

The Alberta Star

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No. 47



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E. N. BARKER, CARDSTON

THE EDITOR'S LETTER.

We promised to give you a story of the "time spent, the splendid entertainment given and some of the impressions received" at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. In the first place it may not be amiss to say just a few words of the city of Guelph. If you will take a look at your maps you will find that the Western part of the province of Ontario rather forms an inland peninsula. The center of this peninsula is the city of Guelph on the main line of the Grand Trunk from Toronto to Chicago and Hamilton to South Hampton and also of the Canadian Pacific from Toronto to Goderich. Outside of the world-wide renowned Agricultural College—probably one of the most important institutions of its kind in the world—this little city is quite a manufacturing centre, counting among its industries, Organs, Pianos, Iron Plane Plates, Radiators, Cream Separators, Sewing Machines, Furniture, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Carriages and waggons, Agricultural Implements, Iron Tubing, Knitted Goods and stoves. We also understand that the city owns its branch of the C. P. R. its waterworks, gas and electric lighting works, its street railway system of sewerage. While its population is only in the neighborhood of thirteen thousand, some fifty thousand people visit the College annually and last June we were told (in that month alone) Guelph received thirty thousand visitors. The annual Fat Stock Show, similar to the one held in Chicago, brings from ten to twenty thousand of the wealthiest farmers to Guelph every year. So that, all in all, it is a very important and popular little city and evidences the fact that its agricultural college makes it one of the foremost in the Dominion of Canada. Upon inquiry we found that most of the mechanics own their own homes which is one of the best cures for labor troubles—of the which Guelph does not appear to have any.

Of the time spent and the different departments visited, President Creelman first led us to the Dairy Department. Here we viewed the stock—the Jerseys, the Herefords the Holsteins, the Devonshires, The famous Holstein Prize Winner—World Winner if you will—was pointed out and we sized her up pretty well when the President stated that this cow had produced 912 lbs. of butter in one year. The sheds and stables are models of cleanliness and the stock were in excellent trim. From the stables we were taken to the Factory Equipment where three Power Cream Separators (two turbine and one belt) pasteurizers, a carbon dioxide ice machine, milk and cream coolers two combined churns and butter workers, vats, skim milk weigher, ect. were busily at work. A liberal test of the Butter milk was made, "help yourself" being the order of the day. We did so. It is said that about 5,000 lbs. of milk and cream daily passes through this building. The art of making the famous Canadian Cheddar is here taught.

The milk and cream is purchased from the farmers at Guelph at the rate of 18 to 28 cents per lb of butter fat. The students do the work under the direction of the professors. From the Factory Equipment we went to the Farm Dairy building where young ladies were at work in the good old fashion way, the way that mother used to work. Here practical farm lessons are given and the girls were hard at work with the hand separators churns, butter workers, etc. Pas-

sing through—we came into the class room where another practical test of the cheese was allowed. Crackers and Cheese and a "cracking good" talk from Professor Dean occupied about 15 minutes in the class room. We have no hesitancy in saying—and those who know our ability to know will back us up—that the cheese was the best what is and the talk one of the most pleasing and interesting we have ever listened to. Time will not permit a reference to that talk—notes of which we took between the bites of cracker and cheese.

From the Dairy Department—where we would like to have lingered we had to "hobble on" in the direction of a "coon's delight" Chicken. This department (Poultry) is located close to the Dairy Buildings and covers an area of about three and three quarter acres. In addition to the land belonging to this department portions of the Horticultural and Farm Departments are used for the rearing of the young stock. Brooders, cramping machines, fattening crates and incubators till we had a life-sized photo of Foley and Finlay in the act of clearing the chinooks of Alberta with Fow(u) talk. There are twenty-five varieties of chickens and of all the crowing they did it for themselves. Fifteen breeds are represented in these varieties and we can't begin to recall the names of all of them. Langshans, Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Cochins, Minorcas, Brahmans, Game, Spanish, Etc. Etc.

The department of Horticulture was the next stopping place. 71 acres of the College grounds are given over to this department. We passed through the different hot-houses and observed the work of the students in plant and vegetable growing and cultivation. Owing to the season of the year it was only possible to inspect the experimental plots indoors. Hardy apples, pears, plums, cherries, bush fruits, strawberries and grapes are grown in rich abundance and with marked success. It was most interesting to note the students work in flower and plant growth and the experiments being carried along these lines. The students receive actual practice in the use of all implements required in this department. A short talk explanatory of the work was given by one of the professors in this department.

Shortly after 12 o'clock we walked across the square and visited the Massey Hall and Library. Of the building we wrote in a previous letter. In this building is the famous Bronze Bull of which the College is very proud. It weighs about 200 lbs. and was captured three years in succession by the Guelph Ontario College at the Great International in Chicago. It is now the property of the College and is one of the best evidences of thorough and capable training which they receive there. Backing up against Chicago for three years is no easy matter and to hear the president talk of the "winning" brought forth rounds of vigorous applause, plainly testifying to the appreciation which Canadians have for the skill of their boys and the worth of the O. A. C. Prest. Creelman made a short address in this Hall and pointed out the picture of the gracious donors which adorn the walls.

From the Massey Harris Hall we took a good stride to the Macdonald Institute where some 150 young ladies are studying Home Economics, Nature Study and Manual Training. The time having over-lapped a little we had a mere glimpse of the girls at work. We may take the liberty of saying

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that it had kept the good-natured President busy keeping us in line and spurring us on for there were so many things of interest and attraction—latterly we are not speaking of the young ladies,

But the lunch at Macdonald Hall prepared by the "girls" and served by the "girls." Here we come to a full stop. Think of 150 girls in their best "bib and tucker," and yet none were so "flustered" but what the good things seemed to vanish like dew before the sun's director ray. The best cheer to the heart of any cook is the hearty consumption of the victuals she cooks. Surely those girls had just cause to cheer—and cheer they did. We are going to ask you to think once again. Think of 150 female voices all tuned in different keys giving vent to this yell—the paramount trial being volume vs harmony—M A C, M A C, D O N, then A L D. WHAT'S THE PLACE WHERE HEARTS ARE FREE? M A C, D O N A L D. That was not all. They had another one which jingles like this, Make em, Bake em, Broil em, Boil em bake em sew, Not a single soul who comes here ever wants to go. Here we learn to run our houses, Here we learn to say, Three times three for old MACDONALD, Tiger now, Hurra! It is not at all unlikely but what some of these voices will in the future cheer the heart of the Canadian west, give joy and encouragement to the sturdy settlers here. But to return to the dinner—they called it lunch but we never had a better dinner this side of the flood. It was here we were introduced by the President as "Mr. Elton from British Columbia." Suffice it to say that we took the first opportunity of correcting that mistake. Of the speech? Well we were literally too full for utterance and yet had much to say, which is usually the case. We shall never forget the girls of Macdonald not so much for the slip of paper underneath the hat band, "Love and kisses from the girls of the Macdonald Institute" for the perspiration of an animated brow soon rendered that unintelligible—but for the clear

eye, the pure face, the moral tone, the uplifting influence, the spirit of good cheer, of helpfulness and scientific advancement. These are the things which will ever keep alive the remembrance of our short visit to the O. A. C. and the Macdonald Institute.
(To be continued)

New Management of Snow and Co. Bankers

Our readers will note that the banking business of C. E. Snow and Co is under new management at the present time. The new organization was effected a couple of weeks ago and is as follows: Thomas H. Woolford, President, Edward J. Wood, Vice President, C. E. Snow, Manager, Sterling Williams, Secretary Treasurer and acting manager and James Parker and Ephraim Harker, Directors. These men are too well known to our readers to call for any personal comment. Their names and influence at the head of any institution should establish confidence in the same and we are assured that they will receive the liberal patronage of the people of Cardston and vicinity, especially with regard to the Savings Bank Department of their institution.

False Economy.

"Economy That Costs Too Much" is the title of an article in one of the business men's magazines. Naturally that suggests the economy of the non advertiser. He saves the money that others spend for newspaper space. But what would be thought of the economical farmer who should reduce the cost of growing his crops by cutting off the appropriation for seed? Advertising is the seed of business. The less there is planted the less there is to reap. No merchant who overlooks the relation of the advertising account to the sales account is mentally fit to be intrusted with the management of his own property.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Kaid MacLean, otherwise known as Sir Harry MacLean, the British subject who is commander of the body-guard of the Sultan, Abdul Aziz, has recovered his liberty after a detention of seven months in the mountains of Morocco.

This is not the first time that Raisuli has made money by reverting to medieval ways. Some four years ago he captured the correspondent of the London Times on the outskirts of Tangier and did not give him up till he secured in exchange the release, from prison of some of his adherents.

In June of last year, believing that more could be accomplished by diplomacy than by force, the Sultan sent Sir Harry MacLean to negotiate with the bandit, but after one interview the envoy ventured to go to another with adequate safeguards and on July 1 he was made prisoner.

Thus the last obstacle to the execution of the agreement for ransom disappeared, and on February 6 Raisuli himself brought Kaid MacLean to the British Legation. The terms upon which the release was procured were cabled at the time. Not only did the bandit receive from the British Government \$100,000 and the release of fifty-six Moorish prisoners, together with the slave women who were taken after the destruction of a house of his, but he became himself, together with twenty-eight of his relatives, a British protected subject.

What heightens the medieval flavor of the story is the fact, attested by all who have come in contact with him, that Raisuli is as courteous and engaging a person as ever robbed on the highway or cut a throat. The correspondent of the London Times who had been his captive four years before visited him on the evening of February 7 and testifies not only that his manners were as usual polite and friendly, but that his spirits were high and he showed himself capable of considerable humor.

NOT IN THEIR CLASS. "I suppose your family is in the social swim?" "I should say so," answered M. Cumocx. "We're getting so exclusive that I feel flattered if mother and the girls let me come to one of their parties!"

PRETTY NEAR IT. "Now," said the teacher, who had been giving an elementary talk upon architecture, "can any little boy tell me what a 'butress' is?" "I know," shouted Tommy Smart. "A nanny goat."

Bad weather is responsible for a lot of bad humor.

ON THE FARM

RAISING DAIRY HEIFERS.

Every true dairyman knows that in order to raise strong, vigorous and high producing dairy cows it is not necessary to keep them fat during their growing period. In fact it is better not to fatten the young dairy calves or heifers, but simply keep them in thrifty condition. Dairy calves and the young stock should be liberally fed, but not given feeds that will fatten them.

There is a reason for this theory and practice. The good dairy cow must be capable of taking a large amount of food and converting it into milk. If an animal cannot do this she is not profitable to keep for dairy purposes. So in training young dairy stock to carry out their work they are given bulky feeds which tend to exercise their digestive organs more than the concentration of exercise. Perhaps it is not so much a question of exercise, but the digestive tract is distended more by coarse fodder and hay than by meals and consequently the capacity for handling large amounts of feed is developed.

WARMING THE WATER FOR COWS. Warming the water for milch cows results in more of it being consumed. When our first tank heater was introduced several years ago it did not take long to convince us that we got more milk than we had been getting when the cows drank it unwarmed, even though from a well-protected source.

Improved methods of culture are spread broadcast over the land by means of books and papers. For this reason farmers are more intelligent than the same class in any other country. Few farmers now scoff at agricultural information.

Herein lies the advantage of nitrate of soda. The nitrogen being at once available is promptly taken up by the plant roots, which force a vigorous growth during the forepart of the season; then the action ceases, no nitrogen being left in the soil, and the fruit matures. Fertilizers applied to an apple orchard at this time would not produce much effect the same season, but would appear in the crop of the following year.

NOT THE KIND HE WANTED. "Little Willie ran away to hunt redskins." "Yes?" "But he didn't find any until his father had finished with him."

The wise old doctor was impressing upon his little patient the essentiality of mastication. "My lad," he advised, "no matter what you eat, always chew each mouthful thirty times." But Jimmy shook his head significantly. "That wouldn't do at our house, doctor," "And why not, my son?" "Because I'd always be hungry. The rest of the kids would clear the table off before I got through with that mouthful."

ESCAPES FROM SIBERIA

SWISS PROFESSOR MAKES BOLD DASH FOR LIBERTY

He Preferred the Risk of Being Killed by Guards to a Living Tomb.

An exciting and remarkable story of escape from Siberia is related by M. Maurice Gehri, the Swiss professor who unexpectedly returned to the home of his parents at Morges, in the canton of Vaud, Switzerland, a few days ago, after a series of thrilling experiences. M. Gehri was born at Morges on April 11, 1885, and after a brilliant career in sympathy with the cause of French at the Gymnase de Glogir, in the government of Volhyni, Russia. He took up his duties in the Spring of 1905, and began to study the political problems of Russia with enthusiasm. His sympathy he felt with those who were trying their utmost to bring about reforms of the laws and to alleviate the conditions under which the vast majority of the people lived soon attracted the attention of the authorities to the young Swiss master.

Political offenders in Russia have little chance of obtaining a hearing—much less in obtaining justice—and on April 4, 1907, after a trial which was a mere mockery, he was sentenced to transportation for life. On Aug. 3 he set out for Siberia with a band of other prisoners. The prisoners were crowded by train as far as Krasnoyarsk, in the basin of the Yenisei, where they were detained in order to complete the journey by road on foot. Day after day they tramped on, weary and foot-sore, but as they advanced further and further from civilization, the guards, strict and relentless as they were, became more and more careless in their supervision.

But while most of the others were resigned to their fate, M. Gehri was restless. He saw that what was taking place. He saw that the guards made an attempt to escape possible, and he resolved to watch for and to seize the first favorable opportunity. Success meant life and liberty, instead of a living tomb. Failure would mean his position in the lavatory, and if he happened to be killed while making the attempt, well, his troubles would be over.

Finally Reaches Japan. After many adventures, M. Gehri reached Vladivostok, and finally Japan, whence he telegraphed for money to pay his passage home to Switzerland. He set sail on Nov. 16, on board the Messageries Maritimes liner Tonkin, and arrived home a few days ago safe and sound, and not much upset by his terrible experiences he had had. His return was quite unexpected, and when he reached home his parents were wondering when, if ever, they would see him again.

MR. SLOWINGTON'S BANK ACCOUNT. Surprised to Discover That He Has One and is Going to Build It Up.

"How time flies for one thing," said Mr. Slowington, "and for another, this isn't being a proverb or a saying or anything of that sort but just a statement of fact. I've been here for a long time without knowing anything about it." "Close on to twenty years ago I put \$5 in a savings bank and then forgot all about it—maybe because at that time I didn't have any more money to put in; but day before yesterday I came across that old bank book in the bottom of a trunk, and it was sure enough a pleasant surprise. I'd got money in the bank."

And then I thought I'd take the book down and get it written up, get the interest put down and have the additional fun of looking at that—see how much it had come to and all that sort of thing, you know; so yesterday I goes down to the bank and hands in the book, and the clerk takes it and looks at it and says: "You're just in time; this account would have stopped drawing interest in about three months more. You know, accounts on which no deposits are made stop drawing interest after twenty years."

"And then he goes over to a desk and puts the interest down, this taking him only about a minute, for you see they keep all the accounts written up on books of the bank, and then he brings it back to me and says pleasantly: "Now you better put in another dollar before the time's up, and then the account will be good for another twenty years." "And I put in the dollar right on the spot; but I'm not going to let it run so for another twenty years; this time I'm going to keep that book in sight, and I'm going to feed the account a little occasionally and see it grow. I like the looks of that interest."

HEALTH

LEFT-HANDEDNESS.

The cause of left-handedness has long puzzled thinkers and the curious who are not satisfied with accepting things as they are, but must know why they are. Why should ninety-seven out of every hundred use the right hand by preference for grasping objects, writing and all the more delicate and intricate of movements, while the remaining three find the left hand to be the "handy" hand and the right hand the wrong hand? Why, indeed, should there be any preference in the matter, anyway? Why not use one hand or the other able to appreciate the advantage of this arrangement of preferences, when one sees those who are ambidextrous, so-called. This name, meaning right-handed on both sides, is incorrect, for in most cases they are really left-handed on both sides. They are awkward and often vexed with what one might call manual indecision, hesitating as to which hand to use, and then not infrequently using the wrong one, after all, or perhaps stretching out both together. If such a person has an object in each hand, one to be kept, and the other to be put down, he will be as likely to lay down the one that should have been kept and retain the other as to make the proper disposition of the objects.

This is an argument against forcing a naturally left-handed child to use the right hand, like other persons. If allowed to follow out his natural impulses, his left hand will become skilful, and he will get along as well as his right-handed brother, except that he will be bawled more or less through life by the fact that souls and machinery are made for right-handed people. This is not so much a handicap as it might seem, for the left-handed person can train his right hand to subordinate acts, just as most of us train the left hand to carry food to the mouth with a fork, and do other things requiring more or less dexterity.

Recently Doctor Gold, an oculist of Philadelphia, has shown that one is right-handed because his right eye is the better eye, and that the child therefore uses the right hand by preference because he sees it better and can guide its movements. If by chance he is born with a superior left eye, then just as naturally he uses the left hand. By the use of the left hand the brain center on the other side, which guides its movements, becomes better developed than that governing the right hand, and any attempt on the part of parents or teachers to force the dominion of the right hand will only produce confusion in the brain—a confusion which will never be wholly overcome. Instead of being skilful and easy with the left hand, the child will be awkward with both—YOUTH'S COMPANION.

OPEN YOUR WINDOWS. "When men lived in houses of reeds they had constitutions of oak; when they lived in houses of oak they had constitutions of reeds," says an old writer to illustrate the necessity of ventilation. The modern tendency in many instances is to live in houses so closely confined that fresh air, as well as draughts, cannot get further, and windows are frequently curtained so heavily that sunlight, which is almost as important as fresh air, cannot enter. But it is not at all necessary to have the modern house unhealthy, and, by using intelligence and thoughtfulness, a well-built house can be kept as fresh and breezy as was ever the most primitive wicker hut.

FAMOUS BANDIT CAUGHT. Once Captured and Sacked a Town—The Terror of Spain. El Villillo, the famous Spanish bandit, has been arrested at Buenos Ayres on the request of the Spanish Government. There is eager interest in the ultimate fate of the most picturesque of modern Spaniards, who has combined the careers of politician, philanthropist and highwayman for many years past. His office was a cavern near the old town of Estefia. Here he received his life in early youth, after his employment, a farmer, had dismissed him, and after he had burned down the farmer's house in revenge. Worshipped by the brigands for his generosity, the brigand was quick to enter into his political opportunities. Municipal and parliamentary candidates whom he favored were certain of success. Candidates and local party leaders, therefore, sought audience of him in his cave. He soon controlled municipal politics, and was consequently free from embarrassing attentions on the part of the local police.

His wife, her two beautiful daughters and three sons lived in a splendid house at Cordova, enjoying all the luxuries of wealth, including a carriage and pair, and rubbing high as musician and art connoisseur. A fine picture gallery and library were included in their house. Letters and money arrived for the brigand's wife once a month by mounted messenger. Among El Villillo's greatest successes were the raiding of the town of Michalla, which was set ablaze at midnight by his men, while he directed operations from a hilltop. This brought a punitive expedition against him. He was captured and imprisoned, but vanished mysteriously from his cell. Another feat was the robbing of a party of ten merchants to a total sum of \$40,000. More than five hours after the theft police visited the cavern, forty miles from the scene of the robbery, and found Villillo in a drunken sleep. With rays of horses he had covered forty miles in four hours, and established what was thought to be an impenetrable alibi.

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

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

About £1,000 of damage was done by fire in the shop of Mr. Macpherson, draper, Mauchline. Mr. Francis George, town clerk of Banff, and county clerk of Banffshire, died recently.

The present distilling season promises to be the most disastrous experienced for many years. About £300 of damage was done by fire at Midreelie Pit, Buchhaven. Thos. Berry was fatally suffocated. Mr. James B. Wood, accountant of the Union Bank of Scotland, has retired after 50 years' service.

By a tramcar collision in Glasgow last month two men were killed and several seriously injured. Over 10,000 people are seeking work at Glasgow, states the local unemployed workers' committee.

This session 3,278 students (including 500 women matriculated in the University of Edinburgh. The building trade is in a stagnant condition in Elgin, and a number of masons and carpenters are idle. The approximate value of building work of Edinburgh in 1907 is £646,815, as against £735,290 in 1906.

The free mid-day meal scheme to necessitate school children has been set on foot by Leith School Board. The arrier has fixed £1243 as the price to be paid by Dunfermline Burgh for the old property in New Row.

Avonshire charitable institutions have been benefited by donations from the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society. Allan Lang, caulker, Leven Shipyard, Dumbarton, fell 45 feet the other day and escaped with slight injuries.

Under the auspices of the Scottish Coast Mission, reading rooms have been erected for fishermen at St. Andrews. About £3,000 of damage was done by fire in the engineering works of Gow, Harvey & Co., Sussex street, Kinning Park.

Dundee Gymnasium was burgled on the 5th inst., and a big amount of mischief done. The only thing carried off was a gold medal. During last year the Alisa Shipbuilding Company, Troon and Ayr, launched 25 vessels of 10,778 tons, with engines of 8,000 horse-power.

Important schemes of cross-river communication, increase of quays, and widening of the river has been submitted to the Clyde Trust. The report of Airdrie Savings Bank shows that the amount deposited during the year was £183,178, and the amount withdrawn £159,483.

There died at Duchalga terrace, Cressle, Duncan Kinnon, late of D. W. Wall, aged 90 years. His father was one of the famous Breadalbane Fencibles. Miss Bessy Stewart, for 25 years headmistress of Roseneath, Dumbarton school, has on retiring been presented with a purse of sovereigns.

Dumbarton Castle is being pointed out as a new headquarters for the Territorial Army in the shire. The ancient fortress is in a tumble-down and forsaken condition. The annual returns of the Scotch ironmasters show that last year the production of iron in Scotland was 1,430,000 tons, or 47,621 tons less than in the previous year.

On Owen O'Hara entering an empty house in Douglas street, Cambridge, for shelter, he lit a match, and a gas explosion took place, which badly burned and the house wrecked. The Seaford Sanatorium, which has been built by Colonel and Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie, for the free treatment of consumptives in Ross and Cromarty, and which the founders have endowed to the extent of \$100,000, was opened recently. The King sent a telegram wishing the institution success.

Just because a man says nothing he isn't necessarily a sawer of wood. Bank Manager (to prospective depositor)—"Our system, sir, I flatter myself, is absolutely perfect. You literally have only to drop your money at the counter and go home without worrying." Prospective Depositor—"But how do you guard against possible defalcation?" Manager—"Sir, the cashier is confined in a boiler-iron cage with only one door. This opens on our patent dynamite scale, which is adjusted exactly to his weight, and if he were to attempt to step over the highest bag he would surely bring a bomb down on his head."

YOUNG FOLKS

THE WINTER PICNIC.

"What is a winter picnic, Aunt Edith?" asked Laura. "In this book it tells about some children having a winter picnic, but it doesn't tell what they do." "Well," answered Aunt Edith, "tomorrow is my birthday, and I will celebrate it by taking you and Doris to a picnic on a winter picnic; then you will know just what it is."

"Goody!" exclaimed Laura. "And may I go and ask Doris now?" "Why," said Aunt Edith, thoughtfully, "I think an invitation to a birthday party ought to be written, don't you?" "Perhaps it had," agreed Laura. "And you can run out to the woodshed and find me a nice smooth piece of birch bark to write it on," said Aunt Edith.

It was not long before Laura was back with the smooth piece of birch bark; and on it Aunt Edith carefully printed, "Miss Doris Alden is invited to a winter picnic at eleven o'clock tomorrow." "That is lovely!" exclaimed Laura. "But you don't say where?" "You can tell her that we will call for her," said Aunt Edith.

At exactly eleven the next morning Aunt Edith and Laura found Doris waiting for them at her front door. They were all warmly dressed, for it was a cold day in early December. Aunt Edith was drawing a sled, and on the sled were several packages covered by a large shawl.

They went down the road by the schoolhouse and turned into a wood road which led in among big spruce and fir trees. The sun flickered down through the branches, and made little dancing lights across the snow. The trees kept off the cold wind, and both Doris and Laura said it did not seem a bit like winter.

"This is the very place for a winter picnic," declared Aunt Edith, as they came to a little clearing, where the great ledges rose out of the snow. Aunt Edith took the shawl from the packages on the sled and spread it over a smooth pine near a large tree, and then put the sled on the shawl. "That is our dining-room," she explained. "Now you find me some dry twigs and small branches of wood, and I will cook dinner right beside this big rock."

It did not take long to start a fire, and as soon as they were cooked, they sat down on the sled, with their feet on the warm shawl, and ate the potatoes and the little sandwiches which Aunt Edith had brought. There were some nice mince turnovers and big red apples.

Aunt Edith put the fire out very carefully, and Doris and Laura fastened an apple to a branch of a tree. "Some winter-loving bird may be glad to find it," Aunt Edith said. "Now I know just what a winter picnic is," said Laura, happily, as they trudged toward home—YOUTH'S COMPANION.

HOME CURES.

For Sore Throat.—At bedtime take off your stocking and put it around your neck, laying the foot part directly on the sore part, and keep the same on until morning. This is an excellent remedy for sore throat. For Warts.—In a teaspoon put a little pure white lard; add twice the amount of sulphur, which will make a salve when mixed. Put on wart, tie cloth around it to keep well in place. If not disappeared in morning it might be renewed and left on during day. The wart will vanish without a scar in front one to three days.

Onions and Pneumonia.—The following is said to be a sure cure for pneumonia: Take six to ten onions, according to size, and chop fine; put into a large spider over a hot fire, then add the same quantity of rye meal and vinegar enough to form a thick paste. In the meantime stir it thoroughly, letting it simmer five or ten minutes, then put in a cotton bag large enough to cover the lungs and apply to the chest as hot as the patient can bear. In ten minutes apply another and continue by reheating the poultices, a few hours the patient will be out of danger.

MONEY IN THAT.

The lawyer likes to take a rest like most of us, and still The average lawyer's happiest When working with a will.

Rapid changes of temperature are hard on the toughest constitution. The conductor passing from the heated inside of a trolley car to the icy temperature of the platform—the canvasser spending an hour or so in a heated building and then walking against a biting wind—know the difficulty of avoiding cold. Scott's Emulsion strengthens the body so that it can better withstand the danger of cold from changes of temperature. It will help you to avoid taking cold. ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND \$1.00.

The Alberta Star

Published every Saturday at
CARDSTON, ALBERTA

DAVID H. ELTON
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

THOMAS W. GREEN,
MANAGER

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

ADVERTISING:
Column.....\$12.50 per month
Half-column.... 7.50 " "
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TRANSIENT ADS.
\$1.00 per inch per month

Contract advertising paid for monthly.

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

APRIL 25, 1908.

That skit about the Court
House is beginning to bear fruits
so far as enquiry is concerned.
We only want it to reach the
proper ears and the matter will
be attended to on the right away-
quick-basis. We see the build-
ers are still going on with the
Barn however but then its such a
small affair that a good sized
team can easily enough lug it off
which, no doubt will be the ulti-
matum as soon as the Govern-
ment, which, like the Gods,
"grind slowly."

The Calgary Eye Opener has a
warm scorcher on Rudyard Kip-
ling's Letter to the Family.
Much that Bob has said is true
—plain truth in coarse style. It
should have the effect of making
that man sit up and take notice.

A new ruling of the Customs
Office is to the effect that dona-
tions from the States, the duty on
which does not exceed 50 cents,
is entered free. Have your
friends label your presents as
donations.

Surely the wind ought to have
been kind enough to "lay" for
Easter, but it didn't.

PROGRAMME.

**Cardston Assembly Hall
Tuesday, April 28, 1908**

HONOR OF

Retiring Bishopric.

- Selection Cardston Military Band.
- Singing, Ward Choir.
- Prayer Patriarch H. L. Hinman.
- Singing Wara Choir
- Speech of Welcome Pres. Thomas
Duce
- Vocal Selection Quartette by
Frank Layne & Co.
- Original Poem
- Piano Solo Mrs. Rowberry
- Pioneer Reminences E. N. Barker.
- Vocal Duett Ida Archibald and
Sadie Wolsey.
- Speech D. E. Harris.
- Remarks Retiring Bishopric.
- Selection Ward Choir
- Recitation Comic, Ernest Bates.
- Organ Solo Frank Layne
- Recitation Comic, Dr. Weeks.
- Selection Band.
- Refreshments.
- Singing Ward Choir.
- Prayer Patriarch J. A. Woolf.
- D. E. Wilcox Chairman of Meet-
ing Program commences Prom-
ptly at 8 p. m.

NOTICE

The Relief Society Conference
of the Alberta Stake will be held
Saturday May 2nd in the Relief
Society Hall. Meeting to commence
at 10.30 a. m. and 2. p. m. all are
cordially invited.
Mary L. Woolf
Rbda C. Hinman
Jane Hinman.

BY-LAW NO.

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

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

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

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

AND WHEREAS the total
amount of the whole rateable
property of the Town of Cardston
according to the last revised as-
sessment roll of the said town is
\$882,193.00

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. The returning officer shall,
at the Council Chamber of the
said Town of Cardston on the 4th
day of May A. D. 1908, at ten
o'clock in the forenoon thereof, sum-
up the votes given for or against
the by-law and declare the result
thereof.

6. By-law No 111 is hereby
repealed.

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

Mayor

Secretary-Treasurer

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

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

MARTIN WOOLF

Secretary Treasurer

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

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

MARTIN WOOLF,

Secretary Treasurer

**MAGRATH
NURSERY STOCK**

Magrath trees now ready
8 poplars 8 to 10ft, 100 Straw-
berry plants. 1 doz Currants.
All for \$10.—Cash with order.
Strawberries \$2.50 per 100.
Currants and Gooseberries \$2.50
per dozen.
Poplars and Dakota Cottonwoods
8 to 10 feet, \$10. per doz.
Southernwood Cuttings for Hedge
50c. per 1000.
(roots \$5 per 100)
Will sure grow in Cardston.
A. O. RICH, Magrath.

**UNION
BANK
OF CANADA**

Forty-two Years of
Successful Banking
A Savings Account
for 1908
in the Union Bank of Canada is the best start on the road to
independence.
\$1.00 or more opens an account, and with
Interest added 4 times a year
it will grow rapidly.
Joint Accounts may be opened by two persons, so
that either may deposit or withdraw cash.
Cardston Branch. R. H. Baird, Manager.

The Government Judges at the
Recent Agricultural declared
**Hansen's
Purebred Shorthorns**

as fine a type as they had seen
anywhere in the West.
JAMES HANSEN, CARDSTON.

BLOTTERS

We have a large stock of
white and colored

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

CALL AND SEE US
FOR PRICES

"THE STAR"
Job Department

Take your
Job Work
To the
Alberta Star

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

**BURTON'S
Variety Store.**

- 10 dozen Men's four-in-hand
Silk Ties assorted patterns,
20c. each.
- Ladies Mouslin Corset cov-
ers assorted styles 35c.
- Ladies Linen Embroidered
Washable Belts 20c.
- Children's White Lawn Em-
broidered Caps, assorted
patterns, 30c.
- Ladies Silk Bow Ties, as-
sorted colors, 15c.
- Ladies Linen Embroidered
Collars 20c.
- Ladies' Gingham Aprons
15c. 2 for 25c.

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

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

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

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

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

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS may cost a little more in the
beginning, but they always cost less in the end. If you are thinking of
buying a separator you will never have cause to "kick" yourself if you
select a DE LAVAL machine. Send for new 1908 catalogue.
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
14 and 16 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG
MONTREAL NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO
TORONTO CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA
VANCOUVER PORTLAND SEATTLE

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

Local and General.

Mr. Van Pelt came in last week from New York.

Fred H. Turner of Magrath was in town on Saturday last.

Mrs D. H. Elton will receive on the first Wednesday in each month

Mr. James May is prepared to d. gardening of any description. Phone 51.

Mr. Hardy of Sterling, who has recently returned from a mission was in town last week.

Bishop Hammer sold the corner lot just south of the Star Office to Chris Anderson the early part of the week.

Mrs. L. H. Baker came in last week from the Lethbridge Hospital to be treated by Dr. Brant assisted by Dr. Weeks.

Bishop Hammer has some good oats for sale cheap. If you want a bargain call on him before he leaves for the south country.

The Brass Band was out on Good Friday. The Boys are always on hand to add festive cheer to the Dominion Holidays.

Johannes Anderson's new house on this farm is almost ready for occupancy. It is one of the best farm residences in the country.

LOST—A bunch of keys attached to a chain. Finder will please return to Mr. Martin Woolf or the Star Office.

Mr. William Sloan and family left the early part of the week for Logan where they will make their permanent home. They spend a day at Magrath enroute.

If this issue appears somewhat "measly" kindly keep in mind the fact that our chief compositor is quarantined for that same thing.

Prest. James Hansen made a couple of good sales at Leavitt last week. He is placing some fine pure-bred Clydes among the farmers.

A card has been received from C. E. Snow stating that he set sail for England on the S. S. Canada. He is in charge of the Company of Missionaries.

The Sunday School gave a most successful Childrens Dance in the Assembly Hall last Friday afternoon. There was also a dance for the adults in the evening.

Inspector MacDonnell of the R. N. W. M. P. was in town on Tuesday, returning to Lethbridge the following day. He expects to be in Cardston again the end of the week.

It seemed like old times to have the ex-inspector, Mr. Irwin, clerk of the District Court, with us last week. He reports that he is enjoying his labors and residence in Lethbridge very much.

A visit to Lethbridge on Monday revealed the fact that that city is going ahead in the good old-fashioned way—by leaps and bounds—to use a rather hackneyed phrase.

Wanted to trade a plow horse, a riding pony and a new milch cow with calf for one good driving horse or either of the above and balance in cash for a driving horse. See W. O. Lee.

W. O. Lee and Sons are shipping Cazier Crows at Maple Creek too extra heavy tents this week. Cardston can discount all of Canada when it comes to tents both in price and workmanship.

A meeting relative to the opening of the Cheese Factory and Creamery at Kimball was held at that point on Wednesday evening. Presidents Wood and Duce and Messrs Ihey and Cahoon were in attendance.

23 years ago yesterday General Middleton had his engagement with the half-breeds of Fish Creek Saskatchewan. J. E. Lethbridge, Auditor of the A. R. and I Co. still carries a bullet in his system which was received on that occasion.

Mr. Z. W. Jacobs of Magrath came in on Saturday last. Mrs. Jacobs has been spending a couple of days here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hinman. Mr. Jacobs remained over until Monday during which time there was a Family Re-union spent at the old home.

In connection with the proposed new Debenture By-law, Mr. William Lanrie, the Town Solicitor, has already received an offer to take the entire issue at par which would give the Council at the lowest calculation \$4,500.00 more in ready cash than if the old issue had been sold at the same rate of interest.

Andy Heppler is reported as having read a couple of selections from the "Songs of Sourdough" at the Press Baseball Club Smoker in Lethbridge last week. Of course this has no immediate bearing upon the staff of life that Andy is said to take as a little nourishment three times a day.

A big rousing public Farewell will be tendered Bishop Hammer and wife next Tuesday evening in the Assembly Hall. The gathering will also do honor to Messrs Martin Woolf and William Duce who retired from the Bishopric at the time of Bishop Hammer's release. Everybody is invited to be present.

Yellow Tail Feathers, sometimes known as "Hairy Bull," a Blood Indian was captured on the Reserve on Wednesday with a bottle of lemon extract. He tried to make good his escape but Constable Bodilly and the Scout were too quick for him and he was hauled up before the Justice of the Peace where he pleaded guilty and was fined \$20.00 and costs.

The local magistrate was called out to Aetna on Thursday for the purpose of sitting conjointly with Justice of the Peace, Jensen, on the hearing of a charge of house-breaking. The information was withdrawn and the boys received a severe and plain talking for their conduct although nothing of serious nature occurred. They promised to behave better in the future.

PRAIRIE FIRE.

Last week, Mr. L. A. Little, Jr. of Taylorville had the misfortune to burn up the corrals and stables on the farm. He had been engaged in burning some stubble when the fire leaped over the guard and destroyed the corrals and stables. There seems to be so much trouble these days on account of Prairie Fires that we have deemed it advisable to quote the law governing the same.

CLEARING LAND

No person shall directly or indirectly, personally or by any servant, agent or employee kindle on any land a fire for the purpose of guarding property, burning stubble or brush or clearing land unless the land on which the fire is started is at the time it is started, completely surrounded by a fire guard not less than twenty feet in width consisting of land covered with snow or water or so worn, graded ploughed, burned over or covered with water as to be free of inflammable matter and any person kindling a fire for such purpose shall during the whole period of its continuance cause it to be guarded by three adult persons provided with proper appliances for extinguishing prairie fire.

Any person contravening this section shall be guilty of an offence and be liable on summary conviction thereof to a penalty not exceeding \$100.

S. S. Union Program

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

Singing to be conducted and furnished by Mt. View.

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

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

Department Work.

Discussion of Outlines for May. Supt. Department.

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

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

Librarians.

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

Choirster Dept.

The advantage of Congregational Singing in Sunday School.

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

Public Invited.
M. A. Coombs.

Come One! Come All!

A general invitation is issued to all members of the Cardston Ward, the Woolford and Spring Coulees Branches, to join in next Tuesday evening at the Cardston Assembly Hall in honor of Bishop Hammer and his Counsellors who have retired from the Bishopric. Everybody, Mormons and non-Mormons are invited to be present and participate in this testimonial. The Committee.

David H. Elton,

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

SLOAN & RAMPTON

General Blacksmiths

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

MECHANICAL REPAIRING a speciality

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

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED PORT HURON ENGINES

—AND—

THRESHERS

The best Plow Engine in the world

SHOP JUST NORTH OF H. S. ALLEN'S

Glassware Given Away.

Water Pitchers,
Berry Bowls, large and small
Cake Stands,
Cream Jugs, Pickle Dishes,
Butter Dishes Spoon Trays,
Sugar Bowls
Salad bowls
Vinegar bowls
Fruit stands Olive Dishes

With every three dollar purchase--outside of Groceries--we will give you your choice of any of the above named articles while they last.

Cardston Mercantile Co.,

LIMITED.

Get your TIN & GRANITEWARE

at the

Cardston Tin

Shop

Tinsmithing, Repairing.
General Work

New and Second Hand Goods

J. T. Noble

GET YOUR

GRAIN CHOPPED

AT

Roy L. Folsom's

One door south of Lumber Yard

REASONABLE PRICES
PROMPT SERVICE

Free! Free!

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

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

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

KNITTED RAIMENT FACTORY Ltd.

Why are well-dressed men wearing this Brand of Clothing

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

AND PRICE IS RIGHT

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

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

1908

Spring and Summer

Spencer & Stoddard,

LIMITED

Where Quality is Famous

Cook Stoves
Ranges
Heaters

Wagons
Buggies
Farm Implements

Cardston Implement Co, Ltd.

Jackets of Taffeta with Skirts of Cloth or Voile

THE greatest Paris houses are showing in their spring openings the street dresses that will be in vogue for the coming season, and the ideas present endless possibilities in combination and cut.

The smart little suits consist of taffeta coats and skirts of cloth or voile. Brown seems to be the popular spring color, although peacock blue, which has entirely taken the place of native blue, is a close second. There are attractive costumes in tobacco color, the jackets of silk and the skirts of voile. The former, by the way, are of all lengths, and most of them are elaborately trimmed with flat soutache braid. Some of the new models are semi-fitting, while the skirts are pleated and of that round length that is neither short nor long. Those suits that are made with long jackets and of more elaborate cut are all quite long and intended for afternoon wear.

A suit of mahogany brown is made with a cloth skirt cut in the circular style, while the coat of taffeta to match is trimmed with a tiny braid and fastened in front with two large gilt buttons. The sleeves also are ornamented with buttons, but, as can be seen, they are cut in quite a different way from the kimono variety of last year. This new style, known as the mikado sleeve, has the great advantage of showing the lines of the figure from arm-pit to waistline. Most of the coat sleeves of the season are but three-quarters in length, be the dress sleeve long as it may, for, of course, these latter must all have mousquetaire sleeves.

A chic coat of peacock blue taffeta is worn with a skirt of silk voile in the same shade. This is pleated and stitched at the sides, while the jacket is cut away over a vest and trimmed with tucked bands of the silk itself. The neck is finished just as an ordinary tailor-made coat, with collar and revers, while the mikado sleeves are finished in cuffs and tucked bands.

A more dressy costume is that shown on the seated figure. The skirt is champagne colored voile, made very plain and full, while the coat of taffeta is quite long and ornamented exclusively with little buttons covered with the material of the jacket used in a rather original way.

Two of the coats shown are slashed around the bottom which is rather a new feature for jackets of this length. The hats show nothing except that the mushroom and umbrella monstrosities are things of the past, and that the as yet unannounced fashion will be something on the Gainsborough style, with a draped or very high crown. The jabot will hold its place in feminine esteem, and the stiff collar is sure to disappear except for morning simplicity.

The new fashion will be very becoming to the woman with the slender figure, but for the stout woman the suits that are all of the same material will be a better selection. Original and chic ideas are the making of a costume, but they are also the ruination of the same when worn by a woman to whom they are not suited. The semi-fitting short coats were never intended for women with breadth of figure, nor for those with noticeably short waists, and the well-dressed woman always sees that every line and curve is used to show off the best of her individual form.

An advantage of the new suits is that those who have house dresses of cloth or voile can turn them into spring suits by having a coat made of silk to match. There seems to be no rule in regard to using the material of the dress as trimming for the jacket, so many women will be able to have inexpensive suits for the coming season, and yet be at the top-notch of style.

Waistcoats for Spring Suits

THERE is a new material shown which is called embossed velvet ribbon, which seems to have been manufactured expressly for the purpose of the vests used on the cloth suits for spring. All vests must, of course, be much ornamented, and some women are embroidering the little silk waistcoat with small four-petal flowers, which are easy to do and which turn a comparatively simple material into an elaborate costume. French knots will also be used extensively, placed on each side of stripes of soutache.

A fascinating suit is made of dark blue cheviot over a champagne-colored vest striped with soutache and embroidered with blue flowers, which are placed in a line between the stripes of braid. Another vest is covered with embroidered dots instead of flowers, and on still another crescents are used. These latter are quite the fad this year, and are seen on a great many new dresses, whether they are in bias folds or pieces of lace.

Full of Glory.

William Dean Howells, the popular writer, says that when his little daughter, Mildred, was a child she looked up suddenly from her breakfast one bright morning, and said: "Father, I am full of glory." "What do you mean?" asked her father. "Why," said the little girl, "a sunbeam just got on my spoon, and I have swallowed it."

Fitting Punishment.

Toby—Boohoo! Boohoo! I got whipped for doing nothing. Tony—Honest, what did you do, Toby? Toby—Nothing. I tell you, I've just got the whooping cough and when I asked pa to buy me a flute and let me take lessons he looked more moved than he did when I used to cough, and asked right into me.

"Does your wife ever talk in her sleep?" "No; but for goodness' sake don't suggest it to her, or she'll try to learn the trick right away!"



The New Turbans

THE women of Paris are wearing turbans of light materials—chiffon, voile, messaline—trimmed with an egrette or osprey plume for the theater and for those evening occasions when they need a hat and yet do not care to obstruct the view of the unfortunates in the rear seats. The turbans are sometimes only trimmed with long chains of artificial pearls and turquoise, which are wrapped round and round the head.

The theater season is almost over, but there are many Easter festivities and evening commencement exercises, and these new turbans will be useful, for they obviate the necessity of removing the hat. In any case, it is a most becoming fashion, and one that will be gladly received by many women who do not care to wear the huge dressy hats, but to whom a small, plain hat seems inappropriate with a light gown.

Boned Collars

THE blouses of the summer all have the collars of about four year ago, which flatly and are high under the ears and across the back. These must be very accurately and stiffly boned or they will lose their shape, but when perfectly made and properly worn they are most attractive.

Lace Coats for Spring

CLUNY lace shows signs of being the most popular of the laces for summer suits and voile dresses, although during the season just passed it has divided honors with the ever-fashionable Irish. Even the lace coats for summer use are made of this pillow lace, and during the last three years it has relegated renaisance lace to its proper use for curtains and table covers.

Cluny is a very beautiful and desirable ornament for any costume, and because it is made of a linen thread it is especially appropriate as a decoration for linen dresses. At the same time it is not as expensive nor as heavy as the Irish crochet.

Some of the lace coats are tinted to a deep shade of tan, while others of white are lined with silk in some light shade. The popularity of cluny will also prevent coats of embroidered filet net from coming strongly into vogue, for the darned net, no matter how beautiful it may be, always has a darned look, while lace should really look like lace.

It is yet too early to tell definitely how smart the lace coats will be made for ordinary wear, but certain it is that, if they are worn on the street, they will not be strictly good form.

Monograms on Gloves

MONOGRAMS on gloves were always considered rather an exception in designs of roses and violets. The new monogram must be placed about one-half an inch wide and the last being almost two inches wide. These dresses are most charming made up with lace, which is, in fact, the only trimming appropriate to chiffon.

The bordure is charming used as a tunic over the skirt with a pleated ruffe, and it also makes a most attractive trimmure for bodices and bretelles, while the lace most appropriate for chiffon dresses is alencon, which seems to tone in with the material. A beautiful chiffon gown is finished around the waist line in long shirred points, dovetailing from bodice to skirt. This provides a long waist as it is possible to procure and likewise gives the dress an original finish.

OUR LETTER FROM PARIS

WITH all of society starting to Monte Carlo and Nice the shops have had a most phenomenal run on lingerie. This is caused by the fact that all of the newest dresses are light-fitting, and each must be worn over a glove-fitting "jupon" or pair of "knickers." Indeed, the latter garment has sprung into instantaneous favor, only dividing honors with the "corset-skirt," that novelty which buttons at the lower edge of the corset, leaving nothing around the waist to mar the line of the figure.

Some corsets are made for and sold with several of these petticoats, and these are finished around the bottom with loops of the material which intersest with the same on the skirt, and a ribbon run through them all holds the petticoat beyond possibility of its slipping.

Of course, the more slender women find this "jupon de corset" quite satisfactory, but the other Parisiennes all wear the new "Paquin pantalon," those dainty and attractive knickers made of satin, trimmed with lace and caught at the knee with a jeweled buckle.

For the demurest and brides-to-be are made many beautiful sets of lingerie, including corset cover and short skirt of finest nainsook and trimmed with tulle or even baby Irish lace. These combination garments are worn over the corset, for, of course, the

beautiful chemise is worn underneath. One set shown at the Avenue de l'Opera, was entirely composed of alternate bands of nainsook and lace insertion, and it was not only beautiful, but would have been most becoming. Of course, the trowsers of her highness, the Princess Marie Bonaparte, proved an incentive to designers, and the lingerie turned out to rival that masterpiece of Dreocoll is beautiful in the extreme.

A model shown in the window on the Boulevard Haussmann is dressed in a pair of white satin, over which is a petticoat of crepe de chine finished at the bottom with a deep ruffe of chiffon tulle, pompadour ribbon and ruffles of valenciennes used alternately. Her corset cover of linen is embroidered in orange blossoms and tied on the shoulders with Dresden ribbon. Over this is worn a matinee of crepe de chine cut on the lines of a Greek tunic and heavily embroidered in silver, while a cord of silver ties it at the waist line. ELOISE.

What girl does not long for Parisian lingerie without ever thinking that she has it at her finger ends to duplicate the best that Paris has ever made? Nothing can be accomplished without time spent on the doing, and not one of the dainty things whose description comes this week from Paris is possible to make at little expense.

Missionary—"I have come to inform you that the Carnival King says he will cut your wife in a few minutes." Mr. Henpeck—"Well, there's one consolation—I'll let she'll disagree with him; she always did with me!"

CALF LOVE.

He—Are you a vegetarian?
She—Oh, no, I love good beef.
He—Ah! I wish I were a beef!
She—Well, I like veal, also.

CONSPIRATORS



"THE CONSPIRATORS"

IT ISN'T that I begrudge Tim Watson his honor of being president of our school class, but I do think he might have gotten it honestly, 'an' not by mean trickery.

You see, teacher told us how the big boys and girls have their presidents in important positions by getting in the right way with a person. So, Watson is the biggest boy. He had no trouble frightenin' all the little chaps to vote for him, but most of the girls were for me. Election was to be next morning, five school time.

"Course, I was mighty anxious, 'an' I schemed good I knew how, I got a pretty good plan, too; 'an' if somebody who pretended to be my friend hadn't tattled to him, I'd 'a' been president now. I'd like to hatch that fellow."

We had to walk most a mile to school. It'd been snowing and there was lots on the ground. My idea was to hide our fellows in the bushes, and when the little fellows came along, to make them prisoners. Then one of us was to watch 'em while the rest of the fellows ran to schoolhouse and voted for me. In this way I'd have what teacher calls the "majority."

Well, sir, we hid among those bushes till we were about frozen. After a while Tim 'an' some of his big friends passed, as well as lots of the girls. Indeed, so many girls went by that Bill Jenks whispers to me:

"Gee! I never know there was so many girls 'n' bunny. I don't seem to know all of them, neither."

But it was so cold that all were muffled up, so we 'spected nothing. That is, until the school bell rang, and we had to hustle to school or be late.

Then we found that Tim had already been 'lected president! And that he had made the little fellows put on their sterner dresses and coats, so that we had been fooled at our own schoolhouse.

"Now, I know how you did it, Tim Watson did it. Do you? 'An' I think I've got a better right to be president."

A Speedy Trip

SEE here, James," said Mr. Blank, calling his office boy. "If Mr. Burns should happen to call while I'm out, be sure to tell him that I've sailed for England."

Hardly had the employer disappeared when Mr. Burns entered.

"Mr. Blank has gone to England, sir," volunteered the office boy, when he had assured himself of the identity of his visitor. "Sailed this morning, sir."

"When will he return?" impatiently queried Mr. Burns.

James looked reflectively at the opposite wall and dug his hands into his trousers pockets for inspiration. At last came the highly intelligent response: "Don't think he'll be back till after lunch."

Possibly Will Be.

A schoolboy essay read like this: "America is a foreign country. America has much coal beds. When it is all used we shall have to use our brains for fuel, and it will be scarce."

THE BURTONS' HOLIDAY IN SWITZERLAND

"HURRAH, it's come! I can see it in mummy's face!" shouted Sid.

"Hurrah! Hurrah!" echoed Bess and Marian and Billieboy.

Mother smiled at this enthusiasm. "Yes, it's come," said she, producing the letter just received from daddy, "and he wishes us to join him just as soon as possible."

"Goin' to see daddy?" piped Billieboy, while the rest all laughed joyously.

You see, the Burtons had decided to build a home in Switzerland in which they planned to spend the greater part of each year. But it is no easy matter to purchase the right sort of ground, so Daddy Burton had been spending some time in Switzerland during his negotiations. Then, too, he wished to personally superintend the building of their little chalet, for although the builders knew perfectly well how to lay out the house to best advantage in order that certain parts would receive the sunlight and others the cooling breezes in summer—there were certain modifications especially desired. Now, however, the dwelling was completed, and he wished his family to take possession at the earliest possible moment.

The reunion was a happy one. There was no one, like daddy, you know, and they had missed him sadly during his absence.



THE PROCESSION STARTS

At luncheon Sid told of his rather discouraging experience in attempting to make the natives understand him.

"I tried both French and German at the village, but they didn't seem to know either language. However, I came to the conclusion that it wasn't altogether their fault when I spoke what I thought was pretty good French to a Frenciman at the hotel. He listened to me for a while as though puzzled, and then asked me if I wouldn't mind using French, as that was the only language he understood."

When the laughs had died away, Sid went on to tell of a celebration which was to be held at the village on the morrow.

"Yes, it's what they call the Chalmers Mass, a celebration held always on the first day of March to welcome the return of spring," explained Mr. Burton.

Shortly before daybreak next morning they were awakened by the musical tinkling of bells in the distance.

At breakfast Mr. Burton observed that early in the day all the boys of the village go about the streets ringing bells hung about their necks.

"In a little while," said he, "they will gather about the fountain in the public square, after which they will have their procession."

"Oh, can't we go and see it?" pleaded Marian.

"Yes, I mean to take you," replied Mr. Burton.

Breakfast was disposed of hastily, and soon they were in the village. The procession was an interesting one. It represented the return of the cattle to the summer grazing grounds. First came one of the largest of the boys, who was dressed in black knee-breeches, white stockings, old-fashioned wooden shoes and a long nightcap. He carried a milk pail on his arm, and was supposed to be the owner of the herd. The others followed in single file, each personating a cow. At the end of the line another large boy, dressed in rough clothing and wearing a broad-brimmed hat. In his hand he carried a staff. This boy is the herdsman, whose duty it is to see that none of the cows drop out of line (the cows always march in single file) or stray from their accustomed pastures.

Singing a "yodel-song," this procession

wended its way from house to house, where gifts of fruit and nuts were collected. Mr. Burton informed the others that with these gifts the boys would give a feast that afternoon to all the villagers and that the day would end in music and songs.

A few days later Billieboy burst into the house, clattering in each chubby fist a bunch of scarlet poppies.

"Oh, mummy, cried he, announcing an important discovery, "there's nothing but grass."

"You're an observing little Billieboy," laughed mother, "but, as a matter of fact, that is all they do raise here. They have no grains of any kind, or even timothy. Grass and clover they have, and that is all."

Sid visited the neighboring town quite



DECKING THEIR HEADS WITH WREATHS

frequently now, and had already made quite a number of friends. Today he asked his father if he could not attend the national athletic carnival, which he had heard would take place within the next few months.

Mr. Burton promised to go with him, and then gave a very interesting talk on athletics and sports in Switzerland. Besides shooting, the Swiss have very few of the sports with which we are acquainted. But nearly every Swiss man and boy engage in gymnastics, wrestling, running and the like. The instruction is almost entirely under the control of the government, and there are branch clubs of gymnasts in nearly every town. There are a great many contests and reunions which are more or less local, and once a year a great national assembly, when winners in special events are presented gifts by the "crowned maidens."

What interested Marian and Billieboy most was the opportunity of enjoying every kind of weather. When it was summer down on a level with the chalet all you had to do to get a fine ride on your sled was to trudge up the mountain side for a distance, where there was any amount of snow. They enjoyed themselves immensely.

Amid such surroundings as these it did not take long for the weeks, and then the months, to slip by. Soon came autumn, and with its ending the festival of the Appentelung, when the return of the cattle from the mountains was celebrated. Here in eastern Switzerland, in the lofty valleys of Engadine, all the original customs had survived.

"As we saw the spring festival we certainly shan't miss seeing this," said Mr. Burton.

Sid climbed all the way up the mountain to where, in tiny chalets, dairymen and women had been making butter and cheese during the summer months. The men and women now packed these products in large baskets, which they loaded upon their shoulders and carried to the base of the mountain. Here the butter and cheese were packed in wagons. The cows, who had been feeding on the tender grass high up the mountain all summer, were now driven down. Then the long train of cattle and wagons began its march toward the village.

In the meantime, their friends at home prepared to welcome them. A delegation, led by a company of children, set out to greet the returning train. The boys and girls were arrayed in their very best garments and carried wreaths of flowers, while the older members of the party bore banners and various devices made of colored paper.

When they met the train the children stood on both sides of the road and sang their "song of welcome." Then they decorated the heads of the cattle with wreaths, and packed themselves upon the great piles of cheese with which the wagons were laden.

Sid was shouting and waving his flag with the best of them as the procession entered the village. His sisters and brothers cheered him from the roadside. All the villagers united in song.

Finally a stop was made, and the cheese and butter were removed from the wagons and stored. Later in the day there was a grand frolic on a grassy plot near the town, where games were played and songs were sung.

Tired, but thoroughly pleased with all they had seen, the Burtons entered their chalet that evening. And as Bess and Marian began to sing softly the first line of the festival song, "Hurrah for the Alps," the irrepressible Sid threw up his hat and shouted:

"Hurrah for the Alps and Switzerland!"

Even Mr. Burton joined in the hurrahs that followed, while Mrs. Burton whispered to herself "and hurrah for such a happy little home."

Net Ball

THIS is one of the very newest games. A popularity greater even than that of "diabolo" is predicted for it.

Net ball resembles in some slight degree both diabolo and tennis. Each player (there are usually two in a game) is provided with a little net fastened between two sticks. When the sticks are held side apart the net is extended, and presents a surface similar to that of a tennis racket. When the net is held close it forms a pocket in which the ball may be deftly caught.

Two balls (a lawn-tennis ball may well be used) are continually kept in motion, being tossed between the two players. Whenever a player fails to "return" within proper bounds, or misses a ball thrown to him, it counts a point for his adversary.

While it is easy to catch the ball in



TOSsing THE BALL

the net it is rather difficult to make the right sort of "return." This latter is done by tossing the net forward and being the same time jerking the sticks as far apart as possible. When you become very skillful you may use your net as a tennis racket is used, not employing the "pocket" at all. This, of course, gives you a great advantage over an adversary who has to catch it each time in the pocket before returning it.

Net ball was born in England, and is already becoming quite the vogue in France.

Only One for Him

AS the train stopped at a small station, the traveler leaned out of the window and called to a small boy standing on the platform:

"My boy, won't you please buy a bun from the shop yonder, and while you're about it you might as well get one for yourself for your trouble."

Very soon the lad reappeared munching a bun. Handing the traveler his change he said:

"Very sorry, sir, but there was only one left."

A Pertinent Question

A little boy went to the dentist's to have some of his "brat" teeth extracted. After they were out the little fellow felt very unhappy about his loss, when the dentist, to comfort him, said:

"Oh, never mind about that; they'll come in again!"

"Oh, never mind about that; they'll come in again!" asked the little boy, his face clearing.

— A LAZY M. D. says that one day Mrs. Haxley—"What be yore son doin' now?"

Mrs. Meadows—"He's studyin' fer a doctor."

Mrs. Haxley—"The doctor is th' doctor, but he's studyin' fer hisself."

The Kingdom of Sunshine

MILICENT was a little girl who always looked on the dark side of things. She was constantly on the lookout for trouble, and expected the "most disagreeable things to happen." It seemed to afford her a melancholy pleasure to be able to say "I told you so" when her worst fears were realized, and the weather proved stormy, or the baby refused to sleep when every well-behaved baby should, or the dinner burned to a crisp, or some such catastrophe occurred. Even when the sun shone and there were running smoothly, she hovered round with dismal forebodings, furnishing more than the necessary shadows to the brightness of the day. For, soon she had to be taught to appreciate the sun.

"Dear, dear," sighed her mother; "Millicent, I wish you would pay a visit to the Kingdom of Sunshine, and come back with a whole bundle of sunbeams to make up for the shadows you carry with you always."

"Is there such a person?" asked Millicent, eagerly.

"Certainly there is! But I cannot tell you how to reach his Kingdom. Those who do find it are ever after the happiest of mortals."

Millicent pondered over her mother's words all day. When evening came and she lay down to sleep, she fixed her eyes upon the moon, sailing through an unclouded sky, and her last waking thought was a wish that she might find the Kingdom of Sunshine.

The next thing she was conscious of was being lifted upon a moon-ray, and carried up, up, up, until she was laid on a cloud, luminous with moonlight.

"You wish to find the Sunshine Kingdom?" whispered a tiny star to her. (Millicent had heard of singing stars, but never before of a talkative one.)

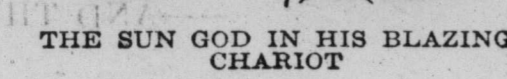
"Follow me!"

She was carried in the wake of the

twinkler, quite out of the land of moonshine, into a land of purple night—the realm of shadows, through which many must pass before they can reach the sun.

"We are traveling toward the east," twinkled her guide. "We will soon be greeted by Dawn. You will know her by her rosy draperies."

So, on and on, until a crimson light



THE SUN GOD IN HIS BLAZING CHARIOT

glowed through the gray and kissed Millicent's cheek.

"I will stop here," said the star. "I am the morning star and must go on duty at once."

"Conduct me," Dawn, the little girl passed on to the region of the sup-so glowing and gorgeous it was that she was dazzled. The Sun King sat in a golden chariot drawn by fiery steeds. He reined them in at her approach.

"What would you with me, child?" he asked in golden accents. "Speak quickly! The hours are such feet-footed dandies that they will soon outrun me. I am in continual chase of them!"

"If you please, O Sun King, I would like a bundle of sunbeams to keep with me always, so as to be able to drive away the shadows!"

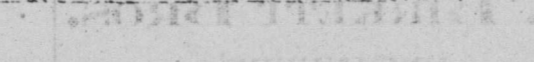
"And is your heart large enough to contain them? It is only there that they

WITH BELLS HUNG ROUND THEIR NECKS

absence. So you may imagine how delighted they were to see him again and to inspect their quaint little home.

"Looks just like the Swiss cottage we've seen among the toys in America," commented Bess, after a thorough examination of the chalet.

"Yes," replied Marian, "but I never



AMY SMITH

will consent to remain. The child that cannot carry sunshine in her heart will never be able to drive away the shadows. It is not necessary to come to the Sunshine Kingdom for them. They play about the earth many days of the year; children should catch them and store them up for use on cloudy days. They who look on the bright side of things and make the best of every hardship are able to spread more real sunshine than I have ever done. Go home, my child, and see that your heart is so filled with cheerfulness that it will overflow and spread to those around you. This is the kind of sunshine that knows no shade."

It may have been all a dream, but Millicent profited well by the lesson the Sun King taught her, for today she is known both far and near by the name of "Little Sunbeam."

Singing Kettles.

The Japanese, who know so well how to add little unexpected attractions to everyday life, manufacture in a great variety of forms, iron tea kettles which brew up the tea over the water boils. The song may not be a very perfect melody, but it is perhaps as agreeable as the notes produced by some of the insects which the Japanese also treasure for their music.

The harmonious sounds of the tea-kettles are produced by steam bubbles escaping from beneath thin sheets of iron fastened close together nearly at the bottom of the kettles. To produce the best effects some skill is required in regulating the fire, and the character of the sounds varies with the form of the kettle. These singing kettles have been used for many centuries.

Apprenticeship.

"Yes," said Mr. Pater, with ill-concealed pride, "my youngest boy makes some smart remarks at times. Only recently he asked me what it meant to be an apprentice. I told him that it meant the binding of one person to another by agreement, and that one person so bound had to teach the other all he could of his trade or profession, while the other had to watch and learn how things were done, and had to make himself useful in every way possible."

"What did he say to that?" asked one of the audience.

"Why, after a few minutes the young rascal looked up at me and said: 'Then I suppose you're apprenticed to mother, aren't you, dad?'"

A 3-Year-Old Colonel.

It is a wonder that the poor little grand duke who is the heir to the throne of Russia is not already overwhelmed by his titles. He is nearly 3½ years old. He is lieutenant of all the Cossacks, chief of the regiment of the Guard of Finland, colonel of the Fifty-first Regiment of Infantry, and captain of the Twelfth Regiment of Infantry of eastern Siberia, of the Corps of Cossacks of Tashkent, and captain of the Fourth Battery of Horse Artillery. Notwithstanding these dignities, it is said that his greatest joy in life is a gollywog dressed in blue and red, for no reason than that he occasionally fights with his youngest sister, Princess Anastasia, who is 6 years old.

Mother—I am sorry to hear that Tommy Smith tied a kettle to a poor dog's tail. Why wouldn't you do such a thing, would you?

Bobby—No, indeed, mother. Mother—Why didn't you stop him, Bobby?

Bobby—I couldn't, mother; I was holding the dog.

DICK'S NEW HORSE



HE'S just the horse for little Dick; they say he hasn't got a trick. He's economical to keep; he really doesn't eat a heap. Such gentle ways! He must have been

Very nicely broken in. Why when an auto whizzes by, He doesn't even blink an eye. He'd never run away, of course— He's just a wooden rocking-horse. —Elsie Parrish.

Annual Ward Conference

The annual conference of the Cardston Ward was held in the Assembly Hall last Sunday. The conference occupied the morning and evening sessions, the former being spent with the Sabbath School and the latter dealing with the general work of the Ward and a report of the organizations of the same. The Assembly Hall was filled to overflowing in the afternoon. In reporting the ward, Bishop Hammer stated that it would be his last time to do so as Bishop for he had asked to be honourably released from his labors and the stake presidency had granted him that request. He stated that the ward was in a healthy and prosperous way, spiritually, physically and financially and that the report of the special missionaries showed that 95 per cent. of the people in the Ward refrained from the use of tea and coffee, liquor and tobacco. His Counsellors, elders Martin Woolf and William Duce, also spoke along the same lines and told of the unity that had always existed in the Bishopric. Sister Hammer also made a few remarks and told of the many friends she had in Cardston and the pleasant time spent here. Other reports were given from the Relief Society, the Primary and the Woolford Branch. In presenting the new bishopric and releasing the old, president Wood stated that he desired to hear from the brethren two or whom were present—before the vote was put. D. E. Harris, Sr. as Bishop spoke of the great surprise the call was to him but expressed his willingness to respond to the best of his ability. James H. Rampton, selected as first counsellor also testified of his willingness to do his level best notwithstanding the fact that he felt his weakness in responding to the call. Elder Hugh Brown had been selected to act as second counsellor but he was at present visiting in Salt Lake City. These brethren were unanimously sustained to fill their respective positions.

Remarks were also made by President's Duce and Wood and the Choir rendered a couple of special anthems.

Ellison Highly Praised

At a smoker given by the Press Baseball Club in Lethbridge last week, "Kid" Ellison, as he is familiarly called, appeared in a series of wrestling bouts, winning for himself the applause of the spectators and high compliments in the local papers of Lethbridge. Here is what the Lethbridge Herald has to say:

"Following the boxing bouts came the wrestling matches. McDonald, the Organ Lion, took Leonard MacKenzie of Lethbridge on for 15 minutes, scoring two falls in that time. Immediately afterward he took Kid Ellison of Cardston on for the same length of time. These matches being purely of the exhibition order, the big fellow from Organ did not care to extend himself and was contented after his strenuous fifteen minutes with MacKenzie, to hold his own with the agile boy from Cardston. McDonald showed conclusively that he is a mat artist of exceptional skill. There is nothing in the game that he is not acquainted with, and he is extremely fast for a heavy wrestler.

After fifteen minutes each with McDonald, Ellison and MacKenzie came together for two ten-minute bouts. They were evenly matched being of about equal strength, but Ellison's longer experience on the mat gave him considerable advantage, tiring his opponent and then throwing him. Ellison scored three falls in the two bouts, two in the first bout and one in the second. With a little training MacKenzie will make a wrestler of no mean ability. He is fast and strong. Ellison, who is but 19

years of age is a boy of remarkable physique being of rare athletic build. He is strong and wiry. In his performance he displayed a knowledge of the wrestling game which marks him as a comer. The bouts were refereed by Mr. Pilling, of Cardston, brother of the middle-weight champion of Alberta."

The Lethbridge News also hands him a couple of nice bouquets in the following write up of the Smoker:

"The boxing stunt between Messrs Whittson and Brown proved a fast and exciting bout, which was fought to a draw. The chief feature of evening was the wrestling exhibition given by Frank McDonald, heavy weight champion of Oregon, with J. F. Ellison, of Cardston, and J. MacKenzie, of Lethbridge. McDonald certainly proved himself to be one of the best wrestlers that has ever hit this district. Ellison, a pupil of E. L. Pilling (Cardston) delighted the audience with the way he wrestled with McDonald. MacKenzie, a local lad, pupil of F. Maxwell, wrestled hard with McDonald for 15 minutes and proved that with a little more experience, he will soon be master of the game.

A bout between MacKenzie and Ellison was won by the latter in three straight falls. Young Ellison is a strapping lad of nineteen years, and showed himself a clever wrestler with knowledge enough of the game for one ten years his senior. He is a pupil of E. L. Pilling, of Cardston, middle weight champion of Southern Alberta, whom he recently wrestled to a draw for two hours and five minutes."

It will be seen from the above that Aetna which should really receive the credit for Mr. Ellison's residence, is outstripping all her neighbors in the way of producing wrestlers of Provincial Renown. Pilling, Jensen, Ellison—they all come from Aetna.

Easte Services.

Easter Services were held in the Assembly Hall and the Presbyterian Church last Sunday evening. Besides a most excellent musical programme, Elder James P. Low delivered a stirring address on the Purpose and Significance of Easter and Miss Addie Robinson read a paper on Easter in the Assembly Hall.

The Scripture reading in the Presbyterian Church was the 24th chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke and the text was found in the third chapter of Revelations, "To him that overcometh I will grant to sit down with me in my throne even as I have overcome and am sat down with my father in His throne." In expounding the text the reverend brought out the fact that love was the ruling passion and that devoid of this mortals could not conquer in the name of the Lord.

Quarterly Conference.

The regular quarterly conference of the Alberta Stake of Zion will be held in the Cardston Assembly Hall on Saturday and Sunday, May 23rd and 24th, meetings at 10 and 2 o'clock. A full representation is earnestly desired.

E. J. Wood
Thomas Duce
Sterling Williams,
Stake Presidency.

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

At least \$100 must be expended on a claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$2500 has been expended or paid, the locator may upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 2 and 30, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

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

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

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

Wm. Laurie,
Barrister Solicitor, etc.

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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.

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