

The Alberta Star

Vol. X

CARDSTON, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1908.

No. 23

We are showing a nice line of Wool Scarfs. Made-up Veils and Evening Head Scarfs in the leading shades

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Our car of Furniture in this week. Come and see our stock before buying elsewhere. Prices are the best.

Special Bed-stead, best Dominion Springs and good Mattress, all for \$13.50. A snap. Come and see them.

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We have the best bargain in prints ever offered to the public

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32 inch best English stamped Factory, fast colors, and a variety of patterns and shades. Only twenty pieces left. Come and get your choice.

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Southern Alberta's most up-to-date hotel

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Quality first, Price next

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Importers of Chinese and Japanese Fancy Goods Silks and Chinaware. Fresh Fruits every week from the Coast.

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THE CARDSTON SADDLERY CO.

S. H. HORNER—MANAGER

Just opening in the Mercantile Block, where a full line of

Harness and Horse Furnishings

will be kept

GIVE US A CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK
REPAIRING DONE IN A NEAT AND WORKMANSHIP MANNER

Death of Little Girl

Cardston, Nov. 9.—The sad news came this morning that the young daughter of Mr. Thos. Woolford had passed to the great beyond, as the result of a run-away accident on Saturday last.

The event is all the more distressing from the fact that Mr. Woolford is away from home and the first news to reach him will be that his daughter is no more.

The particulars as far as can be learned are to the effect that on Saturday last, Mrs. Woolford came to town with some of the younger children in order to do some shopping. Upon the return journey, when only a mile or two from home the horses become frightened and started to run but were eventually stopped by Master Geo. Woolford, the driver.

While endeavoring to right matters and get the injured girl back into the rig the horses started again. They ran some distance but were stopped without injury to any of the party except Miss Eva, aged about nine years, who received two serious cuts extending from the forehead back to the ear by being thrown from the back seat and apparently striking the brake-block.

Dr. H. W. Brant was called and put in some twenty-four stitches. He did not however anticipate serious results. The end came shortly after six o'clock this morning.

The funeral arrangements have not been made as yet, awaiting the return of the bereaved father. The services will likely be held at Butte Lake or Woolford School House.

LATER

Mr. Woolford returned on Wednesday, word having reached him at Edmonton. The funeral services were held yesterday afternoon in the Assembly Hall.

"East Lynne"

Those who failed to see the production of "East Lynne" by the Raymond Dramatic Company at the Assembly Hall on Monday evening, missed one of the best plays that has ever visited our town. The acting was excellent, the costumes were very pretty, and all through the performance ran a vein of humor which kept the audience in the best of spirits.

This grand old play has been for so many years a universal favorite, that it is regarded almost as a classic.

Prof. M. Johnson as Franc. Levison was excellent and his acting was near perfection. Mr. Johnson had a fine company surrounding him, and principal among the support was B. S. Young as Archibald Carlyle, while all the other parts were in capable hands.

Miss Phyllis Young as Lady Isabel was admirable, and she was given satisfactory support by Bertha Thompson as Barbara Hare and Effa Skouson as Joyce. Ethelyn Young as little William did very nicely.

The comedy was mainly in the hands of Miss Dorothy Young, who could hardly be improved upon as Aunt Courtney. Supported by Herbert Craven as John Dill, Miss Young kept the audience in laughter from start to finish.

All the members of the company had their work well in hand, and the play was very much enjoyed by the vast audience which was present.

Sunday School Convention Was Grand Success

Over 90 Visitors present from the Taylor Stake—Meetings Well Attended and Excellent Discourses Delivered

The Sunday School Convention of the Alberta and Taylor Stakes which was held here on Sunday last, was all that could be desired.

The weather was ideal and the visitors were many. Through the efforts of Mr. C. A. Magrath, the A. R. & I. Co. granted a rate of a fare and a third for the trip, and over 90 visitors from the Taylor Stake came in on Saturday's train.

Mr. Z. W. Jacobs as a representative of the Stake Sunday School Board, accompanied the excursionists from Raymond, and directed them where to stay while in Cardston. The visitors were met at the station by a deputation of citizens and rigs, and were soon taken to the different houses. It was thought at first to have the Military Band in attendance, but owing to the absence of many of the members this could not be accomplished.

The meetings throughout the convention were well attended and much interest was manifested.

Saturday evening the grand concert was given in the Assembly Hall. The best talent of both Stakes contributed to the program. The singing of Miss Mattie Clarke, Stirling, the violin solo by Uriel O'Brien, Raymond, the duett by Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Harker, Cardston, and the recitations by Mr. B. S. Young, Raymond called forth much applause from the audience.

The program as rendered was as follows:

Opening selection, Military Band;
Quartette, Cardston.
Quartette, Magrath.
Violin Solo, Mr. Uriel O'Brien, Raymond.
Recitation, B. S. Young, Raymond, (encore)
Quartette, Stirling.
Piano Solo, Miss Avilda Green, Magrath.
Recitation, Mrs. Zina Brown, Cardston.
Duett, "Sweet Visions of Childhood" by Misses Ada Gibb and Kate Fletcher, Magrath.
Solo, Miss Mattie Clarke, Stirling, (encore).
Duett, "Star of the East" by the Misses Alred.
Selection, Military Band.
Piano Solo, Miss Maud McCarthy Raymond.
Song, Aetna Glee Club.
Duett, Mesdames Brown and Harker.
Recitations by B. S. Young Raymond.
Sunday morning at 8 o'clock in the School House the first session of the convention was held. The representative of the General Board from Salt Lake, Presidents

of both Stakes, High Councillors, Bishops of Wards, Supts. of both Stakes and Union Board members were present. At 10 a. m. a general meeting was held, at which the various papers were taken up and discussed.

Over 400 Sunday School teachers and workers were in attendance and much interest prevailed. During the noon hours a delicious lunch was served by the Stake Board, after which the sessions were resumed.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening meeting convened in the Assembly Hall with Supt. M. A. Coombs in charge. After the opening exercises were rendered the program opened by a beautiful Violin Solo, by Uriel O'Brien, Raymond.

Pres. H. S. Allen was the first speaker. The lecture assigned him was "Sunday Amusements." The speaker discussed his subject thoroughly and his remarks were listened to with much interest.

Miss Mattie Clarke sang the beautiful hymn entitled, "Oh My Father."
Pres. E. J. Wood followed and spoke a few minutes on "Music Teaching." He was very pleased to see so many present from Raymond.

Mr. Horace Cummings, representative of the General Board, Salt Lake City, was introduced as the next speaker.

He chose for his subject "Home Amusements." In his opening remarks he referred to Pres. Allen's address and said that the people in Canada are to be thankful that they have not the evils to contend against here, like they have in the States on Sundays.

The great question is, "What can we allow our children to do on Sunday." The speaker then related his own experience.

Parents should try to keep their children home. To accomplish this the home should be made pleasant, as environments are strong influences along this line. Parents should be careful in selecting amusements.

Duett, "Sweet Bells of Memory" Mesdames Brown and Harker.

Supt. J. U. Allred, Raymond, thanked the people of Cardston for their kind hospitality. He was very pleased with the meetings and thankful for the valuable instructions received.

The choir sang the anthem "Song of the redeemed" and the benediction was offered by Bishop Anderson, Raymond.

At the conclusion of the meeting the officers of both stakes were entertained for a few hours at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Cazier.

A. R. & I. Brakeman Run Over By Train

Claude Never Met With a Terrible Accident at Raymond

Claude Never, a brakeman on the A. R. and I. met with a frightful accident at the sugar factory siding at Raymond Wednesday. He was coupling cars, it is understood and slipped and was run over and both legs and one arm were so badly crushed, that it is

believed he may lose an arm and a leg. He was rushed into Lethbridge and taken to the Galt Hospital, where he is being given the best of attention.

Never is a young man about 22 years of age and his people live in North Dakota.

Bijou Theatre Re-Opens Monday

The manager of the Bijou Theatre wishes to announce that the new set of films has arrived and the theatre will be open on Monday evening with an entirely new set of pictures and illustrated songs. The program commencing Monday, will be changed three times a week and will be up-to-date in every respect. Prices 10 and 15 cts.

Missionary Farewell

On Wednesday evening, the Ward Choir tendered their assistant leader, Mr. John Layne, who leaves shortly on a mission to England, a farewell party. The Assembly Hall was crowded and the time was spent in dancing. During the evening Mr. Layne was presented with a purse amounting to \$58.30—the proceeds of the dance.

Cardston Case Before The Judge

The sitting of the Supreme court in Lethbridge last Friday was taken up with the case of Edward Leavitt and Edwin Leavitt against Dr. Oscar D. Weeks. All the parties reside at Cardston. The defendant in the month of November, bought a half section from the plaintiff, along with a large amount of live stock and chattels for the sum of \$10,000. After the sum of \$4,000 had been paid on account and a transfer had been given for part of the land, a dispute arose over an alleged shortage in the stock and chattels, and the defendant thereupon refused to make any further payments until the matter was adjusted. The defendants accordingly retook possession of part of the land and sued for the balance due them. After considerable evidence had been given it was decided to allow the defendants \$75 counter claim for loss of stock and chattels and an accounting has been ordered to be taken at Cardston before either the Supreme Court Clerk or the District Court Judge to adjust the balance due either party. The sum of \$8,000 which the defendant had paid into court is to remain there pending final settlement, W. C. Simmons for Plaintiffs; C. F. P. Conybeare, E. C. for defendant.

Raymond was well represented at the S. S. convention by the following:—Misses Phyllis Young Maud McCarty, Lura Redd, Dora Davies, Effa Skouson, Olga Anderson, Ruth Anderson, Ina Erickson, Mary Duke, Dorothy Young, Bertha Fisher, Mrs. W. Berryessa, Miss Mattie Clark Stirling, Mrs. John Powelson, Pres. H. S. Allen, Bishop Anderson, J. U. Allred, B. S. Young, Leo Hardy, Stirling and Grant Young.

Among those in attendance from Magrath during the recent Convention were:—Misses Mary Harker, Lou Ririe, Kate Fletcher, Ida Stacey, Mary Bennett, Susie Stacey, Ada Gibb, Helen Blamel, Myrtle Evans, Hattie Dudley, Grace Woolley, Avilda Green and Hattie Bigham. Messrs. Ernest Benion, Frank Forsyth, Clyde Woolley, J. Ackroyd, W. Blamel, Orson Bridge, George Thompson, Earl Pingree, Wlan Woolley, A. Grimsted, T. Dudley, A. Ririe, J. Mercer and T. W. Green.

Foot Reading Room

CARGO OF MILLIONAIRES

BIG LINER CARRIED A VALUABLE LOAD.

Interesting Facts Giving an Idea of the Enormity of a Floating Monster.

When the Adriatic anchored at Southampton, England, last week and landed most of her passengers the officers of the White Star Line breathed easier. But when she went on to Cherbourg, France, and put the rest of them ashore in safety, all hands from the president of the company down were thankful.

They had delivered in good condition the most valuable cargo that ever a ship took across the seas—\$200,000,000 in American millionaires, representing \$2,000,000,000 in invested capital.

Each and every millionaire was delivered ashore without damage save to his pocket. Of course, passage on the big Adriatic costs real money, and not one of the millionaires escaped for less than \$500, while some paid from \$1,000 to \$2,500 for the trip across the "pond." It was an inspiring sight just before the big ship sailed from New York. The main companionway was jammed with bank presidents, directors of railroads, brokers, merchants, lawyers and others who have the interests of capital at heart. After the wealthy passengers were aboard they received messages of importance until the word was passed aft to cast off. Custom house agents were around to see that all the laws were observed. Had the millionaires aboard taken all their money with them the ship would not have been allowed to sail under the United States registry laws.

NOTHING TOO GOOD.

Nearly all of the millionaires were accompanied by their families, and they had the pick of the big ship's accommodations, which really meant that they were the star boarders in a floating hotel of the Waldorf-St. Regis-Plaza class. In a word, there was nothing too good for them.

The crew, the food, the drink that is necessary for such an important cargo presents a latter-day problem. To the layman it would be stupendous.

And what sort of ships do people use who can pay the price in these twentieth century days?

The Adriatic is a typical ship of the kind. She isn't built for speed, but she makes the weather. Imagine the Waldorf-Astoria hotel at sea, and you have the Adriatic.

She is 725 feet 9 inches over all—three blocks long. Her beam is 75 feet 6 inches, and her moulded depth about 50 feet, or about the height of a city house of four stories. She has 15,000 horse power, and she can steam eighteen knots an hour without trouble. The cost was \$3,700,000.

A FLOATING HOTEL.

This great floating hotel which carried the cargo of millionaires has nine decks, and when she has her full complement of passengers and crew she has 3,000 persons on board—three regiments—a whole brigade! To cross the Atlantic she burns 3,000 tons of coal.

Her crew consists of 456 men. They work in shifts, and there is always a sufficient relay of men to stoke the boilers, mind the engines and care for the great number of passengers, high and low, rich and poor, which the law allows her to carry.

The big steamship has elevators to carry passengers from one deck to another, a gymnasium, a Turkish bath, as well as a plunge and swimming pool; electric baths and massage and manicure rooms; artificial ice machines, a restaurant conducted on the European plan, where the passengers may have so much deducted from the price of his passage if he doesn't take his meals in the regular dining-rooms, telephones, a photographic dark room, a tennis court, golf links and shuffleboards. Wireless telegraphy keeps the great ship in communication with the world at all times.

THE FEEDING PROBLEM.

The problem of feeding these 3,000 persons who travel on the Adriatic in the high tide of summer traffic is a serious one. It takes 250 persons alone to prepare and serve the food for the passengers and crew.

For a single trip there is required 32,000 pounds of beef; mutton, lamb, pork and veal; 7,500 pounds of game and poultry; 3,500 pounds of fresh fish; 600 pounds of smoked fish; 8,000 pounds of fruit; 12,000 dozen eggs; 12,000 pounds of bread; five tons of assorted vegetables; 15,000 quarts of beer and 2,000 quarts of champagne; 1,000 bottles of whiskey, gin and rum, and 500 gallons of ice cream. There are all ways 1,000 cases of condensed milk, but 1,000 gallons of fresh milk are used before this is touched. All sorts of minor supplies are carried in great bulk, everything being provided, with the idea that in case of emergency the entire ship company may have to be fed for thirty days.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

This has been a big year for European travel, despite the rather hard times. In 1905 88,367 first-class passengers sailed for Europe from New York. In 1906 the number was increased to 93,083. Last year it was 100,296. This year's figures cannot be made up until the season closes. Averaging the entire year, more than 2,000 persons sail for Europe every week. In the rush for Europe every week there may be 7,000 persons traveling by the several lines. In the dead cold weeks of winter the number may drop to 500, but all the year around 100,000 persons take first-class passage to Europe, to say nothing of the added hundreds of thousands who sail by the steerage route.

ELECTRIFIED WHEAT.

What Sir Oliver Lodge is Doing to Increase the Yield.

The eminent scientist, Sir Oliver Lodge, has written an explanation of the statements which have been made about his process of electrifying wheat. A Swedish professor, thirty years ago, made some experiments trying to explain the Aurora Borealis by imitating its appearance. He produced high tension discharges and sent them through greenhouses and the professor noticed incidentally that the plants seemed to thrive exceptionally under the treatment. Lately two English gentlemen wished to conduct similar experiments with the idea of affecting the growth of plants and they asked the assistance of Sir Oliver Lodge. His system has been to stretch over fields with crops to be treated a number of wires on poles, about fifteen feet high. The wires are supported on the poles by elaborate high-tension insulators and are connected with a generator which supplies positive electricity at a potential of something like a hundred thousand volts. Leakage occurs immediately and the charge fizz off the wires with a sound which is sometimes audible, and with a glow which is visible in the dark. Anyone walking underneath the wires can feel the effect on the hair as of a cobweb on the face. As compared with a neighboring un electrified plot, the yield of red wheat is increased by 40 per cent, and white wheat by 30 per cent. The electrified wheat produces better flour. The straw in an electrified plot is from 4 to 6 inches higher. Similar results have been obtained with fruit and vegetables.

WHILE THE GLOVE IS UP.

Then No Man Can Be Arrested in This English Town.

The quaint custom of "proclaiming the fair" at Honiton has just been observed. The town obtained the grant of a fair from the lord of the manor so long ago as 1257, and the fair still retains some of the picturesque characteristics of bygone days. The town crier, dressed in picturesque uniform and carrying a pole decorated with gay flowers and surmounted by a large gilt model of a glove hand, publicly announces the opening of the fair, as follows: "Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! The fair's begun, the glove is up. No man can be arrested till the glove is taken down." Hot coals are then thrown among the children. The pole and glove will remain displayed until the end of the fair.

SHEEP NOTES.

Sheep have a double advantage over other animals in that they give a return both in meat and wool. Thrift in sheep is generally secured when people think enough of sheep to take care of them. Much can be done to sustain the weight and quality of the fleece by generous and economical feeding. To pay in the highest degree as a business, the sheep industry must contemplate making the most possible out of all the different products.

It is not the man who cures his sheep so much as the one who prevents their becoming sick, who makes the most out of them. In a mixed lot of sheep the best suffer by being sold with the inferior instead of the inferior being helped by the presence of the superior.

LINKING THE RIVERS.

The British government in India is considering a project to link together the rivers Indus, Jhelam, Ravi, Beas, Sutlej, and Chenab in order to equalize the flow of water for irrigation purposes. Thus when there is a flood in one of the rivers a part of the water can be diverted to a point where it may be more needed. In this way it is believed that the district of Punjab, a name which means the Five Rivers, can be assured a sufficient water-supply at all seasons.

Contentment is said to be better than riches, but it is only a matter of hours with most people. Nothing makes a woman feel so little as the refusal of a man to argue with her. Some people think they are in the manufacturing line because they make promises.

THE TRAGEDY OF KINGS

CROWNLESS MONARCHS AND VACANT THRONES.

Claimants to the Throne of France are Plentiful as Blackberries.

France has a goodly crop of Royal exiles and pretenders to the throne. At Farnborough lives the ex-Empress Eugenie, a pathetic figure, reminding one very forcibly of the "tragedy of kings." First, in 1870, came the overthrow of her husband, Napoleon III, and her flight to England. Worse followed in the death of her husband and son, and to-day this unhappy Royal exile, one of the loneliest and most touching in all Europe, quietly awaits the Great Call, says London Tit-Bits.

Within a couple of hours' railway journey of Farnborough, viz., at Evesham, Worcestershire, lives another French Royal exile, the Duc d'Orleans, chief claimant to the throne of France, whose sister, Princess Louise of France, was recently married to Prince Charles of Bourbon, and whose sister escaped so miraculously with her life at Lisbon. The Duke's great-grandfather was King Louis Philippe, the last of the line to reign in France, who signed an Act of Abdication in favor of his grandson, the Comte de Paris, father of THE PRESENT DUC D'ORLEANS.

How the Revolution changed France from a Monarchy to a Republic every schoolboy knows, and not only is the Duc thus prevented from wearing a crown, but by the Expulsion Act of 1896 he is liable to arrest and punishment if he sets foot in France. This Act forbids the soil of that country to the direct heirs of families which have reigned there.

For this reason Prince Victor Napoleon, who claims the Bonapartist succession, and is styled Napoleon IV. by his followers, resides in Brussels. Prince Victor's father was cousin to Napoleon III., but the death of his birth, and the only son of the Emperor, was killed in the Zulu Campaign of 1879, and thus Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte, father of Prince Victor, held the position of Head of the House of Bonaparte, and his son became heir of the Bonaparte hopes. But the Act of 1896 expelled them both as pretenders to the throne. Prince Victor, however—his father died in 1891—still hopes to reign in his own country, and reminds his subjects at intervals of his ambition by sending them signed photographs of himself.

DOM CARLOS, DUKE OF MADRID. And then there is the most picturesque of all claimants to the throne of France—Dom Carlos, Duke of Madrid, who considers that, by strict right of heredity, he should also be King of Spain. He claims to be Carlos VII., the rightful King of Spain and the Indies, by virtue of his descent from Dom Carlos, brother of King Ferdinand VII. of Spain (who died in 1833), and also claims to be King Charles XI. of France and Navarre, since the death of the Comte de Chambord in 1883, when the elder line of the House of Bourbon became extinct. On account of the latter claim he has been expelled from France, and of late years has not pursued his claim to the throne of Spain quite so actively as he did in the seventies, when, by a strenuous campaign, he became the Government manager of the Government, and his strongholds in the north of the country. Like the Duc d'Orleans, Dom Carlos is very rich, and it is said that he hopes, through his son, Dom Jaime, who is an officer in the Russian army, to yet gain those Royal rights which are said to belong to his family.

France is also responsible for the throneless later years of two other delinquents of Royalty—Ranavalona, formerly QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR, and Behazin, one time King of Dahomey. Both these exiles are State prisoners of France, the latter having been deposed because he developed a habit of making war indiscriminately on all about him; while Ranavalona was deprived of her rule of Madagascar because she and her people at first refused to bow to the power of France.

Living quietly with his large family, dividing their time between Nice and Cannes, are the Count and Countess Caserta, claimants to the defunct throne of Naples and the Two Sicilies. At one time this kingdom embraced Sicily and Southern Italy, which were incorporated in 1860-61. It is a curious fact that the Count was, in his youth, chief of staff to Dom Carlos, and in that character was condemned to be shot by the Government.

In Paris lives Queen Natalie of Serbia, mother of the murdered King Alexander, who, after her divorce from King Milan, took up her residence in the French capital, and was killed by the Prince of Bulgaria. Her claims to be King of Armenia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem. He traces his descent from that famous knight, Guy de Lusignan, who became KING OF JERUSALEM IN 1186.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Interesting Gossip About Some of the World's Prominent People.

Lord Wolsey makes no secret of the fact that he is extremely superstitious—indeed, he once owned, in a letter to the members of the Thirteen Club, that while in Ireland he had worn out several hats brims through saluting single magpies, and that he would not "on any account" walk under a ladder. He also believes in ghosts, and can tell some exceedingly strange stories of regimental spectres.

Prince Ernst, son of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, is not only an enthusiastic artist, but he has started a school for students in Meiningen, where he has his studio, and devotes the whole of the money which he receives for his own painting to the upkeep of that school. One of the Prince's latest pictures is a magnificent fresco for the University of Jena, representing the Elector John Frederick on horseback. The Prince is one of the simplest of men, a thorough Bohemian, with a liking for visiting the artist colonies of Rome and Paris, where he is well known.

CURIOUS HOTEL CUSTOMS.

Where Every Cuss Word Costs a Penny.

A curious custom prevails at an Edinburgh hotel. Whenever a customer is headed to swear he is required to place a penny in a box on the bar counter. It is not a matter for surprise that the landlord hears much less bad language than some of his fellow publicans in the capital of Scotland, says London Tit-Bits.

The following is a quaint idea for providing funds for picnics and social evenings. It is carried on at a certain hotel in London, and is connected with the inn, and when a customer calls for refreshment he is expected to knock on the table or counter before drinking. If he fails to do this he is fined one penny. Any one who wrongfully accuses another of breaking this unique rule is also fined. The money thus obtained provides funds for many enjoyable outings and pleasant evenings during the course of the year.

At another hotel, known as the Old Hundred, customers are allowed only one drink. If one is not sufficient to quench their thirst they are obliged to go out of the hotel and take a walk before they are allowed to have another. Till recently the proprietor of an old time hotel in Warwickshire used to invite all his customers to accompany him and his wife to the service at the parish church on Sunday mornings, which was situated on the opposite side of the road, the house being closed while they were away. On returning each customer was invited to partake of refreshments offered by the hospitable landlord free of charge.

Visitors to a certain hotel in Aberdeenshire who wear brown boots must remember to keep them in their room overnight. Otherwise the boots will be blacked, regardless of the original color of the same. In one of the rooms of a Dumfriesshire public house is an old armchair which is said to have been frequently used by the poet Burns. All who sit in this chair are expected to treat every one who is in the room at the time, and often the immortal memory of the famous Scottish national poet is drunk.

A small hotel in Wales until quite recently was used by the Catholics as a place of worship on Sundays, and police court proceedings were held on the premises during the week.

EARLY MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

Wedding Ring Used First to be Put on Thumb.

The little customs that have come to be part of the marriage ceremony have been diverse and interesting origins. The ring has played an important part. With the coming in of Christianity it was no longer placed on the right fore-finger, but on the left third finger. The priest, or in some cases the groom, first put it on the thumb, saying, "In the name of the Father," or, "In the name of the Son," or, "In the name of the Holy Ghost"; then on the third finger with "Amen,"—and there it remained.

The bridal veil originated in Bible times and was worn until all the public ceremonies were over. In the Anglo-Saxon wedding ceremony a square piece of veiling was held over the head of the bride to conceal her embarrassment.

In the latter Bible days, during the period between the betrothal and the wedding, the bride remained with her friends and could communicate with her affianced only through "the friend of the bridegroom."

Throwing shoes originated in the old Jewish custom of handing to the purchaser of land an old shoe as a token of surrender or renunciation. The bride's father gave her shoe to the husband or threw it after him to signify if he surrendered to him, all authority over their daughter.

Throwing rice symbolized fruitfulness and plenty, from its general distribution over the world. No man is necessarily simple because he lives the simple life.

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going on in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

The Gas Commissioners of Edinburgh made a profit last year of \$121,595.

On Sunday recently a Penicuik kirk organ struck work owing to the heat and want of water. An old Scottish Act of Parliament allows a man "to grow a perch of tobacco for his own use." Barbara Easson, restaurateur, Yeith, has been fined \$35 for selling half water and half milk.

The surplus from the Scottish Children's League of Pitty pagament is expected to amount to fully \$5,000. The dredger Esk has commenced dredging Buckle Harbor, and one day recently took 200 tons silt out to sea.

It is just one hundred years ago since the foundation stone of the Bell Rock Lighthouse, off Arbroath, was laid. Gifford is becoming more popular every year as a picnic resort, and already this year many parties visited the district.

The value of crabs landed this season between Cove and Dumbar is \$114,275, an increase of \$4,575 over last year. The Senegalese at the Edinburgh Exhibition are fast learning the English language, and can sing two Scottish songs.

Some Portobello or Leith dogs have gone in for sheep worrying on the Craightenny golf course, and several mangled are among the results. Upper Ward farmers think the present season will be one of the finest that has been experienced for many years, so far as crops are concerned.

For the first time in its history the Cheshire Rifle Association has elected a lady president in the person of Miss Catherine King, daughter of Colonel King. At Burnbank the six-year-old son of Donald Cameron fell in returning with a jug of milk. Part of the broken jug severed his jugular vein and he bled to death.

A live tortoise has been picked up on the beach at Berwick. Inquiries in the neighborhood have failed to find an owner, and how it came to be there is a mystery. The Secretary for Scotland has appointed a Departmental Committee to inquire into the methods of breeding and keeping poultry in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

On opening a parcel from Glasgow containing a hat the other day a Musselburgh man found inside \$150 in gold coins belonging to a bank. Query—How did they get there?

HORSE SENSE REMINDERS.

Don't leave me hitched in my stall at night with a big cob right where I must lie down. I am tired and can't select a smooth place. Don't compel me to eat more salt than I want by mixing it with my oats. I know better than any other animal how much I need. Don't think because I go free under the whip I don't get tired. You would move, too, if under the whip. Don't think because I am a horse that weeds and briars won't hurt my hay. Don't whip me when I get opened along the road, or I will expect it next time and maybe make trouble.

Don't trot me uphill, for I have to carry you and buggy and myself, too. Try it yourself some time. Run uphill with a big load. NO HURRY.

"The humor in jokes," remarked Henry Miller, "depends on the point of view." "A long haired man, walking along the street, met a little boy, who asked him the time. 'Ten minutes to nine,' said the man. 'Well,' said the boy, 'at nine o'clock get your hair cut. And he took to his heels and ran, the aggrieved one after him. 'Turning the corner, the man ran into a policeman, nearly knocking him over. 'What's up?' said the policeman. 'The man, very much out of breath, said: 'You see that young urchin running along there? He asked me the time, and I told him. 'Ten minutes to nine,' and he said, 'At nine o'clock get your hair cut.' 'Well,' said the policeman, 'what are you running for? You've got eight minutes yet.'"

Fortunate is the man who doesn't find fault because he doesn't know where to look for it. Perhaps a rolling stone gathers no moss because there isn't any great demand for moss. The average man is willing to let his wife have the last word—and the sooner she gets around to it the better she seems to like it. Children come into the world heavily handicapped because they are not permitted to select their own parents.

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going on in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

The Gas Commissioners of Edinburgh made a profit last year of \$121,595.

On Sunday recently a Penicuik kirk organ struck work owing to the heat and want of water. An old Scottish Act of Parliament allows a man "to grow a perch of tobacco for his own use." Barbara Easson, restaurateur, Yeith, has been fined \$35 for selling half water and half milk.

The surplus from the Scottish Children's League of Pitty pagament is expected to amount to fully \$5,000. The dredger Esk has commenced dredging Buckle Harbor, and one day recently took 200 tons silt out to sea.

It is just one hundred years ago since the foundation stone of the Bell Rock Lighthouse, off Arbroath, was laid. Gifford is becoming more popular every year as a picnic resort, and already this year many parties visited the district.

The value of crabs landed this season between Cove and Dumbar is \$114,275, an increase of \$4,575 over last year. The Senegalese at the Edinburgh Exhibition are fast learning the English language, and can sing two Scottish songs.

Some Portobello or Leith dogs have gone in for sheep worrying on the Craightenny golf course, and several mangled are among the results. Upper Ward farmers think the present season will be one of the finest that has been experienced for many years, so far as crops are concerned.

For the first time in its history the Cheshire Rifle Association has elected a lady president in the person of Miss Catherine King, daughter of Colonel King. At Burnbank the six-year-old son of Donald Cameron fell in returning with a jug of milk. Part of the broken jug severed his jugular vein and he bled to death.

A live tortoise has been picked up on the beach at Berwick. Inquiries in the neighborhood have failed to find an owner, and how it came to be there is a mystery. The Secretary for Scotland has appointed a Departmental Committee to inquire into the methods of breeding and keeping poultry in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

On opening a parcel from Glasgow containing a hat the other day a Musselburgh man found inside \$150 in gold coins belonging to a bank. Query—How did they get there?

HORSE SENSE REMINDERS.

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MA



HEB day a gay somber... material of the like the skirt, and is really... The day of... clearly over... very little on... Some conserva... the plea... worn by a... presumably... certainly the... do just now... popularity... One of the... blouse trimm... of silk tassels... in large cities... colors, but... such places... home with a... can be bought... ter of any sn... and all dress... materials ar... blouses. Hea... appropriate fo... handsome the... To make a... every woman... matching it... in texture... of the smart... costumes was... fashionable sl... this cloth, th... and the cost... quarter leng... two matching... to wear... street wor... and trips, w... matching the... was made in... street, and tr... tens, covered... The second... the exact... elaborately in... through the... finished off... matching the... smart model... It could be e...

TOMATOES... Fried Tomatoes... spoon of butter... when the butter... add to it a fine... and a tablespoon... onion. Let them... der. Take out... keep hot until... mors butter t... thick slices o... have been roll... brown on both... ter, covered w... sauce. Tomatoes... delicious lunch... until they are... them and keep... a sauce as fo... butter, and a... with one cup o... green pepp... tablespoon of... slice, and salt... slices of toast... if not the w... the bread a g... On each piece... boiled egg, and...

MATCHING BLOUSES FOR FALL GOWNS

ETIQUETTE OF THE MIDSUMMER HOP

HERE are many sorts of dances, but it seems to me that none presents to the young girl so many embarrassing possibilities as the hop given at a hotel or large club house. The little dance given at home on the piazza holds forth little to be feared, and the small weekly dances given by the town club have become almost a home affair, but not so with the formal hop.

So many girls think that if it is necessary to have a chaperon, the evening will be spoiled. This is a grave mistake. Let me say most strongly that more evenings have been spoiled by the absence of a chaperon than by the presence of one. If a young man invites you to a dance at a hotel, you need not take with you a chaperon, because there will be many married women at the hop who will act as general chaperones to one and all. But the young man must cook out one of these married women and see that you are duly introduced to her.

Hotel hops are of a semi-public order and a young girl should not be the last one to leave. Only those who reside in the hotel should be found among the last few stragglers. A man who asks a girl to attend such a dance must meet all expenses, and should exert himself to see that she has a delightful evening. He should always dance the first and last dances with her, and take her in to supper. If supper is not served in connection with the hop, then during the evening he should ask her to have some cooling drinks, and later to have a bite to eat, if such is the custom of the hotel.

The young man can dance with the girl more than twice, yet he should not monopolize her to the exclusion of all others. What I want to impress upon the escort is that his companion must not be allowed to become a dreaded "wall flower."

Each year finds the summer girl becoming more sensible in her dress. Gowns for an evening dance should just clear the floor, and a dainty lingerie dress is always in good form. At very formal dances white gloves are worn, but at nine out of every ten summer hops gloves are discarded after the first few minutes in the room. If you wear a trained dress, then make sure that you have on a dainty petticoat. Hold the dress up so that it clears the ground, but do not hold up the petticoat.

The girl who goes to a dance and is missing from the room for an hour at a time with a man is acting decidedly in bad form. This does not mean that it is absolutely necessary to dance every dance and all the time. But it does mean that spooning on the piazza of a public hotel is decidedly tabooed by Mrs. Grundy. And I regret to say that it is a common evil of the midsommer dance.

When it comes time to go home at the end of the dance, let the young girl seek out one or two of the married ladies and bid them good-night. When this is done, do not stand on the stairs and gossip with this girl, stay an indefinite length of time in the dressing room chatting with another, or dally for an hour or so in other ways. Once you have said good-night, stand not on the order of going, but go.

So many girls write to me and ask, "Shall I thank the man?" To all of them I say most assuredly. It would be impossible for me to tell each one what to say, but usually these are hundreds of grateful little speeches which any girl can make. Tell the man frankly that you have enjoyed yourself, and that it was awfully nice of him to think of you. Don't gush, but be honest.

It would be most difficult for me to lay down a hard and fast law telling young men what to wear at a midsommer hop. This is a matter settled by local custom. I have been at small hotel hops where the young men appear in sack suits; others where the men were seen in tuxedo coats and black ties. Of course, the strictly proper evening dress for a man is the swallow-tail coat, white waistcoat, white tie and white gloves, but women are inclined to be lenient with men in the summer, and men are prone to impose upon the good nature of the women. Hence, one is apt to see a variety of garments on the men at a midsommer dance. If a man dresses as the majority of others do, at least he will not be conspicuous.

Very young girls who are not yet formally out should not be seen at a hotel hop. Many girls in their teens are allowed to go to informal dances given by their girl friends, but only the girl who has finished school and is ready for a social campaign should be seen dancing in the public parlors of a hotel. Many indulgent mothers with two daughters say, "It is not fair to let Mary go to everything and keep Stella always at home." As a matter of fact, the rule works the other way. Mary, being the elder, is ready to get out to public places, and in time Stella will have her turn. The girl who is allowed to go out to such places when she is sixteen will be regarded as a "old girl" when she is really just ready to start her social life. And she can never live it down. Those who have been her dancing at summer hops for several seasons will tell you, "Why, she must be twenty-five, for she's been coming to these hops ever since I can remember." Take my word for it, you if the younger set, it does not pay.

Prudence Standish

There's nothing a woman enjoys more than telling how much better her husband's digestive apparatus works since she married him.



FIG. C—FASHIONABLE KIMONO BLOUSE.



FIG. B—TAILOR'D BLOUSE IN SURAH SILK.



FIG. D—DOUBLE-BREASTED BLOUSE.

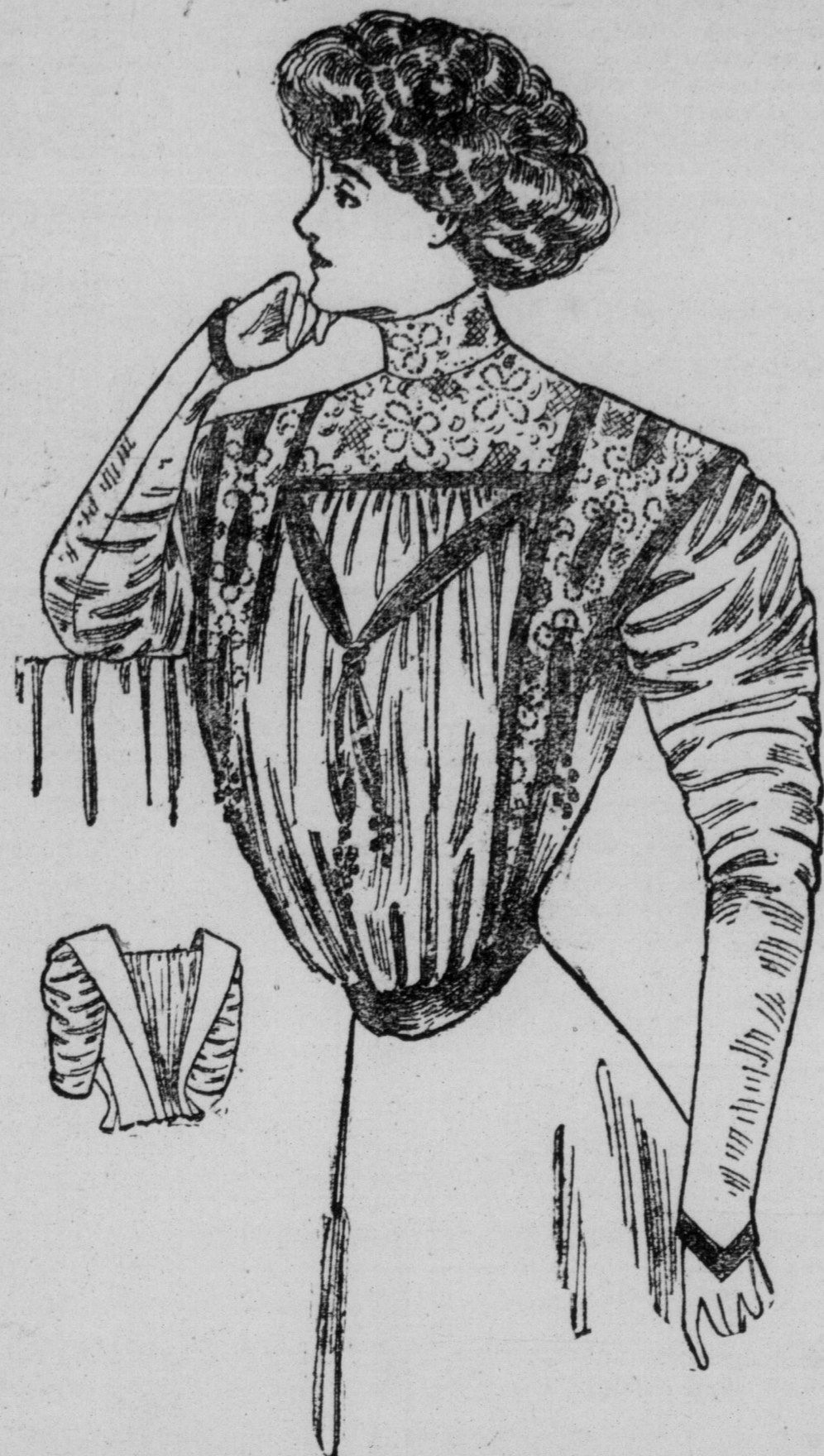


FIG. A—LIBERTY SILK BLOUSE WITH TASSELS.



FIG. E—FANCY BLOUSE WITH GÜMPE.

THE days when a combination of a gayly colored waist and a somber black skirt was fashionable are past and gone. While the material of the blouse need not be like the skirt, it must match in color, and is really a part of the dress itself. The day of the pleated skirt is decidedly over, and by fall it will be seen very little on the woman of fashion. Some conservative tailors say, however, that the pleated skirt will always be worn by a certain type of woman—presumably the tall, thin type. But certainly the gored and circular skirts are just now riding on the top wave of popularity.

One of the newest innovations in blouse trimmings is the frequent use of silk tassels. The department stores in large cities carry tassels in all colors, but those who cannot shop at such places can make the tassels at home with a heavy twisted silk, which can be bought at the embroidery counter of any small shop. For afternoon and all dressy occasions, soft, clinging materials are used for matching blouses. Heavy brocaded silk is not appropriate for a blouse, no matter how handsome the material.

To make a coat suit really practical, every woman should have two blouses, matching it in color, but vastly different in texture, style and purpose. One of the smartest of the advanced fall costumes was seen the other day in a fashionable shop. It was of old blue chiffon cloth, the skirt a four-gored cut, and the coat semi-fitted and in three-quarter length. With this suit were two matching blouses. The tailored blouse, to wear mornings, for all general trips, and for short week-end trips, was of imported surah, matching the cloth exactly in color. It was made in the long straight pleated effect, and trimmed only with tiny buttons, covered with the same material. The second blouse, for calling, matinee, etc., was of old blue Liberty silk, the exact shade of the suit. This was elaborately inset with Irish lace, soft strands of the liberty silk being pulled through the pattern of the lace, and finished off with luxurious tassels matching the blue of the material.

Figure A shows the model to be a smart model to follow for such a blouse. It could be evolved from liberty silk,

chiffon cloth, or a soft silk net. If you cannot buy materials to match your suit, then buy white or cream, and have it dyed to match. The long, inconspicuous sleeve in this model is charmingly made up in soft materials—Irish or Cluny lace should make the bretelles and yoke. The woman who has a pretty throat could eliminate the high standing collar and cut the throat out in the prevailing Dutch neck fashion. The blouse is particularly becoming to the slender girl, as it gives breadth over the shoulders and fullness over the bust.

Figure B is a most practical model for an odd tailored blouse. This model is so severe that it can be worked up from even heavier materials than silk. A light weight French flannel or a soft albatross would be a sensible material for the girl who lives in a chilly climate. This particular model was made up in a heavy weight surah, which, by the way, has been given great preference over taffeta, as it does not cut. It was seen in a dull, London smoke grey, trimmed with smoked pearl buttons. The high, Nazimova collar was detachable. It was made of heavy Cluny lace and finished off at the neck with a tiny bow or raspberry satin, giving tone and distinction to an otherwise somber garment.

Figure C illustrates the fashionable kimono sleeve. The one great hindrance to this sleeve is that it binds the free use of the arm, and for this reason it is only practical for the idle girl. The girl who uses her arms freely will find this sleeve a decided drawback. This blouse was made of what is known as Sappho silk—a soft silk with a high lustre on it which costs about a dollar a yard. The color was a dull sage green, and the striped collar, cuffs and belt were of a green and white taffeta silk. The tie at the throat was of soft green ribbon, a shade darker than the material in the blouse. And let me say just here that all colors this coming season are in the dull, faded tones. Note that the imported materials have a faded tone to them.

Figure D shows a severely tailored blouse. It requires about four yards of silk of average width to make a blouse of this character. If the blouse is of a large size and the silk rather

narrow, then five yards is safer. The dicky is separate. This makes a very neat and economical blouse for general wear; and the neck piece can be made of wash material and washed whenever soiled the least bit. Tucked organdie, embroidered batiste, or heavy all-over lace make practical dickies. Figure E shows a very full model on the favorite kimono lines. The gümpe can be made of matching or contrasting material, preferably the latter. This model was seen in lousine silk, with the tucks run in by hand. The neck and armholes were outlined with a flat lace, dyed to match the material, a shade of the golden tan. The square yoke was of cream colored cluny, while the sleeves were made of the matching silk, finished off with a cuff of the dyed flat lace insertion.

Let me also impress upon you not to wear old blots with fancy blouses. Whatever your skirt material is, have made a tiny stitched belt of it. Nothing will mar an otherwise smart costume as much as a belt that has no connection with either the skirt or the blouse.

Mary Dean

Tomato Croquettes: Two large cups of tomatoes, two eggs, two tablespoons of butter, salt and pepper to taste. Mix thoroughly and then add enough bread crumbs to make a paste thick enough to fry. Drop by the tablespoonful into boiling hot lard and fry brown. Serve immediately on a platter garnished with cress or parsley.

TOMATO RECIPES

Fried Tomatoes: Put a large tablespoon of butter in a hot saucepan, and when the butter is thoroughly heated add to it a finely chopped green pepper and a tablespoon of finely chopped onion. Let this cook until quite tender. Take out and put in a bowl to keep hot until needed. Add a little more butter to the pan, and lay in thick slices of firm tomatoes which have been rolled in Indian meal. Fry brown on both sides, and place on platter, covered with the pepper and onion sauce.

Tomatoes and Eggs: This makes a delicious luncheon dish. Cook six eggs until they are very hard boiled. Peel them and keep warm as possible. Make a sauce as follows: A tablespoon of butter, and a tablespoon of flour, mixed with one cup of tomatoes. Add to this the green pepper minced very fine, one tablespoon of parsley chopped very fine, and salt to taste. Have ready six slices of toast. When the bread is delicious for this toast if you have it—if not the white will answer. Toast the bread a golden brown, and butter. On each piece of toast put one hard boiled egg, and pour the sauce over it.

APRONS, BIG AND LITTLE, FOR VARIOUS USES

IT has been said by some old wisesayers that many a man's restless eye has been captured by the sight of a dainty apron, and after that, the capture of his heart has been an easy task. Whether this be true or false, certain it is that aprons are again being worn by the housewife, and many dainty ones are to be seen in the up-to-date shops.

One of the newest developments is known as a lap apron. This consists of a perfectly square piece of soft white goods, hemmed all around. When finished it is about the size of a large silk handkerchief. At the four corners—or rather in about four inches from each point, are sewn tiny celluloid rings, and ribbon is run through these. The purpose of this apron is to hold your fancy work, and when you get up you simply gather up the ribbons which are run through the rings, and your work, your apron and little bag are all in one.

Chafing dish aprons are another innovation. These are made of linen rather than any other material. To be

very smart, the edges should be buttonholed, not hemmed, and, of course, there must be a bib of rather spacious dimensions. On each corner of the apron and in the center of the bib a tiny rabbit is embroidered in white or red floss. The eyes should be done in pink or red floss. Some of these aprons are made of table damask, such as is used for ordinary tablecloths, but plain linen is preferable.

For a dainty apron, and yet one that is very serviceable, there is nothing better than a good quality of dotted Swiss. The dot in the goods seems to be a trimming in itself, and hence aprons of this material need little to beautify them. Most of these fancy aprons have pockets. Not quite so liberal in size as the schoolboy pocket, but a tiny little pocket for a handkerchief, or a thimble and spool of thread.

For the more prosaic apron, it has lately been discovered that work aprons made of a light weight blue and white ticking are filling a long-felt want. This goods is heavy, and for the woman who has to wash her own dishes

and be near a sink, they are invaluable. They are not easily wet and do not soil readily on account of the twill in the goods.

Clothes-pin aprons are another time-saver along practical lines. These are made of blue denim. They should be made to reach the knee only, and the binding should be of the same material, with a stout strap to go about the waist. Then another piece of the denim is stitched on the apron, coming about half way up, and this is stitched down the middle, forming two large pockets. The clothespins are carried in these pockets, thus saving a woman from running back and forth looking for the pin basket, and holding four or five pins in her mouth as she hangs up articles of clothing.

Aprons with straps over the shoulders are for the maid in service only. An elderly person often likes to wear a black silk apron; for this there is no better goods than a good quality of beau de soie, for this will stand many washings.

On dainty aprons it is well to sew heading instead of the regulation binding and strings. This heading should be about an inch in width, and wash ribbon should be run through it. This ribbon serves for strings, and at the same time lends to the beauty of the apron. The ribbon can be slipped out when the apron is soiled. It can then be pressed out, freshened up and replaced when the apron has returned snowy white from a visit to the tub.

MARY DEAN.

Tomato Jelly: Take enough tomatoes to equal a quart, run them through a sieve, and add enough sugar, salt, pepper and onion juice to flavor it to taste. Dissolve one-fourth box of gelatin in a little water, add to the tomatoes and cook together until well mixed. Remove from the fire, pour into small cups, and set away on ice to harden. When perfectly cold, turn out on lettuce leaves and serve with mayonnaise dressing. This salad can be made extremely pretty by putting chopped olives through it, and in the bottom of each cup a thick slice of hard boiled egg.

The Alberta Star

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

Published every Friday at
CARDSTON, ALBERTA

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EDITOR AND MANAGER

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Six months 75 cts in advance.

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

NOVEMBER 13, 1908.

Turkey has her feathers ruffled, but is not gobbling.

Don't blame everything to bad luck. Bad judgement gets us into trouble oftener.

It seems to be a habit among a good many Westerners to leave outstanding accounts unpaid until they receive a personal call from the creditor. It would make life much more pleasant for business men if all their customers would form the invaluable habit of paying their accounts immediately after receiving them. They have to be paid sometime, so why make extra trouble for the creditor by mere thoughtlessness.

The publisher of a newspaper has one thing to sell and one thing to rent. He has the newspaper to sell and the space in his columns to rent. Can any one inform us why he should be expected to give away either one or the other? He can do it if he chooses, and he does as a matter of practical fact, furnish a good deal of space rent free. But it does not follow that he ought to be expected to do so. It ought to be recognized as a contribution exactly as would the giving away of sugar and coffee by the grocery men. But strange to day, it is not looked upon in that light at all, yet every one knows that the existence of a newspaper depends as much on the rent of its space and sale of the paper as the merchant's success depends on his selling his goods instead of giving them away.

BEAUTIFYING HOMES

That farm in front of which the weeds are cut, the roads kept up, the grounds kept clean, the fence painted, will sell for more money, at any time of the year, than one where carelessness and neglect in these regards are manifest. There has been much improvement in the past five years in every section in regard to keeping up the living home of the farmer. Sometimes it happens that the barnyard and feed lots are looked after with splendid energy, while no attention whatever is given to making the surroundings of the family home inviting. It will pay any farm owner: it will pay the tenant of any farm to beautify the surroundings of the home.

This thought leads to the suggestion that nothing pays better in the city and village than to look after the beautifying of the front yard, to see that every thing about the home is suggestive of beautiful. The fact is that every man, woman and child thoroughly admires not only the beautiful things, but the well kept things as well.

Good clothes and good manners should also be sought by everybody. The additional self respect that they stimulate is worth much to any person. If you have doubts try them and become convinced.

In your praiseworthy efforts to make your surroundings look prosperous and inviting don't by any means overlook yourself. It will also count greatly to your credit.

A leading American daily has been saying some very plain things about farmers, which may apply here as well as there. It remarks: "As a matter of fact, there isn't much that the modern farmer needs any protection from. No longer does isolation from the world of guile and craft leave him prey to the guiled and designing. He has learned human nature at first hand. The farmer of today needs no governmental assistance to be thrifty and prosperous or shiftless and poor. Every farming district offers the illustration—two farms side by side with land of the same fertility, the same water, precisely the same conditions. On the one are well kept buildings, well-oiled machinery, well-fed stock, clean looking fields and tidy fences. On the other are dilapidated barns, broken fences and wagons and mowers rotting in the elements. One needs no governmental assistance, the other would be no better for it. One will be industrious, ambitious and provident. The other will be lazy and poor."

The makers of false teeth threaten a strike, which would knock the beef trust pretty bad.

NOTICE

Hereafter all persons leaving parcels at the Chew Lee Laundry will receive a ticket, and only upon presentation of this ticket will the parcels be returned. This applies to all. Lang Luie, Prop.

STRAYED

On my place a two year old Bay filly colt (clyde), white strip on face. Claimant will be required to give satisfactory evidence before a J. P. Ernest Going, Mt. View.

STRAYED

From ranch a sow and three shoats. Finder will please notify Dr. Brant, Cardston.



NOTICE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TENDERS FOR FLOUR

SEALED TENDERS endorsed "Tenders for Flour," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to noon of November 18th, 1908, for delivery on or before the 30th November next, of the under-mentioned quantities of flour, or any portion thereof, at the points named herein, together with such further quantities as may be required during the fiscal year ending the 31st March, 1909.

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

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

J. D. McLEAN,
Secretary.

Department of Indian Affairs,
26th October, 1908.

FALL DELIVERY OF FLOUR. (1908)

Agencies.	Points of Delivery.	Quantities.
Duck Lake	Duck Lake Station.	40 sack.
"	Prince Albert Station.	40 "
"	Kingstons, Sask.	25 "
"	Star City Station.	25 "
"	Wadena Station.	30 "
Carlton	Duck Lake Station.	50 "
"	Prince Albert Station.	50 "
Battleford	Battleford, Sask.	100 "
Onion Lake	Lloydminster, Sask.	200 "
Badin Lake	Yegreville	100 "
Hobbema	Hobbema	50 "
Stony	Morley	100 "
Blackfoot	Gleichen	100 "
Polgan	Brocks	100 "

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Lanterns Cold Blast Lanterns—75c.	Men's Underwear Men's Choice Underwear, \$1.20, 1.50 and 1 75 Suit	Wash Boilers All Copper Wash Boilers, \$4.25
Lamp Chimneys Lamp Chimneys—3 for 25c.	Boy's Underwear Boy's Wool fleeced Underwear 55c. Suit	Wash Boilers Galvanized, \$1.10 and 1.35
Lamps Lamps (complete)—25, 50 and 65c	Ladies' Vests 25, 30, 35 and 55c.	Knives and Forks Table Knives and Forks, 65, 75c, and \$1.20 per Set
Burners Lamp Burners—10 and 15c.	Boys' Sweaters Boys' Wool Sweaters, assorted sizes, 65c.	Butcher Knives 25c and 40c
500 Sacks Beads 5c per Sack	Wool Tuques 35, 40, 50 and 65c.	Post Card's Racks 10, 15, 20 and 25c.
Albums Autograph Albums—35, 50 and 60c	Muff and Boa Sets Child's Muff and Boa Sets, \$1.35 Set	Carriage Bolts 15c. dozen
Books Complete line of Henty and Algers cloth bound Books—35c. each	Carpet Tacks 4 packages for 5c	Shoe Tacks All kinds, 5c package
Pillow Tops Choice line—15c. each	Men's Cotton Pants Strong and durable, \$1.25	Alcohol Stoves 20c
Blue Dingman's Ideal Blue—5c. per package	Mountaineer Overall Salt Lake Mountaineer Overall—Men's 95c, Boy's 80c, Child's 60c.	Sateen Aprons Black Sateen Aprons, 30c.
Cotton Gloves Men's 12 oz. Cotton Gloves—15c.	Cotton Batting Pure Cotton Batting, 10c. per pkg	Sewing Machine Oil Best Sewing Machine Oil, 3 for 25
Calf Skin Gloves Men's Calf Skin Gloves—85c.	Buckets Galvanized, 10 quart, 25c.	Tea Spoons 10c. dozen
Boy's Gloves Boy's Cotton Gloves 10c. pair		Table Spoons 20c dozen

Remember that we carry thousands of other lines of goods at the same low prices as quoted above

Burton's Variety Store

Woolf Hotel

Pioneer Hotel of Cardston

Rates \$1.50 per day

Our Table Service is Unexcelled

Pratt and Thompson

UNION BANK OF CANADA

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

Why Not Start a Savings Account Now?

Money is more plentiful now than at any other season, and you can

make a good start before the New Year.

A Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada will give you a comfortable feeling of security and make it easier to keep on saving.

\$1.00 starts an account, and deposits of \$1.00 and upwards are received. Interest at the highest current rate is paid 4 times a year.

Cardston Branch. R. H. Baird, Manager.

It's not what you earn that makes you rich

But what you save

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

C. E. SNOW & Co. BANKERS.

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.

Local and General.

There are four cases of typhoid fever in Raymond.

Miss Alice Stone, Raymond, is visiting in town.

The Bijou Theatre re-opens on Monday evening next.

W. C. Ives and C. Conybeare, Lethbridge lawyers, were in town on Wednesday.

We are carrying a stock of fresh Balts oysters, in fresh every week.—at Phipps.

Five and Ten year terms given on loans with the Great West Life Co.

Miss Irene Smellie, Raymond, was in town on Monday and Tuesday.

Calgary will build a new central fire station, modern in every respect.

A German scientist says that it is a sin to be wealthy. Another proof of our morality.

All kinds of brushes at the Alberta Lumber and Hardware Co. Ltd.

Burton's Variety Store will display their beautiful stock of Christmas goods in December.

Leave orders for enlarged work at the A. T. Henson Photo Parlors. Satisfaction guaranteed.

We carry a large supply of grain sacks, Alberta Lumber and Hardware Co. Ltd.

The "Highlander" Entertainers played to a large and appreciative audience last evening.

Work commenced to-day on Ben Olsen's new house. Mr. J. C. Cahoon is the contractor.

Gourlay Pianos and Organs, and Singer Sewing Machines on view at A. T. Henson's Photo Parlors.

Technical schools are expensive, but moralists doubt whether they cost citizens anything like as much as cheap theatres.

A few of the members of the Raymond Dramatic Company accompanied the excursionists up on Saturday, while the remainder came in on Monday.

Miss Florence Spencer, who has been spending a few days here visiting with her father and brother, returned to her home in Macleod on Monday.

Services in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock. The Rev. J. J. Cameron, M. A. of Raymond is expected to conduct the service, all are cordially invited.

At the rate people are leaving South Africa and Australia for Canada those countries will soon be without a white working class population. General Booth states in an interview that the negro must be christianized else there will be appalling trouble.

If Mr. Roosevelt ever edits The Outlook it should be renamed The Lookout. (The main idea of the joke was pinched from The Montreal Star, but we have re-decorated it and put a hardwood floor in it, so that it is better than it ever was.

Twenty boys wanted. Must have some ambition to learn, no others need apply. Any young man of good reputation is eligible. Lovers of music preferred. We must have more members. Meetings Tuesday and Thursday. Cardston Military Band.

On railways in Great Britain there was but one person killed for every seventy million passengers carried, and but one injured for twenty million passengers carried. This is a record that is far ahead of anything that railways on this continent have been able to make.

William Hinley, the Magrath lad charged with stealing a cheque from the mail, was up before Judge Harvey, Saturday morning, at Lethbridge. He pleaded guilty. The Judge after reprimanding him, let him go on suspended sentence.

Edgar Mitchell, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Mitchell of this city and Miss Laprete Barber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Barber, were married in the Salt Lake temple today. Many of their relatives accompanied them to Salt Lake.—Logan Republican.

Of late years the magnificent development in the case of winter wheat in Southern Alberta has opened up an agricultural line that can be equalled in no other part of the world. For some years last the winter wheat crop has been the salvation of the province when in other parts the regular crops failed.—Calgary News.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Webster. Nov. 11th. a daughter.

A new register is being installed at the Cahoon Hotel.

Mr. F. D. Shaw, Lethbridge, was a visitor in town this week.

Two thirds of the area of the United States, with a population of 28,000,000, is under prohibition.

Messrs. Amos and Yenney, Raymond, were in town for a few hours on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Ibey and family expect to move to Taber during the next week.

Money to loan, plenty of it, on well improved farms. See A. M. Heppler, Great West Life Agent.

Mr. Walter Berryessa, Raymond, was in town for a few hours on Monday.

See our apples before buying elsewhere as to see them is to buy, none in town like them—Phipps.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. Brick residence of six rooms on Lyman Street, 1/2 block from Main Street. Apply D. S. Beach.

LOST—Between Aetna and Kimball, Nov. 6th, an overcoat. Finder will please leave same at T. S. Low Kimball, or Star Office, and be rewarded.

Cardston is enjoying this week a visit from three of Raymond's most popular young ladies: Miss Dorothy Young, Miss Effa Skouson and Miss Phyll Young.

Robt. Ibey of Cardston was in town Monday on business. We understand Mr. Ibey purposes moving to Taber in the near future and going into business.—Taber Free Press.

Edmonton, Alta., Nov. 6.—Rumors of a rich gold strike at Sedgewick on the Wetaskiwin branch of the C. P. R., reached here today. The reports say the settlers in the vicinity are greatly excited.

Edmonton, Alta., Nov. 6.—Premier Rutherford is out of the city, but a member of the government is the authority for the statement that there will be no provincial elections in Alberta either this year or for another year.

Twenty boys wanted. Must have some ambition to learn, no others need apply. Any young man of good reputation is eligible. Lovers of music preferred. We must have more members. Meetings Tuesday and Thursday. Cardston Military Band.

The trial of Gus, Austin, charged with resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty, came up before Insp. Howard and E. N. Barker, J. P. on Wednesday afternoon. He was fined \$100.00 and costs, and bound over to keep the peace for six months. W. C. Ives acted for Mr. Austin, and C. F. Conybeare for the Crown.

The Cobalt special of thirteen silver-laden freight cars speeding its way across the continent to the Nevada smelter constitutes a striking advertisement for Canada. It carries \$250,000 of ore, and there is a great deal more where it came from.

Twenty boys wanted. Must have some ambition to learn, no others need apply. Any young man of good reputation is eligible. Lovers of music is preferred. We must have some more members. Meetings Tuesday and Thursday. Cardston Military Band.

A great many interesting local happenings are never recorded because the newspaper man fails to hear of them at the time. In the surrounding district, for example, many news items could be written up every day if we had the facts, but it is impossible for the newspaper to get them without the assistance of the people living on the outside. If you happen to know of something you think might be of interest to others, don't hesitate to let us know all about it, even if you are not a subscriber to this paper.

The irrigation canals in the west if put end to end, would reach as far as from Winnipeg to North Bay, and these irrigate over three million acres, an area equal to three-quarters of the Province of Prince Edward Island. This is but the beginning. The Canadian Pacific tract east of Calgary will when complete have 2,900 miles of canals.

Spring comes just as early to Peace River as to Winnipeg, though the two are separated by over fifteen hundred miles of prairie. Fifteen hundred miles and nearly every mile of it ready to produce seed for the sower and bread for the eater and to make traffic for the railways. We are citizens of no mean country.

Wanted—A young girl. Apply Mrs. Phipps.

Mr. C. D. Fox, Raymond, came in on Wednesday.

Thanksgiving Day passed very quietly in town.

Cardston is getting her share of Theatrical performances these days.

Read the new ad of the Cardston Milling Co. Ltd. in this issue. It will interest you.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Rose returned from Raymond on Wednesday.

The A. R. and I Co. place an extra car on the train for the convenience of the excursionists.

Mrs. Walkey, who is living on the Woolf ranch south east of town is at present very ill.

I have just 2 barrels of Snow apples and will sell for \$6.50 per barrel, the best to be got.—Phipps.

If your farm is well improved the Great West Life will loan you money on it. A. M. Heppler, Agent.

Mr. and Mrs. Aldert Henson and Mr. and Mrs. P. Hornberger drove over from Macleod on Saturday. They returned on Monday.

Medicine Hat, Nov. 9.—Returning Officer Forster made the official declaration of the vote cast in the recent election here, on Saturday. Mr. Magrath's majority is 352.

James P. Low of Cardston is looking after the interests of the Pacific Elevator Co. here for the present. Mr. Low tells us that it is the intention of the company to build a large elevator next summer.—Taber Free Press.

The Knight Sugar Co. are getting beets from a considerable distance. Three cars of beets came through yesterday from Strathmore on the C. P. R. irrigation system is located.—Lethbridge Herald.

Eighty miles of the Goose Lake line of the Canadian Northern will be opened for traffic this autumn. This is only one of a score of new districts that the railways have opened up this year.

Western municipal elections are held in the middle of December. This has advantages in getting the election campaign over before the Christmas trading season begins, and it also starts the new Council out earlier in the year.

A party, in honor of Mr. H. Cummings, Sept. of Church Schools, Salt Lake City, was given at the residence of H. M. Brown, last evening. Many guests were present and a very enjoyable time was spent.

At Whitefish Lake, Athabasca, missionaries report that they had onions, lettuce and carrots for their tables in June, and new potatoes on July 23rd. Every day brings forth additional proofs of the wealth of Canada's north land.

An elocution class will likely be started here in about three weeks. Prof. M. Johnson, the manager of the Raymond Dramatic Co., who at present is teaching the Magrath pupils, is contemplating coming to Cardston. He will take up elocution and will probably put on a play.

The Rev. Irl R. Hick Almanac for 1909, ready Nov. 15th, bigger and better than ever, by mail 35 cents, on news stands 30 cents. One copy free with Word and Works monthly magazine at \$1 a year. Word and Works Pub. Co., 2201 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Canadians should just keep this in mind in regard to the forestry question, that losses in Canada from forest fires were much greater this autumn than losses in the United States. Our forests are proportionately much more valuable to us, and we should be correspondingly careful.

The Bureau of Census and Statistics, Ottawa, is preparing a bulletin giving full information as to statistics of the beet sugar industry is confined to Ontario and Alberta, where a large amount of capital has been invested. It is stated that since the revision of the tariff last session factories are placed in a better position to do business on a paying basis. The new bulletin will be the first authoritative statement on the conditions and prospects for the industry in Canada, and it is understood will give encouragement to the establishment of a sugar-beet factories in other parts of the Dominion.

The more we sell, the more we buy. The more you buy, the more we buy. The more we buy, the cheaper we buy. So the more you buy, the cheaper you buy. The cheaper we buy, the cheaper we sell. So the cheaper we buy, the cheaper you buy.



Figure this out and you'll find it to be absolutely true. Act on the suggestion. The very things you want at the prices you hoped for.

We're sure to have what you're sure to want

Cardston Mercantile Co. LIMITED.

FOR

Photos

CALL ON

A. T. HENSON

Who will guarantee satisfaction

Latest styles of Mounts

ALL WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

—REPAIRED—

C. E. HOVEY

Photograph Gallery Opposite P. Office

Plastering and Calcimining

PRESTON YOUNG

Woolford Farm For Sale

This property consists of 391 acres of good farming land and is situated six miles due east of town. Together with all the modern improvements, it has good house, stables, granaries and cattle, horses, farm machinery, etc. Will sell altogether or separately. For full particulars apply to T. H. Woolford, Cardston.

Let us ship your grain. We make you a liberal advance in cash as soon as cars are loaded and prompt returns on the balance and can give you either guaranteed price or ship open.—W. O. Lee and Sons. Representing H. D. Metcalf Grain Co. Ltd. Winnipeg. tfn.

Bank of Montreal

ESTABLISHED 1817

Capital (all paid up) \$14,400,000
Reserve Fund \$11,000,000

Head Office: Montreal

HONORARY PRESIDENT

Ht. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal

PRESIDENT

Hon. Sir Geo. A. Drummond

VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

E. S. Clonston, Esq.

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

Interest allowed on deposits in the Savings Department, and credited to the account every 4 months

A General Banking Business Transacted

Cardston Branch F. G. WOODS (MANAGER)

92½ cents per bushel for Wheat

is the price we will pay you in

flour, during the next few days

We have to move our ware-

house and offer the above

terms while it lasts. First

come, first served.

The Cardston Milling Co., Limited

TESTS OF ENDURANCE

SOME MARVELLOUS EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF LONG AGO.

The Remarkable Performance of a Saddle Horse Ridden by a Heavy Coachman.

Thornaby, in the London Sportsman, writing of equine endurance, tells these tales: "A very extraordinary match was run at Northampton races in 1791, between a bay and a black pony, at two four-mile heats. The black was thirteen hands two and one-half inches high, the bay mare barely thirteen hands. They ran the first four miles, carrying 14st, each, in twelve minutes, the second in thirteen and one-half minutes. The odds were 10 to 8 on the black, which won by about half a length.

AND CONSEQUENTLY LOST.

"A Yorkshire clothier once for a wager rode his pony, which was well stricken in years and under thirteen hands high, eighty miles in eleven hours and fifty-five minutes on the Morpeth road. The time allowed was thirteen hours. The man weighed 14st. 8 pounds, the horse was only of the common cart-horse breed, and had previously been used in that capacity, which renders the feat much more remarkable, and when it was over he seemed none the worse for his exertion.

"A still more astonishing feat was performed many years ago by a horse which had never been bred to the business. A coachman weighing 14st. was sent post haste from Arlington to Exeter for a physician, his master being dangerously ill. The distance is forty-seven miles, the road was then a bad one, and the horse accomplished it in forty-seven seconds under three hours.

"Mr. Cooper Thornhill of the Bell Inn, Stilton, made a match for a large sum to ride three times between Stilton and London—213 miles—in fifteen hours, no limit being placed on the number of horses he might use. The feat was accomplished on April 29, 1745, and the following shows the result:

From Stilton to London . . . 3:52:59
From London to Stilton . . . 3:20:37
From Stilton to London . . . 3:49:36

UNDER THE TIME ALLOWED.

"In 1790 a gentleman drove a single horse chaise fifty miles on the Hertford road in four hours and fifty-five minutes, the time allowed being five hours. In the same year a man rode from the North to London on the Essex road to Chelmsford twice and back again, one hundred miles, in fifteen hours and a half, though he had sixteen hours to do it in. Soon afterwards Mr. Samuel Berrall, of Dursley, Gloucestershire, at the age of seventy-six, rode a thousand miles in a thousand consecutive hours of the same horse.

"The late Mr. Edward Hayward Budd, one of the finest all-round athletes of his own or, indeed, any other day, and an especially good sprint runner, tells the following story of how he was once matched to run against a horse. One day after dinner a son of General Archdale offered to back his horse to do a hundred yards against him for 500. I entirely forgot to make it fifty yards out and back, added to which disadvantage on my side he brought his horse to the post in.

A COMPLETE BATHING.

"Notwithstanding my mistake, we started, and as I had expected, I was beaten, but he did not get away from me until we had run eighty yards, and then he splashed the mud in my face, as the ground was much softened by rain. It was in Hyde Park, and not much to my credit—on a pedestrian's race between a pedestrian and a familiar spectacle in the great circus shows, but then these are probably 'arranged affairs' and the horse is not a fair competitor.

"Girls of the present day imagine themselves to be a great deal more than a breadmaker.

HABITS OF HINDOO SERVANTS

If Not Watched will Sell Household Stores and Rent Out Washing.

Excellent servant as the Indian is in many respects, honesty is not one of his qualities, and he has to be strictly looked after when either money or goods are entrusted to him. A mistress cannot go into her kitchen, consult the cook as to what the meals should be and what should be ordered from the shops and leave the rest to him. She has to give him out from her locked up stores every spoonful of everything that is required for the day's cooking, else the goods would be sold outside.

The dusters, the name in India for every description of kitchen and pantry and stable towel, have to be doled out every day or every two days, the soiled ones being counted and locked up till they are given to the dhoobi (washerman), who must not be allowed to keep the clothes of the household longer than is absolutely necessary or he will let them out to his friends for small sums—silk handkerchiefs for feast days, stockings and woollen undergarments in the cold weather, so that holes appear in unaccustomed places.

A khitmatgar (table servant) will be observed to wear a pair of cotton socks one day, silk ones the next, woollen ones the next, not belonging to his master—detection would be too easy in that case—but hired from some one else's dhoobi at price (a farthing) a pair. As the house servants of course never wear shoes indoors the stockings suffer considerably.

The cook goes to the bazaar every morning to buy meat, fish, ghee (native butter), vegetables—all the food in fact that cannot be stored, and his book is brought for inspection every day, or else expenses would increase in a surprising manner. He, of course, pockets a percentage on all he spends; that is, dastur, the custom of the country, and so long as it does not exceed an anna in the rupee, 6 1/2 per cent., no one objects. But it is only by long experience that one gets to know proper prices, and newcomers are woefully imposed upon, 100 or 200 per cent. being often charged.

The cook arranges his prices to suit the circumstances of his master, and as soon as promotion with increased pay comes up goes everything, so that a Colonel's beef or mutton costs more than a Major's, a Major's than a Captain's, a Captain's than a subaltern's, though there may be no change at all in the style of living or in the number of the family.

In the civil service the same thing happens. The pay of every post in the various services is published in the official lists, and the servants know to a halfpenny what their master gets. Some ladies try to do their own marketing, but things are always much dearer for them than for the natives in the bazaar, so that there is no advantage in it, and it is, besides, extremely disagreeable, for the less one sees of the stalls there, particularly the meat stalls, the better.

NATURALLY SO.

"Wife: You seemed to be having a warm discussion with our landlord, John.

Husband: Yes, dear, it was about new furniture.

NOT IMPRESSED.

"I have been abroad in the best of society," boasted the city youth.

"Why, even my trunk bears the label of Switzerland."

"Gosh! that ain't nothing, sonny," drawled his rural uncle. "See does a horse of these."

AGREED.

"I assure you, sir, that I can't live without your daughter."

Her Rich Father: "I believe you. With your salary it's quite impossible."

A PIERCING MOTIVE.

"That farmer's wife certainly does stick her boarders."

"Very likely; it's her pin money."

FLY IN THE OINTMENT.

First Bride: "Does your husband ever say anything about his mother's cooking?"

Second Bride: "Sometimes, but I never pay any attention. It's what he says about my cooking that makes me angry."

A poor little fellow called Vaughan was playing one day on the lawn in a garden. When a whirlwind came night, he was blown up to the sky. And none could tell where he had gone.

ROAST BEEF INDICTED

RECEIVES BLOW AT THE BRITISH MEDICAL CONGRESS

Booms Fish and Cheese—Alcohol Pernicious in Some Cases.

The roast beef of old England received a severe blow at a sectional meeting of the British Medical Congress, at Sheffield, the other day.

Lieut.-Col. Davies, professor of hygiene at the Royal Army Medical College; Major R. J. Blackburn, Major G. S. Crawford, both of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and Capt. W. Sinclair, R.A.M.C. (militia), in papers read in the section devoted to the army, the navy and the air force, all agreed that abundance, and that cheese and fish, both of which were cheap, were excellent and nutritious food.

Major Blackburn said that the popular notion that roast beef was the solid foundation of the British Army. How "Tommy Atkins" might deal with such a change in his diet as that suggested was indicated by Lieut.-Col. Fotheringham, of Canada, who spoke out of the fulness of his own experience.

WASTE OF CHEESE.

Lieut.-Col. Fotheringham agreed that cheese had an extreme value as an article of food. An attempt had been made to introduce it into the rations of the Canadian soldiers, but they were palpably not cheese-eaters, and the savory item had to be abolished because of the abominable waste that went on.

It was urged that the revision of soldiers' rations should provide for a better supply of fish, while a bread and cheese supper would prevent a great deal of unnecessary drinking.

Buckets of cold water were also poured on alcohol in the same session by Major Predmore, who, speaking from a long experience in India, said he had proved that non-drinkers were far more immune from sunstroke than those who did drink alcohol.

Major Blackburn, after pointing out that he held no brief for total abstinence, said experienced soldiers taught him that not only was alcohol best left alone by the soldier, but even in the hospitals its use, even on scientific grounds, could rarely be justified.

SAILORS AND RUM.

Alcohol was not a preventive of cold, and tots of rum to our sailors were not only needless, but actually pernicious.

The various papers and speakers in the discussion agreed that alcohol was not good for long or sustained effort.

Dr. James Kingston Fowler, dean of the faculty of medicine in the university of London, and president of the Medical Society of London in the course of an address on the subject of "Medicine," said he looked to a more general use of sanatoria for a variety of affections other than tuberculosis.

"As the advantages of an open-air life, combined with careful medical supervision, become better known," said Dr. Fowler, "the sea voyage, which so often means life in a wintry passage on deck and a stuffy cabin below, and the hotel at a health resort on the Continent, where influenza, perhaps, is rife, will be replaced by sanatoria."

SORRY, BUT—

"Gumbolt and I have made a bet and agreed to leave it to you. He said a drowning man's lungs are full of water, and I say he doesn't. Which of us is right?"

"What are the terms of the wager?"

"The loser is to pay for a dinner for the three of us."

"H'm—I never knew Gumbolt to pay a bet. You lose."

A FOREGONE CONCLUSION.

"And then, mind you," exclaimed Miss Passay, indignantly, "she asked me if I wouldn't marry the first man that came along."

"The idea!" exclaimed Miss Cutting. "Don't those obviously unanswerable questions make you tired?"

TRUE!

A Montreal man who, recently died left his fortune to a bartender. Most men attend to that part of the job during their lifetime.

"She is it, the amount of talking a man does that makes him a bore!" He: "No; it's the amount he doesn't say while he talks."

HOW FLOWERS HIDE HONEY.

Where Sweets are Stored in Lily—Concealed Nectar of Monkshood.

Before "the bee sucks," as Ariel put it, he must find the wonderful places where the flowers hide away their honey, to be found like the priest's hiding holes in ancient mansions, by the right sort of visitor, and to keep away all intruders.

In the recesses of the crown imperially at the centre can be seen six large honey pits, one on every floral leaf, and each is brimming over with a big drop of honey and glistening like a tear drop. Shake the flower and it "weeps" as the big drops fall from it, soon to be replaced by other tears in the rapidly secreting flower. The simple folk call the flower "Job's tears."

The snowdrop is literally flowing with honey, for in swollen veins traversing its fragile whiteness are rivers of nectar. The petals of the columbine are ingeniously and elaborately designed with a view to providing good places of hiding for the honey. Each is circular, hollow, shaped like a horn. In each the honey is secreted in a round knob at what would be the mouth-piece of the horn, and the five are arranged in a ring side by side with the honey knobs aloft. Though the honey store is obvious from without, yet the insects who would sip it must creep into the flower and penetrate with a long nose up the curving horn to the knob.

Sometimes the petals are joined together into a tube and the sweet nectar simply exudes from the inner side of the wall and collects at the bottom. This is the case in the dead nettle, the tube of which forms so toothsome a morsel that some children call it "suckies." The honeysuckle is similarly planned, and its sweetness is so striking as to have furnished its name.

The monkshood has quaint nectaries. If the hood be drawn back there suddenly springs into sight two objects on long stalks which are sometimes like a French horn, sometimes like a cowl, or looked at sideways, not unlike a pair of doves. Their presence within the hood has provided the nicknames "Adam and Eve" and "Noah's Ark." Thus the honey bags are carefully tucked away and protected.

STING IN THE TAIL.

"Harry, love," said Mrs. Knew to her husband, when he entered his home a few evenings ago, "I've been dreadfully insulted."

"Insulted?" repeated Mr. Knew, indignantly. "By whom?"

"By my mother. Nonsense, dear. She's the kindest woman in the world. And how could she insult you? She isn't here; she's miles away."

"But, Harry, she did insult me," persisted Flora, "and it was done in a letter."

"Show it to me."

"I'll tell you about it. A letter came for you this morning, addressed in your mother's handwriting, and so, of course, I opened it."

"Of course," said Mr. Knew, dryly.

"It was written to you all the way through, you understand?"

"Yes, I understand that, but where does the insult to you come in?"

"In the postscript. When I read along to that it said, 'Dear Flora, don't fail to give this letter to Harry; I want him to have it. Now tell me, wasn't that an insult?'"

CHECKMATE.

A man went into a hotel and left his umbrella in the stand, with a card bearing this inscription attached to it:

"This umbrella belongs to a man who can deal a blow of 250 pounds weight. I will be back in ten minutes."

On returning to seek his property, he found in its place a card thus inscribed:

"This card was left by a man who can run twelve miles an hour. I shall not return."

PRACTICAL POINTS.

The meek inherit the earth, but the mortgage is held by the other fellow.

Don't hide your light under a bushel—use a reflector and make the most of it.

Success is the ability to forget failure.

You can't play hooky from the School of Experience.

OVERDOSE ON PURPOSE.

He—Artists say that five feet four is the divine height for women.

THE OLD LOG CABIN.

Forget not the days when our fathers were ringing

Their chorus of axes, through woods rich and rare; Remember the cabins where mothers were singing, With hope in their hearts, and their hands full of care.

Like incense, the voices of glad sons and daughters Arose with the smoke, from the clearing to Him, Whose Garden of Maples, beside the sweet waters, He gave us, and blessed our rich cup to the brim.

The dearest of homes was the cot in the wildwood; No palace nor castle in England or France Could ever compare with the shanty of childhood—recedes like an exquisite trace.

At "bees," or at "corners," they met their good neighbors; They talked of old lands with a trembling voice; And they gallantly shared with their oxen the labors, Of hewing out homes in this land of their choice.

A shot from the door brought a buck to the table, A spear thrust in water tossed "lunge" to the fire, Wild pigeons in millions o'erhead were no fable, And Nimrods found here all their hearts could desire.

Say, Memory, where are thy Johnny-cakes' riches? Give back the molasses our maples distilled; With pancakes of buckwheat, and such divine dishes, That kings, to obtain them, log houses would build.

What tongue has the power to tell of their sorrows? What pen has recorded the lives gone before? Their bitter to-days and the mocking to-morrows? And joys in that sacred log cottage of yore?

The noble old stock in their graves now lie thicker, And children forget where their grandparents lie; The forest and cabins fade farther and quicker—Oh, let not their virtues in us ever die.

Young Canada sports his white cuffs and high collars, But grandmother spun all his father had worn; Remember, you boys, set with diamonds and dollars, That in dear old log cabins our nation was born.

O, forest-bred children, wild Nature's caresses Gave you the hard bone, and the brawn, and the brain, Her sanctorum's most secret recesses Were bound to Log Temples by God's golden chain.

—William H. Taylor, Tweed News.

EVERY RELIGION IN INDIA.

From Ancestor Worship to Scotch Presbyterianism.

Shared by 295,000,000 people in India there are at least a dozen families of languages. Somewhere about 80 different languages are spoken, of which there are 20 languages spoken by not less than 1,000,000 persons each. English is very widely understood, while Hindustani is the prevalent language.

There is probably no religion which is not represented in India, from ancestor worship to Scotch Presbyterianism. Nearly three-fourths of the total population are followers of the Hindu religion, and these, together with the Mohammedans, comprise nearly 92 per cent of the whole. There are about 3,000,000 Christians.

India possesses very few foreigners in proportion to its population. In fact, the total number of persons residing there not born in India, including the French and Portuguese possessions, is only 642,000, and most of these were born in countries contiguous to India.

The actual British-born population residing in India amounts to about 100,000; as already mentioned, the population of India is 295,000,000, so it will be seen that England rules India with a mere handful of men.

THEY WOULDN'T HARMONIZE.

"My dear, don't you intend to invite Mr. and Mrs. Green to your party?" asked Mr. Biller.

"Certainly not!"

"Why not, my dear? They are good friends of ours."

"What if they are? I am going to invite Mr. and Mrs. Brown."

"Well, can't you invite the Greens as well?"

"Why, John Biller, you shock me with your taste! Brown and Green in my drawing-room together! Why, next you'll be asking me to wear blue and yellow. I declare, you men have no idea whatever of harmony."

"Do you consider it unlucky to walk under a ladder?" "Not so unlucky as to fall off one."

SCOPE FOR THE INSANE

DEVELOP THEIR GIFTS BY HARMLESS PURSUITS.

Valuable Inventions Made in French Asylum—Avoiding the "Fixed Idea."

One of the most interesting of the Paris museums is that of the insane, established by Dr. Marie, head surgeon of the men's section of the asylum at Villejuif. Dr. Marie is the physician who introduced the system by which the harmless lunatic and the idiot are separated from the more violent types, and permitted to follow their harmless pursuits in the belief that they are living at home in freedom.

THE FIXED IDEA.

Under this system, the first task of the doctors and nurses is to distract their patients from the "fixed idea." When gentle treatment, indulgence and the required regime have reduced the patient to relative calmness, he is encouraged to make himself at home, to act freely—if his impulses are harmless—and to do any kind of work that may please his fancy. As the result of this wise system most of Dr. Marie's patients follow some fancied trade. Men of artistic instinct model in clay, paint or carve wood.

NATURAL GIFTS.

In a study of lunacy, Dr. Marie declares that his experiments have convinced him that one of the best ways of reconciling a madman to captivity is to encourage in him the development of his natural gifts. A mind forgets its obsessing evil when intent on an agreeable task.

A few years ago the first prize offered by the Academy of Sciences fell to a man confined in the madhouse at Charenton; at another time an engineer in the lunatic asylum at Villejuif was second in the open competition for the design of the Metropolitan Railway station in Paris.

NATURE OF INSANE ART.

Usually the art of madmen is infantile. It is often melancholy, and almost always irrational. The chief defect is greater or less lack of perspective and proportion. For instance, an architect who has lost his reason often imagines that a house ought to be broader at the top than at the bottom.

A sense of art is often developed for the first time in the insane. Men who have never drawn a line discover the artistic instinct as soon as they have been placed in confinement. But their work is always similar to the attempts of primitive races. Thus an "Apache" or "bug" of Paris made a sketch of his life as he understood it. He began by making a picture of the women he had loved. Then he remembered that before he met her he had lived in Africa. Africa made him think of palm trees and pyramids; and pyramids made him think of Napoleon. His picture was an extraordinary mixture of palm trees, negroes, pyramids and Napoleon invoking the centuries to encourage men to kill one another.

MAKING OF WEAPONS.

One of the patients, an insane ex-physician, manufactures bludgeons and hatchets resembling the weapons used in prehistoric times. As he is too violent to be trusted with any sharp instrument, he makes his tools by breaking one piece of flint against another, or by rubbing two pieces together to wear them down to the required shape. Having shaped them to his intention, he fixes them in handles made of pieces of jessamine vine, or between strips made from the soles of old shoes. Some of the ingenuity exhibited by the violent insane gives cause for grave anxiety. It is impossible to watch an ingenious lunatic so well that he will not pick up something at some time to shape into a dangerous weapon. Some of the "harmless" cases demand surveillance by night and day.

VALUABLE INVENTIONS.

Some of the inventions of the insane are of scientific value. A patient at Villejuif invented a "pantification machine" by combining a bottle, a plank and small metallic tubes, to which he had fitted faucets. Having set up his machine, he produced loaves of bread the size of a man's head. The bread was good—so good that it was decided to make the machine known. One day when it was in action the doctor suggested taking a photograph of it. The inventor watched him as if petrified for a moment; then he fell upon the machine, wrenched it apart and trampled it under foot. The invention—an exceedingly useful one—was lost, because no one had seen him make it, and no one dares to speak of it to him. To allude to it is to bring on a furious attack.

WHAT HE MEANT.

Housewife—Why don't you get a job and keep it?

Hobo—I'm like de little bird dat keeps flyin' from limb to limb.

Housewife—G'wan, you're only a bum! How could you fly from limb to limb?

Hobo—I mean de limbs o' de law, mum!

We live and learn until we are forty; then we live and unlearn.

After-Election Charge

Editor of the Herald:
Lethbridge, Alberta.

Dear Sir,—I have struck something pretty rich. It ought to make you and your readers sit up and take notice. It ought to make you exclaim, "A Daniel come to judgement." I know you are all aglow to know what it is. Well here it is:

"In only one polling booth in both cities (Medicine Hat and Lethbridge) did Simmons get a Majority and that was in the mining district of Lethbridge where Poles, Austrians and Italians predominate. In our own district the German settlements mostly favored Simmons, the influence used being known to everyone. In the south the Mormons supported Simmons under similar circumstance."

Now you want to know where I captured that screech, don't you? Well I must confess. I got it from the editorial columns of the Medicine Hat Times, under date of November 3rd. It's a dainty morsel, isn't it? You wouldn't think that the individual responsible for it would be allowed to go abroad without a guard would you? But he is. What can be his intention in writing such a thing, I know not. Whether it is woeful ignorance, willful falsehood or damnable prejudice, I am not prepared to say. I see no reason for it. It rather appeals to me as the nonsensical action of some petty soul who brays like jack ass and thinks he is wafting mellifluous sounds with divine harmony. People unfamiliar with the Mormons might be led to believe that they are some kind of horned nationality instead of a religious body. No one would think of saying "Poles, Hungarians, Italians and Presbyterians." Not for a minute. Yet this blatant fellow doesn't know any better. I am inclined to believe that the Poles, Austrians and Italians will not soon forget this slanderous reference. They are perfectly able to take care of themselves. No Conservative paper was brave enough to condemn them four years ago when "Honest John" Herron captured a majority in the same district. No, oh no! It was their good judgement and honesty that led them to vote for a Conservative four years ago, but now, seeing Mr. Simmons secured the big majority of 30 votes, it is their ignorance that prevails. Very sound logic and remarkable for its cogency! What I wish to discuss is the Mormon phase of the question. The Poles, the Austrians and the Italians are nationalities, it is true, but the Mormons are a religious body of worshippers—90 per cent. of which are British stock whether by birth or descent—that is—the Mormons of Southern Alberta. You didn't know that before, did you Mr. Mad Hatting Times?

Now as concerns the Mormon votes. There are less non-Mormons in the town of Magrath than any of the so called Mormon towns—Cardston has probably the largest percentage of non-Mormons. Of the three large towns, Raymond Magrath and Stirling, C. A. Magrath had a total majority of 5. At Cardston Mr. Simmons tallied a majority of 11 while at Mountain View, the next largest settlement in the Mormon district, Mr. Magrath's majority was 35, so that at these five largest towns Mr. Magrath's total majority was 29 in excess of Simmons'. Mr. Magrath made another gain of 10 at Taylorville and yet the Mad Hat Times says, "In the south the Mormons supported Simmons under similar circumstances." Is the Medicine Hat Times aware of the fact that the man it so highly complimented for his splendid address at the Hat in opposition to Mr. Simmons was one of the leading Mormons of the Alberta colony? This was Mr. James P. Low of Cardston. He appeared at Taber, Gleichen, Iron Springs and Stirling in behalf of Mr. Magrath. These

people voted as Canadian citizens, British subjects, and not as Mormons. They exercise their franchise according to their best judgments and according to their party affiliation as Conservatives and Liberals. Of course it may not have been in keeping with the narrow-mindedness of the editor of the Times. It would indeed be hard for a broad minded people to accommodate themselves to the level of such sickly pukes. Ten thousand such narrow souls could pass in the shadow of a gravestone. Of course the Times would have its readers believe that all those endowed with a goodly degree of intellect and culture voted for Magrath and only the "rag-tag bob-tail" voted for Simmons. All those who were well versed voted for the Conservative candidate; the leading cities were all for Conservatives and so on and so forth. Only the poor ignorant foreigners and Mormons voted for Simmons. How do you like that? It will be a good thing for these poor ignorant foreigners and Mormons to remember. It very nicely reveals the opinion that this Conservative paper has of them. In justice to the Mormon people it is up to the Times to acknowledge the error of its way and thus disabuse its readers of any erroneous impressions they may have received through reading its columns. Of course I do not anticipate such a generous move from such a small soul. Little souls grope in the darkness content with their own shadow.

The Mormons are doing their share to develop Southern Alberta and it might do the Mad Hatting good to take a trip out this way and see what they are doing. I can guarantee him that the "horns" have long since vanished and the "maley" breed prevails. No one will hurt him for they have a great love for children. He will be perfectly safe and it may be that he will find some good mother to foster and care for him and feed him on the milk of human kindness in lieu of the gall of bitterness. As "Mama's pretty boy" the editor of the Times should remove his corsets and expand his chest and brains a little.

Yours truly,
Sartar Rosartus,
Cardston, Oct. 4.

For the first seven months of the current fiscal year, which began on April 1st. Canadian customs revenue fell off to the extent of \$9,000,000. The decline in October was less than in the preceding months, and there are other signs of some improvement in trade.

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SYNOPSIS OF Coal Mining Regulations

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

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

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal 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.

Municipal Directory, '08

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Secretary—Treasurer—Martin Woolf Sr.
Solicitor—Wm. Laurie
Constable—S. Jeppson
Chief of the Fire Department—D. S. Beach.

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Executive Committee—Walter H. Brown, R. H. Baird, Sterling Williams

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Teaching Staff—J. W. Low (principal), Devoe Woolf, Miss A. Robinson, Miss A. Hudson, Miss Little, Mrs. Toffey, Miss Stuart
Miss Alward (asst. principal)
Secretary of Board—E. A. Law

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
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