

The Alberta Star

Vol. 9

CARDSTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1908.

No. 46

Farm Machinery

PLOWS AT COST

New Deere 12in. Gang Plow	\$72 00
New Deere 14in. Gang Plow	78 00
New Deere Ranger Sulky Plow 14in.	42 50
New Deere Ranger Sulky Plow 16in.	47 75

Seeding Machinery below actual cost

MONITOR DRILLS

14 Shoe Drill	\$60.00
18 " "	75.00

KENTUCKY DRILLS

14 Shoe Drill	\$70.00
18 " "	90.00

The above are only a few of our bargains in farm machinery that we offer for and below cost. Until April 20th only. Come early and have first choice.

H.S. Allen & Co. Ltd.

The Big Department Store.

THE CAHOON HOTEL

First Class in every respect
Steam Heat in every room
Hot and cold water baths
Excellent dining room service

CARDSTON - ALBERTA

Happy Homes and the
Meat that makes them

PEOPLE'S MEAT MARKET

THE NEW BUTCHER SHOP

A trial order will convince you of our ability to satisfy.
FRESH SAUSAGE daily and the very best of
STEAKS, CHOPS, ROASTS, etc. at
LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES

ONE DOOR SOUTH OF CAHOON HOTEL.

PHIPPS Restaurant and Bakery

Fresh Bread Daily

We carry the finest and freshest stock of Candies
and Bon-Bons, Nuts, Shelled and unshelled
Apples, Oranges, Lemons, Bananas
Strawberries and Celery on Tuesday.

TOWN LOTS

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

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

E. N. BARKER, CARDSTON

Sad Demise

Last week we failed to chronicle the death of the wife of Mr. William Klippert who passed away at his home here after a couple of weeks illness. The young couple were new-comers here but by their faithfulness and diligence had won for themselves the confidence and esteem of the people of Cardston and in the passing away of his companion the young man will have the sympathy and condolence of the entire community. The funeral services were held in the Assembly Hall on Friday afternoon, Elder George Budd who had been instrumental in the conversion of the young man in Winnipeg and Elder James P. Low, were the principal speakers. They testified of the fidelity and faithfulness of the departed and of the assurance they had that she would come forth in the resurrection of the just.

Japanese Labor

Ever since the inception of the Sugar Factory at Raymond the question of labor has been a most distressing problem for the promoters. This year they seemed to have solved the problem so far as that part of the difficulty is concerned. The solution is in the contract they have made with a Japanese syndicate under a shrewd business fellow called, Nakayama who met Mr. Ellison in Salt Lake City and closed the deal. These Japs will take over all the Sugar Company's land and operate the same. Within the next three weeks they will have built a road to the red Japs on the ground. They are coming from B. C. and there is no doubt but what the rejoicing on that end will be hailed with equal joy on this end. For while they do not seem to be wanted there, there seems to be no getting along without them here, that is, at the present time.

Winter Underclothing for Children

The Archives of Pediatrics for December, 1906, says of the winter underclothing or winter "flannels" that they seem synonymous. For so many generations has it been the rule to change to woolen undergarments on, say, November 1, and to take them off on May 1, that any discussion of the topic may seem superfluous if not heretical.

Undoubtedly there are homes and climates in which such a practice is in strict accord with physiology and hygiene, but in our superheated houses and changeable climate this practice is a mistake for the majority of children. This is evidenced by the increase in the number of colds at the time when the flannels are put on—about the time when cold weather begins; also inversely by the comparative freedom from colds of those who wear the same light-weight undergarments the year around.

A few general principles in regard to clothing can be agreed upon. The body should be evenly covered. The clothing should be sufficient in its thickness or number of layers to insure bodily comfort without causing evident perspiration while not exercising. If a child is perspiring noticeably when quiet, either the room is too warm or the child is overheated. Overclothing, by exciting passive perspiration, lowers the bodily resistance and favors chilling by the slightest current of air, warm or cool.

In winter-time children spend the majority of the twenty-four hours indoors, where the temperature is fairly constant, somewhere between 65° and 68° F. Rational management of their clothing would demand that the undergarments be such as are suited to this temperature, which is that of late spring or early fall. Heavy undergarments tend to overheat the child, promote perspiration, make him irritable, and induce him to throw off his outer clothing and perhaps even open a window and sit down while still overheated. All these things encourage deep congestions and colds.

The most satisfactory as well as the reasonable plan, then, is to have only two weights of underclothing for children—the thinnest gauze or some thin-meshed fabric for summer, and a slightly heavier but rather open-woven fabric for the rest of the year. Changes of weather and of outdoor temperature can be met by a change of the outer garments and wraps.

As to the material for underclothing, the weight of opinion is changing to favor absorbent materials, either linen or cotton, instead of wool and silk; for these latter are not absorbent to anything like the same degree. Cotton gauze or a linen towel take up water much more quickly than silk or flannel. A silk handkerchief is useless compared to one of linen. The various forms of meshed underwear have certain advantages over silk and wool garments; they do not overheat the child; they do not promote passive perspiration; they have sufficient air spaces to be good non-conductors, and hence are "warm;" they permit constant evaporation so that the skin does not remain moist from perspiration to favor chill.

Many children who formerly suffered every winter from repeated "colds" have been entirely cured by substituting air-meshed garments for woolen underwear; and many whole families of children have abandoned silk or wool for linen or even cotton with the most satisfactory results as regards freedom from catching cold.

Of course, along with proper undergarments there must be rational management of the ventilation and the temperature of the living and sleeping rooms, and care in adapting the outer clothing to the weather. Overheated rooms, overclothing of children, and dust—these three factors produce most of the so-called "colds" of winter and of the changeable seasons preceding and following it.—The Therapeutic Gazette.

Summary of Cases

Herewith we give a summary of cases held before the local Magistrate.

Martin Woolf vs David Austin for Disorderly Conduct, remanded for District Court.

D. H. Peterson vs David Austin for attempt to commit an indictable offence, to wit: occasion actual bodily harm, remanded for the next sittings of the District Court.

David Austin vs Lee Stoddard for assault occasioning actual bodily harm. Convicted and sentence suspended for 6 months.

W. O. Lee vs Frank Austin for using abusive and obscene language. Fined \$15.00 and costs and placed under securities in the sum of \$300.00 to keep the peace on all subjects and especially W. O. Lee.

Martin Woolf vs Lee Austin for Disorderly Conduct. Pleading guilty and was fined \$15.00 and costs.

C. E. Snow & Co.

BANKERS

(ESTABLISHED 1895.)

OFFICERS:

THOMAS H. WOOLFORD, President,

E. J. WOOD, Vice President

C. E. SNOW, Manager

STERLING WILLIAMS, (Acting Manager) Secretary-Treasurer

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A Good Motto:

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

C. E. SNOW & CO.

Bankers.

Cardston

Alberta.

Martin Woolf vs Henry Woolford for Disorderly Conduct. Acquitted without costs.

Lee Austin vs Henry Woolford for common assault. Withdrawn.

Henry Woolford vs Lee Austin for assault. Remanded for the next sittings of the District Court.

Martin Woolf vs Lee Stoddard for Disorderly Conduct. Withdrawn owing to the conviction on the same facts.

Constable Pawson vs Richard Vadnas for violation of the Horse Breeder's Ordinance. Dismissed and defendant instructed to attend proper registration.

In the above cases a "Court of Competent Jurisdiction" should be substituted for the words "District Court."

Where "Martia Woolf" appears it is in the capacity of Peace Officer of the Town of Cardston.

Board of Trade

The regular monthly meeting of the Cardston Board of Trade was held in the Town Council Chambers last Tuesday evening. There was a lively and well-attended session.

The secretary reported that space in the Dominion Exhibition at Calgary had been secured. A committee was appointed to look after the work of getting in the exhibits for the same.

The secretary was instructed to send membership fees for the Western Canada Boards of Trade which will meet in annual convention at Medicine Hat next June.

A committee was appointed to write a book-let and submit figures for the printing of 25,000.

A resolution commending the action of John Herron, M. P. P. in his opposition to further extension of time being granted the Western Alberta Railway was unanimously passed and ordered to be forwarded to him.

Poultry raising pays when you use good incubators and brooders. Chas. A. Cypher's "Model" is the best machine on the market. W. E. Yancey, Agt. Cardston.

Preparing Statement for Minister of Commerce

It was given out a couple of weeks ago that Mr. Thomas Woolford would go to Ottawa as a representative of the Alberta Farmers' Association. After the meeting had adjourned at which Mr. Woolford was appointed a delegate, he received a letter from Mr. Stevens, secretary of the Central Organization stating that the conference was already in session and that Mr. Sheppard had gone from Strathcona. By the time Mr. Woolford received the message Mr. Sheppard was on his way back so there was no need to go. It is quite likely that the matter will come up again and then Mr. Woolford will be on hand.

Speaking to him of crop conditions on Wednesday, Mr. Woolford said, "The fall wheat is looking splendid and I never saw it look better at this time of the year. Alfalfa is looking fine as also clover. Everything seems to be coming through alright. The ground is in good condition for seeding and does not look too dry. Of course we can stand a little moisture and we are going to get it."

Mr. Woolford also stated that he had been asked to prepare a statement for the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Sir Richard Cartwright and that he was engaged in that work at the present time and would have it completed within a couple of days. This statement is along the lines of the needs of the farmer in Southern Alberta having special regard to the grain shipments, classification, elevators, track buyers, etc.

BIRTHS

On March 28th to Mr. and Mrs. Johansen a son.

On April 13th to Mr. and Mrs. James Anderson a daughter.

On April 13th to Mr. and Mrs. Richard Rose a daughter.

On April 13th to Mr. and Mrs. John Sloan a daughter.

a.18

Attractive Design for a Summer Blouse

LINGERIE waists first came into favor only a few years ago, but when they came they met with instant approval, and the day of the unadorned linen waist has passed. The prettiest of these embroidered blouses are of white embroidery, linen, embroidered in white embroidery, cotton or mercerized cotton. The English eyelet work is very beautiful and rather quickly done, but many women need a design that may be done in outline, for it is the quickest of methods, and when the arrangement is appropriate to the stitch nothing could be prettier.

The blouse here given permits of almost any method of working. The petals of the flowers may be solid and the circles in the eyelet stitch, while the stems may be done outline or solid. Or, if preferred, one may do the flowers and stems in outline and the circles in eyelet. But the quickest and most satisfactory way to embroider the design is to do the double lines of the flowers solid, the single lines and stems in outline, and

Braid Trimmings

MANY of the newest spring models are trimmed with frogs and knots of braid, and it is very easy to make these at home. First draw the outline that you desire upon a sheet of paper, then baste the braid on, and, after tacking it into shape, cut the paper away. By using the same paper over and over there will be no trouble about making all of the designs the same size. Little round knots may be made to slip into the loops by tying what is known as "true lover's knot," and by returning the ends through the center it may be pulled tight into shape.

French Beading

MANY of the tailored shirtwaists shown for the spring are trimmed with French beading. This is used not only at the seams, but it is also used to finish the tucks, the box pleat down the waist and to make a sort of yoke effect running from the shoulders. The idea is very good and may be carried out in many beautiful ways, while in making a set of shirtwaists the beading might be of a different size and design.

Little Touches of Embroidery

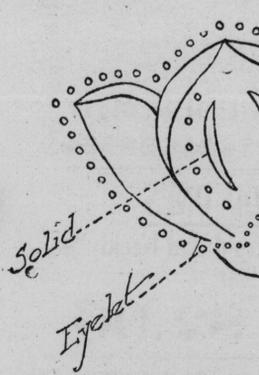
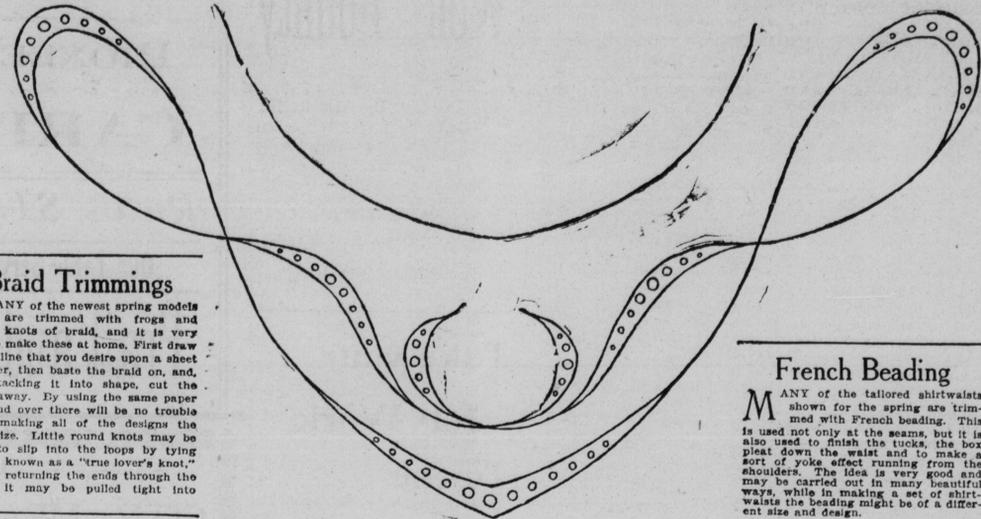
THERE are many girls who like to embroider and yet do not care to attempt a large and elaborate design, either from lack of leisure or because their eyes will not stand too much of such close work. Some of these foolish maidens just take it for granted that they must do without little touches of handwork on their gowns, but others recognize the possibility in every design, and always pick out a little spray or flower to adorn some part of their raiment.

Just because designers as a rule do not draw a series of these little details there is no reason why a part of a drawing should not be good for any purpose. For instance, a parasol cover, where the pattern is wedge shaped, may be used on a panel for a skirt, or for the front of a shirtwaist, or for a jumper waist. It is not so much the shape of the drawing that matters, it is the design itself—the size and arrangement of flowers and leaves.

A little embroidered sprig on the shoulder of a linen blouse, or a little touch of the embroidery on a collar or stock, and the whole costume is lifted from mediocrity to perfection.

What is a volle afternoon dress without some trimming around the gullems, and what could be easier than a few flowers put in with soft ribbon or heavy silk floss? The dress immediately takes on an imported look, and the girl may have that satisfied sensation of being in the latest style.

Fascinating flower rosettes may be made by gathering a five-inch ribbon in zigzags, making each line of stitches run from edge to edge. The gathering forms the petals, and they may



Instead of using the eyelet stitch for the circles, French knots or the seed stitch may be used.

The blouse for which the design is intended is, of course, fastened in the back. Lace medallions may be placed just between the smaller and the larger designs at the shoulders, while insertion trims the collar and sleeves. Around the medallions of lace may be arranged a row of French knots, and they can also be used around the neck just below the collar.

The design is placed upon the blouse so that a jumper may be worn, and the long deep point in the center of the front is becoming to every one.

Lingerie waists are always prettier and more useful when done in white on a white background. Then they can be worn with any suit of any shade. If a heavy white linen is used, the design would be charming worked solid or in outline filled in with French knots. These are easy to make. The threaded needle is run from the wrong side to the right of the material through the center of the place where the knot is to be. Holding the thread in the left hand, the needle is turned around and wrapped around it; then the needle is returned to the wrong side through the same hole. Thus each knot means only two stitches and the size of the knot depends on the number of times the cotton is wound round the needle, the average knot requiring four times.

Now is just the time of year to start on next summer's costumes, and lingerie dresses and blouses are sure to retain their place in the styles of 1925.

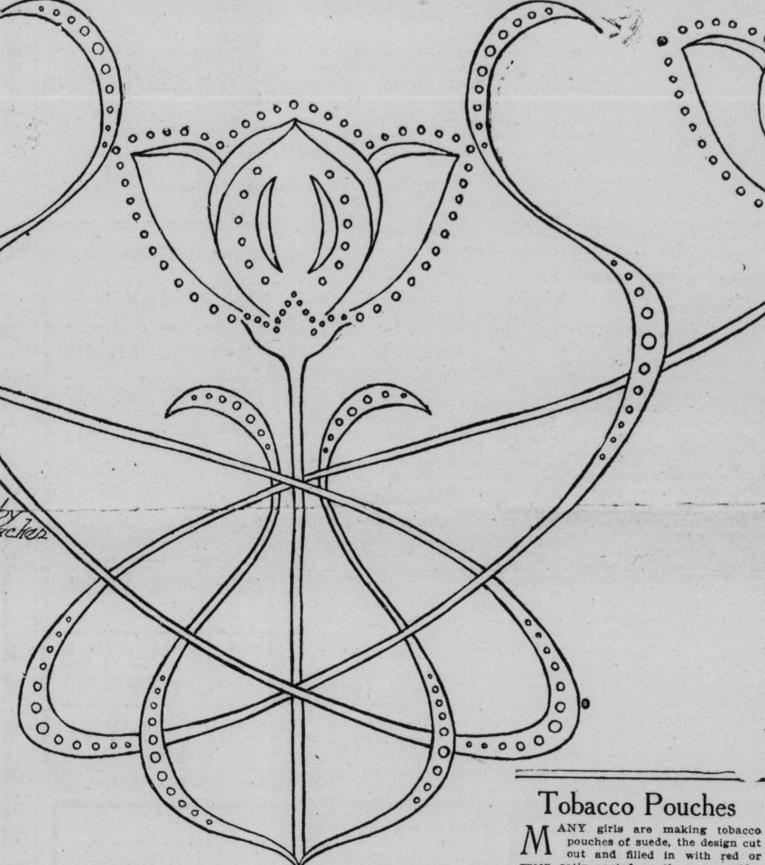
White Novelties

NOVELTIES in white to increase the immaculate appearance of midday's bosom have been designed from time to time, but the final touch is given with the arrival of the new picture frames of white linen. The white hand is narrow and under glass, while the monogram is embroidered at the top of the frame in white cotton or silk. Otherwise, the frame is quite plain, unless French knots are used to outline the pictures.

If the fair occupant prefers some color on her dressing table, the monogram may be embroidered in the predominant color of the room, but with bright chintz hangings the plain white shows to better effect.

The handkerchief box may also be made of white linen, with a large monogram ornamenting the top, while, of course, lingerie pillows, trimmed with valencennes and embroidery, are strewn on chairs and lounge.

If the average girl would learn that nothing could be so attractive as plain



Designed by Caroline McCracken

white, feminine apartments would be far more attractive than they are at the present time.

One girl even has her book covers and

corners for her blotting pad in linen, and as they wear such a long time and wash so easily it is really an economy in the end.

Tobacco Pouches

MANY girls are making tobacco pouches of suede, the design cut out and filled in with red or green satin pasted on the wrong side. This contrast in color is very attractive, and one clever maiden used the green satin for her fiancé's initials, which were first cut out in block form.

The idea is quite new, and it is a far easier way than the old and difficult method of embroidering chamois skin.

Home-Made Braid

CHARMING braid may be made at home by stringing china beads of a blue or pink on a fine wire and tacking them on a foundation of narrow gold braid. The design may be zigzag or semicircular, and a more attractive trimming to brighten a somber black gown cannot be imagined.

Plaited taffeta ribbon, too, makes a most charming silk braid, and it may be used in all sorts of ways, for outlining yokes, trimming skirts and making the necessary empire lines on house and evening gowns. Two-inch taffeta ribbon is the material used, and it may be plaited using three or four strands, the latter, of course, making the under braid. It is one of many attractive things that can be made in the idle evenings at home, and as plaiting requires no more than the sense of touch, it is a nice occupation when the eyes are tired.

The easiest way to make the braid is to cut a piece of soft taffeta ribbon of three equal parts, pin them together to the top of a chair and begin to plait. As the braid gets longer it may be again fastened to the chair, just so that there is always a firm hold on the ribbon; otherwise the braiding would become uneven.

Making Lamp Shades

IN MAKING candle shades, lamp shades and hats at home the first work to be done is to wrap the whole frame with one-inch bands of silk or cotton. This keeps the wire from showing through in such ugly lines, and it forms a foundation to which the outer covering may be sewn.

To this rule there is one exception when the covering is to be panels of denim or cretonne faced all round with braid. Then the material may be brought around the frame, leaving the raw edge on the right side, and after the cover is sewn into place the edges may be trimmed close and the braid sewn on.

In choosing a cretonne for a lamp shade those with a design including a basket of flowers are very satisfactory, for each one may be used for a panel of the shade. Bouquets of flowers, too, are most suitable for the purpose, but a cretonne with a small design does not look so well.

New Butterfly Bows

MOST charming and original bows to wear with stiff collars may be made of net edged with valencennes. If a butterfly design is selected that requires to be stiff to show to best advantage, the finest white hat wire may be purchased and sewn around where the lace and net join. This will make it both stiff and attractive, and so long as the wire is not allowed to bend out of shape the bow will always look fresh.

When washing time comes the whole thing may be thrown into the tub, but, of course, not wrung out, or the wire will break. Such bows as these are ideal for traveling, for they may be washed out and allowed to dry over night, and when the time comes to put them on the lace edging may be pulled out with the fingers, while the wire may be bent back to keep the net spread out.

New Denim Curtains

NEW denim curtains are decorated with trees and art nouveau flowers in some contrasting color—red, brown or green. Some industrious women even use a twining vine or polka-dot design, which runs from the bottom of the curtain to within two feet of the pole. The idea is very good, for in trimming of curtains of either denim or burlap, the design may be pasted on or machine stitched around the edge. It is true that it gives a sort of outre effect to a room, but the appearance is not unattractive. Many women carry out the same idea in the table cover of tan linen with blossoms of burlap. In the latter case, of course, the design must be stitched to the cover, for the constant washing would certainly ruin it.

A library furnished with sofa cushions, table cover, curtains and portieres in green denim decorated with red polka-dots in burlap or leather is most attractive and cheerful. The idea is most appropriate for the country home or seashore, for silk and handsomer curtains are not suitable for summer.

The library in a large country house recently visited was furnished entirely in dark green denim. The curtains of the same were decorated with large brown burlap tulips, and even the marble top was hung with drapery to match. The sash curtains at the window were flax net, darned in linen thread in some large conventional design; while the paper on the wall harmonized with the idea and tone of the whole. A prettier room can hardly be imagined than was this living room.

Sometimes, when the housekeeper desires to keep the whole furnishings of the room in lighter materials, the porch furniture can be supplied with cushions and covers of this kind, and they are so inexpensive that the weather may spoil them without causing the thrifty housewife any particular anxiety.

Lace Medallions

THIS is the time of year when needlewomen are busy making lingerie waists for the summer, and any suggestion as to the arranging of lace and insertion should be very welcome.

In making bow knots or flowers of insertion for medallions it is necessary to have each the same shape and the same size. This is very easily done by placing the first one made on a piece of brown paper and cutting out the pattern of the outline. After that the others may be made by sewing the lace to the paper, and, after tacking it together, ripping the paper away. This will insure each medallion being identical and will save much time for the home dressmaker.

The same idea may be carried out in making combinations of lace and embroidery, for without the greatest care nothing is so easy as to make one side of the waist totally different from the other.

The average weight of ivory obtained from a single elephant is about 50 pounds.

Dank—"Oakland is a contradictory kind of fellow, isn't he?" Blash—"Yes; the other night he dreamed that he couldn't go to sleep."

TIPS ON COLD WEATHER

HINTS ON HOW TO KEEP WELL IN THE WINTER SEASON.

Physician Tells the Way to Treat the Beginnings of Colds and Rheumatism.

"How do you keep well in winter?" a physician was asked the other day. "I don't keep well," he said. "But I escape a good many ailments that seize my friends and acquaintances. Colds, now. They come in through the nose and mouth. I keep my mouth shut, and so have only one entrance to guard. Usually, I keep out of the way as much as possible of people with colds. If a coughing, sneezing man sits opposite you or beside you in a train or tram, you cannot avoid infection. You get the germs in your nostrils inevitably. Provided you are vigorous and healthy at the moment, you escape. But if you are fatigued going home at night, or chilled going to work in the morning, you almost certainly catch the cold.

CURES FOR COLDS.

"When I get home after such an encounter, or, in any case, if I feel the beginnings of a cold, I put a spoonful of brandy or whisky in the palm of my hand, and sniff it up. Do this at the very first sign, and you will stop the cold nine times out of ten. Menthol snuff, or ordinary tobacco snuff, serves the same purpose. But you must use it rarely, or it loses its effect. Boric acid, mixed with vaseline and used as an ointment inside the nostril morning and night, is an almost certain preventive. You need use it only when colds are about. Personally, I find that overcoats and fires increase the chances of catching cold. Plenty of exercise diminishes them.

"Rheumatism? I never have rheumatism, for this reason. At the first faint twinge of pain in shoulder, knee or

wrist, I cover the part with flannel. You can make a knee-cap out of the leg of an old pair of pants. On the shoulder, under the coat, you can put a small piece of flannel. The wrists you can protect with wool cuffs. But wear these things only when the rheumatism troubles. Godding is bad. Besides this measure, exercise yourself. Indian clubs used twice a day will keep shoulder and wrist joints free and healthy. Sleep in a sitting posture twenty times every morning to bend the knees. Touch your toes with your hands, to bend the back. Do not sit in draughts or in wet clothes, and you may safely calculate an occupation, rheumatism and lumbago.

"By the way, if you do get wet on the shoulders, put a newspaper over them under your coat.

TOOTHACHE TIPS.

"Toothache? It generally comes on at the first chill of winter; and neuralgia, if you are susceptible to it. Now, toothache is mostly due to acid in the mouth, the product of fermenting particles of food. Wash your teeth in tepid water with soap and a soft brush morning and night. If you have the least pain, apply a little bicarbonate of soda. You can put it on the toothbrush, and use it as a powder.

"Fight the toothache at the very start in this way, and the chances are a thousand to one that you will repulse it. But if it gains a footing, ask the chemist for some carbolic acid dissolved in ether. He will know what you want. This, properly applied, is an absolutely sure remedy for toothache in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. Pare a match to a point, twist a wisp of cotton-wool around it, clean out the tooth cavity. With another match, in the same way, swab the cavity round with bicarbonate of soda to remove the acid. Get a third match with a wisp of cotton-wool, and dip it in the carbolic acid and ether. Rub the cavity round with this. Then put a tiny particle of the carbolic acid on a little bit of cotton-wool. Place this in the tooth. Cover it with another piece of cotton-wool. Your toothache will have disappeared in ten or twelve minutes.

"Be very careful how you use the carbolic acid. It will hurt your fingers, gums, tongue, or lips if it touches them. Earache is rare. Avoid draughts, especially sitting in them. Put cotton-wool in the ears. The great remedy, however, is to put a piece of cotton-wool in the bowl of a pipe, drop in five or six drops of chloroform, place the stem in the ear, and blow through the bowl. But this is trenching on the doctor's province.

NO REMEDY FOR NEURALGIA.

"Neuralgia? Well, I cannot give you a cure, but I can give you a tip or two. Avoid dyspepsia, and take plenty of exercise. Don't get chilled or overiced. Do not come out of warm rooms in light dress. If you are a woman, do not wear heavy hats and bonnets, and do not dress the hair so that it drags the scalp. If you get an attack take small doses of quinine at once—one grain three daily. Big doses are sometimes necessary, but they upset the digestion and depress you. Small doses are tonic; large doses are depressing. Remember this, for the misuse of quinine is very common. In my own case, neuralgia is generally cured in the following way. I sit before the fire, and heat a strip of flannel, which I apply over the pain. Every two minutes I repeat the process until the pain goes.

"Anything else? Influenza? I don't know any cure for influenza except rest and bed. Those severe feverish colds that one gets sometimes I treat as follows: I go to bed, and stay there until well. While in bed I eat little solid food—toast and tea. But beside me I have a basket of grapes, oranges, apples. On these I live. No jellies, no meal, fish, eggs, or anything of the sort. When I arise in a day or two, I am a new man. Try this rest and fruit cure. You won't starve."—London Answers.

EXPERT OPINION.

"I like to hear your wife talk," remarked the visitor. "She has such a quiet tone, as if were."

"You bet she has," rejoined the husband. "Her talk drowns every other sound."

ARRH
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The Alberta Star

Published every Saturday at
CARDSTON, ALBERTA

DAVID H. ELTON
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

THOMAS W. GREEN,
MANAGER

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

APRIL 18, 1908.

There is one matter that should
be looked into right away quick-
ly. That is the necessity for an
everlasting great big kick against
the Government erecting a first
class Court House and then dis-
gracing it by tacking a barn on
the rear end. It would look as
though spare ground was very
valuable and very scarce in
Cardston when they have to buck
a barn up against a Court House.
The grounds for the Court House
are altogether so small as it is to
say nothing of crowding a Barn
within 50 feet of the same. Ac-
tion should be taken at once as
the men are now engaged in put-
ting in the foundation for the
Barn. It is one of those things
hard to account for that a Govern-
ment would attempt such a
thing considering the fact that
the Court House is one of the
best in the Province. We are
pleased to have Court House even
if there little more use for it than
the eye-service which it pleases
—BUT WE DON'T WANT A
MEASLY OLD BARN STUCK ON
ONE END. Now is the
time to act.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has recom-
mended spanking as a good cure
for juvenile cigarette smokers.
We quite agree but we are of the
opinion that the spanking should
begin with those who encourage
the boys by giving or selling
them the cigarettes or the tobacco
to make them. The law of ex-
ample and imitation seems to
have the greatest effect upon hu-
mankind and so long as men use
tobacco it will be a pretty hard
task to keep the boys from doing
so.

The American Millers know
what they are about when they
decided that Congress should
take the duty off Canadian wheat
Wherever there is good wheat to
be found you will find a Yankee.
That's the reason they have their
optics trained on Southern Al-
berta.

We ought to have a good base-
ball, basket-ball and foot-ball
team here. We have enough
grand-balls to make a four-wheel-
ed conveyance and with the
other three thrown in there is no
reason why we should not glide
merry along. We were a little
lame in both feet last year.

Spring seems to be here in
dead earnest save for the pres-
ence of Spring Poet. We expect
to have a spasm most any day.
Look out. A word to the wise
is sufficient.

There still seems to be some
little quibble as to who really
owns the Bell Telephone Com-
pany's Line. Possession is nine
points of the law and the Bell
Company has possession.

Lost—Eight head of horses of
following description. One
black mare and colt, colt not
branded, mare has W on neck
under main, and warts on her
left side. I sorrel mare, branded
ox yoke Y on her left hip with
colt not branded. I gray horse
3 year old; I gray filly, I sorrel
3 year old horse also two bay 2
year olds. The last five men-
tioned are branded lazy VS on
left shoulder. As a reward for
the recovery of the same, one of
the horses will be given. The
range of horses is near Beazer
E. J. Wood, Cardston.

BY-LAW NO.

A BY-LAW TO AUTHORIZE
THE ISSUE OF \$20,000.00 IN
DEBENTURES OF THE
TOWN OF CARDSTON FOR
THE PURPOSE OF COMPLET-
ING AND EXTENDING THE
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND
WATERWORKS SYSTEMS IN
THE SAID TOWN OF CARDS-
TON.

WHEREAS the Municipality
of the Town of Cardston has had
under construction an electric
light and waterworks system for
the said town, and it is expedient
that said system should be further
extended and completed and to
issue debentures therefor;

AND WHEREAS the total
indebtedness which this by-law
is intended to create does not ex-
ceed the sum of twenty thousand
dollars and interest thereon at the
rate of six and one half per cent.
per annum, payable annually;

AND WHEREAS the said in-
debtedness is to be spread over a
term of forty years from the 6th
day of May A. D. 1908;

AND WHEREAS the total
amount of the whole rateable
property of the Town of Cardston
according to the last revised as-
sessment roll of the said town is
\$382,193.00

AND WHEREAS the total
amount of the existing
debt of the Town of Cardston,
outside of any debt due for the
current expenses of the year is
\$32,000.00, of which none of the
principal or interest is in arrear;

THEREFORE the Mayor and
Council of the Municipality of the
Town of Cardston enact as fol-
lows:—

1 This by-law shall take effect
on the 6th day of May A. D. 1908.

2 For the purpose of complet-
ing and extending the waterworks
and electric light system in the
Town of Cardston, and for defray-
ing the cost thereof, the Mayor
and Secretary-Treasurer of the
Town of Cardston are hereby
authorized to borrow on the credit
of the said Town of Cardston the
sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars
(\$20,000.00) and issue a series of
debentures of the said Town of
Cardston for a total amount not
exceeding Twenty Thousand Dol-
lars (\$20,000.00) which shall be
issued in sums of One Thousand
Dollars (\$1,000.00) each. Each of
said debentures shall be dated the
6th day of May A. D. 1908, and
shall bear interest at the rate of
six and one-half per cent. per an-
num computed upon said debt,
and the said debentures shall be
signed by the mayor of the said
Town of Cardston for the time
being and shall be counter-signed
by the secretary-treasurer of the
same, and duly sealed with the
corporate seal of the said Town of
Cardston. Each of said debentures
shall have coupons attached for
the payment at the office of the
secretary-treasurer of the said
Town of Cardston of the principal
money of each of such debentures
in forty equal, consecutive annual
instalments, and interest on the
principal then remaining unpaid
at six and one half per cent. per
annum, commencing on the 6th
day of May A. D. 1908, the last
equal annual instalment of prin-
cipal and the interest thereon at
six and one-half per cent. per
annum as aforesaid to be due and
payable and to be paid on the 6th
day of May A. D. 1948.

3. During each of the forty
years next succeeding the date of
this by-law coming into effect, an
annual rate shall be charged and
levied against all rateable property
within the said Town of Cardston
sufficient to produce the amount
annually required for the purpose
of payment of the principal and
interest due and payable on the
above debentures, but provid-
ed however that if in any year of
said period of forty years, at the
time when the rates are imposed
the Municipal Council of the
Town of Cardston shall have on
hand to the credit of the town and
available for the purpose a sur-
plus of money sufficient to meet the
payments to be made in such year
on said debentures, it may by res-
olution appropriate such money
to said purpose, and in the event
of such appropriation being made,
then the levying of such annual
rate for such year shall not be re-
quired.

4. The votes of the electors
duly qualified to vote on this by-
law shall be taken on the 4th day
of May, A. D. 1908, at the Council
Chamber in the said Town of
Cardston, between the hours of
nine o'clock in the forenoon and
five o'clock in the afternoon, and
Martin Woolf, Secretary Treasurer
of the said Town, shall be the re-
turning officer to take and receive
such votes.

5. The returning officer shall,
at the Council Chamber of the
said Town of Cardston on the 5th
day of May A. D. 1908, at ten
o'clock in the forenoon thereof, sum
up the votes given for or against
the by-law and declare the result
thereof.

6. By-law No 111 is hereby
repealed.

DONE AND PASSED in the
Council of the Town of Cardston,
this day of A. D. 1908.

Mayor
Secretary-Treasurer

TAKE NOTICE that the above
copy of a proposed By-law which
will be taken into consideration
by the Council after being voted
on by the electors of the Muni-
cipality. The date of the first pub-
lication of this notice is the 11th
day of April A. D. 1908.

The vote shall be taken on the
proposed By-law on Monday, the
4th day of May, A. D. 1908, at the
Council Chambers in the Town of
Cardston between the hours of
nine o'clock in the forenoon and
five o'clock in the afternoon.

MARTIN WOOLF
Secretary Treasurer

AND FURTHER TAKE NO-
TICE that persons eligible to vote
are as follows:

Every ratepayer being a man,
unmarried woman or widow shall
be entitled to vote on any By-law
requiring the assent of the electors,
who, at the time of tendering a
vote is of the full age of 21 years
and is named on the voters list of
the municipality and who has
neither directly or indirectly re-
ceived nor is in expectation of
receiving any reward or gift for
the vote which he tenders and who
is at the time of the tender a free
holder in his own right or whose
wife is a freeholder of real property
within such Municipality and is
rated on the last revised assessment
roll as such freeholder for not less
than \$400.00.

MARTIN WOOLF
Secretary Treasurer

Always Keeps Chamberlain's
Cough Remedy in His House.

"We would not be without
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.
It is kept on hand continually in
our home," says W. W. Kearney,
editor of the Independent, Lowry
City, Mo. That is just what every
family should do. When kept at
hand ready for instant use, a cold
may be checked at the outset and
cured in much less time than after
it has become settled in the system.
This remedy is also without a peer
for croup in children, and will
prevent the attack when given as
soon as the child becomes
hoarse or even after the croupy
cough appears, which can only be
done when the remedy is kept on
hand. For sale by all druggists
and dealers.

Wolf Bounty

NOTICE IS HEREBY
GIVEN that after April
20th, 1908, no more Wolf
Bounty Warrants will be
issued.

Geo. Harcourt
Deputy Minister of Agriculture,
Edmonton, March 25th, 1908.

Take your
Job Work
To the
Alberta Star

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

BURTON'S
Variety Store.

- DR. PRICES
Baking Powder
40c. can.
- 163 BOTTLES
Gilt Edge Extract
Lemon 85c.
- Choice Pink Salmon
15c. can
- MUSH BOWLS
4 for 25c.
- Heavy Collar Pads
50c.

UNION BANK
OF CANADA

Forty-two Years of
Successful Banking

A Savings Account
for 1908

in the Union Bank of Canada is the best start on the road to
independence.
\$1.00 or more opens an account, and with
Interest added 4 times a year
it will grow rapidly.
Joint Accounts may be opened by two persons, so
that either may deposit or withdraw cash.
Cardston Branch. R. H. Baird, Manager.

The Government Judges at the
Recent Agricultural declared
Hansen's
Purebred Shorthorns
as fine a type as they had seen
anywhere in the West.

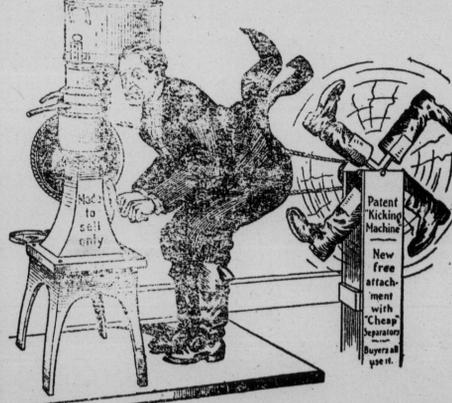
JAMES HANSEN, CARDSTON.

THE
WOOLF HOTEL
PIONEER HOTEL
OF
CARDSTON
Rates \$1.50 per Day
Our Table Service is Unexcelled
Pratt and Tomphson

THE
CITY MEAT MARKET
Successor to Wm. Wood
A choice line of fresh and salt
meats always on hand. Call on us
R. REEDER, Mgr.

THREE VERY GOOD ONES
Weekly Free Press, Family Herald and Weekly Star
The Alberta Star
All three one year for **\$2.00**

LUMBER FOR SALE
AT THE
WATERTON MILLS
Common \$20 No. 2 \$22.50
6 inch Flooring \$26.00
Siding \$24 Shiplap \$24
we have the finest and best
Lumber in the Province of Al-
berta at the Kootenai Lakes
24 miles west of Cardston.

CHEAP SEPARATORS
The accompanying picture illustrates how one buyer of a "cheap"
cream separator...

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
14 and 16 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG
MONTREAL NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO
TORONTO CHICAGO PORTLAND
VANCOUVER PHILADELPHIA SEATTLE

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

Local and General.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Biglow on Friday April 3rd a daughter.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Jensen at Aetna on Thursday April 9th a son and daughter.

The Alberta Lumber Company is building a new house for our local principal, Mr. J. W. Low.

Mrs. Perry and her son Arthur returned home from a visit to England. Miss Chittenden accompanied them.

FOR SALE—1500 bushels of good, clean seed oats raised 1906. \$1.25 a bushel at Bishop Stewart, Mt. View.

Presidents Wood and Duce came in on Wednesday from Salt Lake City they report having a most enjoyable time.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Toleman came in on Wednesday from Utah where they have been attending conference.

Ward conference will be held in the Assembly Hall on Sunday next. A full representation is desired.

Samuel Earl and his wife nee Miss Prince were passengers on Wednesday's train from Salt Lake City, where they were married on the 8th.

We want your transfer, passenger, livery, removal of household goods, freight and express business. W. O. Lee and Sons. Phone, office No. 3 residence 55

Messrs C. F. Harris and W. C. Ives were in town for a couple of days last week. There is scarcely any need to tell you the object of their visit.

Mrs. J. A. Hammer came in on Wednesday to spend a couple of weeks visit here after which she will return with our worthy bishop and continue her residence in Togan, Utah.

Mr. R. H. Baird was a passenger on Monday's train for Lettbridge where he was called away to meet Supt. Shaw and Inspector Vibert of the Union Bank of Canada.

At the sittings of the district court here, the cases remanded by the local Justices of the Peace, were adjourned to be set down by Judge Winters just as soon as he regains health. The Council asked that the cases be tried at Cardston.

Walter Berryesa of Raymond formerly of Cardston and a member of the Alberta Star force, was married in Salt Lake City on Wednesday, April 1st to Miss Matilda Walton. The young couple will make their home in Raymond.

Dr. Weeks is contemplating an extensive trip through the state of Illinois with a view to encouraging settlement to this district. The doctor will go prepared to deliver the goods and attend to all serious cases of doubt in the future of Southern Alberta.

On Monday Mr. Chas. Hartley and Miss Martha A. Coucill, both of Mountain View, were united in the bonds of matrimony at the home of Mr. A. Cazier, president William officiating. We always thought a good violinist like Charlie would soon have strings on someone.

Mr. J. W. Potter who recently came to Cardston from Newark New York, having met Elder Wilson at that point, left on Monday for Calgary seeking employment in his trade as a fine harness-maker. Mr. Potter comes highly recommended and impresses us with his culture, refinement and ability.

On account of the illness of Judge Winters he was not able to be in attendance at the sittings of the District Court here. His place was taken by Judge Mitchell of Medicine Hat who came in on Wednesday accompanied by W. H. Irwin, Clerk and Messrs Ives and Harris, Attorneys at Law.

A blushing maid and a happy young man called on the Justice of the Peace on Monday and asked if he could favor them with a Marriage License. The J. P. told them he could not but Mr. Ivey would attend to their wishes. The girl rather deprecatingly asked, "Is he in Salt Lake?" "Oh no," the Justice replied. "You want have to wait long, he's just across the street in the store."

Mr Chas. A. Cypher's name is a household word wherever artificial incubation is known. His greatest achievement in Incubator Manufacture is had in the world famed "Model" the best hatcher in use today. W. E. Yancey, Agt. Cardston. a.18

Seed oats for sale by the Alberta Pacific Elevator Co.

An Easter service will be held in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening at 7:30 p.m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Get your Seed Oats from the Alberta Pacific Elevator Co. Only tested seed offered.

If you wish to own the best make of incubators and brooders in the world, order a "Model" at once, the machines that are guaranteed to satisfy every customer. Write W. E. Yancey Cardston for free Catalogue. a.18

Owing to the "trials" of the present day, last week's Star failed to make mention of the charming young Miss that has accepted the title Mrs. Sam Stoddard. It was none other than Miss Mary Quinton.

All members of the Ward Choir are urgently requested to be present at the Ward Assembly Hall on Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock to take part in the Easter Services.

Best Seed Oats can be had from the Alberta Pacific Elevator Co.

The Toronto World of Sunday, April 12th contains an article on Mormonism in Canada written by D. F. Hannigan, L. B. B. The article is accompanied by a splendid large half tone cut of Joseph Smith, Jr., Main Street in Salt Lake City, Brigham Young's Monument, Grave and one of the President. In a little over 40 short lines the writer gives all the history of the Mormons opening his exhaustive treatise with these words, "Joseph Smith was ignorant, superstitious and a sufferer from epileptic fits."

It will not be necessary to repeat the remainder of this learned man's forty lines. We know that you know just about what they contain having heard them so frequently. Of course there follows the usual tirade on "polygamy" as immoral, blasphemous, etc. and "blood atonement," "Danites" and the "Mountain Meadow Massacre." Then comes an utter denouncement of the "Utah Mormons" and an exposition of the "Re-organized Church." There is no doubt but what Mr. Hannigan has been hobnobbing with Richard Evans of the Re-organized Church who has been delivering a series of lectures in the Majestic Theatre, Toronto. Having heard one side of the story he feels fully equipped to enlighten the entire nation on the practices, principles and doctrines of the Mormons. We regret very much that the professor did not take the opportunity of finding out for himself what the Mormons believe in instead of ignorantly rehashing a lot of old chestnuts that were cracked in the fire of anti-Mormon persecution 60 years ago. Even professors must be badly off for material when they have to steal and lie. Not one word of scripture does the learned professor bring to bear upon the issue but resorts to the rottenest methods and most abusive and silly stories.—Editorial.

Friday May 1st 7 p. m. sharp. Prayer meeting of Union Board and assistants 6.45.

Singing to be conducted and furnished by Mt. View.

Concert Rec. "Word of Wisdom resolution" conducted by Mt. View

Singing practice for 5 minutes led by E. M. Going.

Department Work.

Discussion of Outlines for May. Supt. Department.

Juvenile, benefits of and report of Subscription in each ward. Paper on same by Supt. Eugene Robinson, Leavitt.

Sec. and Treas.

Paper by Maudell Walsey, Necessity of Conveying by the minutes, the Spirit of the Meeting. Discussion on same.

Librarians.

Books most necessary for reference in Parents Class. Discussion on same.

Choirster Dept.

The advantage of Congregational Singing in Sunday School.

On reassembling, Prest. E. J. Wood will give report of D. S. S. Union recently held at Salt Lake City and Conference News. Public Invited.

M. A. Coombs, a.18

SPECIAL EASTER SERVICES

Assembly Hall, Sunday evening April 19.

1. Significance and Purpose of Easter—J. P. Low.

2. Instrumental Selection—Alta Stoddard.

3. Easter reading—Addie Robinson.

4. Duet—Frank Layno and Sadie Woisey.

5. Solo—Agnes May.

6. Organ, Voluntary—Frank Layno.

David H. Elton,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, PROCESS ISSUER at Cardston COMMISSIONER, Etc.

SLOAN & RAMPTON

General Blacksmiths

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

MECHANICAL REPAIRING a specialty

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

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED PORT HURON ENGINES

—AND—

THRESHERS

The best Plow Engine in the world

SHOP JUST NORTH OF H. S. ALLEN'S

We have just received a large stock of **McCall's Famous Patterns**

also a splendid line of **Spring Dress Goods and Suitings**

the largest and most up-to-date stock in town.

See our new line of **Oxfords and Shoes** we have also received a shipment of the famous **"K" Boots** made in Great Britain

Ask to see our splendid line of **ready-to-wear Clothing both Clothes and prices will please you.**

Cardston Mercantile Co.,

LIMITED.

Get your **TIN & GRANITEWARE**

at the

Cardston Tin

Shop

Tinsmithing, Repairing, General Work

New and Second Hand Goods

J. T. Noble

GET YOUR **GRAIN CHOPPED**

AT

Roy L. Folsom's

One door south of Lumber Yard

REASONABLE PRICES PROMPT SERVICE

Free! Free!

With every dollar's worth of underwear you purchase from us or our agents you get a chance to win a seven-drawer, drop head Singer Sewing Machine.

Our underwear gives satisfaction which has been the cause of our success.

Remember you get value for your money in the underwear and a chance to win a prize worth many times the cost of your goods.

KNITTED RAIMENT FACTORY Ltd.

Why are well-dressed men wearing this Brand of Clothing

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They are wearing them because their style is right. They are made right and fit right.

AND PRICE IS RIGHT

We take the cream of the clothing trade because we have openly stood for quality

We have a large shipment of new Spring styles of Clothing just opened for

1908

Spring and Summer

Spencer & Stoddard,

LIMITED

Where Quality is Famous

Cook Stoves Ranges Heaters

Wagons Buggies Farm Implemets

Cardston Implement Co, Ltd.

YOUNG FOLKS

QUESTIONS.

When the children first came down to grandmother's in the country they found everything so interesting that they asked a great many questions. They wanted to know why the pigeons thrust their heads forward as they walked; why the water-vane turned with the wind; how the crows knew when it was night, and when to come up through the field and wait by the bars, and whether they knew the difference between themselves and the horses. They wanted to be told all the things that grandmother did when she was a little girl, and how grandmother looked when he was a boy, and so many other things that at last grandmother named them the "question marks."

Grandmother was very patient with them. She liked to tell Robb how his father used to play in just the same way that he did, and to tell Margy how he used to tease for stories. Of course the children asked how their father looked and why he used to wear the queer long trousers that he had on when his tintype was taken—the little old-fashioned tintype that hung over grandmother's dressing-table. They asked what books he liked to read and what games he played. Of all the stories grandma told, they liked the story of their father getting into mischief in the attic. He had gone up there when his mother did not know it, and walked along the beams that ran across, and between which there was no solid floor, nothing but laths. To these laths the ceiling of the room below was hung. Their father did not know it would not bear his weight, and when he stepped on the laths they broke away, and let his leg hang down into the sitting-room, where grandma was knitting.

This story led to many questions. Why houses were not built the same way; how their father felt when he fell through; how they rescued him, and above all, what was his punishment. All these things grandma explained.

But one day grandma was left to keep house with the children, and it was the very day that his county paper came. It named, and the "question marks" could not go outdoors, so they sat down to enjoy grandma, and each thought of a great many things he wanted to find out about.

Grandpa was very indulgent for some time, and then he hit upon an idea. "Children," he said, "let's make me a question. Every time you ask me a question I will answer it, and then I will ask you one. If you are not able to answer, you must not ask me anything until you have looked it up."

At the very first question there came a hall. "Who owned the first doll?" grandma asked Margy. How simple it was, and she wondered why she had never asked mother.

Grandpa took up his paper and opened it so wide that he was entirely hidden from view, and the children made off to the library to see if they could find any books to help them out. They opened the encyclopedia, and turned the pages over and over. They hunted through all their own books, and then they decided to play some games until Aunt Jennie came home. She would know, they said.

The long afternoon was gone; grandma returned from her visit, and Aunt Jennie had been through several books of facts before they were ready to report to grandma. Margy had the answer written, and she stood by grandpa's knee and read it.

"A simple-minded monarch, Charles VI. of France, is said to be the owner of the first doll ever made. It was made from wax, and was supposed to represent Poppo, the wife of Nero. Every one was so pleased with the figure that others were made, and finally a figure was called poupées—the French name for doll."

"Well done!" cried grandpa. "You have learned more than I could tell you in a long time."

"Now may I ask just one question?" said Bobbie, eagerly.

"Yes, do let us ask just this one!" begged Margy.

"Well, be quick, because grandma is going to ask us to come to supper. What is it you want to know?"

Now what do you suppose the important question was? Robb asked it.

"Well, grandpa, we want to know how you happened to think to ask us that question?"—Youth's Companion.

BAGGED THREE LIONS.

Major Buxton's Exciting Hunt in East Africa.

Major G. C. Buxton of Duns-on-Hall, Norfolk, England, has had an exciting lion-hunting experience in British East Africa, where he has been traveling since November.

In a letter he says that on December 12 he heard a lion grunting near his camp early in the morning. After a pursuit of three miles he saw the beast sixty yards off, behind a bush, and fired at him with a rifle. The lion dropped, and then stood bolt upright. A shot from a Mauser knocked him over for good.

Suddenly another great head and mane reared over the bush. A steady shot with the rifle dropped the second lion, whereupon a lioness immediately sprang out of the bush, allowing a clear shot. Major Buxton hit her with a shot from the Mauser. She dropped, but got up again, and twisted round and round, biting her wounded shoulder.

Another shot followed with the rifle, and the Major, as he lay concealed in long grass, heard the bullet reach its mark. The lioness stood up, looking for her assailant, but a third shot with the Mauser sent her off severely wounded. Only half a minute had elapsed between the shots.

On reaching the bush Major Buxton found two lions dead. Then he searched

ed for the lioness. Suddenly he heard a terrific roar, and the beast charged him from a distance of thirty yards. He fired at ten yards, and she staggered and fell dead, the bullet having gone down her throat and out at the back of the head. A second lioness, which was seen in the bush, boiled.

THE KAISER'S UNIFORMS

GERMAN EMPEROR OWNS 150 DIFFERENT KINDS.

The Foreign Uniforms of His Majesty Alone Occupy Two Enormous Chambers.

The Emperor William's uniforms entail an immense amount of labor on the Imperial valets de chambre. The Kaiser holds honorary positions in no fewer than eight foreign armies and navies, in some of which he occupies two or three commands. He is Austrian, Hungarian and British Field-Marshal, Spanish Captain-General, British, Russian, Danish, Swedish and Norwegian Admiral, and Honorary Colonel of seven foreign regiments, including, as is well known, our own First Dragoon Guards.

In the Imperial German army the Kaiser is chief of several Prussian regiments—a Saxon, a Wurtemberg, two Bavarian, one Hessian, and one Badenian. He is also Commander-in-Chief of the German navy. Each one of these dignities bears with it its own uniform—thirty-six in all—and every uniform has at least three "kits"—fatigue, full dress, and parade. The smarter regiments have at least twice as many kits, all of which have to find a place in the Kaiser's wardrobe.

REGIMENTAL UNIFORMS.

Then William II., according to tradition, is honorary "Chief" of all the Prussian Guard regiments, and makes use of this prerogative by donning the uniform of the particular regiment that he may happen to review. This means about eighteen more sets of uniform, a modest figure when the number of Guards in the Prussian army is considered, but often the necessary change can be effected by merely altering the epaulettes and facings. But the end is not yet, for there are still the three grades of Prussian general's uniforms, which also have their dress and undress variations, and, further, the regiments of marines.

The Emperor's tailors must be ready to deliver at a moment's notice the full dress uniform of some obscure infantry regiment which may be celebrating a red-letter day in its history in the presence of the monarch, who, to honor his hosts, will often wear their uniform. A rough calculation gives a total of 150 different military uniforms—and when the various accessories, such as boots, helmets—of which alone there are about ten variations in the German army—

FORAGE CAPS, COCKED HATS, SWORDS,

subres, sashes, scarves, handollers, and overcoats, are remembered, it will be seen that an immense amount of space is required for keeping the Kaiser's clothes in order.

The uniforms are hung up in rooms filled with wardrobes, and are under the immediate supervision of the first valet de chambre, whose technical knowledge of the uniforms of the European naval and military forces is unrivaled. The foreign uniforms of His Majesty alone occupy two enormous chambers. The Prussian uniforms are stored in a suite of rooms opening out of one another in the New Palace at Potsdam. There is a valet on duty in each room all day, so that, if, as frequently happens, the Kaiser should have to don a special uniform at a minute's notice, there may be no delay.

From these figures it would appear that the cost of Court tailor work is extremely lucrative, but as regards foreign uniforms these are always made in the country of origin, and the uniform is handed over to the monarch's adjutant at the same time as the

PATENT OF APPOINTMENT.

As the conferring of the uniform on a brother ruler is generally meant as a surprise, the obtaining of the Sovereign's measurements is a matter of some difficulty, and great discretion has to be employed. At Christmas two years ago King Alfonso and Kaiser William the complete uniform of a Spanish captain-general, which was a pleasant surprise.

Naturally, when the Kaiser travels, the packing of his uniforms is one of the most important features, and we believe those responsible for any mistake, such as one that happened when the Emperor last visited Vienna, should take place. The luckless young Guardsman who had the responsible task of selecting the clothes necessary for a State visit to the Austrian capital succeeded in misdirecting a trunk containing an important uniform, so that it was lost en route. The Kaiser gave the young lieutenant a wiggling scolding which will never be forgotten.—London Tit-Bits.

OFF IN THE CHILLY MORN.

A man who has the "spark divine." You'll find, if you inquire, Off lies in bed and tells his wife Get up and light the fire.

LENGTHY.

She—Why, I can remember when my hair went clear down to the floor. He—Yes, I remember. It fell off the chair, didn't it?

And most women are Sadie-on-the-Spot when it comes to speaking ill of other women.

"What is religious liberty, ma?" "Being allowed to sleep in church."

Fashion Hints.

THINKET SUGGESTIONS.

For the hair the gold and jewel trimmed combs are no longer considered in the very best taste, especially for young girls.

The plain amber-colored combs and pins for the blonde girl and those in dark shell for the brunette are correct. The combs are usually better also when made with plain teals, without knots or other decoration. The button pins are used by girls who wear their hair up. The top part of these pins turn back over the hair in a flat piece of shell, like a large button. The effect is very neat.

For keeping in flying ends of hair, also, there are corker-pins of amber—strange-looking things, that screw into the hair in spiral fashion, so that one would fear they might never come out again. But they are, in fact, comparatively easy of adjustment and they are admirable for keeping the hair neat.

Belt buckles for wear with fine silk belts are in gold, silver or mother-of-pearl. They are most attractive without stone settings. The gold and silver buckles are chased or engraved in charming designs. The mother-of-pearl buckles are very nice for linen belts or for those in white colored silk.

APPLIQUE LACE.

In the new application of Irish crochet the woman who likes to do fancy work that will produce a striking effect without too much labor has the means at hand. The expert worker will make the patterns herself and produce new designs, while the more amateurish one can unpick the patterns from the old pieces of valuable lace that have become too worn for use.

Irish crochet, applied, as its name implies, consists of patterns of Irish crochet lace applied on Brussels net. The net, which has been followed out by some girls for the sleeves links of their morning waists of the tailor-made variety is to get the plain mother-of-pearl buttons which are sold for wear in men's evening clothes. These are flat buttons, just like those which are sewed on shirtwaists, only finer, and of more attractive design. They are small in size, and when used in tailored shirtwaists they are exceedingly neat and at the same time smart looking.

Many women possess old pieces of Irish crochet which, if they are cast aside as unwearable, would be a pity. These are cut to the required shape, then a coarse thread is darned through the mesh of the net about one-eighth of an inch from the edge all around. This line represents the straightening line used in ordinary Irish crochet lace and is worked over in the same way. On the patterns here the patterns are applied by arranging and tacking them carefully in place, and afterwards sewing them neatly all around on the back of the work.

For a bolero, jacket, or dress the strongest make of Brussels net is the best. Care must be taken to have the patterns perfectly clean before applying them to the net and to keep the work free from finger-marks in the process of making. This easily can be done by keeping a small piece of tissue paper between the fingers and the work. Long strips of lace or insertion should have the finished portion rolled up and incased in paper as soon as it is worked. In this way it will be kept free from dust and look as clean and crisp as it should when finished.

STOCKS FOR TAILORED WAISTS.

With the tailored waists and skirts which now are fashionable comes a demand for all kinds of stocks. Their attractiveness depends so much on their freshness that a generous supply is needed. If one is handy with the needle a great many of these pretty trifles may be made for little expense.

One chic stock is made of linen. The collar is made of the double material and there are two shaped pieces of single linen embroidered. These pieces are the width of the collar in back and taper to the front, where they are an inch wide. They lap in the front and button. One piece is set in the end of the collar, between the two pieces of linen. The other piece is finished neatly and is fastened to the top and bottom of the other end of the collar. This leaves a long opening like a large buttonhole. The first end passes through this. The lap end is made of two shaped strips of linen, single pieces, and is lined by embroidery. This lap end is separate and slips between the collar and the buttoned ends, one end. Any simple design may be embroidered on the ends of the lap. Embroider one end of the lap on one side, and the other end on the opposite side, so that when lapped over the embroidery both ends of the lap will be right side out.

Lovely stocks can be made from pieces of a man's worn out white vest.

SWARMS IN TOWN.

Bill—"Those two fellows work like bees." Jill—"Is that right?" Yes, why, hardly a day passes that they don't sting somebody."

DRINK PLENTY WATER

TELLS HOW TO CURE RHEUMATISM AND THE KIDNEYS.

Gives Readers Advice—Also Tells of a Simple Prescription to Make a Home-Made Mixture.

Now is the time when the doctor gets busy, and the patent medicine manufacturers reap the harvest, unless great care is taken to dress warmly and keep the feet dry. This is the advice of an old eminent authority, who says that Rheumatism and Kidney trouble weather here, and also tells what to do in case of an attack.

Get from any good prescription pharmacy one-half ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce Compound Kargon, three ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Mix by shaking in a bottle and take a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime. Also drink plenty of water. You can't drink too much of it. Just try this simple home made mixture, and don't forget the water, or if your back aches or you feel that the kidneys are not acting just right. This is said to be a splendid kidney regulator, and almost certain remedy for all forms of Rheumatism, which is caused by uric acid in the blood, which the kidneys fail to filter out. Any one can easily prepare this at home and at small cost.

Almost any druggist in the smaller towns can supply the ingredients named, as they are commonly used in the prescription department.

ILLNESS OF THE CZARINA

MELANCHOLIA AND COMPLETE NERVOUS BREAKDOWN.

Strain of Life at Russian Court Too Much for Her—Her Tastes are Domestic.

The Czarina has disappeared from public view for some time past, says the Russian correspondent for the New York Journal. At first it was intimated that she was suffering from the effects of a particularly stubborn case of influenza. But when her seclusion became prolonged it was found impossible to conceal any longer the real state of affairs, and it was reluctantly admitted that she was far too ill to take any part in the festivities of the St. Petersburg season; that her malady, though not dangerous to life, was likely to prove lengthy duration, and that it was mental rather than physical, consisting of pronounced melancholia and of a complete nervous breakdown.

When one recalls to mind all that the Empress has had to endure since she went to Russia as a bride, in which she has been reared, for the orthodox Greek rite, and it was reported that her conversion was not sincere.

FOLLOWED BY ILL-LUCK.

Then, too, her marriage may be said to have coincided with the death of her father-in-law, and when she came to Russia as a bride it was to a land not only bereft of its monarch, but one in which she had to associate her in the eyes of the Russians with misfortune and ill-luck.

The many disappointments which she suffered herself and to which she subjected the nation, before finally giving birth three years ago to an heir to the throne, were construed by the masses in her husband's dominion as a token of divine displeasure.

Her orderly German and English ideas—she had been to a great extent brought up by her grandmother, Queen Victoria of England—caused her to rebel against much that she found at the Russian court, which served to antagonize not only its members, but even the princes and princesses of the royal family against her.

FEARED ASSASSINATION.

Politically, too, she found herself in conflict not only with her husband's Ministers, but likewise with her relatives. For she encouraged him in all his progressive and liberal leanings, which were strongly disapproved by the various grand dukes and grand duchesses, most of them champions of reaction and of unimpaired autocracy.

All this is surely enough to shatter the nerves of a woman of a keenly sensitive, high strung, warm hearted, and brilliant woman such as the Czarina, whose only moments of happiness have been when alone with her husband and children, and whose appearance at

DOGS FOR SCOTLAND YARD

MAY BE INTRODUCED INTO LONDON POLICE HEADQUARTERS.

Canines Are Used by the Police of Every Country Except Great Britain.

The authorities at Scotland Yard have been seriously discussing the use of dogs as the constable's companion and help. Sir Edward Henry, who regards the innovation sympathetically, considers the only crucial objection to be the sentimental prejudices of the public.

Dogs are used by the police in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, Brussels, New York and in all the Continental armies. The frontiers are patrolled by dogs, and as a mark of the growing reputation of the official watch-dog, a committee appointed by the French Government is now considering their importation. Major Richardson, the pioneer trainer and breeder of these dogs, has just received a request for more dogs for Paterborf, for defending the palace of the Czar and patrolling the park, and two of his dogs are always kennelled in the Sultan's palace at Constantinople.

DOGS BEST SUITED.

Two breeds of dogs are used for two distinct purposes, and, curiously enough, the best of both are bred in England, almost the only nation that does not use them. They are used for executive work and for criminal work, and the favorite sorts are Airedales and cross-bred bloodhounds.

Scientific tests prove that Airedales can hear roughly, 400 yards further off than a man. Hamburg statistics just published show that the minor offences have fallen since their introduction from 150 to five within a given period, and burglaries have been much reduced. The dogs are only used at night. They are considered abroad valuable in towns but essential in the country.

USEFULNESS PROVED.

A list of police court cases just received from Germany contains the report of a success in two departments. A thief, hidden in a garden, was found by an Airedale under a small bush after the police had made a vain search; and in the town a would-be murderer was hunted down by a blood-hound.

SECRET OF JUGGED HARE.

A Marvellous Discovery in the Paris Catacombs.

A discovery made in the Paris catacombs is puzzling a number of scientists. The whole south of Paris is honey-combed with catacombs, of which a small portion is used as a receptacle for the bones from old Paris cemeteries. A professor from the Natural History Museum started a few days ago to carry out experiments underground. He entered the catacombs beneath the Jardin des Plantes, accompanied by three laboratory assistants, an engineer and an attendant.

The professor went in the direction of the Boulevard St. Michel. After a time he came upon a large pyramid-shaped mound which obstructed the passage. Holding torches close to the mound, he partly discovered that the pyramid was composed entirely of cats' heads, numbering many thousands. Those on the top were freshly cut. The mound had evidently been accumulating for years. It seemed entirely inexplicable how the heads came to be in an unrequited passage underground.

While the scientists were puzzling their brains and trying to imagine the existence of a sacred sect of religious fanatics, the engineer unfolded a plan of the catacombs. From this document they discovered that they were under the premises of a well-known cheap restaurant which makes a special feature of jugged hare at popular prices. Close by an air-shaft passed through the cellar of the restaurant in question.

LABOR OF LOVE.

Mr. Goodie—My boy, you'd never hear me use language like that! The Kid—bet you don't! Why, it took me five years to learn all dem words.

other times, especially at court functions and in public, has always been characterized by a look of mingled shyness and intense seriousness, indeed, approaching almost to mournfulness.

A Boston schoolboy was tall, weak and sickly.

His arms were soft and flabby. He didn't have a strong muscle in his entire body.

The physician who had attended the family for thirty years prescribed Scott's Emulsion.

NOW:

To feel that boy's arm you would think he was apprenticed to a blacksmith.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00.

Sold His Reputation for a Songbird

SOUNDS of merry laughter and the gay tinkling of cymbals fell upon the ears of Pierre, vendor of bird-cages. One observing the dejected air of the young man, as he trudged stolidly along the dusty road, would hardly imagine that music and gaiety could possibly find place in such a soul.

Yet Pierre seemed to respond to the inviting strains. He straightened out the crook in his back, balanced anew the long pole upon which his wares were suspended and stepped forward almost blithely.

"Perchance 'tis a wedding," thought he, "and should I take advantage of the general spirit of goodwill, I may be able to dispose of my cages. At all events, the music is certainly pleasing."

"Whose wedding is it?" asked he of the first person he met upon entering the town, which bore signs of great rejoicing among its inhabitants.

"Wedding, numskull? Why, don't you know this is the first day of May—a day when only idiots and those who court misfortune dare marry; and haven't you ever heard of the crowning of the May Queen?" The fellow gleefully repeated Pierre's question to bystanders, and these mocked at him, saying:

"Surely such an ignorant boobey does not deserve to sell his goods."

The poor vendor of cages shrank from the rough fellows who assailed him on every side. Seeing that he stood no chance of making a single sale, he dejectedly made his way back toward the road whence he had come.

But, once out of sight of his tormentors, Pierre's courage revived sufficiently for him to ask a wayfarer, whom he overtook on the way, to purchase a cage.

Upon the man's replying that he had no need of such an article, Pierre, made despondent by hunger, cried:

"If you don't want to buy, be merciful, at least, and give me enough money to buy one meal!"

"A big, healthy-looking fellow like you should be ashamed to beg," retorted the other.

Pierre convinced him, however, that people would not buy his cages—they preferred to see the birds in the sky, rather than in a cage—therefore was he staving.

The stranger looked at the vendor long and searchingly. "Pierre," said he, "I am going to help you."

"Drawing from his pocket a bird with magnificent azure plumage, he placed the beautiful creature in a cage before him and continued:

"Whenever you wish to have anything to eat, simply say to this little bird: 'O bird of azure blue, I crave a boon of you—and then name your wish. You will receive what you desire.'"

Pierre immediately put the stranger's word to the proof by wishing for a splendid dinner. No sooner were the words out of his mouth than the most beautiful dishes lay on a table before him.

"Oh, sir!" cried the overjoyed vendor, "thank you with all my heart! Surely you must be an angel."

"I am St. Elmo," was the reply, uttered just as the good saint suddenly disappeared from sight.

After a hearty meal, Pierre wished for a horse, a handsome suit of clothes and plenty of money. Strapping behind him the horse, the suit and the money, he drew from his pocket a cage containing this precious bird, he threw away the rest of his cages and journeyed to seek fortune, singing as he rode.

Presently he arrived at a mansion where many nobles and gentlemen were gathered together for entertainment. Finding that there were distinguished musicians, Pierre very courteously made his magic bird summon both minstrels and jugglers.

The ladies imagined Pierre was some person of great importance, and all were anxious to dance with him. He found one so beautiful and graceful that he was seized with admiration for her many good qualities, and immediately fell in love with her. And that very evening Pierre asked her hand in marriage.

"Alas! I cannot," sighed the lady.

"Why not?" asked Pierre.

"Because I am poor," she replied.

"But I am rich," said Pierre, "and I can give you all the money you want."

"No, no," she said, "I will not be rich. I will be poor and contented."

"But I will be rich," said Pierre, "and I will be contented."

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MYSTERY OF JUDITHA LEE

SYNOPSIS

JUDITH, when a baby, is cast ashore from a shipwreck, and is adopted by Tommy Lee's father. Tommy and Judith grow up together as brother and sister. Through accident they fly away in an airship, which Tommy's uncle has invented, and land on a tropical island in the South Pacific ocean. Here they are met by a strange little girl, who takes them, in a submarine boat, to the home of her father, Professor Livingston. This house, strange to say, is built beneath the ocean waves.

LEAVING Professor Livingston's study, Marjory showed them their rooms. Magnificently appointed rooms they were, with every convenience. Tommy and Judith marveled more and more at the wonders of this strange palace under the sea. At dinner the professor gazed meditatively into vacancy, nor did he utter a word. He ate absent-mindedly whatever was placed before him by Roberts, the one servant. Roberts, however, had been with his master a long time and knew well how to give him proper attention.

As Tommy and Judith were naturally very much fatigued, they retired to their beds shortly after dinner. But their

for, although I love you, I am betrothed to another.

Now, it so happened that the nobleman to whom she was betrothed was of a most avaricious bent of mind. So impressed was he with the wonderful bird that he had been following Pierre about the whole afternoon, hoping to effect a bargain whereby the bird would come into his possession. Thus it was that he chanced to hear the conversation between his lady and Pierre. Striding forward, he said:

"Sir, you may have this lady for your bride, provided you give me the magic bird."

"Agreed!" exclaimed Pierre, without a moment's hesitation. Rushing toward the cage, he first prudently made a wish for great riches and vast lands. This done, he handed the bird over to its new owner, and hastened to claim his bride.

So all ended happily for Pierre. But not so with the greedy nobleman. He began at once to test the wonderful powers of the bird. No sooner did he make the first wish, however, than the beautiful feathered songster changed into an ordinary cuckoo, and his wishes remained unfulfilled. In this way was he punished for his lack of honor.

All through Provence it was said of him that he sold his reputation for a songbird. Even today, when one recklessly throws away honor, we say: "He has sold his reputation for a song."

brains were so busy going over the events of the last two days that some time elapsed before they finally drifted into slumberland.

"Boom! boom! boom!" thundered a deep-toned bell through echoing corridors and high-ceilinged apartments.

Both Tommy and Judith sat up in their beds and rubbed their eyes bewilderedly. When they realized where they were, they hurriedly dressed, and soon joined Marjory and her father at breakfast.

"I think I shall examine your airship this morning," remarked the professor, an hour or so later. So the little party walked to the "landing stage." Entering the little submarine boat, Tommy and Judith went through the fascinating experience of rising through the "chimney" and then gliding smoothly along but a short distance above the beautiful tropical gardens on the ocean bottom.

"I shall be glad, indeed, to have such an opportunity—that of studying a really successful airship," observed Professor Livingston. "As you have seen, I have

not been so slight a spy for the lead. She had just proffered the information that the airship was only a few rods distant, when there was a sudden whirr as of huge wings, accompanied by the fierce chatter of half a dozen monkeys.

Startled, the members of the party raised their heads and were astonished to see above them the airship—and in it a monkey!

"Meddlesome little beast!" exclaimed the professor; and then, as he noted the direction of the airship's flight—"I fear we shall never recover your airship, my friends."

The professor was right. Out over the sea sped the machine, with its terrified and lonely passenger. Soon it was lost to view.

For a long time they looked in the direction whence it had vanished. Then, turning to Tommy and Judith, the professor said quite soberly:

"It seems that you must remain our guests a while longer."

In order to comfort them, however, he promised that as soon as he had finished a very important experiment which he was conducting, he would see that they reached home safely.

Tommy and Judith were shown little plots of ground upon which Roberts cultivated grains. But other food could be

obtained without difficulty. There were coconuts, bananas and all manner of queer fruits growing in abundance.

After the party returned to the house in their submarine boat, the professor invited them into his scientific laboratory and explained the uses of some of the queer-looking vessels and instruments they saw there. Just as they were about to leave, he turned to Judith, whom he had been watching reflectively, and said:

"Child, do you know, you bear a remarkable resemblance to my dead sister. Strange to say, her name was Judith, too. She and her little child were lost in a shipwreck upon the Atlantic coast of America. Her husband had made a fortune in that country and she was going to him. Up to that time she had lived with me in London. And it was after her death, when I had perfected my submarine inventions, that I built my giant ship, equipped it, and came hither in order that I might pursue my studies in quiet. Marjory's

mother died when she was a mere baby."

In the studio Marjory told her guests something about her life on the island. It seems that while she had her daily studies and tasks to accomplish, there were days at a time when she didn't catch a glimpse of her father and other times when he was too absorbed in his thoughts to speak to her or even notice her.

"And you may imagine what sort of playmate Roberts would make!" she complained.

Tommy and Judith laughed. No, they couldn't imagine grave, dignified Roberts indulging in games or any kind of fun-making whatever. Indeed, they were surprised that he should even consent to cultivate the small plots of ground. But Marjory informed them that she herself did most of the work.



A PLOT OF GROUND DEVOTED TO THE RAISING OF GRAIN

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Tommy and Judith laughed. No, they couldn't imagine grave, dignified Roberts indulging in games or any kind of fun-making whatever. Indeed, they were surprised that he should even consent to cultivate the small plots of ground. But Marjory informed them that she herself did most of the work.

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Ralph's Lucky Whistle

"MOTHER, you will get it for me, won't you?" pleaded Ralph.

"Isn't that I want the suit as much, but I do want a lucky whistle, Billie Blake got one with his suit, and since then he's won every game of marbles. Besides, he hasn't had a bit of bad luck."

"And why does he call it a 'lucky whistle,' dear?" laughed mother.

"Oh, 'cause the noise it makes is sort of friendly, and—oh, there's other things, too. Billie knows all about it. Some birds sound just like Billie's whistle, and if your whistle sounds like a lucky bird, your whistle's lucky. Billie can tell what all the lucky birds are."

Mother smiled. "I understand now," said she, giving after Ralph's sailor suit arrived. With it came the little metal whistle. Ralph whistled with delight. He felt immensely proud of his new

clothes, but his joy at owning a "lucky whistle" knew no bounds.

The very afternoon he sauntered forth in his new suit, which mother had permitted him to don at the lad's earnest request.

"Think I'll cut across fields to see Billie Blake as soon as I can," he said to himself.

Ralph had run merrily half the road, when all at once he remembered the savage bull. Indeed, he couldn't help remembering, for there was the angry brute charging madly behind him!

The lad could already feel his warm breath, when he suddenly thought of his "lucky whistle," still gripped tightly in his puffy fist.

One shrill blast, and the bull stopped in wonderment! With a quick dash Ralph flung himself over the fence and lay gasping in safety.

"No need to try your whistle," briefly observed Billie Blake an hour later when Ralph anxiously handed over his treasure and awaited a decision as to its "luckiness." "Any whistle that'll stop a mad bull is mighty lucky, no matter what it sounds like."

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How Philip Won His Spurs

WHEN Philip came to Perkins' Row 'Twas winter time, and we had snow.

Poor Phil the cold was new to him; It seemed to take away all vim

And leave him cold and stiff and blue; His teeth would go a-chattering, too,

Worse than the monkeys at the Zoo. We never thought that we would be

In much the same sad way as he Had we come North and left a clime

Where it is summer all the time; So we began to plague an' tease

Poor Phil, as he would cough and wheeze

And beat his hands and shake his knees. We guessed he must be awful meek

To take our jeers an' hardly speak A word in turn; he never told

He was too busy fightin' cold To notice us or pay much heed

To what we thought of him—indeed, A good fire was his chiefest need.

But by and by his cold thawed out, And later came HIS turn to shout;

He showed a southern nerve and fire

Immigration is Restricted

Ottawa, April 5.—Mr. W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, discussed yesterday with The Globe's correspondent the front page article, "Time to Close the Gates," which appeared in a recent issue of the Globe. This contained the suggestion that no commissions should be paid on immigrants booked for other countries other than those of northern Europe. Mr. Scott, in explanation of the Government's policy with regard to immigration, took occasion to correct a general misapprehension of what is being done.

"There seems to be a misunderstanding on the part of The Globe that the immigration policy of Canada is the policy of 'the open door,'" he said. "There was a time in the early stages of immigration effort when such was the case, and at the time it was supported almost unanimously in Parliament, in the press, and throughout the country. The attention of the people of the chief immigrating countries was thus drawn to Canada. But some years ago the Government came to recognize that with the continuance of aggressive immigration effort there must also be a measurable degree of restriction and exclusion. This idea was embodied in the terms of the immigration act of 1906, and has since been developed and enforced from time to time by such regulations under the provisions of that act as the circumstances seemed to require.

"The impression that the bonus system is responsible for the congestion of labour and the presence of undesirables in some centres of population in eastern Canada is not warranted in any degree. There is and has been for several years past an outflow of people from Europe to both the United States and Canada. The movement to the United States has not only not been encouraged by that country, but has been actively discouraged. But notwithstanding the requirement of an actual cash payment to enter the United States, a strict medical examination and throughout a decided policy of exclusion, it was found that probably forty-five per cent. of the million immigrants into the United States in 1907 were of the classes which in Canada to-day are deemed undesirable. It is clear, therefore, that as bonuses were not used to draw them to the United States, neither were bonuses needed to attract the same classes to Canada.

The favorable conditions of the labor market in both countries up to the end of last summer were the real cause, and so long as those favorable conditions existed no objection was raised in either country. It was the change in the labor conditions which constituted a large part of this immigration undesirable, not any change in the character of the immigration itself. It was because the conditions which were necessary for their well-being in Canada and the United States had ceased to exist that this class of immigrants became undesirable. And for this change in the conditions the immigration policy of neither country was responsible.

To Meet Demand of Country.

"In April, 1906, in order to meet the pronounced demands for labor in all parts of Canada. It was decided to stimulate a movement of farm laborers, railway construction men and female domestic servants. A bonus of \$5 was offered British booking agents on those classes only, and shortly after the provisions of the immigration law regarding the exclusion and deportation of undesirables were passed and put into operation. There are some 2,000 booking agents in the British Isles, and the change in the bonus system, accompanied by a generally more aggressive publicity campaign, has produced the results desired. Not only have more people come in the last two years, but there has been a larger proportion of the farming. To such a degree has this been the

case that it has been commented on in the British Parliament as being contrary to the true interests of the motherland, there being in an issue of one newspaper in the southwest of England over a column of want ads. for farm laborers. So that not only has the immigration policy, including the bonus system, been successful in attracting a much larger number of the class desired, but it has been successful in the face of an increasing need of the same class in Great Britain itself.

Assisted Immigration.

"Independent of the general stream of immigration resulting from the policy and action of the Government, there was another parallel influx created by the great English charitable associations, who, being aware of the demand for labor in Canada, which until last fall had been growing from month to month, saw the opportunity of benefitting the unemployed who were their care, and at the same time of helping to meet the demands for unskilled labor in Canada. A large number of people were through the efforts of those institutions assisted to come to Canada. They did not come as the result of any effort on the part of the Canadian Immigration Department, and unless strictly farmers, farm laborers, railway construction men or domestic servants no bonus was paid.

As a matter of fact bonuses were paid on only a very small percentage of the tickets of persons who came under such auspices. Even before the change in the labor conditions last fall these immigrants were carefully checked at the port of landing, and those evidently ineligible were excluded. Others who were passed at the port and were afterwards found to be subject to deportation were deported. The change in the labor conditions altered the whole aspect of things. Many who had come out in the later summer months and secured employment immediately on arrival were thrown out of work by the closing of the factories in which they were employed. Some were of an improvident disposition, and in any case none of them had the chance of putting money by. So they were face to face with a Canadian winter, and without any provision for it. Hardship followed, and they became objects for the charitable consideration of the people in the centres of population in which they were located.

District Court

The regular sittings of the District Court opened here on Thursday. On account of the fact that the Department of Public Works has not yet accepted the Court House from the Contractors, the sittings were held in the large room of the Tithing Office. Owing to the illness of Judge Winters, Judge Mitchell of Medicine Hat presided. Only two small debt cases were heard, viz: Folsom vs Helberg, claim of \$13.50 and Clay vs Lee claim of \$80.25. Folsom vs Helberg, judgment for the plaintiff and costs of court. Clay vs Lee, judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of \$77.75 and costs.

Railway Bill Read Third Time

During the hour given to private bills the act amending the charter of the Western Alberta Railway company was given its third reading. John Herron, Alberta, opposed the bill on the ground that the charter was granted in 1898, and there had been several renewals of the charter and subsidy provisions. He protested on behalf of the people of Alberta against this delay. The minister of railways gave the promise that the subsidy would not be again renewed until the company gives some sort of a guarantee that the construction of the road will be commenced.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

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

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

PLACER mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5, renewable yearly.

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

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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

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Barrister Solicitor, etc.

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GENERAL BLACKSMITHING

Tire Setting while you wait

Plow Sharpening,
Repairing.

SHOP ONE BLOCK WEST OF CAHOON HOTEL

Afflicted With Rheumatism.

"I was and am yet afflicted with rheumatism," says Mr. J. C. Bayne, editor of the Herald, Addington, Indian Territory, "but thanks to Chamberlain's Pain Balm am able once more to attend to business. It is the best of liniments." If troubled with rheumatism give Pain Balm a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. One application relieves the pain. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

SYNOPSIS OF Coal Mining Regulations

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

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

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out.

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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