sent to the Galt Hospital, Lethbridge. All are cordially invited to the service and to join in sending donations to the Hospital. Donations of money, vegetables etc. accepted from any party interested in Hospital work.

The A. R. & I. Company are bringing in about twenty thousand bushels of wheat per day now, and the shipping has got nicely started. Very little has come as yet from Cardston, as threshing there is just commencing. At Raley and Spring Coulee all the elevators are full and they are taking every car they can secure. Farmers down there have tanks holding about a carload, in which they store their grain for the time. The tanks are light and can be hauled from place to place.—Lethbridge Herald.

Cash paid for eggs.—Phipps.

Meeting of the Board of Trade on Tuesday evening next.

We are still making Ice Cream—Phipps.

Thanksgiving Day, Monday, Oct. 25th.

Childrens lace trimmed Muslin pinafores at Burtons for 25c.

Bliss Native Herbs purifies the Blood Sold at Phipps.

Thos. Woolford went into Lethbridge on Wednesday.

A. M. Heppler is purchasing the Burt Cask's residence.

E. Bushman, Nanton, arrived in town this morning and will remain during the harvest season.

Earl Grey laid a corner stone on Friday and another on Tuesday.

Huzler and Burton have erected a large granary on their 30 acre farm southeast of town.

R. Wm. Pilling has finished threshing his grain at Spring Coulee. It graded No 1 Hard.

L. H. Jelliff commenced threshing yesterday. He has over 700 acres of grain this year.

Alberta horses carried off a number of the highest honors at the Seattle exhibition.

Many of the farmers are holding back their grain for higher prices.

Messrs. A. T. Henson and J. F. Layne paid a business trip to the Mountain View district yesterday.

Mrs. Lee Shaw, accompanied by her little son, came up from Magrath on Wednesday, and is spending a few days in town.

The Stacey Lumber Co. expects a car of wood fiber, the first of the week. Special prices for those who will load direct from the car.

Canadians should take first place in the erection of an Imperial monument to General Wolfe. Wolfe made the Dominion possible.

The local exhibit for the Dry Farming Congress at Billings, Mont., will leave Cardston on Tuesday next. The names of the persons who will accompany it are not yet known.

Mr. J. W. Woolf, M. P. P., returned on Wednesday from Edmonton where he has been attending the laying of the corner stone of the Parliament Buildings.

For the first two months of the new fiscal year the Canadian Pacific Railway reports an increase of \$590,457 in net earnings. That is a good start, and the large Western harvest promises even better things for the rest of the twelve-month period.

A deputation from the Centennial committee of Winnipeg will wait upon the Alberta provincial government this week and talk about centennial. This is a straight business proposition, and though an exhibition would mean much to the west, it is very doubtful if it would mean anything like a quarter of a million dollars, as has been suggested.

On Tuesday morning last, the farm of T. H. Woolford was sold to L. Roberts of Taber for \$42,500 an acre. The farm includes four hundred acres and is possibly the most famous farm in Southern Alberta. Mr. Woolford has not yet decided what he will do, but in all probability he will reside in Cardston. The Cardston Realty Company, Limited, were responsible for the sale. This land is in the vicinity of the tract recently purchased by the Bullock Brothers, of Taber, from Mr. J. W. Woolf, M. P. P.

On Saturday Mrs. H. E. Kelley of Spring Coulee went to Lethbridge to visit her mother, Mrs. William Stafford, Westminster Road, taking with her her twenty-two months old baby which she thought should have medical attendance. For several hours after their arrival the child seemed quite bright but about nine o'clock was taken seriously ill and two doctors were called in. It was no avail, however, for about three o'clock Sunday morning the little one died.

A correspondent of the London Chronicle states that Canada is all the talk amongst the industrious population of the Fen country in England. The younger generation have been moving westward for some years past and many of them, now, are able to pay visits home. They return comparatively rich men, and it is the stories which they are able to tell which set the occupants of every little farm-house talking of what might be done if they could only get to Canada.

Notice

We the undersigned wish to hereby notify our customers and the public in general that on and after Oct. 1st, The Peoples Meat Market will conduct a strictly cash business. We feel that it will be appreciated by all who find it hard to pay long standing accounts. The people in and around this vicinity have little if any trouble to get cash for all their produce. Then why not pay down for what they purchase? We intend to carry Hotels, Restaurants, and any good reliable Co for 30 days only. We intend selling meats of all kinds at cash prices. So we are satisfied that this kind of business will be a benefit to our community, and will aid our people to keep out of debt.

We take this opportunity of thanking our customers for their patronage during the past year, and sincerely trust that no offence will be taken because of our change.

We solicit the public to come and try doing business on cash basis and there by get perfect satisfaction. Wm. Wood & Son, Per B. J. Wood.



NOTICE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS TENDERS FOR FLOUR

SEALED TENDERS endorsed "Tenders for Flour," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to noon of October 18, 1909, for delivery on or before the 15 November next, of the under-mentioned quantities of flour, or any portion thereof, at the points named herein.

Flour to be equal to the standard sample, which may be viewed in the Department of Indian Affairs, at Ottawa; the Indian Office, at Winnipeg; the Indian Agent's Office at Battleford, and at the Dominion Lands Offices at Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Battleford, Lethbridge and Macleod. The flour should be fresh ground, put up in sacks containing 100 lbs. net, and double sacked. The inner sack to be of gray cotton, three yards to the pound, free from dressing, and to weigh six ounces when made up; the outer sack to be of jute, sewn with strong twine and to weigh fourteen ounces; sack known to the trade as the "two bushel bag," the outer sack to be legibly branded with the name of the manufacturer, and net weight of flour within.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque in favour of the "Secretary of the Department of Indian Affairs" on a Canadian Bank, for at least five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract based on such tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for.

The unauthorized insertion of this advertisement will not be paid for.

J. D. McLEAN, Secretary, Department of Indian Affairs, September 27, 1909.

FALL DELIVERY OF FLOUR		
Agencies	Points of Delivery	Quantities
Battleford	At Battleford	275 sacks
Onion Lake	" Lloydminster	200 "
Blood	" Macleod	200 "
Peigan	" Brocket	245 "

William Carlos Ives
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Etc.
LETHBRIDGE -- ALBERTA

On Saturday Mrs. H. E. Kelley of Spring Coulee went to Lethbridge to visit her mother, Mrs. William Stafford, Westminster Road, taking with her her twenty-two months old baby which she thought should have medical attendance. For several hours after their arrival the child seemed quite bright but about nine o'clock was taken seriously ill and two doctors were called in. It was no avail, however, for about three o'clock Sunday morning the little one died.

A correspondent of the London Chronicle states that Canada is all the talk amongst the industrious population of the Fen country in England. The younger generation have been moving westward for some years past and many of them, now, are able to pay visits home. They return comparatively rich men, and it is the stories which they are able to tell which set the occupants of every little farm-house talking of what might be done if they could only get to Canada.

We are making a new departure this season, and have arranged to sell wheels direct by mail, saving to our customers all intermediate profits. By this plan we can offer

Regular \$50 Hyslop Bicycles for \$25

This surprising value in first-class wheels will be an important help to the restoration of their popularity. We have planned for a big bicycle year, and are ready with the best machine for the money ever offered in Canada.

Send for Illustrated Folder
HYSLOP BROS. Limited
High-Class Automobiles and Bicycles
TORONTO, ONT.



LADIES

Before buying your Mantle or Coat come and examine our new stock. They are perfect in STYLE, FIT and FINISH.

Fall and Winter Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, etc.

FRESH GROCERIES CONTINUALLY ARRIVING

Cardston Mercantile Co. LIMITED.

A fatality occurred at Spring Coulee on Tuesday afternoon. Wm. Thompson, an employee of the Alberta Pacific Elevator Co., while engaged in unloading wheat, slipped and fell into the pit. He was instantly buried by the falling grain, and before his rescue could be accomplished had smothered to death.

We make a specialty of selling business lots. For this purpose we have secured some of the best property in Cardston and will divide to suit purchaser. We have a few lots left in the Beater corner, the Frank Snow corner, the W. O. Lee corner, Mrs. Messenger's corner, Bert Cask's house and lot and all of the lots in Mr. Barker's Addition. Good time to secure you a town lot now before another Rail Road comes in. See W. O. Lee and Co.

The date of the convention of Alberta municipalities which was to take place at Lethbridge on Oct. 8th and 9th has been changed to Oct. 14th and 15th to suit the desires of the Lethbridge officials.

Lang Wing (Tai Saug) accompanied by his youngest son, left this week on an extended visit to China. During his absence, Lang G-t will have full charge of the business, and all accounts due should be paid to him. Lang expects to be absent six months or a year. He will bring back a large stock of Silks and Chinaware.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communication strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munns & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

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A large shipment of extra quality

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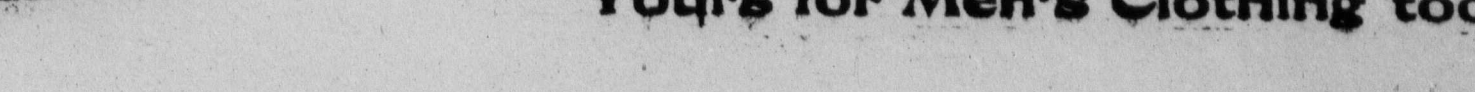
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Coats
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The best stock of Coats we have ever shown our patrons

—THE—
Spencer & Stoddard
—LIMITED—
Yours for Men's Clothing too



CAPTAIN WESTWOOD'S WOOING

I.
"I thought I had told you to cease all correspondence with that man," said old Skipper Masterton to his daughter, as he threw down on the breakfast-table a letter the postman had just handed in.

"I cannot help Captain Westwood's writing to me," she replied. "I have kept my promise not to write to him without your consent, but I am sorry I ever gave it."

Marion Masterton put the letter in her pocket unread, for her father was in irritable mood, one, unfortunately for her, not unusual with him. She satisfied herself, however, as to the postmark, Montreal, the port for which the Tempest had sailed some weeks previously.

"He's at Montreal?" asked her father, inquiringly, although he knew well enough, as the arrival of the ship had long since been telegraphed to the firm of which he was managing director. This news he had been careful to keep to himself. His daughter's interest in the young commander of the Tempest did not please him.

"Why are you not reading your letter?" he asked.

"There will be plenty of time for that, since you won't allow me to answer it."

"And there will be plenty of time for him to write the next. It's the last time he takes the Tempest to America."

"The last time? Whatever do you mean, father?"

"Exactly what I say. I mean to get rid of him as soon as he has brought her back to Liverpool. If he will persist in writing to you, he will find himself without a ship."

each other's health. Matters had been getting strained lately, and all affection of the continuance of the old-time friendship had been gradually dropped. But coasting skippers, whether active or retired, are always "captain" to one another and to their female relatives.

"That's bad news from Montreal," said Masterton, at last.

"Yes; more to pay for repairs than the whole freight for the double voyage. I wish you had seen me about it before sending the orders."

"Well, you weren't at home when I called, and I had to telegraph you, once."

"I can't understand it at all. Your own ships are not so expensive, I reckon?"

"No; you see, since I've had them in hand they've always been well-found."

There was a sneer in this which the other was quick to note, with the implied innuendo.

"The Tempest ought to be well-found enough, considering what she's costing," he contented himself with saying.

"I've been giving things the most careful consideration," said Masterton, steadily regarding the opposite wall, out of the line of Westwood's glance, "and I've made up my mind to sell my share."

The other started, though he had been expecting such an announcement for some time. He himself had no chance of raising the money to purchase the offered share. It was hopeless, too, to look for a partner to take Masterton's place.

That well-to-do owner would regard as his mortal enemy anyone who came between him and the success of his schemes, and no one in the neighborhood would risk such hostility, Westwood well knew. He also knew the process usual in such circumstances. It was not the first time that Masterton had become possessed of a whole ship by putting pressure upon a partner.

"I am afraid—" he began to say, and then he checked himself. Why give himself away to Masterton? "Well, it's rather hurried to this," he resumed, "but if you have made up your mind to sell I suppose it will be best for me to buy. What's the figure?"

The conversation was going exactly as the other had calculated. Westwood could not possibly buy, he knew. There was only one alternative—he would have to sell, and the determination of the price would lie with Masterton himself.

"I have been thinking the figure over," he replied, "and, as the barque is the worse of being built too long ago, and bills for repairs grow heavier every year, I will let you have her a good bargain—say, four thousand for my share."

"That's a very reasonable figure, indeed," said Westwood, in vain seeking to hide his real thoughts from his wily antagonist.

"Let me see. She cost thirteen thousand a few years ago. I'm making you, in fact, a present of a thousand at least, allowing for depreciation."

"More than that, Captain Masterton, more than that. I am sure it's very generous of you. I am sure I always put my own share at six thousand myself."

"One likes to do an old friend a good turn. When will you have the money ready?"

It was this question that Westwood had been anticipating and planning to meet. His position was, as he well realized, absolutely hopeless. He would have to sell to his partner at a loss of two thousand at least. He had mortgaged his share for four thousand some years previously. The proposed transaction would swallow up all he was possessed of.

"I would like to consult with my son," he replied at length. It would at least stave off the evil day.

"Very well, say the end of next month. I'm anxious to be done with the barque, once for all. The last day of next month, then. She may be lost by then, and you would get the insurance," he said as he went out.

"You forget that my son commands her!" Masterton chuckled as he went home. "If she were lost, with young Westwood on board, it would be the best thing that could happen. It would bring Marion to her senses. She will have to be brought to them, whether or no," as the carrier said.

III.
The first thing that Skipper Westwood did when his partner had gone was to write to his son at Montreal, to apprise him of the impending stroke of fortune, or rather fate. He knew that it would be a heavy blow to the young man. The times were not propitious for the masters of sailing ships. The wind-jammers, as they are called, are a doomed race. Steam has ousted them from the regular and best-paying routes; and officers who lose their berths have to begin again, often at the lowest rung of the ladder, on board an ocean liner, if lucky—if unfortunate, on the board of a tramp steamer.

The prospect would not commend itself to young Westwood, with his ambitions, and, above all, with his hopes of soon marrying Marion Masterton. That step would have to be postponed for many long years, and perhaps the engagement

would be finally broken off. All this passed through Westwood's mind when he had finished the letter and was left to the contemplation of a prospect dreary in the extreme. The ship, thanks to his son's energetic captaincy, had been paying well; now, with the change of owners, his son would be set adrift and his own income reduced to zero. And there seemed no way out of the difficulty.

Returning from posting the fatal letter—the harbinger of ruined hopes—he met Marion Masterton. He would have passed her unnoticed, so buried was he in his sorrowful anticipations.

"Are you getting too proud to recognize an old friend now?" she asked, playfully.

"I've just been sending bad news to Montreal," he said. "Bad for Harry and for us all—except perhaps, your father."

"There's nothing wrong with the Tempest?" she said, turning pale. "I have just been writing to Harry. This is the letter."

"Has your father not told you anything about the barque lately?"

"He never has much to say to me about it now, but I have been guessing that something was going wrong."

"Well, you are bound to hear in a week or two from Harry, if your father does not tell you himself."

"Oh, Mr. Westwood, won't you tell me—and the very worst? I am strong and can bear it. Who knows but I may be able to help?"

It was not in any hope of this that Westwood told his story. He knew the girl's imagination would run riot in anticipation of evil, perhaps far in excess of the actual circumstances, and to spare her groundless pain he told her all he knew.

"I feared it was something worse," she said. "It was so good of you to tell me. I must put a postscript to Harry's letter—just a line to cheer him," she said, as she tore open the letter she was carrying. "I'll get pen and ink at the post-office."

And then she hurried away, with a cheery good-bye for the sad old man.

"Immediately; that is to say, in a few days' time. We shall have to sell out the shares in which it is invested, but that won't take long."

"Then I may count upon getting it before the end of the month?"

"Certainly."

Marion rose to go, very happy in her mind.

"One moment," said the lawyer. "I've forgotten what your age is. Over twenty-one, I know."

"Then you know wrong. I'm not twenty yet—not for two months."

"Oh, dear, what a pity!"

"Pity to be under twenty? Wouldn't you like to be that yourself?"

"That's not the question, my dear young lady. This money is yours on the day you are twenty-one, and not before. Power of anticipation is debarred."

"Then it's too late. Whatever am I to do?"

The lawyer again glanced over the will, the girl's pleasure, so soon followed by the keenest disappointment, affected him deeply, hardened business man though he was.

He read aloud, "to be paid to her when she shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, if not previously married, in which case it shall be paid to her on her marriage-day."

"I am afraid there's no help for it," he said, kindly.

V.
It was the last day of the month, and the two partners in the ownership of the Tempest had met by arrangement in the chambers of Ferguson and Greig, the firm charged with most of Skipper Masterton's legal business. Skipper Westwood had taken with him Mr. Robertson, the solicitor, on that gentleman's own suggestion, as an old-time friend.

"There's nothing to discuss, gentlemen," said Masterton, who did not relish the presence of a solicitor for the other side. "Mr. Westwood has only to say if he will accept my offer to sell my half-share at four thousand pounds. If he does not wish to buy, I am ready to buy his share at the same price. Nothing could be fairer than that."

"I can't afford to buy, and I don't want to sell; but I suppose I must put up with it," urged Westwood.

"You can't retain a partner against his will," said Lawyer Ferguson. "Here are the papers for you to sign. I suppose you will pay off the mortgage now and be done with the business. Mr. Masterton, who holds the mortgage, will pay you the interest in lieu of notices, and that will just make everything square."

"Wait a minute," said Mr. Robertson. "I have something to say on this matter."

ABOUT THE HOUSE

THE SEWING ROOM.

Corset Cover Hint.—Make corset covers of your white shirt waists that are still good, but out of style. Cut out the neck, back and front and take out sleeves, making the arm holes larger. Finish around the neck and arm holes with ribbon, binding and lace.

Sewing Screen.—Make the framework of well seasoned wood, staining it any desired color. Cover the frame with flowered crumpe; put on without fullness. On the reverse side cover with cheesecloth, put on with a little fullness. Fasten both in place with gilt tacks. Extending across top and bottom of screen on the flowered side are pockets, made with fullness. These are each divided with stitches into compartments so the contents of the whole can be kept neatly divided. In them are mending supplies, odd bits of sewing and embroidery. Below the top casting is a spool rack, made of a strip of wood painted to match frame, and nails driven for spools to rest on.

Helpful Notes.—When making the plain circular or gore skirts finish the top of the skirt first, and put it on the band, then fold band, pin together and hang for at least a day before trimming and finishing bottom. The lancing stretches the seams and prevents the skirt from sagging after it is worn. When using cloth covered buttons on wash dresses do not sew them on as they do not iron well, but fasten on under side with a small safety pin, and when the dress is to be washed remove the buttons, string them on a thread, and after scrubbing and rinsing hang up to dry. If long tight sleeves are made of wash goods be sure to shrink the goods before sewing, or if that is not desirable allow an extra seam for shrinking, and then run the second seam in by hand to make the sleeves fit snug. Before washing remove this hand sewing and after sleeve is washed it will be just right. When braiding on delicate fabric have the stamping done on the under side, then trace it with a running stitch with fine thread, and follow this when applying the braid. This is a little more work, but prevents soil from the stamping chalk or fluid.

KITCHEN TIME SAVERS.

Pie Help.—To prevent the juice from running over when making berry pies, cut a three-inch square of plain writing paper and make into a cone. Just as you place pie in oven make a small cut in centre of upper crust and insert in this cut the small end of cone. The surplus juice will come up in the cone.

Three Things to Try.—Butter well the top of any kind of hot mush and set away to cool, especially for frying. It prevents a tough coating from forming. Keep bananas from turning dark in dessert or fruit salad by taking a fork and cutting crosswise. They are not so smooth as when cut with a knife, but will retain their natural color longer. When obliged to use hard water for dishes try adding a little sweet milk to the water and see how much easier to get a suds.

Bake Fish in Paper.—The following method does away with "fishy" dishes and disagreeable odors: Clean and wash the fish thoroughly, salt, pepper, and flour it inside and out sparingly; then roll in inside paper at least three times. Pinch the ends of the paper together, then fold back and pin, securely to prevent the escape of the juices. Bake in a moderate oven and allow fifteen minutes more than if baking uncovered. When ready to serve remove the paper, to which the skin will adhere, and place the delicious, juicy meat upon a platter. Garnish as desired.

SUMMER PESTS.

Death to Cockroaches.—A strong solution of common poke root mixed with dark molasses, equal parts, boiled to a syrup and spread on bread is sure death to cockroaches. Cure for Ants.—A small quantity of tartar emetic, as much sugar, and cover with water. Put in a small dish or tin and set where the ants are found, and in a short time they will all be gone.

To Rid House of Flies.—To rid the house of flies, spray into the air oil of lavender diluted with hot water; this will cause the flies to leave and a delightful fragrance will be left. Screen all doors and windows. If not possible plant mignonette in window and porch boxes. This will keep away both flies and mosquitoes. Do not leave any food lying around and do not eat food which has come in contact with flies. Keep garbage can tightly closed. Spray occasionally to prevent breeding. Pour kerosene in drains occasionally.

SUMMER SANDWICHES.

Meat and Pickle Sandwiches.—Chop the meat left over from a previous day, together with a sour pickle and spread on a lettuce leaf; put entire preparation between two thin slices of white bread.

Loaves for Sandwiches.—Half fill pound baking powder cans with bread dough and let rise until nearly level. Bake as any bread, and you have neat, round slices with no crust, suitable for lunch boxes, parties, or picnics.

HOME HINTS.

To prevent the smell of onions, which is so offensive on the breath, eat a sprig of parsley. If a teaspoonful of vinegar is added to the water in which fish is to be washed, a most delicious flavor will be imparted to it. Scrubbing brushes will last twice as long if they are put to dry with the bristles downwards. If turned the other way the water soaks into the wood and rots the bristles.

To Prevent Scorching Pastry.—If the heat of the oven is inclined to reach too high a temperature and scorch pastry or confectionery which is in the course of baking, a good plan is to place a tin or enameled saucer on the lowest shelf of the oven and fill it with water. Sweet Cupboards.—If you are troubled with a damp-smelling cupboard or cellar, break up a lump of lime in a box and place inside, and all dampness and smell will quickly disappear. The lime should be then removed, as if left too long it causes dry rot in the woodwork. Don't let your baby go into the bad habit of expecting to be rocked to sleep. When it is bedtime put him in his cradle, no matter whether awake or asleep, and leave him to himself. If this habit is formed from the first he will go off quite happily without any more attention.

To clean gold jewellery wash it in tepid water in soap lather to which a few drops of ammonia have been added. Rinse off with clean water, and, without wiping, put the article into a box of beechwood sawdust until dry, then brush off the sawdust with a very soft plate-brush.

To Preserve Carpets.—Carpets should be rubbed with a damp cloth rather than brushed, and if it is at all necessary that they must be brushed, this should be done by means of a covered carpet-sweeper with plenty of damp tea leaves. Of all ways of removing dirt from a carpet, the worst is by the use of the ordinary short brush, which involves the household kneeling down in the dust.

A GRUESOME BEQUEST.

Extraordinary Legacy by the Father of Lord Audley.
Probably the most gruesome bequest ever named in a will was that made by Phillip Thicknesse, a dissipated Englishman, who died in 1792. Some years before his death he had quarrelled bitterly with his son, Lord Audley, and to spite him had placed on the outside of the family mansion a board bearing this inscription in large black letters: "Boots and shoes mended, carpets beat, etc., etc., by P. Thicknesse, father of Lord Audley."

Finding he was about to die, he sent for his lawyer and drew up a will containing the following extraordinary clause: "I leave my right hand, to be cut off after my death, to my son, Lord Audley, and I desire it may be sent to him in hopes that such a sight may remind him of his duty to God after having so long abandoned the duty he owed to a father who once so affectionately loved him."

The dead man's wishes were scrupulously carried out, and his severed hand, enclosed in a hermetically sealed leaden casket, was forwarded to his son. There is no record as to how Lord Audley received his unwelcome legacy or how he disposed of it.

LARGEST CONCERT HALL

WHERE 12,000 PEOPLE CAN LISTEN TO SINGERS.

Royal Albert Hall, London, is the Largest Concert Hall in the World.

Besides being the grandest saloon in Europe, the Royal Albert Hall rightly lays claim to be the largest concert-hall in the world. The building was commenced in 1867, took fourteen years to complete, and cost exactly \$1,000,000.

The hall can afford accommodation for between 10,000 and 11,000, but on the occasion of Sims Reeve's farewell concert 12,200 persons found accommodation under the huge glass roof. This number included 5,200 who were allowed to walk about the grand promenade near the roof. This number has since been declared to be the danger limit, and not more than 3,000 are now permitted on the promenade.

SEATS FOR 999 YEARS.

The Albert Hall was erected from part of the profits of the famous 1851 Exhibition, the rest of the money being raised by subscription. It was arranged that every subscriber of \$500 should be entitled to a private seat, which belongs to the subscriber until the lease of 999 years is completed. For \$1,000 they had the right to a pair of seats; \$2,500, five stalls or a box of five seats; and for \$5,000, a grand-tier box holding ten. The late Queen Victoria subscribed \$10,000, and had two grand-tier boxes which were converted into one. This is now the Royal box. The King, when Prince of Wales, also bought a grand-tier box, which is now the private property of the Prince of Wales.

\$2,500 FOR A BOX.

There are about 1,300 of these private seats, and the owners can do just what they like with them—use them, lend them to their friends, or sell them—but they are liable, however, to an annual seat rate not exceeding \$10 for upkeep. The owners can only be excluded at private meetings where the public are not admitted by payment.

These seats are not regarded as an investment, although they are frequently in the market for sale. The stalls may realize anything from \$175 to \$250 each. The late Duke of Edinburgh's box on the grand tier fetched \$2,250.

ENGAGING THE HALL.

The charge for engaging the Royal Albert Hall for a concert, afternoon or evening, is \$375, inclusive of all expenses such as lighting, attendants, sale of tickets, police, and a staff of fifty gentlemen who act as honorary stewards. These attendants are business solicitors, stockbrokers, bankers, etc., who do the work simply for the love of the thing. The sum mentioned, however, does not include the use of the freehold seats mentioned previously. If every seat is required for a private meeting the rent would be \$750.

The big organ is known as the second largest in the world. It has five manuals and 10,500 pipes, some 40 feet long and 2 feet in diameter, and some of the size only of a straw. It also has four keyboards and 120 stops. It is blown by wind supplied by two engines of 14 h.p. each. The hall and offices are heated by steam, and there are over twenty-four miles of hot-water pipes in the building.

LIGHTING THE ALBERT HALL.

At night this huge building is lighted by electricity and gas. Eight arc lamps of 1,500 candle-power capacity and one monster electricier in the centre of the dome, about 130 feet above the floor, giving forth a light equivalent to 6,000 candles, light up the centre of the hall, another 600 electric lights being required to light the boxes. In case the electricity should fail, the interior can be illuminated by 3,650 gas burners and another 500 in the corridors and extra rooms. Under the core of the roof are a large number of chandeliers with 3,100 gas-burners, which have to be ignited by means of electric sparks. This alone requires two miles of wire, while another twenty miles are required for the electric lighting.

Besides the principal hall there are a number of smaller ones situated in various parts of the building, including a large number of "crush rooms," and a fully-equipped theatre with 250 stalls. The crush rooms are frequently used for small exhibitions, and can be hired from \$25 upwards.

PUBLIC PERFECTLY SAFE.

There is very little danger of fire at the Albert Hall, but should such a disaster occur every facility has been arranged to cope with it. Two firemen are on the staff, the whole of which form an amateur fire brigade, being regularly trained by a permanent fire superintendent; and twenty-six hydrants could pour a huge volume of water on the scene of the conflagration in a few minutes, and as there are twenty-

six exits an audience of 10,000 can pass into the street inside four minutes. Besides which it is estimated that the entire audience could be accommodated in the corridors, staircases, and entrances.—London Tit-Bits.

WHAT IS A "DREADNOUGHT"?

Has Made all Other War Vessels Obsolete.

The vessel which has given her name to the modern type of heavily-armed battleship was launched in 1906, and all older types were at once regarded as, in a sense, obsolete. Compared with the ships of the King Edward class, she carries ten 12-inch quick-firing guns, as against four of the same calibre and four 9.2-inch. Eight of these can be brought to bear on a hostile vessel in one broadside, and six ahead or astern. She is thus able to pour such a constant stream of armour-piercing shells upon an opponent as would probably sink or disable her in a very few minutes. Moreover, her guns have an effective range of over twelve miles.

The Dreadnought is fitted with turbine engines, giving her a speed of 21 knots, the King Edward class steaming 18½ knots. The four cruiser-battleships of the Invincible class, however, have a speed of 25 knots; and it will be remembered that last August the Indomitable, with the Prince of Wales on board, actually equalled the record of the Mauretania by steaming from land to land (Belleisle to the Fastnets) in sixty-seven hours, an average of 25.13 knots per hour! The newer Dreadnoughts are to have a speed of 22 knots.

The displacement of the largest vessel of this class, the Foudroyant (now building), is 20,000 tons, as against the Dreadnought's 17,500 and the King Edward VII's 16,500.

As the advent of these monster battleships has rendered earlier types obsolete, so the "mystery" ship Invincible and her sisters have consigned armored cruisers of earlier date, such as the Minotaur (which was only built three years ago), to a metaphorical scrap-heap! Ships of the Invincible class would probably, in time of war, be employed as "cruiser-battleships," for their speed would enable them to head off the enemy's vessels and compel them to offer fight, whilst their weight of metal (eight 12-inch guns) would account for anything but a Dreadnought.

It is at least a question whether, in the humid air of the North Sea, guns would often be effective at a twelve-mile range. At nine miles the so-called "second-class" battleships of the King Edward type would be able to use their 9.2 and 6-inch guns, and possibly they would demonstrate to the world that they were very far from obsolete. In foggy weather, too, the mightiest battleship might be sunk or put out of action by a tiny torpedo-boat or submarine, whilst the deadliness of the floating mine was abundantly proved in Port Arthur waters within everybody's memory.

It is certainly hard for those who witnessed the Diamond Jubilee Review to realize that nearly every vessel of that mighty fleet has already passed the "scrap-heap." Indeed, but twenty-one battleships of a date prior to 1897 now remain on the active list.

A SWEDISH VIEW OF ENGLAND

A Writer Says Some Sharp Things About the Country.

It is always interesting to observe how the habits of a nation impress writers from abroad. A sharp-tongued correspondent of a Swedish paper, the Svenska Dagbladet, thus comments on some of the peculiarities of English life and manners. Those who know England better will not take the comments too seriously, and will see something to commend in some of the things which the writer condemns—notably in the fresh air in the railway-carriages.

English cleanliness is much spoken of. The Englishman must have a great deal of water to wash with. A quantity must be splashed all over the room, and in particular there must be a great pool near the wash-stand. When an Englishman washes his face, in seventy-eight cases out of a hundred he simply takes the water in his hands and blows it all over the floor.

Englishmen are mad over fresh air. The expression may seem ironical to those who know how in London one does not so much breathe the air as swallow it. Tramway car windows stand open the whole year round, and there is no country like England for the prosperity of dealers in cough and cold medicines.

Hygiene may appear to be perfect in London, but they still say that much remains to be done. Spitting is not allowed in the parks, at least not near the seat. I have found that one of the cheapest and best places for spitting is the British Museum, where it costs only ten dollars. On the Great Eastern Railway it does not cost more the first time, but afterward the price is twenty-five dollars a time, in direct opposition to the usual business principles of discount.

A ROMANCE OF ROYALTY

STORY OF MARRIAGE OF KING ALFONSO'S COUSIN.

King Aided Prince of Bourbon-Orleans to Wed Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Cobourg.

The details surrounding the romantic marriage of Prince Alfonso of Bourbon-Orleans to Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Cobourg which cost him his position as a Prince of the Royal house of Spain and his career in the Spanish army, have become known.

They reveal the fact that King Alfonso, instead of refusing his consent to the marriage, as was reported by Madrid despatches to have been the case, favored and actually advised the Prince to marry her secretly, gave him a leave of absence for that purpose, and personally intervened by telegraph with the Bamberg ecclesiastical authorities, in whose diocese the marriage took place, to procure a dispensation for it.

STORY OF THE COURTSHIP.

This story was obtained from the Prince's own lips by his friends a few days ago in Munich, where the couple are spending their honeymoon.

Prince Alfonso and Princess Beatrice first met on the occasion of King Alfonso's marriage to Princess Ena of Battenberg in 1906. The Prince fell desperately in love with the Princess, and proposed marriage, but Beatrice refused him.

Both the Queen and the Queen-mother, knowing of the Prince's infatuation, espoused his cause and sought to induce Beatrice to relent. The Princess, however, declared that she never would change her religion, but finally when she said she had no objection to rearing her children as Catholics the Queen-mother replied: "Then there is not the slightest difficulty to the union. I always said that if I had had a second son he should have married a Protestant."

She added that she herself had Protestant ancestors. Later at La Grangue King Alfonso formally asked the hand of Princess Beatrice for his cousin, and when Beatrice on that occasion raised the

QUESTION OF RELIGION

his Majesty said: "I give you my word of honor there will not be the slightest difficulty."

The Prince then again proposed, and was accepted.

Premier Maura said the marriage of an Infante of Spain to a Protestant could not take place on account of the difficulty it would cause the Government.

Princess Beatrice, because of her friendship for Queen Victoria, said she would give up the Prince, who asserted that he intended to marry the Princess regardless of consequences.

King Alfonso declared that even if the constitution prevented him giving official consent to the marriage without the approval of his Ministers, he, as Alfonso of Bourbon, would do everything in his power for the couple.

ANCIENT SITE OF MADRID.

Arid Now, it Once Abounded in Forests and Gardens.

Travellers find it hard to believe that Madrid ever abounded with water. The modern town stands on so bleak and arid an eminence, its surroundings, save in early spring, are so parched and dusty and the water peddler's cry of "Agua! Agua!" is so insistent and ubiquitous one fancies Madrid must have been thirsty from the beginning. Yet its ancient coat of arms was a large flint half immersed in water, with steel hatches striking it on either side, the ascending sparks forming a sort of canopy around it. Appended was the motto:

I was built on water.
My walls are of fire.
Such is my emblazonment.

This device was emblematic only of the city in its early days before Charles V. had started it on its headlong career of greatness merely because he credited its climate with having cured him of a fever. He it was who first conceived the project of elevating it to the rank of capital. It was left, however, to his son, Philip II., to promulgate the decree declaring the town to be unia Cortes.

At that time Madrid was a small town embowered in gardens and woods and meadows and with springs and wells lavishly supplied by nature. The Manzanares, now a melancholy, meagre stream, was of a measurable depth. But with the apportioning of her territory into palaces and lodging houses for the royal hangers-on and the cutting down of the trees to swell the royal treasury the inevitable followed. The sun of well nigh 400 summers has burned and scorched the site of the old town and its bestripped suburbs and dried up the natural moisture. At present the climate of Madrid is nearly the most trying in all Europe.

A CANADIAN'S TRIUMPH

WORK OF SIR PERCY GIROUARD IN NIGERIA.

The Former Governor of the Colony Was Banqueted in London.

A farewell dinner was given recently at the Gaiety restaurant, London, by Northern Nigerian officials to Sir Percy Girouard on his relinquishing the government of Northern Nigeria to take up his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the East Africa Protectorate. Mr. E. A. Speed, Chief Justice of Northern Nigeria, presided.

The chairman, in proposing the health of Sir Percy Girouard, said that the occasion marked the severance of a connection between the Governor and himself of the most pleasant and satisfactory description. When he took up the office of Governor Sir Percy was no stranger to hard work or high official position, but it was not an easy task for anyone to follow a man of the ability and strenuous character of Sir Frederick Lugard. In the construction of the Bano-Kano Railway Sir Percy Girouard cut himself loose from all traditions and entered upon

AN ENTIRELY NEW SYSTEM, with the result that they saw to-day. The construction of that railway was one of his titles to fame as Governor. Another was the question of the settlement of the land tenure. By studying the native law on the subject he had formulated a system of land tenure which, while it preserved to the great hereditary chiefs their ancient seigniorial rights, established in beneficial ownership the tillers of the soil, and in addition, provided a source of revenue for the Protectorate which in the fulness of time would enable the Government to dispense with most, if not all, other forms of taxation.

Sir Percy Girouard, who was cordially received, paid a tribute to the work done by Sir Frederick Lugard and General Morland, and after some remarks on the Bano-Kano Railway, said he did not think they would have carried out to successfully their first year's work if it had not been for the assistance given by the Elder Dempster Company and Sir Alfred Jones. With regard to the land tenure in Northern Nigeria, it had been based primarily on old native laws and customs and with a desire to accord fair treatment to those commercial undertakings which desired to develop the country on reasonable lines. He was hopeful that this policy would meet with the approval of the home authorities. If it did, he felt sure they would see great benefits from it. It was merely a change from

A COMMUNAL SYSTEM

of tenure, such as was prevalent in most parts of Africa, to a national system of tenure which provided for the due expansion of the people and did not allow for the personal greed of any one. He was hopeful that under such a system revenue would grow in Northern Nigeria to such an extent as would allow of the practical exclusion of all other forms of taxation. It had never been the object of himself or of his predecessor, Sir Frederick Lugard, to obtain revenues which were not legitimately due both to the native Governments and to the Central Government by the peoples whose rights and interests they felt themselves bound to look after. (Cheers.) They regarded themselves, whether Governors, Administrators, or Residents, as trustees for the natives, and he believed that that ideal had been faithfully carried out. There was need of patience in dealing with the natives. If they attempted to frog-march those people over bridges of centuries in a few short years we should lose, he would not call it the loyalty, for that was not a word which was applicable to the case, but the affection which we ought certainly to gain.

TELL TIME IN NIGHT.

Persons awakening in the night are invariably curious about the time, and the newest hotel convenience has for its object the gratification of this universal desire. A small telephone receiver is placed at the head of the bed and if desired may be placed under the pillow, a connection being maintained with a master clock in the office of the hotel. Placing this instrument to the ear and touching a button results in setting into operation a set of bells which chimes the hour, the quarter hour and the minutes past the quarter.

IN THE DISTANCE.

Insurance Agent—"Pardoa me, madam, but what is your age?"
Miss Antique—"I have seen twenty-three summers."
Insurance Agent—"Yes, of course, but how many times did you see them?"

WAS HOT BED OF PIRACY

HONG KONG, CEDED BY CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Metropolis of 350,000 Inhabitants Once Infested by Thousands of Pirates.

Previous to 1841, when it was ceded by China to Great Britain, Hong Kong was but sparsely populated, and, aside from the shelter its spacious harbor afforded shipping, and the pure, fresh water its limpid streams supplied to merchantmen, it was of little importance. Since British occupation, however, it has grown to be one of the busiest sea ports in the world. It is the most easterly station of the British Empire on the voyage round the world, and is the point of union of the great mail steamers of England, France, and Germany from Europe and the east with the splendid vessel that takes up the journey at this point and carry the traveller in equally magnificent steamers to the Sandwich Islands, Canada and the United States.

350,000 POPULATION.

The city of Victoria—popularly known as Hong Kong, being used interchangeably with the name of the island—is a modern metropolis of 350,000 inhabitants. It is built on a semi-circular narrow plain, skirting the end of the harbor, with houses scattered over the steep incline behind extending to the very peak, a height of over two thousand feet. From the harbor the city presents a picturesque scene, reminding one of Gibraltar, with its solidly built houses and bold rock-like background. At night especially is this view most attractive, for with the myriad multi-colored lights of the sparkling wavelets and extending in lesser numbers up the slope of the peak till those at the crest blend with the stars of the sky, the heavens seem to have fallen to earth and spilled the brilliancy of the vaulted dome with one scintillating splash into the placid waters of the sea.

ONCE HOTBED OF PIRACY.

For centuries Hong Kong was the hotbed of piracy. Thousands of pirates infested this and the nearby islands and preyed upon the trading vessels as they plied between Canton, the principal port of Southern China, and the other ports of the world. It became necessary for merchantmen sailing these waters to carry a heavy armament, and battles with the pirates here grew to be a frequent occurrence. Nor were these engagements mere child's play, for often the waters ran red with blood and scores of lives were sacrificed. One such battle is recorded in which twelve hundred pirates were slain. Even to-day piratical depredations are occasionally reported from the inland rivers, and as late as 1896 a steamer to Canton was attacked, the captain and mate shot, the passengers locked up, and the ship looted. Fortunately the engineer was not injured, and he, with the aid of the passengers, managed to bring the steamer into port. Some of these pirates were afterward apprehended and beheaded, but the war against piracy in and around Hong Kong has been a long and hard one.

BREADLESS FOLK.

In Some Parts of the World Bread is Seldom Seen.

Baked loaves of bread are practically unknown in many parts of south Austria and Italy as well as the agricultural districts of Roumania, says the Bakers' Weekly. In the villages of the Obersteiermark, not very many miles from Vienna, bread is seldom seen, the staple food of the people being sturz, a kind of porridge made from ground beech nuts, which is taken at breakfast with fresh or curdled milk, at dinner with broth or fried lard, and with milk again at supper. This sturz is also known as heiden, and takes the place of bread not only in Steiermark but in Carinthia and in many parts of the Tyrol.

In the north of Italy the peasant live chiefly on polenta, a porridge made of boiled maize. The polenta, however, is not allowed to granulate like Scotch porridge, or like the Austrian sturz, but is boiled into a solid pudding, which is cut and portioned out with a string. It is eaten cold as often as it is hot, and is in every sense the Italian peasant's daily bread. The modern Rumanians are held by many scholars to be descended from a Roman colony, in other words to be the cousins of the Italians, and curiously enough a variation of the polenta called mamaliga is the national dish of Rumania.

The mamaliga is like the polenta in that it is made of boiled maize, but it is unlike the latter in one important respect, as the grains are not allowed to settle into a solid mass but are kept distinct, after the fashion of oatmeal porridge.

WHY IS IT?

That those who knew what should have been done do not make the fact known until after we have made our mistakes!

That the wealthy decay wealth, saying they have not had a happy day since they ceased to be poor, and yet keep right on collecting money in sales!

That office-holders lament because they are unable to live within their salaries, and rush around warning their friends to keep out of politics, and then spend a small fortune seeking re-election!

That women kiss each other in public and talk about each other in private!

That those who enjoy reading what newspapers have to say about others, and who complain because all of the facts, as they know them, are not given, register large and strenuous kicks when their own names are mentioned!

That the other fellow, according to our personal version of the encounter, always gets the worst of it!

That so many convincing clues secured by detective departments fail to result in arrests!

That seekers after public office place much emphasis on the fact that they desire to become the servants of the people and to do their bidding, and then, after being elected, intimate that if their constituents do not like their ways of doing things they may go and jump into the lake!

That no matter how successfully a man may have conducted a business, his successor can always discover where he made a lot of serious mistakes!

That the givers of advice never take their own medicine!

That the man who is loudest in his condemnation of those who butt in is usually one of the first to tell us how we ought to run our business!

That our friends advise us to do a lot of things they would not do if they were in our place!

That the reformer who is loudest in his condemnation of the business in which we are engaged does not hesitate to apply to us for a donation if he needs one!

That we will cheerfully give \$10 to some earthquake or other relief fund, and then ask the friend, who is in hard luck, if he takes us for a national bank and refuses his request for the loan of a dollar!

That to-day we throw our hats into the air and cheer lustily for the hero of the hour, only to forget that he is on earth to-morrow! That in public we argue that every man should be paid all that he is worth, while in private we scheme to get all that we can for as little as possible!

That we place great emphasis on the fact that we are a free and independent people, and yet permit the bosses to do most of our political thinking for us!

That we are never satisfied!

Why is it?

THE SAVAGE MIND.

Foreign Missionary Tells of Natives' Love of Gaudiness.

Miss F. Kliekman, assistant literary superintendent of the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, is necessarily in close touch with missionary work all over the world, especially in connection with the dissemination of the Scriptures, and has many opportunities of observing the strange mental attitude of natives.

"Some of the curiosities of the savage mind," she writes, "are shown very strikingly in connection with the distribution of the Bible. In many parts of the world the natives are considerably affected by the appearance of anything that is given or sold to them. Certain vivid colors appear to possess for them peculiar fascination. I believe that traders who seek to do business among natives frequently wrap the goods they have to sell in paper of a particular color most appreciated by the natives of the district.

"This love of vivid colors is particularly strong in India, and the Gospels which we send out for sale in the bazaars are protected by findings of brightly colored paper. Each Gospel has its particular color, and these are selected according to the length of the Gospel. The native of India likes to get as much as possible for his money. He will buy a bulky Gospel merely for its bulk, independent of what color it is bound in; but in order to make him purchase the shorter gospels these have to be bound in which-ever of the bright, crude colors are known to take his fancy most. Very large quantities of brightly colored binding papers—green, red, yellow and blue—are sent out from time to time to various depots in India. Quite recently, for instance, so tons of it were dispatched in a single week to one depot in Calcutta."

"Truth is mighty," said the moralizer. "Yes," rejoined the demoralizer, "it is mighty scarce."

High River Exhibition

The establishment of an Annual Agricultural Exhibition at High River, and the making of the exhibition this year—the first year—such a great success as to ensure success the following year is the proposition undertaken by the citizens of the town and district of High River. The event will be under the management of the High River Agricultural Society, and the enthusiastic support which has already been tendered the management is a guarantee that the object of the society will be attained. The exhibition this year will be held on October 19 and 20. Liberal prizes for live stock and farm products, etc., and an attractive program of races and other attractions, will be offered. Prize lists and particulars in reference to the exhibition may be had on application to Harry Nelson, Secretary and Manager, Box 253, High River.

NOTICE.
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
TENDERS FOR FLOUR

SEALED TENDERS endorsed "Tenders for Flour," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to noon of October 18, 1909, for delivery on or before the 15 November next, of the under-mentioned quantities of flour, or any portion thereof, at the points named herein.

Flour to be equal to the standard sample, which may be viewed in the Department of Indian Affairs, at Ottawa; the Indian Office, at Winnipeg; the Indian Agent's Office at Battleford, and at the Dominion Lands Offices at Calgary, Edmonton, Prince Albert, Battleford, Lethbridge and Macleod. The flour should be fresh ground, put up in sacks containing 100 lbs. net, and double sacked. The inner sack to be of gray cotton, three yards to the pound, free from dressing, and to weigh six ounces when made up; the outer sack to be of jute, sewn with strong twine and to weigh fourteen ounces; sack known to the trade as the "two bushel bag," the outer sack to be legibly branded with the name of the manufacturer, and net weight of flour within.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque in favour of the "Secretary of the Department of Indian Affairs" for a Canadian Bank, for at least five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract based on such tender when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for.

The unauthorized insertion of this advertisement will not be paid for.

J. D. McLEAN,
Secretary,
Department of Indian Affairs,
September 27, 1909.

FALL DELIVERY OF FLOUR
Agencies. Points of Delivery. Quantities.
Battleford At Battleford 275 sacks.
Onton Lake Lloydminster 207 "
Biod Macleod 700 "
Palgan Brocket 346 "

Judicial Sale of Farm Near Cardston

Pursuant to the judgement and final order for sale there will be sold with the approbation of a judge of the Supreme Court at the Court House, Cardston, at 2 p. m., on Saturday, 30th. October, 1909,

The S. W. 1-4 of Section 2, Township 2, Range 27, West of the 4th Meridian, containing 160 acres, more or less.

About 100 acres are arable and about 25 have been broken, but have gone to sod again, and at present none is under cultivation. The said lands are situated about 18 miles from Cardston, 3 1-2 miles from a post office and 3 1-2 from a school. The water supply consists of spring and lake. The buildings consist of a log house 12 by 14, shingle roof, open log shed, no roof. The property will be offered for sale subject to a reserved bid. The purchaser is to pay 10 per cent of his bid to the vendor, or his solicitor, at the time of sale, and the balance without interest within 60 days into Court.

In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the same as conditions of the Supreme Court of Alberta.

Further particulars can be obtained from McDonald & Tighe, of No. 14 Jasper Ave., W., Edmonton, Alberta. Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

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Any one sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sent by mail postpaid.
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Canadian Exposition

THE REASONS WHY
A leaflet, giving seventeen reasons for holding Canada's International Exposition and Selkirk Centennial in Winnipeg in 1912, was issued by the Exposition Committee this week for distribution at the Toronto Exhibition. Set forth under a cover which bears the inscription "Why Canada should hold a great International Exposition in 1912," the reasons adduced are these:

SUPPORTED BY PEOPLE GENERALLY

"The date selected for Canada's first International Exposition is the centenary celebration of the first white settlement in Western Canada by Lord Selkirk in 1812. "Canada has never had an exhibition of the splendid, rich resources of the Dominion, big enough and broad enough to fit the greatness of the country.

"An international Exposition is undoubtedly the best means of advertising to the world the advantages open in Canada for the investment of capital and for settlers.

"The holding of an exposition will show what Canada has done and is capable of doing, thus adding new strength and energy to every Canadian.

"A definite invitation at a definite date, inviting the world to come and see for themselves what Canada can do, will produce results which will more than repay the outlay.

"Such an exposition will surely be a concrete object upon which all Canadians can unite in making a worthy display of the wealth and worth of Canada.

"National Expositions tend to elevate and instruct all classes of the community, thus creating a new feeling of national pride and interest among our own people.

"An exposition will bring together all that Canada has to show which will be put into a space where it will be presented in the best possible way to the millions of people who will visit the Exposition.

"Canada needs capital, population and live men and women, and an international exposition provides an excuse to come and see us.

"The West is the greatest market the manufacturers of the older provinces have, and by its development it will advance the trade and commerce of all Canada. "The proposal to hold an International Exposition at Winnipeg in 1912, having been placed before the people and the press of Canada has received the endorsement of general meetings, boards of trade and of editors throughout the Dominion.

"It will create and open up many outside markets for a great variety of our products and manufactures in countries which at present know nothing of our capabilities.

"The most desirable of those people who seek a new location, a new purpose in life, wish to investigate before deciding and an exposition will afford such people full and accurate information at minimum cost of money and time.

"Those who visit Canada to see a great exposition will see at first hand the opportunities offered by the several provinces through which they will travel to reach the Exposition at Winnipeg.

"Canada is in its commercial stage of development, and nothing can do more to carry forward this stage to a successful issue than a great international exposition.

"The hundreds and thousands of people who come to Canada to see the Exposition will be taken by cheap excursions to all parts of the Dominion, and every one who comes, even if he does not remain, will be a living agent among his own people to tell the tale of Canada.

"The holding of such an exposition will make Canada bigger, better and busier throughout the 20th century.

—The—

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TIN GALVANIZED IRON and FURNICE WORK
—done at the—

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CALGARY - - ALBERTA

Let us estimate on
Steps
Sidewalks
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Etc.

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M. F. Batchelor

CAHOON HOTEL, CARDSTON

Money TO Loan

Plenty of It

If your property is improved you can get the money

—See—

A. M. HEPPLER

The Cardston Realty Co. Ltd. Office.

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Call and see us before buying anything in our line.

YOURS FOR BUSINESS AND FAIR TREATMENT

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Meals served at all hours
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Fresh Fish, Poultry and Game in season.

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