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The Alberta Star

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Vol. X

CARDSTON, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1908.

No. 16

Just Arrived

An excellent line of Men's and Boy's Suits, Odd Coats and Pants with prices that will suit you.

Walk Over Shoes

Our fall and winter stock of famous Walk Over Shoes is here.

Dress Goods

Full line of Dress Goods at Bargain Prices

Let us Suit you

H. S. ALLEN & Co., Ltd.

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Southern Alberta's most up-to-date hotel

CARDSTON - - - ALBERTA

The Alberta Drug & Book Co.

LETHBRIDGE - - - AND - - - CARDSTON

Everything in
DRUGS, STATIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS
FISHING TACKLE, KODAKS and Supplies.
Quality first, Price next

PEOPLE'S MEAT MARKET

Wm. Wood & Co. have taken over the above market, and will supply customers with the best meat at fair prices.

Fresh Fish, Poultry and Game in season.

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF CAHOON HOTEL.

On and after Oct. 1st. we shall occupy the addition, now being used by Dr. Brant in the present building, and will still continue our private banking business.

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

C. E. SNOW & Co.
BANKERS.

Agricultural Fair

Cardston has reason to be proud of the fine Agricultural Fair being held here. Although the weather is not all it could be, everything is working along smoothly. The Fair is being held this year in the O. K. Skating Rink and Livery Stable and a splendid place it has proven to be.

The Fair Association Officers had everything splendidly arranged for the exhibits. Horses, cattle, sheep and poultry were displayed at the stable, sheds and corrals while the indoor exhibit was displayed in the Skating Rink.

The hall exhibition in many respects surpasses that of last year. The sheaf grain, vegetables, flowers and school work are particularly good.

The vegetable exhibition was simply great. There were a great many entries and all first class. Potatoes, carrots, onions, cauliflower, celery, citrons, water-mellons, etc. were there in large numbers and unexcelled quality. The house plants and cut flowers were very good indeed, although not so numerous as in former years. The fruit display of currants, gooseberries and apples was first class.

The Ladies Work and School Department were also very good. In the school work there were over 200 entries.

Probably the chief feature of the Fair is the Horse Show, in which there were between one and two hundred entries. The horses were excellent and strong in every class and are a credit to the Province.

The sheep and cattle departments were well represented, and in the latter were some of the finest shorthorns we have ever seen.

The poultry show is another chief feature of the Fair. In this department there was strong competition.

Owing to the inclement weather yesterday many of the classes could not be completed until noon and in the afternoon the judging took place which took up considerable time.

The Government Judges, Messrs J. G. Clark and W. R. Windsor arrived on the noon train and were kept very busy during the day.

Owing to the fact that the Star is printed on Thursday we are unable to publish a list of the prize winners in this issue.

Outing Season Is Over

The lake season is now closed, the last party, two gentlemen from Lethbridge returning this week. Altogether it has been a most successful season. The lakes are now widely known as a summer resort and next year will see people from all over the Province spending their vacation here. W. O. Lee and sons are proposing to put in a large number of boats and will also have ponies to hire. If the Government will put the roads in good condition an automobile will be used to convey the traffic to and fro.

An Army of Workers Out

Manchester, Eng., Sept. 21.—About 40,000,000 spindles are idle through the closing down of more than 400 cotton mills in Lancashire as a result of wages dispute between employers and employees. This means that 140,000 operators are out of work, losing \$700,000 in wages per week.

Ships Will Journey Round The World

New York, Sept. 21.—Six tiny vessels, whose mission it will be to warn the mariners of the Pacific of rocks and shoals along the upper western coast of the United States, started today on a fifteen thousand mile cruise around South America. They will follow almost exactly the route taken by the great battleship fleet, now continuing its voyage around the world. The ships are less than 200 feet in length. It is expected they will reach San Francisco in four months.

Church School To Be Established

Mr. Horace Cummings, Salt Lake City, Utah, was in town this week, interviewing the Stake Presidency in regards to the establishment of a Church School in Alberta. Mr. Cummings was very favorably impressed with Cardston and its central location in the district. Magrath and Raymond are working hard for the school and it will be a difficult matter, when the time arrives, to decide which of the three towns is most entitled to its location.

Canadian Pacific Believed To Have Secured Chicago Great Western Line

That the Chicago Great Western railroad, together with all of its terminal facilities, rolling stock and motive power, will soon become the sole property of a subsidiary line to the Canadian Pacific Railway seems to be a certainty, according to reports.

Such a step by the C. P. R. will mean one of the greatest mergers of modern railroading. It will be the means of giving the great wheat fields which are being developed in the Canadian northwest an outlet in the United States which will be second to none. It will place the Canadian Pacific entirely in a class by itself. It will be fully equipped with terminal facilities in three of the largest cities of the middle west, and placed in a position so that the entire contemplated system may be operated without regard to parallel competitive line objection.

Court Cases

The following cases were heard before Justice Barker on Saturday last:—

J. P. Low vs Pilling Bros. for using abusive language. The latter were fined \$5.00 and costs which amounted to \$10.00.

In the case of Hodgeson, the detective, for "selling liquor" the accused failed to appear. He was fined \$258.00, which together with the forfeiting of the bonds, amounts to \$458.00.

No Musical Contest

Owing to no entries being made, the Musical Contest billed for this evening, had to be postponed and a dance will be given instead.

Stamped With The Seal Of Success

A vital, moving drama of force and power, a play of rare merit and distinction. Such is the "Holy City," the religious drama by Clarence Bennet, which is to be the offering in the Cardston Theatre, on Saturday Oct. 10th. It treats of a religious subjects with a reverence and sympathy and has won approbation of thousands of clergymen of all denominations. Mr Harold Nelson will be seen in the part of Maruis, a Roman soldier supported by Frederick Clarke, and an excellent cast of metropolitan artists.

Well Satisfied

Mr. Anton Roskopf, of Thienaville, Wis. has been in Cardston for the past two weeks attending to the threshing of his grain on the Oxenham farm, four miles south of town, that he recently purchased.

Mr. Roskopf is a man of large means and a farmer of wide experience and he is certainly much pleased with the conditions here. Some of his wheat went fifty bushels to the acre and graded no. 1.

Mr. Roskopf says there may be other places as good as the Cardston District, but in all his travels he has never found any, and taking everything into consideration he is well satisfied here, and expects to move his family up next season.

Serious Fire Near Kimball

Early Sunday morning Mr. Niels Nelson, who lives two miles east of Kimball, had the misfortune to lose his wheat stacks and wagons by fire.

The stacks, ten in number and representing \$2,500, were situated near the barn, and were discovered to be in flames about 2:30 a. m. As the fire was past control, all efforts were directed to the saving of the barn and haystacks, which was accomplished after much hard labor, and the plowing of a fire-guard. The origin of the fire is unknown.

New Doctor in The City

Dr. Lovering, who has been taking the place of Dr. Sanders in Magrath for the past three months, came in yesterday and will start a practice here. The doctor is a gentleman of considerable experience and Cardston is to be congratulated in obtaining his services. His office will be in the building of the Custom House—one door south of the Cardston Implement Co.

Will Equal Butte

Mr. J. H. Van Pelt has received a letter from the Secretary of the Reid Mining, Milling, and Smelting Company of Great Falls Montana that the stock of the Company has been raised to twenty five cents per share. This action has been taken on account of the reports of experts on the mine—these reports show the prospects to be that in the near future this Company's property will be one of the leading ones in this section and the directors believe will equal the finds at Butte Montana.

Announcement

Cardston will shortly have another business. The Cardston Saddlery Co., S. H. Horner, manager, announces that they will open up in this town about Oct. 1st. and will carry a thoroughly up-to-date horse furnishing establishment including repair department. Space has been secured in the Cardston Mercantile building. Mr. Horner is well known in Cardston having conducted a harness store in this town for some seven years in the past.

Farmographs

Quit knocking and go to work! Be satisfied with your lot and succeed!

That farmer is happiest who realizes that his neighbor knows how to do something better than himself and tries to learn these methods.

Be sure that you do not spend more for equipment and improvements than your business will warrant. If your farm is not paying you what it should for the money invested, it may be that you have not apportioned your capital well and have too much of it where it is not being utilized.

Lord Milner is Coming to Canada

Lord Miller, who is now on his way to pay the dominion a visit, is one of the most prominent men in Britain, and his determination to "pay the country a visit, of which I have heard so much," to use his own words, is very gratifying to Canadians.

His career in Egypt was a remarkable one, and in successive offices of governor of the African colonies and later a high commissioner for South Africa, have given full scope to his talents. He has studied law and was also one of the staff of the Pall Mall Gazette for some time.

Smashed the Street Car

Chicago, Sept. 21.—An infuriated mob of 12,000 people led by a bishop, demolished a street railway car and injured the crew that undertook to drive through it.

Land Office No More

Cardston is now without a Land Office, and will be for some time to come. Mr. J. W. Martin, Dominion Lands Agent at Lethbridge was in town for a few hours yesterday and took away with him the books and records of the local office. In reply to the question, "whether the office would again be established" he stated that the amount of business transacted here did not warrant the location of one, that the future would decide it.

Big Entry

Estevan, Sask., Sept. 20.—One thousand and ninety-three entries had been made here which means two hundred and forty thousand and eight hundred and eighty acres have been secured by farmers.

Great Fruit Crop

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 20.—The fruit crop of British Columbia for the present year is estimated by Inspector Maxwell Smith at a million and a half dollars. This is a large increase.

Trolley In Edmonton

Edmonton, Sept. 21.—"We will have the street railway for operation before the first of November, unless there is some unexpected hitch," said Mayor McDougall this morning in speaking of the progress being made on the interurban railway.

Conference Rates

The annual fall conference excursions to Salt Lake City will take place on Oct. 4, 5, and 6, and tickets will be on sale at the A. R. and I. Co.'s office from Sept. 25 to Oct. 1. The tickets are good for thirty days after date. The fares for Lethbridge is \$29.55, Stirling \$28.50, Raymond \$28.90, Magrath \$29.45, and Cardston \$30.95.

New Post Office

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 20.—Winnipeg's new post office built at a cost of half a million dollars, will be open to the public tomorrow, Monday morning.

Col. Steele May Go to Winnipeg

Winnipeg, Sept. 21.—The appointment of a successor to the late Col. Evans, D. O. C., for this military district is not officially made, but in military circles it is thought probable that Col. Sam Steele, D. O. C., of district No. 10, headquarters at Calgary, will succeed Col. Evans.

To Get Rid of Noxious Weeds

Edmonton, Sept. 21.—A further grant of \$500, to be spent in the destruction of noxious weeds, has been made by the Provincial Government at a recent council meeting. The grant was necessitated by the prevalence of noxious weeds upon certain fireguards, road allowances and deserted homesteads in the district between Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. This is the very season of the year when the weed seeds, ready to be carried off by each puff of wind, are most dangerous and the Government is to be commended for its action in this matter. The south country has been making a reputation for itself as a grain growing country, and it cannot afford to let the weeds get ahead of it.

Unable to Ship Cattle

The lack of cars for shipping purposes is causing considerable trouble among the local cattle buyers and farmers. Mr. D. Balovske has had a herd of beef steers on the Reserve just north of town for the past ten days, and the cars have not yet arrived. The C. P. R. strike is the source of all the trouble.

LEGEND of the DAISY and the TOADSTOOL

FAIRY VIVIAN was vexed—that is, as vexed as a good fairy possibly could be. But it was because Fairy Vivian was so very, very good that she was vexed. You see, she longed to be out in the great, wide world, doing good to people far and near; while her majesty, Queen of the Fairies, had decreed that Vivian must remain in the pretty forest. The wood was a pleasant dwelling place for any sprite, it is true, yet the animals and birds who were the sole inhabitants thereof thrived without having to depend upon her for protection, or care. Only upon rare occasions was her intervention necessary, and then only to gently chide some of the squirrels or birds who disturbed the peace of her forest kingdom by continuing to chide.

Bending sadly over a little brook that murmured and rippled on its way between mossy banks, the fairy gazed



THEY PLUCKED DAISIES AND TOADSTOOLS FOR UMBRELLAS

to her mournful thoughts, when a rustling of leaves caused her to turn her head. She started to behold an aged peasant woman confronting her.

"What do you here, granny?" demanded Vivian.

"I am tired and weary, gracious fairy," mumbled the old woman, "and I come to escape the noise and strife of the world beyond. I would spend the rest of my days in this quiet forest."

Vivian shook her head as she replied, "Nay, my good woman, the Queen of the Fairies commands that none but birds and beasts and trees and flowers live within these domains."

"Then change me into a bird or a beast or a flower!" tearfully pleaded the aged peasant.

"So annoyed was Fairy Vivian at what she believed to be a most foolish re-

quest that she responded, somewhat tartly:

"Very well, granny; which shall it be—a rose or a cabbage?"

"I would like to be both a rosebush and a cabbage," said the woman, with deep gravity.

Nothing more than a wave of the fairy wand was necessary to change granny into a beautiful rosebush and a flourishing cabbage. But Fairy Vivian was not content with this. Now that the old woman had disappeared she felt lonely there before. So from the rosebush she made appear a troop of tiny girl sprites, and from the cabbage a like number of boy elves. Boys and girls joined hands and ran merrily away in the forest to play, while Vivian smiled after them.

Shortly, however, there came a violent rainstorm. The little folk ran in terror to hide themselves within the shelter

SKINNY'S DISCOVERY



"A PILE OF ROCKS, MOSSGROWN AND COVERED WITH FERNS"

"YOU can't tell me it's swimmin' 'scursions that's made them doggone 'Pirates' so mighty scarce of late," contested Captain Billy, stubbornly. "I say it's because they've got a new hidin' place, an' they've been keepin' close an' secret so's we won't find it out."

Lieutenant Skinny wiggled his ears thoughtfully. Skinny was a funny fellow; he could twist his scap, his eye-brows and his ears 'most any way he pleased; he could put his fingers in all sorts of positions, 'cause he was double-jointed, and he'd had his appendix cut out—all of which made him proud, and justly, too. When the wiggling had ceased, showing that Skinny had thoroughly weighed the matter, there came the words:

"I don't know but what you're right, Billy. Well, all we got to do is to hunt out their den. Just as we did at 'Pirates' Cove,' an' every other place they've ever had."

"We'll find 'em all right," chorused Back Warner and Joe Stanton. The other handits nodded their approval.

"Then see here, fellers," announced Captain Billy Mumford, brandishing his fist impressively in the air, "every 'Bloody Robber' must 'henceforth' an' 'forevermore' do his swiftest till we find where these skulkin' 'Pirates' is keepin' themselves. Let us to our work, men!"

Billy had borrowed "Let us to our work" from Bill Kane; but, although it sounded mighty fine, it didn't cause any of the "Robbers" to quicken their pace toward the schoolroom, where the "work" awaited them.

There was no "meeting or anything" after school; therefore, Skinny sought to forget his tribulations in school that day by taking a stroll in the woods. He sat down on the logs at a dogrot, skinned Pete Brownie's barn, cut across Rocky Lot, and in a jiffy had strided at the fence that lay outside Noble's Woods.

Soon he was cooling himself beneath the lofty trees. Then, thing of inaction, he made his way through underbrush and the less frequented parts of the woods, where the boys rarely went,

except on "berryin'" expeditions. Skinny stooped to dislodge a piece of bark from a rotting stump nearby, in order that he might try his marksmanship on a noisy woodpecker, when a sound came to his ears that made him dodge quickly behind a tree. Captain Mike Flannigan, of the "Bloody Pirates," had a voice that could be recognized anywhere—and if that wasn't Mike talking Skinny decided that he would eat his new straw hat, brim and all.

Through careful investigation, Skinny discovered that the sound had come from an immense pile of rocks, moss-grown and covered with ferns and underbrush. He had learned enough. Carefully retracing his steps, he made his way out of the wood, and went flying down the road.

Billy Mumford was pitching horse shoes with Bill Brandt when Skinny arrived, winded and excited. You may know that the news was received with interest; in fact, with so much interest that the whole band of "Robbers" were quickly summoned to Warner's hayloft, where, after animated conversation, Captain Billy issued these final instructions:

"Tomorrow, when all them 'Pirates' is away at their baseball game, I want every 'Robber' to report at the stone-crusher by the woods—and then there'll be somethin' doin'."

There really was "something doin'." In a body the "Robbers" proceeded to the stone pile in the woods. They found a vast cavern had been hollowed, where was every sign of their enemy's occupancy. It did not take long to completely demolish the den, after which the "Robbers" came away joyful, feeling that they had done a good day's work.

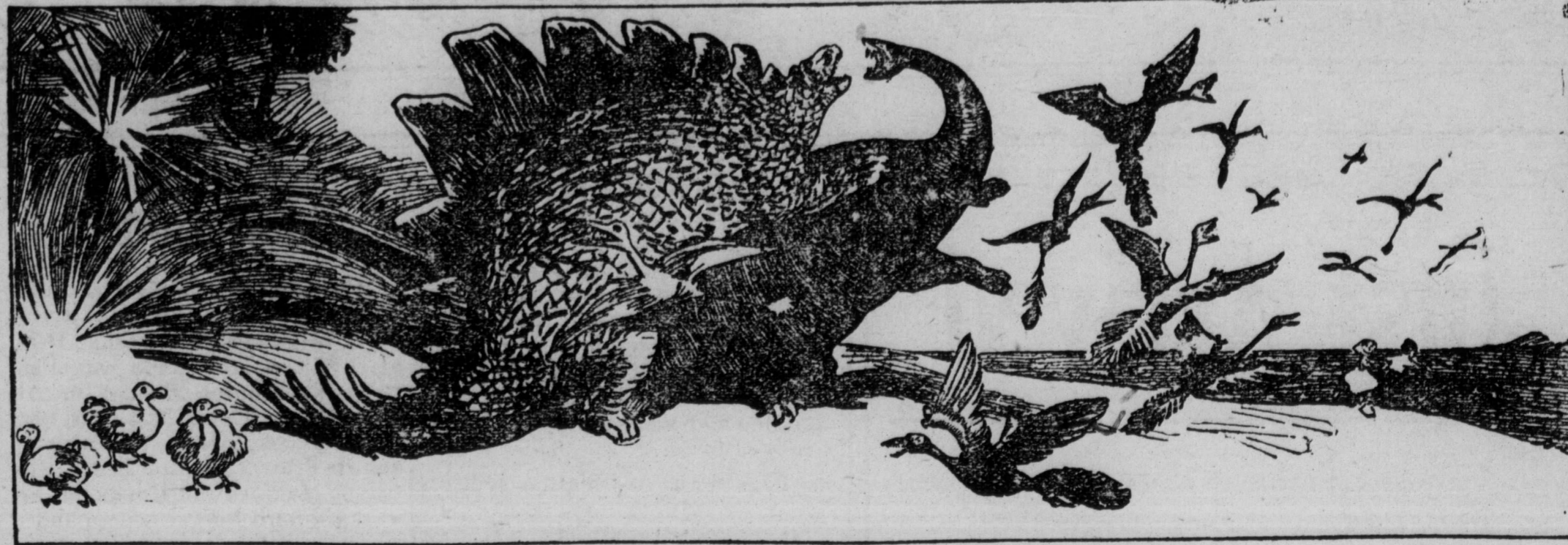
But the "Pirates" weren't so joyful when they learned of the destruction of their secret cave, nor did they appreciate the labor they were given if one might judge by Mike Flannigan's remarks. As may be supposed, schemes for revenge were quickly hatched, but as Captain Billy defiantly remarked: "Let 'em come on; us 'Robbers' is ready for 'em, any of 'em."

ADVICE. SEE?

Bring up a boy in the way he should grow, and when he gets older you won't have to pay for his broken windows.

Not only is it less work but it is more fun to watch your neighbor's garden fall than your own.

Under the Spell of a Mummy Sorcerer



THE TWINS, TO ESCAPE THE BATTLING MONSTERS, FLED TOWARD THE SEA

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

THE twins, Ray and Raymond, visit the natural history museum to inspect a fossil collection. They are locked in. During the night a mummy high priest of the Egyptians appears before them and in great anger sends them back thousands and thousands of years, to live with the animals whose bones they have been examining. "Ducky," the curious toothed bird, proves friendly. He promises to be their guide; invites them to climb upon his back, and flies away with them upon a tour of sightseeing.

Chapter III

BEFRIENDED BY "DACKY."

"THIS beats all the airships that ever happened, doesn't it?" shouted Raymond in his sister's ear, as he felt the wind rush past him.

Ray, however, was too busy holding on to make response. In truth, she was rather frightened at the way "Ducky" sped forward, cleaving the air with powerful strokes of his giant wings.

The huge bird directed his flight high above the earth. But, presently, he described a tiny speck below him; thereupon he began a descent so rapid that it almost took away the breath of the travelers upon his back. They alighted near a strange toothed bird, somewhat resembling "Ducky."

"This is my cousin, Sammy Archchoperty," said Ducky, politely introducing the remarkable bird.

"His last name's awful," muttered Raymond under his breath, "but I suppose it'll be all right to call him Sammy."

Sammy opened his mouth in a grin not quite so formidable as that of Ducky. "I was just going to attend a meeting we toothed birds are to hold yonder in the hollow, and if you care to be my guests for a time I shall be happy to escort you thither."

"We'd be delighted!" exclaimed the twins in chorus, while Ray added to herself:

"What extremely elegant manners Sammy! What's his name's?"

Picking their way over the marshy ground, avoiding ponds of stagnant water by circuitous routes, at length the council place of the toothed birds was reached. And what a gathering it was! The birds assembled were quite as funny as their names. You can imagine, then, how funny they must have been to the twins, when

in proper order, they were introduced as Tommy Ichthyornis, Bob Rhamphorhynchus, Teddy Hesperornis and by other names just as bad. Ducky told Raymond confidentially, however, that they were known as "Icky," "Rinky" and "Heeper." This relieved Raymond greatly, for he knew positively he couldn't pronounce the names Sammy told him. He would need as many teeth and as big a jaw as Ducky to do that.

"But why don't you make us acquainted with those birds over there?" whispered Ray to Sammy, pointing to a small group of birds who had no teeth and who were looking scornfully at those who had.

Sammy snapped his jaws together wickedly. "Huh! they aren't worth knowing, I assure you," said he, "it's only certain worthless members of the Dodo family, with Mike Aepyrornis, Jim Natronis and Bill Dornis."

Further conversation was interrupted by Icky strutting to the center of the circle that had been formed.

"Fellow-toothed birds," said he, "are assembled this day to discuss plans of revenge toward those who have insulted us."

Here he looked toward the disdainful group of "untoothed" birds, who stood aloof. All the other toothed birds followed their leader's example, uttering weird shrieks of defiance and hatred. At this the dodos and their comrades haughtily turned their backs upon the meeting and pretended to be looking away in the distant horizon.

"I say we've been insulted," screamed the now thoroughly enraged leader, "by those who are jealous of our superior attainments. These wretches, these know-nothings, have actually dared say that, inasmuch as we have teeth and finely shaped bills, we are neither beast nor reptile nor bird, but a mixture of both. Yes, 'mixture' is the exact word they used."

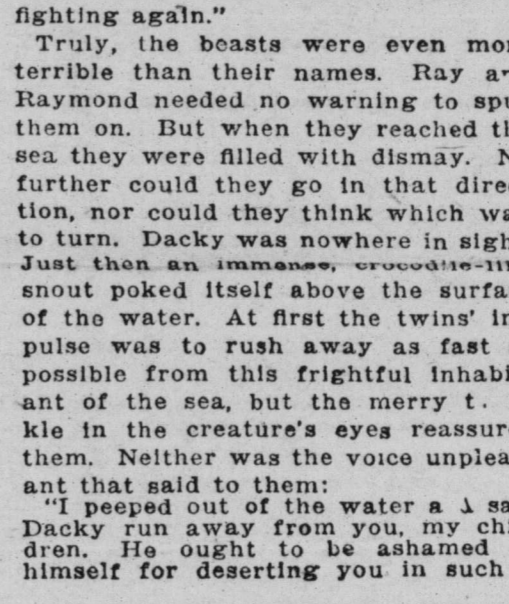
"And so you are," piped Rufus Dodo from afar, showing that the dodos were interested in spite of their assumed indifference.

So infuriated were the toothed birds at these words that they prepared to launch upon their insulters, when there came a sound of great floundering and splashing in the marsh, then a scrambling over ground, as two immense creatures came into view, bat-

tling one with the other. One of the animals had a head like a turtle, and he was covered with horny plates, an upright, bristling ridge running down his back. The other possessed a snake-like head, a long, serpentine neck and a huge body covered with thick hide. Together these horrible creatures tussled, uttering short grunts and wheezes and rolling over and over with a force that shook the ground.

Already the birds—toothed and "untoothed"—were in flight. The twins sped toward the sea margin nearby. As they ran they heard Ducky screaming in their ears:

"Quick, for your lives! Ben Stego-



THEY MEET SAMMY

saurus and Joe Brontosaurus are fighting again."

Truly, the beasts were even more terrible than their names. Ray and Raymond needed no warning to spur them on. But when they reached the sea they were filled with dismay. No further could they go in that direction, nor could they think which way to turn. Ducky was nowhere in sight. Just then an immense, crocodile-like snout poked itself above the surface of the water. At first the twins' impulse was to rush away as fast as possible from this frightful inhabitant of the sea, but the merry t-

inkle in the creature's eyes reassured them. Neither was the voice unpleasant that said to them:

"I peeped out of the water a saw Ducky run away from you, my children. He ought to be ashamed of himself for deserting you in such a

man-ner. But don't be afraid. Come with me, and I shall take the best of care of you. I am a nice, merry fellow—the 'jovial zeuglodon' they call me—but if the name's too hard for you, call me just 'Zoogy.' I think I like 'Zoogy' better, anyway."

It certainly was very, very kind of Zoogy. The twins appreciated his goodness ever so much. They already felt greatly comforted. And as Zoogy swam out into the ocean he was as careful as he could be to keep his back, where the twins were perched, high above the water. Zoogy promised to show them. He was as good as his word, for not far had they progressed when the twins saw a mighty struggle between two monsters whom Zoogy called Tim Ichthyosaurus and Dick Plesiosaurus.

"There's going to be lots of trouble around here very shortly," observed Zoogy, "because Tim and Dick will soon have more to do than fight among themselves. Do you see that host swimming toward us?"

Ray and Raymond looked over the water as far as their eyes could reach. Before long they saw what appeared to be an army of monsters approaching through the sea.

Zoogy laughed in glee. "You're going to witness the greatest battle of your life!" said he.

Animals in Harness

YOU who are accustomed to think of the horse as the only animal in harness, will be astonished if you study the subject further. Of course, you know that reindeer draw sledges in the Far North; and that dogs are employed for similar purposes in some countries; that elephants, bullocks and goats are frequently used as beasts of burden. But it may surprise you to learn that in the German settlement of Andheim, southern California, ostriches are trained to draw light vehicles.

One may now buy in British East Africa any number of zebras, which can readily be trained to the use of bit and bridle. The zebra is very strong, a fast trotter and less liable to disease than the horse.

Perhaps the oddest animal in harness is a wild boar, driven by a French peasant. This animal, now three years old, draws a little three-wheeled cart. No bit can be used, so the reins are attached to the teeth of the boar.

TREASURE within an EGGSHELL

MOTHER GRETCHEN shrank back

afrightedly, but before the re-rocious wolf could leap upon her there came a scurrying of feet from behind and a form passed her, launching itself upon the terrible beast. A flash of steel, and the wolf had fallen—slain by the dagger of brave Julian.

"How can I thank you, my courageous man!" gasped Mother Gretchen.

The rough countryman responded modestly. "It was nothing, mother. I am only glad to have been in your neighborhood."

"Oh, yes, but it was something," protested the old woman, "and I shall see that you do not lack the reward you deserve. Here is an egg, which you must guard as your chiefest treasure. Three years from this very day, break the shell and you shall find compensation. This I swear."

Julian bowed clumsily, muttered his thanks, and continued on his way toward his little farm.

When the peasant told his friends of what had happened they bade him rejoice.

"Mother Gretchen is a very wise old woman," said they. "Some say she is a witch; but however that may be, it is well known that she has never told a lie. Never has she broken her promise. You may well be grateful for the opportunity which enabled you to save the life of such a powerful sorceress."



"A FLASH OF STEEL"

gently set about improving himself and his condition. By day he plowed his fields and worked elsewhere about the little farm with intense zeal; by night he pored over books and did his utmost to acquire learning.

Soon the people began to observe a great change in Julian. He well had

he applied himself to labor that he had accumulated much wealth. His possessions were now greater than those of any man thereabouts. So well had he applied himself to study that he was the peer of any in knowledge. Thus it came about that honors were heaped upon him. He married the daughter of a nobleman, and with the powerful influence thus gained became Governor of the province.

The three years had passed. Daily the anticipation of Julian had grown, as he looked forward to the time when he could break his precious egg. The day had now arrived. Summoning all his friends, and with all possible ceremony, Julian broke the egg. It was empty!

In bitter disappointment the Governor had old Mother Gretchen brought before him.

"Did you not say," said he, reproachfully, "that my egg should gain for me a treasure?"

"And has it not brought you many treasures?" replied the old woman. "But for it you would not be rich now or powerful or learned. You would still be living on your little farm, poorer than ever, and perhaps just as ignorant. Do you not owe everything—even your beautiful wife—indeed, your very happiness, to this eggshell?"

Julian smiled understandingly. "Mother, you are right," said he; "and I thank you with all my heart for your gift—a gift more precious than most ever before received."

STARVING GENTLEWOMEN.

Daughter of a Baronet Who Sold Shoestrings on London Streets.

Extraordinary cases of starving gentlewomen have come to light in England, such as supernumerated governesses, widows of imprudent husbands and those who in the days of their youth were able to make quite a comfortable income as clerks or otherwise, says the Quiver.

By gradual stages representatives of all these types have sunk lower and lower and sometimes, having sought refuge in drink, have come to the lowest grade before drifting into the shelter of the institute.

Here was, for instance, a wretched looking creature, but with unmistakable signs of having once been "a lady," whose only source of income lay in her handful of book laces which she sold to mechanics in their midday rest. She proved to be the daughter of a baronet, whose marriage had displaced her family.

Estranged from her relatives by the quarrel of early life, she had too much pride to reveal to them the poverty by which she had of late been overtaken; but, absolutely miserable, she crept about the mean streets of our vast city as a successfully hidden as if living in another hemisphere, far from the gorgeous mansion, the carriages and the servants which once were hers by right of birth.

He who hath a strenuous wife will never live the simple life.

FOR LITTLE

Baby's Own Tablets from the children, from the life seems to have a sturdy boy who has the organs of his Own Tablets produced and bowel trouble killing children is this medicine is a sure thing that just that this hard, holding to use Baby's Tablets, stomach, and find the they have made thy, fat and rosy a box of Tablets by medicine dealer cents a box in Medicine Co., Br.

EASY WAY TO

All you Require is

The Following Story, give an easy honest day of it 1908—

Just a mother's spell o'er Na-

represents the day in the particular responses; thus, "four letters, because January is the fourth representing February the first Saturday day of that month at the twelve months. Each word of the first "a," begins as the month it begins with "I" with "I"; "mother" because March begins through, with "a" for February. Having obtained Saturdays, the day in the month necessary for it is but a day. For example which Christmas "dream," standing letters, so the first is the 5th; that the 17th is the 12th; £10, being six days on from

COBALT SILVER

A. J. Pattison is the following are from Cobalt Camp 1 to date:

Buffalo	.....
Conings	.....
Cobalt Lake	.....
Crown Reserve	.....
City of Cobalt	.....
Drummond	.....
Foster	.....
Kerr Lake	.....
King Edward	.....
La Ross	.....
M-Kinley	.....
Nipissing	.....
Nova Scotia	.....
Nancy Helen	.....
O'Brien	.....
Right of Way	.....
Provincial	.....
Standard	.....
Silver Queen	.....
Silver Cliff	.....
Silver Leaf	.....
Townsite	.....
Temiskaming	.....
Temiskaming & P.	.....
Togbeway	.....
Walls	.....

The total shipment 895,230 pounds, of shipments from July 20, 448 pounds, or shipments for the 081,010 pounds, at 100,000. In 1907, 158 tons, 158,744, tons vs 1906, 5129 tons, vs Crown Reserve, in Cobalt, has been basis by the declin of 4 per cent.

SPACE

"Laura," growled have you taken a the closet for?"

"Now, there's no fuss about it, George. I have some hang my new hat."

Wedderley—"You man, what's the Silver (with this) Wedderley—"We marry one of them I've had the same

A Di Teacher—"What do you und'felf?"

"It's what you've get as much as if you

Get acq Black the big chewing to tremendo everywhere its richness flavor.

FOR LITTLE BABIES AND BIG CHILDREN

Baby's Own Tablets is good for all children, from the feeblest baby, whose life seems to hang by a thread to the sturdy boy who occasionally gets his stomach organs out of order. Baby's Own Tablets promptly cure all stomach and bowel troubles and make sickly or ailing children well and strong. And this medicine is absolutely safe—the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that this is true. Mrs. Alfred Ward, Hardiman, Que., writes:—“I used Baby's Own Tablets for constipation, stomach troubles and restlessness and find them a splendid medicine. They have made my little one a healthy, fat and rosy child. I always keep a box of Tablets in my home.” Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

EASY WAY TO REMEMBER DATES.

All you require is to commit these lines to memory.

The following lines committed to memory, give an easy method of stating off-hand the day of the week of any date in 1908—

Just a mother's arms, my young Jean; spell 'er Nature's dream.

The number of letters in each word represents the date of the first Saturday in the particular month to which it corresponds; thus, “Just,” for January, has four letters, because the first Saturday in January is the fourth of that month; “a,” representing February, has one letter, as the first Saturday in February is the first day of that month; and so on through all the twelve months.

Each word of the twelve, excepting the first “a,” begins with the same letter as the month it represents. Thus, “Just” begins with “J” because January begins with “J”; “mother” begins with “M” because March begins with “M”; and so on all through, with the exception of “a” for February.

Having obtained the dates of the first Saturdays, the date of every other Saturday in the month is got by the addition of a necessary number of sevens, from which it is a step to any intermediate day. For example, to know the day on which Christmas Day falls this year, “dream,” standing for December, has five letters, so the first Saturday in December is the fifth of that month; the second Saturday is the 12th; the third the 19th; the 26th, being six days more, gives Friday, six days from Saturday.

COBALT SILVER PRODUCTION.

A. J. Pattison & Co., Toronto, report the following are the weekly shipments from Cobalt camp, and those from Jan. 1 to date:

	Week end.	May 16. Since Jan. 1.
Buffalo	563,810	380,810
Cobalt Lake	65,845	246,455
Crown Reserve	40,000	40,000
City of Cobalt	49,300	156,380
Diamond	92,340	338,600
Foster	66,000	228,400
Kerr Lake	61,960	392,670
King Edward	127,240	127,240
La Ross	80,000	1,981,652
M-Kinley	60,000	1,243,900
Nipissing	133,020	1,316,920
Nova Scotia	106,795	227,555
Nancy Helen	140,420	140,420
O'Brien	63,800	1,826,870
Right of Way	60,500	181,180
Provincial	143,210	143,210
Standard	39,730	39,730
Silver Queen	524,290	524,290
Silver Cliff	52,000	52,000
Silver Leaf	132,800	132,800
Townsville	85,100	85,100
Temiskaming	88,140	325,000
Temiskaming & H. B.	60,000	599,000
Trethewey	679,916	679,916
Watts	66,000	180,430

The total shipments for the week were 895,230 pounds, or 447 tons. The total shipments from Jan. 1 to date are 12,804,448 pounds, or 6152 tons. The total shipments for the month of 1907 were 28,061,010 pounds, or 14,030 tons, valued at \$1,000,000. In 1904 the camp produced 158 tons, valued at \$1,310,217; in 1905, 144 tons valued at \$1,473,196; in 1906, 5129 tons, valued at \$3,900,000. Crown Reserve, a stock much favored in Cobalt, has been placed on a dividend basis by the declaration of a dividend of 4 per cent.

SPACE NEEDED.

“Laura,” growled the husband, “what have you faken all my clothes out of the closet for?”

“Now, there's no use in making any fuss about it, George,” said his wife, “with a note of defiance in her voice. ‘I just had to have some place where I could hang my new hat.’”

WAY OUT.

Wedderley: “You look worried, old man. What's the cause thereof?”

Simon (with a sigh): “Oh, several things.”

Wedderley: “Well, take my advice and marry one of them and let the others go. I've had the same experience.”

A DEFICIT.

Teacher: “Wait a moment, Johnny. What do you understand by that word ‘deficit’?”

“It's what you've got when you haven't got as much as if you just hadn't nothin’.”

Get acquainted with **Black Watch** the big black plug chewing tobacco. A tremendous favorite everywhere, because of its richness and pleasing flavor.

EMPEROR OF GERMANY

HAS FORTY-NINE HOMES, BUT PAYS NO TAXES.

Would Have Showiest Village in the World if He Could Bring All His Houses Together.

The Kaiser is trying to have his pay raised. He finds it utterly impossible to play the role of the great and only William on a mere \$4,000,000 a year. The Prussian Diet will be asked to make a substantial addition to this tax on the ratepayers, and it is expected that there will be a lively protest. For it will be remembered that Prussia assumes the whole burden of the civil list, Emperor William taking on the job of Kaiser of the German Empire without pay, writes a Berlin, Germany, correspondent.

The reason given for this request for higher wages is the fact that the cost of living has increased materially in Germany and that his majesty's chamberlains are no longer able to run his “49 castles” as cheaply as heretofore.

What the Kaiser does with all his castles is a subject for speculation with all but the initiated. If they could all be hunched they would form a good-sized village—and a village more pretentious than any other in the whole world. Some of his places are of enormous size and most of them are showy in their construction and style. As a matter of fact, though, they are all in German parlance called *kaiserliches schloss* (imperial castle), very few of them, such as the widely known palaces at Berlin and at Potsdam, are really castles in the strict sense of the word. Many of them, formerly built as strongholds, perched upon peaks, or situated in the middle of marshes in order to make them impregnable against attack, have given way to ambitious modern palaces. But the word *schloss* is now applied to any house of considerable size which a nobleman owns and occupies.

Among the Kaiser's Berlin palaces the royal castle on the Spree is one of the largest and probably

THE MOST FAMILIAR

to tourists. Originally it was of very modest proportions but from time to time additions have been made, keeping pace with the growth of influence and power of the Hohenzollerns. The castle is gaudy, raw and pretentious in construction. The walls outside are of stucco instead of stone masonry. The pretentious columns of the stations indoors are of imitation marble while the same keynote of show and pretense governs the whole structure and all its details.

One more interest is the Charlottenburg Castle, a structure much plainer and of later construction. It is situated in a charming park and is extraordinary for its great length. Five hundred metres, I believe, are the correct figures. At any rate I know that it is only beaten in this respect by Schonburg, near Vienna, and Nymphenburg in Bavaria. This place was the home of the late Emperor Frederick III. during his last short stay in Berlin. The mausoleum in the park is the burial-place of Queen Louise of Prussia and of her grandson, William, the first German Emperor.

One of the most interesting of Kaiser William's places, historically, is Schloss Koenigsberg, in the province of East Prussia. This castle, which was finished in 1891, was a famous stronghold of the order of the Teutonic Knights, one of the three great military and religious orders to which the Crusaders gave birth, the other two being the Templars and the Knights of Saint John.

At one time the order was undisputed master of a population of 3,000,000 people and played a leading role in the political history of Northern Europe. In the chapel of this famous castle Frederick III, Elector of Brandenburg, crowned himself as Frederick I, King of Prussia, in 1701. One hundred and fifty years later, William, who was afterwards to be the first German emperor, put upon his head the same crown in the same chapel.

Perhaps the most widely known royal home outside of Berlin is Wilhelmshohe, near Cassel, the summer resort of Jerome Bonaparte while he was king of Westphalia. The Versailles of Germany, as it has been called, was begun by Frederick II. and furnished by his successor, William, and it is said that 2,000 workmen were employed for fourteen years in its construction. Its chief boast is the great fountain, which throws up a jet of water twelve feet in diameter to the remarkable height of 190 feet. Napoleon III., who was made prisoner at Sedan with 30,000 of his troops and afterwards was sent by his captors to Wilhelmshohe Castle, was a great admirer of the place and used to spend hours watching the stream of water shooting up into the air.

But all of the Kaiser's other landed possessions—be they proud castles, pretentious modern palaces or extensive villas, sink into insignificance, historically, when compared with one small, almost shabby cottage

ALMOST SHABBY COTTAGE

situated at half an hour's distance by rail from Berlin. This place is called Koenigs-Wusterhausen and once it was a famous hunting-ground, situated in the heart, as it is, of a very large forest. To this day the woods are still frequently secured by royal sportsmen. The castle is a plain, solid building resembling an appearance a respectable farmhouse of the second best.

Koenigs-Wusterhausen was the favorite summer resort of Frederick William I., the second king of Prussia, one of the most remarkable monarchs that ever sat on a throne, and the father of Frederick the Great. Here he spent a few months every year and here he gave full, unrestrained vent to the cruel, savage, brutal aspects of his nature, rendering the lives of his queen and his children a very hell upon earth. Here at 5 o'clock every afternoon of his stay was convened the tobacco parliament, that queer assembly which is as famous in the pages of history as the same ruler's giant guard at Potsdam. The sessions were held in a large room in the castle which to this day has been religiously preserved.

If men and women really understood each other there would be fewer love matches.

A SPLENDID PRESCRIPTION.

For Rheumatism and all Kidney, Liver, Bladder and Urinary Affections.

An eminent physician informs us that he has used the following prescription in his practice for a number of years, and found it very successful in the treatment of Kidney, Liver, Bladder, and all Urinary affections. He claims that a very few doses will relieve the most severe pains in the back, arising from disordered kidneys and impure blood: One ounce of sweet spirits of nitre, one ounce of Vinosa Compound, and four ounces of syrup of rhuubarb. These ingredients can be obtained at any reliable drug store. It should be taken in desertsportful doses after meals, in a little wine or water. It is unsurpassed for the cure of rheumatism, driving the uric acid entirely from the system. The ingredients are inexpensive and harmless, and can be given to children with safety.

MANY KINDS OF SMOKE.

Substitutes for Tobacco Often Have Harmful Effects.

The American Indians who smoke dried holly leaves, the bark of the willow tree and leaves of the stag's horn sumac use the least harmful of the substitutes for tobacco. Many of the other substitutes have the most harmful effects. Indians along the Alaska coast injure their eyesight smoking wood shavings saturated with a strong solution of pepper, excessive smoking by farmers of the leaves of the tomato and potato plant causes insanity and suicide; a variety of Indian hemp which is smoked by all classes in Jamaica has terrible results, and a weed known as mountain tobacco, which is smoked in great quantities in Sweden, causes its users to become mental and physical wrecks.

A Successful Medicine. — Everyone wishes to be successful in any undertaking in which he may engage. It is therefore, extremely gratifying to the proprietors of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills to know that their efforts to compound a medicine which would prove a blessing to mankind have been successful beyond their expectations. The endorsement of these pills by the public is a guarantee that the pills have produced which will fulfill everything claimed for it.

HOPELESS.

“Now, don't ask me another question. Little boys should not be too inquisitive.”

“Why mustn't I ask you any more, daddy? And what's inquisitive?”

You can lengthen the life of your house and give it a distinctive personality amongst its fellows with the use of Ramsay's Paints, guaranteed the very best, full measure, full value, at fair honest prices. Your dealer has them and will show you the splendid range of colors. Write A. Ramsay & Son Co., Montreal, for a pack of Souvenir Picture Post Cards of Homes.

INSENSIBLE.

“They say that Mrs. Climber takes an anesthetic before she goes to every reception.”

“For what reason?”

“So she won't feel the cuts she receives.”

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Expeller; safe, sure and effective. Try it and mark the improvement in your child.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

“I understand your husband is a spiritualist.”

“He is not. He's a prohibitionist.”

PANGO.

Is Highly recommended as affording instant relief from Pain—Neuralgia, Headache, Gout, Rheumatism, Catarrhal Glands, Sample, 50 Cts. All druggists or Lyman Bros. & Co., wholesale druggists, Toronto.

NOT A FIRM FOOTING.

“Do you happen to know where he stands on the prohibition issue?”

“Yes. Before the bar.”

AN UGLY FAMILY of skin diseases is the one generally described by the word Eczema. In all its forms it resists ordinary treatment, but is completely cured by Weaver's Cerate used in connection with Weaver's Syrup.

Conceded Amateur: “I learned to play the violin when I was eight years old.”

Cruel Professional: “Indeed! How old were you when you forgot?”

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“What is the most aggravating thing in married life?” asked a recently “Sceptic,” said the bachelor friend, “it's the husband, and sometimes it's the wife.”

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

TO THE SUN.

Sir David Gill, formerly astronomer at Cape Town, South Africa, had an interview with Cezelwago, the great Zulu chief. The dusky potentate asked him how long it would take to go to the sun in a “Cape” wagon. Making a rough calculation on his cuff, Sir David told the amazed chief that it would take 13,000 years.

“I bought this walking-stick off you last week,” said a fussy old gentleman.

“Yes,” agreed the dealer, “that is so. I recognize it.”

“You assured me that the handle was real ivory, and I find it is only imitation.”

“Very sorry, sir, but I got my ivory dust from Cayton, and the only explanation seems to me that the elephants must have false tusks.”

The Guest (at front door): “It's awfully good of you to show me the way out.”

The Host: “Not at all! It's a pleasure, I assure you!”

A TONIC FOR THE STOMACH

Wonderful Success of the Modern Method of Treating Even Obstinate Cases of Indigestion.

The old-fashioned methods of treating stomach diseases are being discarded. The trouble with the old-fashioned method was that when the treatment was stopped the trouble returned in an aggravated form.

The modern method of treating indigestion, catarrh of the stomach or chronic gastritis, is to tone up the stomach and glands to do their normal work. Every step toward recovery is a step gained, not to be lost again. The recovery of the appetite, the disappearance of pain, the absence of gas—all are steps on the road to health that those who have tried the tonic treatment remember distinctly.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic every constituent of which is helpful in building up the digestive organs and therefore are the very best remedy for chronic cases of stomach trouble. The success of the treatment is shown by hundreds of cures like the following:—

Mrs. Wm. E. Dunn, Prince Dale, N. S., says:—“For upwards of seven years I was an almost continuous sufferer from stomach trouble, which was aggravated by obstinate constipation. Food was not only distasteful, but every mouthful I ate was painful. The trouble affected my heart that at times I thought I could not live. I was constantly doctoring, but did not get the least relief. Indeed I was growing worse, and in the summer of 1907 had got so bad that I went to the City of Boston, where I spent some time under the care of a specialist. I returned home, however, no better than when I started. The pains I endured were almost intolerable, and would sometimes cause me to drop. I got getting weaker and weaker and had practically given up hope of even being well again when my mother urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. How thankful I now am that I took her advice. My case was a severe one and did not yield readily, but once an improvement was noticed the cure progressed steadily and satisfactorily, and after the use of ten boxes of the Pills I was again a well woman. Every symptom of the trouble disappeared, and it is years since I enjoyed as good health as I am doing now. All who know me look upon my cure as almost a miracle, and I strongly urge all suffering from stomach trouble to give this medicine a fair trial.”

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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SWISS RIFLE CLUBS.

Every Man in Switzerland Learns to Use the Rifle.

At a time when the question of military training for civilians is being much discussed, a short account of the Swiss system, from the Manchester Guardian, may be of interest. Every man in the peaceful and democratic country of Switzerland is a soldier in a modest way, being a small nation.

The able-bodied Swiss enters the army at twenty years of age, and serves sixty-five days in his first year. For the next twenty years he trains for three weeks every alternate year. At thirty-two he enters the Landwehr, and has eight to ten days under arms every fourth year until, at fifty, he retires, and is required to furnish no further service except in case of war.

What the Swiss militiaman lacks in military orthodox he far more than makes up by skill a nation of marksmen. The training periods are occupied only with drill and tactics; the all-important matter of shooting is left to the individual soldier to carry out at other times, and he does it under the auspices of the shooting societies which are such a feature of Swiss life.

These societies, under government control, are called *Schuetzenvereine* in the German, and *Societes de Tir* in the French cantons. They are voluntary associations, varying in size and importance with the town or village they serve. Those in the larger towns possess completely fitted ranges and club-houses; the small villages do their shooting in any field backed by a suitable hill. Every peasant and townsman has easy facilities for shooting, and each man has his service rifle always in his possession.

Every man between the ages of twenty and thirty-two must fire thirty-two shots in four compulsory exercises every year, and the societies receive a grant of two francs for every soldier shooting his course on their ranges. The income derived from the grants generally suffices for the current expenses of the society, supply of targets and pay of marker. There is no entrance fee nor subscription as a rule, and heavy expenditure, such as that incurred by the construction of new ranges, is met by a special grant from the government.

Rules as to spectators, methods of loading and conduct on the ranges are stringent. Loss of grant is incurred by any breach or neglect of regulations. In addition to these exercises, many conditions are held between different villages, towns and cantons. In summer the trains and streams are crowded with the jovial bands of marksmen going to and from their shooting festivals.

The whole of Swiss shooting is a good example of co-operation between government and individual. Every Switzer has his army rifle; he can use it when and where he will, provided he does not endanger other lives; he is insured by government against accidents on the range, and through his society he can secure the services of qualified military officers to organize and control his shooting.

By treating rifle shooting as a sport, and it is as popular as football is with us, and far more generally practised, the Swiss have removed it from its usual warlike associations; but should occasion arise, that which has been learned in sport would be used in earnest.

A Liniment for the Logger—Loggers lead a life which exposes them to many perils. Wounds, cuts and bruises cannot be altogether avoided in preparing timber for the drive and in river work, where wet and cold combined are of daily experience, coughs and colds and muscular pains cannot but ensue. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, when applied to the injured or administered to the ailing, works wonders.

“Our baby gives us lots of trouble. Yells unless he has his own way.”

“Curs yell anyhow. You don't know what trouble is!”

PANGO.

Money paid will be refunded where Pango fails, when applied as directed, to relieve pain. Specially recommended for Neuralgia, Headache, Rheumatism, Gout, Catarrhal Glands, etc. For sale 50 cents at all druggists or Lyman, Knox & Clarkson, wholesale druggists, Toronto.

FREE BOOK “HOW THE BANK WAS SAVED”

Tells how a young man saved the bank by a wise investment. Every stock buyer and investor should read this book. Not for sale. Sent free on request. Your name on a postal will bring it. Write to-day.

R. W. BAILEY
351 Railway Exchange Bldg., Denver, Colo.

A NEW SPRAYER

Thoroughly Tested Has No Equal For Potatoes, Strawberries, etc.

Double Cylinder High Pressure

Index Plate Shows Pressure. Has Vibratory Spring Actuator and Pedals to guide nozzle over uneven rows and against side winds. Spray nozzle in front. No straining of eyes and neck as with a rear spray. Write Applwall Mfg. Co., 885 Sable St., Jackson, Mich. The World's Oldest and Largest Makers of Potato Machinery.

Our Gasoline Launches

Combine all the qualities that make for comfort, safety, speed and durability. We make only the best, 22 to 46 ft. All styles, open, canopied and cabin. Special bargains in other makes—18 to 30 ft. Inspection solicited. Expenses paid in case of purchase.

Marine and Stationary Engines, 2 to 100 h.p.

Heavy discount for cash. Send for illustrated catalogue and prices

Canadian Gas Power & Launches, Limited, Toronto

Ontario Agents for “Chestnut” Uncapsizable Canoes.



MAN-A-LIN is An Excellent Remedy for Constipation.

There are many ailments directly dependent upon constipation, such as biliousness, discolored and pimply skin, inactive liver, dyspepsia, overworked kidneys and headache.

Remove constipation and all of these ailments disappear.

MAN-A-LIN can be relied upon to produce a gentle action of the bowels, making pills and drastic cathartics entirely unnecessary.

A dose or two of Man-a-Lin is advisable in slight febrile attacks, la grippe, colds and influenza.

THE MAN-A-LIN CO., COLUMBUS, OHIO, U.S.A.

AGENTS WANTED. A reliable man in every city and town in Canada with waterworks to sell a patent article needed in every home, hotel and public building. Sells at sight. Investors cash and are making \$5.00 a day. Write at once for particulars. Geo. T. Cole, Owen Sound, Ontario.

FEATHER DYEING

Cleaning and Curling and Kid Gloves cleaned. These can be sent by post, 10 per cent. the best price. BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO. MONTREAL.

WANTED A GOOD FARM

for sale. Not particular about location. Please give price and description, and reason for selling. State when possession can be had. Will deal with owners only. L. Durbahire, Box 984, Rochester, N. Y.



PETERBOROUGH CANADA

The Best and Cheapest Canoes, Skiffs, Launches, Etc. SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

A. J. PATTISON & COMPANY

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS

33 SCOTT STREET, TORONTO

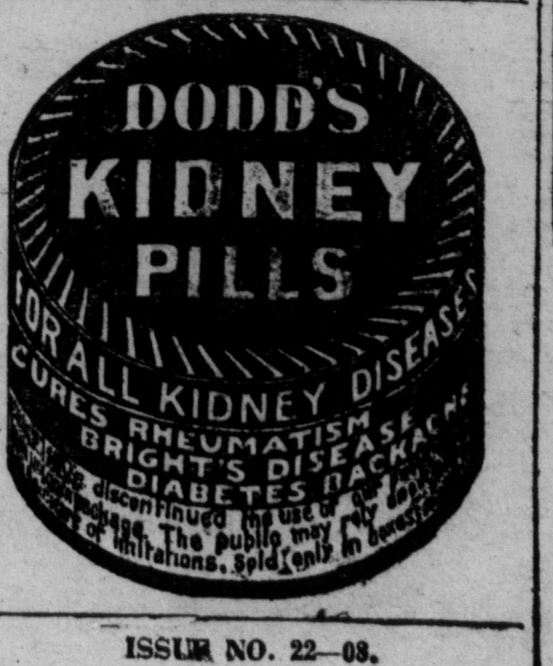
PHONE M 1311

Stocks bought and sold on New York, Boston, Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges for cash or margin.

Orders for Cobalt Stocks executed on Toronto Mining Exchange or Boston and New York curb for cash.

PRIVATE WIRES.

Correspondents—Chas. Head & Co., members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchange.



ISSUE NO. 22-08.

Alberta Star

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

Published every Friday at
CARDSTON, ALBERTA

FRED BURTON
EDITOR AND MANAGER

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

ADVERTISING:
Column \$12.50 per month
Half-column 7.50 " "
Quarter-column 5.00 " "
Special reading notices in local column 10c. per line in advance.

TRANSIENT ADS.
\$1.00 per inch per month.
Contract advertising paid for monthly.

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

SEPTEMBER 25, 1908.

C. P. R. ASSUMES CONTROL OF THE A. R. & I.

Probably no bit of news of recent years comes with such startling significance as that contained in the following paragraph which is taken from the Annual report of Directors of the C. P. R. at Montreal on Saturday, Sept. 12th.

"The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, owning 113 miles of railway in southern Alberta, as well as an important colliery and about 425,000 acres of land, part of which is served by irrigation ditches, was operated by its owners as a close friendly connection of your company, yielding to our lines a large revenue from traffic interchanged and furnishing the company and settlers along the railway a supply of coal. To insure a continuance of this desirable connection your directors deem it prudent for the company to secure such an interest in the property as will constitute a substantial control, and they have arranged to do this at an approximate cost of \$2,000,000. Apart from the traffic advantages thereby safeguarded the investment itself will prove a profitable one."

What it means to Cardston remains to be seen. What it may mean to Cardston is a matter worth considering for in our opinion it means greater development and a better transportation facilities as well as cheaper rates. We must always keep in mind one or two things when discussing the C. P. R. First, that we are talking about the greatest corporation in the world and second that the C. P. R. does not enter fields where there is no profit. They are not so much disposed to be colonizing lines these later years as they are "profit-catchers." The fact that the C. P. R. considers this neck of the woods of sufficient importance to seek "substantial control" of the line at present operating here is one of the greatest testimonies of the future development that is bound to take place. Our readers will note that the Directors say in words of plainness that "the investment itself will prove a profitable one." Of course it will! and as time goes on it will increase! The C. P. R. has a keen eye on the future as well as a glad hand for the present.

The news of the C. P. R. assuming control of A. R. and I. is stirring Lethbridge to its centres. Both papers deem it of sufficient importance to give it special space and editorial comment. The Lethbridge News treats the matter in rather a broad-minded way and expresses its belief that that is for the best good of the entire district. Apart from any sectional pride we may have in this matter, it is of general interest. Every part of the country is benefited to a greater or a less extent through the development of any one part. It will open up new country and put new life and ambition into the people. Here is what the Lethbridge News has to say:

"Let us indulge in a little theorizing for a few minutes. The C. P. R. wants "substantial control" because it will "safeguard their traffic" and the "investment is a profitable one." Pretty good reasons. In securing "substantial control" of the A. R. and I. the C. P. R. will have another "tap root" in the U. S. They will connect with the Great Northern at Coultis and it must be borne in mind that the Great Northern and the C. P. R. are rather "chummy" at the present time. Now they may have another "tap" at the U. S. and there is no more feasible point than the main line of the G. N. at Browning, Montana, which may be reached through Cardston—the present terminal of the A. R. and I. to the southwest. The C. P. R. is not asleep—they may go on a long journey but they are not asleep. They are aware of the fact that the Dominion Government granted a subsidy for the construction of a railway from Macleod to Cardston and thence to the International Boundary. Building direct from Lethbridge to Calgary and having the line from Lethbridge to Cardston they would be in a position to make any newcomers get a "hump" on.

Take down your map and have a look at the situation. With the C. P. R. at Edmonton and the projected lines constructed see what a net work they would form in the south. It is playing upon the prophetic too much to say that the C. P. R. will take that new line from Macleod to Cardston; tapping the fertile Cochrane Ranch land; skipping along on the eastern slopes of the prosperous settlements at Caldwell, Mt. View and Leavitt; forming an apex with their A. R. and I. line at Cardston and covering the rich wheat fields to the south, to say nothing of the mineral prospects to the west?"

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN

(Logan Republican)

Young men in cities and towns who are living from year to year without any special object in view and eking out a mere existence and possibly squandering what little money they do earn, Alberta is the place to go to. Break up new ground, cut loose from old habits, start over again with new associates. With proper efforts put forth, success will be achieved. In future issues statements of Cache Valley men will be published giving their views of the country. As a people the Latterday Saints never had the privilege of settling in such a vast productive country as Alberta.

In conclusion a word regarding the observance of the Sabbath day may be of interest. No local trains are allowed to run, all kinds of amusement and sports are strictly prohibited. Sunday work is not tolerated except in the case of an emergency. As a result of the above restrictive laws, all churches, as a rule, are filled to overflowing. Local option prevails in most places in Southern Alberta, and many cities have no saloons and others have them associated with hotels. Generally speaking the moral atmosphere is excellent and the prevailing laws are commendable.

FALL EXHIBITION

The fall fair is a great success. It is bound to be with the men we have at the wheel. The exhibition has been fortunate in its management. Men who knew that success was not the product of luck, have guided its course. They have their reward in the notable position the Exhibition has taken in the province and in the wide-spread interest it excites not only in Cardston but in every section of this country.

Everyone who comes to the Exhibition has a good time. There is an odor of goodfellowship in the air. The crowds come to be entertained. They find entertainment, clean and of high grade, and while they are enjoying it they are being broadened and instructed, perhaps in spite of themselves. They learn more of the resources of this wealthy land.

The exhibition is possessed by a good spirit. Success therefore, has been its custom for the past and will be its meed for the future.

BURTON'S VARIETY STORE

Weekly Price List

Black Cashmere Hose

Women's Plain or Ribbed Cashmere Hose of good weight, fine and soft in quality, made perfectly seamless, with reinforced feet, colors absolutely fast black.

Our Price 25 cts. pair

Men's Cashmere Socks

Men's plain or Ribbed Cashmere Socks, beautiful soft fine yarn, reinforced Toe and Heel. Splendid wearing socks.

Our Price 30 cts. pair

Boys' Sweaters

Boys heavy close Ribbed Wool Sweaters, made with double Collar, Cuffs and Skirt, Colors: Cardinal, Navy and Black.

Our Price 65 cts.

Girls' Sweater Coats

Heavy Wool Knitted, fancy Stitch Collar, facing and bottom. Gray with Cardinal facing, and Cardinal with Navy facing.

Our Price 75 cts.

..Cahoon Barber Shop..

Hot and Cold Water Baths. Special arrangements made for the public accommodation

Tonsorial Service in all its phases

Peterson & McCune

UNION BANK OF CANADA

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

Deposit your Surplus Cash in the Union Bank, even through you are likely to need it again in a month or two.

It will be safer in this Bank than in your keeping, and will be earning Interest at highest current rate, compounded 4 times a year.

A Savings Account, however small, is a start towards wealth, and this is the time of the year to begin one, when money is coming in freely.

Our Joint Account is very convenient. It is opened in the names of two members of family, either of whom may deposit or withdraw money when in town.

Cardston Branch. R. H. Baird, Manager.

THE CITY MEAT MARKET

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

R. REEDER, Mgr.

Woolf Hotel

Pioneer Hotel of Cardston

Rates \$1.50 per day

Our Table Service is Unexcelled

Pratt and Thompson

Horse Shoeing! Horse Shoeing!

No. 1, 2, 3 for \$3.00. No. 4 and 5 for \$3.50
No. 6 for \$4.00

Stallions shod to order, \$4.00 each

S. Jeppson

The Government Judges at the Recent Agricultural declared

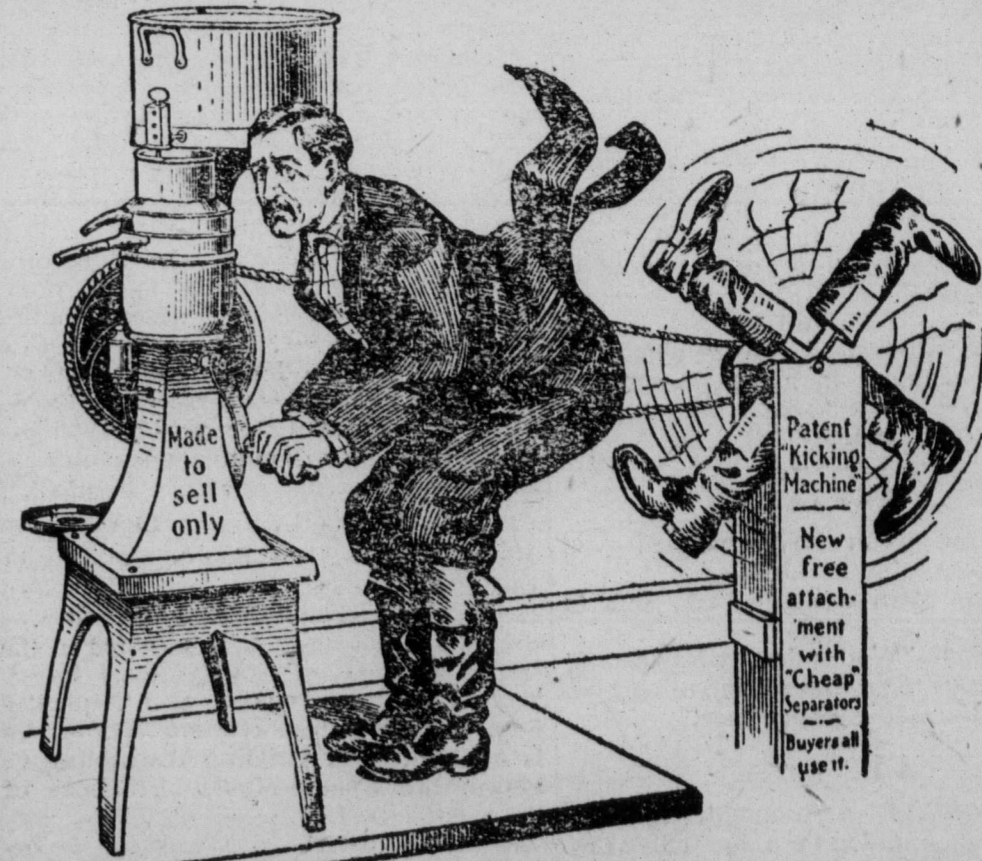
Hansen's Purebred Shorthorns

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

JAMES HANSEN, CARDSTON.

CREAM SEPARATORS

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



DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS may cost a little more in the beginning, but they always cost less in the end. If you are thinking of buying a separator, you will never have cause to "kick" yourself if you select a DE LAVAL machine. Sent for new 1908 catalogue.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

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

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

ROBT. IBEY

Agent.

Local and General.

Miss Eva Harker returned from Utah on Friday last.

What did your wheat yield per acre?

The crops are all that could be desired.

The golden wheat is pouring into the elevators.

It is a good cereal story we are sending down from the West these days.

The C. P. R. directors will ask authority to issue sixty million dollars worth of new stock. This does not look much like the expectation of hard times.

Mr. Jos. Buxton, the Government Boiler Inspector was here Saturday holding examinations for engines.

Thomas A. Edison, the greatest inventor of the present age, is spending his holidays at Banff at present.

Elder T. Gregson delivered a most interesting lecture on the "Gospel" in the Assembly Hall on Sunday evening.

J. T. Brownrigg returned from Milwaukee, Wis. today bringing with him Dr. H. A. Albers and several others who came to buy land.

Elders Z. W. Jacobs, J. M. Tanner and Patriarch J. A. Woolf were the speakers at the afternoon meeting in the Assembly Hall on Sunday.

Weeks Brownrigg Land Co. have closed several large deals in the last few days and some smaller ones, to German farmers of Wisconsin.

The management of the Spokane fair to be held next month, has set aside October 7th as Canadian Day, when there will be special attractions for the Canadian visitors.

"Fannie" Kimball has now moved his family here, from the town of Kimball, to stay. He purchased some land and will henceforth, be the good citizen of Raymond.—Raymond Rustler.

According to the official Washington crop report, the yield of spring wheat, corn, barley and oats in the United States this year is a little, but only a little under the average for ten years back.

The area sown to winter wheat is advancing by leaps and bounds. This means an increase in the amount of good wheat that can be harvested early and before the spring wheat harvest comes on.

Winter wheat in the West is like found money.

They say the Okanagan fruit crop is fifty per cent. larger than last year. We can take it and all that Ontario can send also.

We have a "fruit" tooth here in the West and we grow so fast that it will keep the orchard sections of Canada busy supplying us.

If you want to feel proud of the country take a trip down the A. R. and I. line and look at the great fields of grain. No other part of Canada is to be compared with it.—Lethbridge Herald.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new elevator and mill. Nearly two stories are completed and the work will be pushed until the buildings are finished.

The department of the interior reports that over one million acres in Alberta and Saskatchewan have been taken up by homesteaders during the past month since the odd numbered sections were thrown open for homesteading.

The Alberta Gazette contains notice of incorporations of Montana Lumber Company, Limited, with head offices at Mountainview; the Monarch Collieries, Limited, with head office at Taber; the Sunny Belt Grain and Elevator Limited, with head office at Lethbridge.

A farmer at Lloydminster has a remarkable barn. When he built it he used green willow posts at the corners and along the sides and the following season he discovered the willows had struck root and were growing.

At the end of the year the floor of the barn had risen three feet above the ground. A year ago last spring the barn was on stilts 9 feet high so the farmer put in another floor and converted it into a two storey building.

At the end of the present year the new floor was seven inches above the ground and the farmer looks forward to the time when a third—and possibly a fourth—storey may be added to this remarkable barn.—Saturday Sun.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. W. Burt, September 19th a son.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Bert Quiton, September 21st a son.

Mrs. Dr. Campbell, Lethbridge, is visiting in town.

A grain blockade is bad business but good advertising.

Education enables a man to land on his feet when he falls into a hole.

The fall of snow was the best thing that could have happened to help along the fall grain.

On account of the storm, threshing operations ceased for a few days.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. M. MacDonald, September 15th a son.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. W. Blackmore, September 18th a daughter.

This would be a better world if the average citizen would take as intelligent an interest in politics as he does in sports.

Most of the things left undone in this world are left undone because the people that could do them don't know it.

A Linen Shower in honor of Miss Iretta France, was given on Wednesday evening by the O. G. Club.

It is stated on very good authority that Earl Grey will visit Lethbridge on October 15th on his trip to the West.

Toronto, Sept. 13.—The total attendance at the Toronto exhibition amounted to about 765,000.

A China Shower in honor of Miss Maudell Wolsey, was given by her many friends at her home last evening.

Dan Haley and party, Lethbridge, left for the lakes the first part of the week on a duck shooting expedition.

Good pasturage for 30 head animals, for four months. Good water, extra good fence.

Wm. Newton, Cardston.

Wheat means dollars and dollars mean happiness to the majority of humanity. Happy Alberta!

Winnipeg is to be congratulated upon the magnificent new post office just being opened there.

The old building, though still one of the handsomest edifices in Winnipeg, has been for five or six years totally inadequate to the demands of the present postal business.

It looks now as if the new structure would suffice for fifty years, but that was said of the old one.

Li Sum Lung is the name of a prominent editor in China. The first two joints of this cognomen show China fully awake to Western ideas.

Mr. A. M. Heppler was in attendance at the Magrath and Raymond Fair last week and reports that both exhibitions were record breakers.

Mr. J. W. McNicol and W. A. Buchanan returned on Saturday from a week's outing to the lakes.

Mr. Buchanan is editor of the Lethbridge Herald.

Musicians and music lovers, both instrumental and vocal, from High River, Nanton and Claresholm met in Nanton in July and decided to hold a musical festival sometime early next spring.

That the Canadian Pacific will eventually build an all Canadian line to the Yukon is admitted by a high official of the company, and some surveying work has already been done with the object in view.

The following young couples are taking advantage of the Conference Rates to Salt Lake City: Miss Maudell Wolsey and Mr. Emer Harris, Miss Iretta France and Mr. Milton Woolf, Miss Fanny Morgan and Mr. Clyde Brown, Miss Ethel Caldwell and Mr. Ralph Harker, and Miss Elizabeth Spence and Mr. John Jensen.

The handsome residence of Mr. W. H. Stott is rapidly nearing completion. It is the only one of its kind in Cardston, having been imported from Vancouver, B. C. When finished it will be one of the prettiest dwelling places in the district.

Mr. S. A. Spencer and son of Macleod, are the contractors.

Walter B. Guiton of the Forestry Branch of Indian Head was a visitor in town this week inspecting trees, given out under the Co-operation of the Forestry Branch.

These trees are given free to any farmer who has land broken at a sufficient distance from his buildings, and who will agree to cultivate and look after them, for full particulars apply, R. H. Campbell, Supt. of Forestry, Ottawa.

Two dances this week. One last night and one this evening.

Miss Edith Harker spent a few days at Magrath this week.

Mr. Fred Karen, Magrath, was in town on Monday and Tuesday.

The crops are fully up to expectations.

E. F. Church, Sterling, Ill. was in town on Saturday last.

Dr. G. Lovering, Magrath, was in town the first of the week.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. David Richardson, Sept. 20, a daughter.

M. Grammon, Taber, was in town on Tuesday.

Cyrus Coleman, Magrath, was in town for a couple of days this week.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Carl B. Tanner, (Woolford) Sept. 23rd a son.

2615 tickets have been issued at the Lethbridge Land Office since Sept. 1.

Mr. James Hansen was present at the Magrath Fair last week with a fine bunch of horses.

W. B. Guiton of the Forestry Branch, Indian Head, judged the grain exhibits at the Fair.

R. H. Beard, manager of the Union Bank, was in Lethbridge over Sunday.

It is possible that a beet sugar factory may be built at Great Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Pratt, Mt. View, were visitors at Magrath the first part of the week.

Mr. Martin Woolf returned on Tuesday from a trip through the northern wards.

Elders F. W. Atkins and Fred Quinton are the Home Missionaries for Cardston this Sunday.

Over 900 entries this year at the Fair, which is 200 more than last season.

C. E. Snow and Co. are busy fixing up their new quarters preparatory to moving in.

Mr. Clarence Eldridge came in on Saturday from Bountiful, Utah to visit friends and relatives in the district.

Mr. John Parrish Mt. View, was in town for a few days this week assisting in the preparation of the Fair.

Mr. Arthur Thomas Henson left on a business trip to Orton yesterday. He expects to return tomorrow.

Mrs. Clarence Stephen and her sister, Miss Lexie Rodeback, Raymond, are visitors in town this week.

It is pretty safe to say that nowhere in Alberta can there be shown a better line of exhibits, as those being exhibited at our Fair.

W. O. Lee and sons will take care of the Coal business of Mr. Milton Woolf, while he is in Utah.

The first G. T. P. passenger train left Winnipeg Tuesday morning. The locomotive was christened and there were other festivities.

The long distance telephone between Lethbridge and Taber has been connected and operating since last Thursday.

Messrs E. N. Barker and Thomas Woolford received invitations last week to act as judges at the Magrath Fair but were unable to accept them.

J. F. Bradshaw, Magrath, is getting 20 bushels to the acre, volunteer crop from a field that yielded 64 bushels to the acre last year.

L. H. Jelliff, of Spring Coulee, has a field of Spring wheat that is running 45 bushels to the acre. He has already seeded 700 acres of fall wheat.

If there had been a musical competition, Magrath would have been represented by a Glee Club, three quartettes and two duets.

There is talk of organizing a Montana State Baseball League to take in Helena, Butte, Anaconda, Bozeman, Livingston, Billings, Lewiston, and Great Falls.

The Seasons are changing, and our line of goods keep pace

We have just received a full line of

Fur and Sheep lined, Corderoy and Heavy Duck, and other Winter Coats

You'll feel good in one of our

"Nifty" Suits

Just the style and fabric you want. A fit guaranteed and at a price you will say is most reasonable. In the parade of well dressed people you'll find the majority of them displaying

Our good Shoes

If you want something entirely different than anyone else, come here for your ideas. We do not follow the styles but keep in advance of them.

Cardston Mercantile Co. LIMITED.

I am a Land Man

Doing business in Iowa and Illinois, and would like to list land in the Cardston district direct from the owners. List your land with me, I can sell it. Address

T. J. Griggs
Granville - - Iowa
or the Alberta Star Office
Cardston - - Alberta

For Sale

My War grant of 320 acres, at two dollars per. Captain Cooper Box 412, Calgary, Alberta. Please answer quickly, and pick your land. 2-25

Missionary Appointments

Sept. 13th.
TAYLORVILLE
S. Jeppson Alfred McCune
KIMBALL
Wm. Fulman Wm. Ainscough Jr.
ETNA
H. D. Folsom Clyde Brown
WOOLFORD
T. F. Earl Alvin Caldwell
SPRING COULEE
Wm. Blackmore Ralph Harker
CARDSTON
F. W. Atkins Fred Quinton
LEAVITT
Jos. Wight Wm. Burt
BEAZER
Ernest Wynder Frank Brown
MT. VIEW
T. C. Rowberry Orson Anderson
CALDWELL
J. C. Cahoon Percy Wynder

Sam Horner is opening up a harness and saddlery business in Cardston under the name of the Cardston Saddlery Co. Mr. Horner was seven years in the saddlery business in Cardston and for a number of years in partnership with Mr. H. Hutchinson in the business in this city now known as the Lethbridge Saddlery Co.—Lethbridge News.

Aldridge and Harvey

General Blacksmiths

Horse-shoeing a specialty. Sizes 1, 2, 3—\$3.50
4, 5, 6, 7—\$4.00
ALL WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
(Shop at rear of R. C. Beck)

Furs! Furs!

at Eastern prices

Seeing is believing

Call and examine our complete stock of

Ladies Collarettes and Coats, Muffs, etc.

Three dozen

Men's Fur Coats

To select from

Spencer & Stoddard, LIMITED

Just arrived, a large shipment of

Ranges, Cook Stoves and Heaters Horse Blankets

Call and see our

Home Steam Laundry

It's a daisy and only costs \$15.00

A trial Washing if you are interested

Cardston Implement Co., Ltd.

RULER OF THE AFGHANS

CHARACTER OF HABIB-ULLAH KHAN, AMIR OF KABUL.

The Man Who Tries To Do Many Things Besides Governing His People.

A short, stout man, who wears a gray frock coat when visiting, likes afternoon tea, plays a remarkably good game of bridge, does not hesitate to sit down at the piano and sing a song for the entertainment of a party, and after dinner has been known to speed the parting friend with a long and animated conversation on the doormat—this is one side of the character of Habib-Ullah Khan, Amir of Kabul, Seeker after God's Health and Lamp of the Congregation and the Faith.

He did all these things when visiting India in the early part of last year, says the London Daily Mail. He seems to have created the impression in some minds that he was the Asiatic counterpart of the German Emperor.

He told various people whom he met that he was the best smith in Afghanistan, the best carpenter, the best drill sergeant. Then he claimed to be able to preach a better sermon than any Mullah, and as a matter of fact

LED 700,000 PEOPLE IN PRAYER at Delhi—surely the largest prayer meeting on record. He speaks seven or eight languages; he plays cricket; he has acquired a liking for the motor car and it seems to think very highly of his own powers as a doctor.

Then, too, he apparently knows how to enjoy himself at a race meeting, and when he makes a bet, he pays on the spot if he loses. When he was in India an attendant stalked solemnly behind him, carrying a vast cashbox full of money, from which disbursements were made when necessary. He is said to be a good sportsman, but when he plays cricket with his attendants the Amir apparently always wins. It might perhaps be risky for opponents to make a better showing. A slight impediment in his speech is associated by tradition with an ancient palace intrigue to poison him when he appeared.

His left hand has but four fingers, due to a gun accident some four years ago. He might have been a one armed man had it not been for the skill of a British doctor who went from India and cured an injury which seemed likely to develop into mortification of the arm.

When in India his outspokenness and cheerfulness seem to have made him a GENERAL FAVORITE.

As the sun set he would stop his train at a wayside station "and invite any humble laborer of the Faith to say his prayers with the King of Afghanistan."

He wanted to know everybody's views and wanted to inspect everything that seemed likely to be useful in his homeland. He stopped an army sergeant's wife to discuss with her preferences and ideals, and he made the chemical lecturer at a hospital which he visited explain the properties of carbon dioxide in relation to combustion.

But on the other hand he would not waste any time in inspecting a little gathering of warships that had been arranged for his special benefit—the British navy cannot go through the Khyber Pass. Perhaps this explains the fact that he preferred to hurry off to the races rather than witness "battle practice."

Two things seemed rather to cast a shadow over him. "I hope you don't mind the bagpipes?" a neighbor asked him at one of the innumerable banquets. "Not at all," he answered. "I have them at Kabul." "But"—with a sad smile

"they don't stand so close behind my chair."

Then too the joys of railway travel did not appeal to him. In anticipation of his visit to a famous shrine a monorail was built to carry him to the sanctuary. A jeweled royal car. He looked at the monorail, he looked at the car, and THEN ORDERED A LANDAU.

The Amir is the son of one who was a slave girl before she became one of the Queens of Afghanistan.

His harem in Kabul is not so large as that maintained by his father. Angus Hamilton says that when the Amir came to the throne three wives were divorced in order to keep the spirit of the Koran, which forbids the maintenance of more than four wives.

Many slaves of prepossessing charms, as are told, are taken into the harem from time to time and added to the number of his concubines. But the queens appear to exercise a strict censorship in regard to the type of slave. The hapless woman who becomes a favorite and excites the admiration of the Amir "is generally removed."

One queen, it is recorded, "has killed with her own hands three of her slaves and personally chastises her erring handmaids, purposely disfiguring any whose physical attractiveness might charm the Amir."

The four wives of the Amir "occupy positions which are graduated to a recognized scale. The first wife draws an allowance of one lakh of rupees annually; the second wife receives eighty thousand rupees, the third wife forty thousand rupees, the fourth wife twenty thousand rupees a year."

One rather gathers that the domestic life of the Amir is not untroubled and that the influence of his wives is not cast on the side of peace and quietness.

at Delhi—surely the largest prayer meeting on record. He speaks seven or eight languages; he plays cricket; he has acquired a liking for the motor car and it seems to think very highly of his own powers as a doctor.

FISH THAT GLOW.

Direct Their Rays in Any Direction Like a Searchlight.

The inhabitants of the ocean vary in many respects according to the depths at which they live, but most of all in their powers of vision. Fish that live at very great depths have either no eyes at all or enormously big ones. There are two methods of getting about in the gloomiest abysses—by delicate organs of touch, or by sight, that collects the few rays of light due to phosphorescence or other accidental sources.

The fish which live near the top of the ocean have smaller eyes than those, say, eight fathoms down. One hundred and twenty fathoms deeper, where daylight disappears, the eyes are bigger still. Beyond the depth of 500 fathoms, small eyes prevail, with long feelers to supplement them.

At this depth, in fact, sight is practically useless. In the greatest abysses the fish are usually blind, feeling their way about solely by means of their sensitive bodies. Some, indeed, show signs externally of having once possessed eyes, but that is all.

In others—the oldest and most confirmed abyssal species—the eye has disappeared altogether, externally, though traces of it are still to be recognized, embedded deeply in the tissues of the head.

Many deep-sea fish have a curious system of hollows in the skull or about the body which hold a kind of phosphorescent slime. Others have round or oval, shining opalescent spots, placed on the head or along the body or tail.

All of them are abundantly supplied with nerves, and they are apparently organs for the production of phosphorescent light. If so, such a fish must swim about surrounded by a faint glow, somewhat like that thrown off by luminous paint.

One scientist even suggests that these fish may have the power of directing their rays in any direction, like a searchlight.

WINTER LIFE IN NORWAY

LADS AND LASSES OUTDOORS BY DAY AND NIGHT.

Week End Skiing Parties That Spend the Hours of Rest in Huts Amid the Wilds.

A writer for a German paper who has been stopping in Christiania gives a surprising account of the liberty accorded to the young people of Norway, especially the girls. After receiving the rite of confirmation the girls receive what he calls schlusselfreiheit, or key freedom, their parents literally hand over to them a night key and complete liberty to come and go as they please day and night.

Though the period of schlusselfreiheit is in the early teens, the beneficiaries have no scruple about enjoying it to the fullest extent. With or without male companions they go off winter and summer on long country trips, week end parties usually, which start on Saturday afternoon when the half day sessions of the schools are over and the offices close up and last until Monday morning.

All through the country for the length of a day's journey about the capital parties take refuge ever night. Rich families own their own ski huts, sometimes several of them in various directions; but the greater number are owned by farmers, who rent them out at the rate of from

\$1.00 TO \$2.00 A MONTH.

Just outside of Christiania is the Holmenkollen. It is a great hill about 3,250 feet high, so near to Christiania that its abrupt cliffs seem to look down over the houses in the suburbs.

Parties go out by day to get the glorious view of sea and shore from the summit. They go out in the evening and spend all night there to watch the Northern Lights and the sunrise.

A trolley line runs to the top of the mountain and the staid of walking up has become so commonplace that nobody thinks of doing it any more. The company issues for one crown, about 27 cents, a ticket good for all day rides. The cars are equipped in winter with lights of carrying skis and bobbeds; so nobody rides down, at least in winter time. There are great sloping reaches of snow on which the bob sledding is superb.

There are dozens of slag parties and almost an equal number made up of girls only. But in a large number of cases—perhaps a majority—boys and girls, young men and women, tramp together.

There is a total absence of attempts at gallantry; the girls are as independent as the men. They expect none of the small assistances or courtesies that our girls would look for, and they get none.

In winter time the skis are invariably taken along. Sometimes bobbeds are taken too, if the country to be traversed favors their use.

SKATES ARE OFTEN T. KEN TOO.

Each individual has provisions for a day or two and sometimes the tea making apparatus is divided evenly as to weight. The costume is picturesque, woolen caps of gay colors give brilliant effect to a snow landscape over which they are dotted, when viewed from a distance on a sunny day. Warm sweaters, generally white, are worn by men and women alike, the men wear knickerbockers and leggings; the girls' skirts coming a little below the knee, and leggings too. The shoes of both sexes are built strictly for business purposes.

When the hour of rest comes, the

who's party takes to the ski hut and all sleep in their clothes on beds of pine needles. In summer the early sunrise finds them afoot again. In the winter the start is made hours before dawn and the objective point of the morning is often some height from which the coming light is hailed with song.

The climate of southern Norway greatly favors the outdoor winter life. Early in December the country becomes thickly covered with snow, which practically remains until the spring. The thermometer hardly ever rises above freezing point and the chances of rain are negligible. Snow is not taken seriously by the skiers and the cold is seldom so intense

AS TO BE DANGEROUS.

It is on the Holmenkollen that the international ski contests take place every year, bringing English, German, Swiss and French competitors in constantly increasing numbers. There are events for men and women and boys and girls of all ages, and young people come from all parts of Norway without chapereau or guardian and spend several days on the ground to take part in them.

The German observer of these conditions says that the freedom allowed to the young people appears to have the best possible effects, especially in the development of character among the women. In particular, he says, it seems to fit them for public life.

Almost every city in Norway has at present a number of women in the municipal governing bodies, and in the next election the women are to exercise the full franchise in the choice of members for the Storting or national legislature.

HIS FATHER'S PIPE.

Last night when Pa an' Ma went out I sneaked into the den, An' got Pa's pipe an' had a smoke. Just like the grown up men, I got his "bacey" jar an' filled. The bowl an' struck a light; An' puffed away just like my pa, O, I was brave all right.

I jus' blew clouds of smoke about, An' then I made two rings; An' then I understood jus' why A pipe such comfort brings. O God! I had a bully time, A regular dandy treat; Except that something made me sick That I had had to eat.

I guess I must have cat too much Of apple pie an' cheese; Coz while I sat a smokin' there, I sorter felt, my knees Begin to shake, an' then the things Went round an' round an' round; The cul' got loose from the walls An' rested on the ground.

The mantel shelf jus' danced a jig, The sofa was a-swinging; I tried to lie down there awhile, But couldn't catch the thing. An' then my head began to swim, My eyes they both got blurred; I tried to call our hired girl, But couldn't say a word.

An' so I lay upon the floor, Which rooled jus' like a boat; I felt like I was burning up, My tongue stuck in my throat. I never was so sick before, I can't explain jus' why I got that way, unless, of course, It was that apple pie.

My ma came home an' found me there, As sick as I could be; She saw the pipe upon the floor, An' so she said to me, "You've smoked your father's pipe, you have.

"It's made you sick, I'm glad," She wouldn't b'leve me when I said It was the pie we had.

SOME FROST TRAGEDIES

CURIOUS ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY ICE AND SNOW.

The Greatest Calamities of Frost, Strangely Enough, Are Those Caused by Thaw.

In February, four years ago, there was a tremendous frost on the Continent. The Vistula, among other rivers, was covered with ice of immense thickness, and when the thaw came and the bonds of frost were loosened, the roaring river became choked with gigantic dams of ice. In Galicia, near Szezin, the floods grounded in a shallow part of the stream and instantly a vast barrier of ice began to rear itself; while behind it the choked river swelled into a mighty lake, and all parts of Norway without chapereau or guardian and spend several days on the ground to take part in them.

The German observer of these conditions says that the freedom allowed to the young people appears to have the best possible effects, especially in the development of character among the women. In particular, he says, it seems to fit them for public life.

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TO SEA ON AN ICE FLOE.

A dreadful disaster was that which befell a couple of winters ago at Wieringen, on the Zuider Zee. This great shallow inland sea of brackish water usually freezes every winter for a long distance out. One January evening a number of people were amusing themselves skating off the village, some at a considerable distance from shore, when suddenly a great floe, across in extent, cracked away from the rest of the ice, and a rapidly widening lane of water divided a dozen skaters from the shore.

Some plunged in and swam back, but seven were carried out to sea on the floating ice. These on shore rushed for boats, but here the frost completed its deadly work. The boats were too tightly frozen into the sand of the beach to be moved, and by the time that one was loosened it was dark. Next day the unhappy skaters were found, frozen to death.

On the low, sandy shores of Lake Michigan stands the village of Sandpoint, a little place of wooden-built houses, which is—oddly enough—inhabited only in winter. Its people are fishermen who catch their prey by cutting holes in the ice when the lake freezes. One night in February, 1907, a tremendous gale arose, and before the sleeping inhabitants knew what had happened, their homes which were built without foundations, were blown on to the ice, and went sliding out at great speed across the frozen surface. One house dropped into a hole, and its inhabitants were drowned, but the others, fortunately, brought up safe against the edge of a long cape, which runs out crescent-fashion almost opposite the village.

This brings to mind an extraordinary accident which occurred at Telluride, in Colorado, about three years ago. Some seventy miners were asleep in the shaft-house of the Liberty Bell mine, when the end of a glacier in the mountain above broke away, and sliding down the valley, struck the shaft-house and carried it nearly half a mile. The amazing thing is that the occupants were not all killed. Thirty escaped alive. These were busy digging out the dead when a second landslide occurred, and another ten of the poor fellows were crushed or buried.

SUNK BY FROZEN SPRAY.

It will always be remembered as one of the strangest accidents caused by frost that the liner, Germania, was, in 1895, sunk at her wharf in New York, simply by the enormous weight of frozen sea

water, which coated her weather side. No lives were lost on that occasion, although the financial loss was heavy. A similar disaster, which befell the small tramp steamer von in 1879, had a more tragic event. Overwhelmed with masses of frozen spray, and with her engines disabled, she turned turtle in the North Atlantic, and of her crew of seventeen only two lived to tell the tale.

One of the most amazing tragedies of frost occurred in Colorado on a February day, two days ago. The temperature was far below zero, but the air dry and clear, and the sun shining with amazing brilliancy. Five people, who were driving together across the tract of forest reserve known as North Park, did not really feel the cold.

Suddenly the distant mountains disappeared in a white mist, and the sun lost its brilliancy. Presently one of the women put her hand up to her cheek, crying out that something had stung her. A breeze began to blow, and the air became charged with a mist of fine particles which glittered like diamonds in the sun. They saw a settler, his face covered in a shawl, signalling to them furiously. They drove to his house, and he hurried them in, before morning all the party were dreadfully ill, and one woman was dead. This fog is of fine ice particles, so intensely cold that they reach the lungs without melting. The Indians just call this strange phenomenon the White Death.—Pearson's Weekly.

MEXICAN LOTTERY TICKETS.

Millions of Them Sold Every Year—Millions of Persons as Vendors.

Nearly \$100,000 is spent in Mexico City every week in lottery tickets, and in the same period about \$70,000 is paid back in premiums, says the Mexican Herald.

On the weeks immediately preceding the big drawings, the sale, of course, mounts up to great sums, as, for instance, when the \$200,000 drawings are held, there are 20,000 tickets at \$40 each sold on the streets, and practically every ticket is disposed of, most of them during the last two weeks before the drawing. But the general proposition, on an average of \$15,000 a day is spent by Mexico City people on the lotteries.

There are, as is well known, three companies operating under concessions from the government for the conduct of lotteries in Mexico City.

Many picturesque figures are included in the list of lottery vendors in Mexico, for all must be licensed. Blind men and women, dogs, old men, cripples and deformed persons all seem attracted to the business of selling lottery tickets, for there is an inexplicable fascination about buying a ticket from a misshapen person, for there surely must be luck in it, and this feeling is played upon by the vendors.

There have been, from time to time, rumors of changes coming in the lottery business of Mexico, but this industry is going the way of the gambling houses, now entirely driven out of practically all cities of the republic, and one hears that the great new prizes are but the forerunners of the lotteries' last days, and their efforts to gather in what they may while they can. How much truth there is in this one cannot say, but it is reasonable to suppose that the lotteries will ultimately be suppressed.

ON THE COUNTRY.

Mrs. Lomas—"I don't see what sh wanted to marry him for; he has a cork leg, as well as false teeth."

Mrs. Smith—"Well, my dear, you know that woman always did have a hankering after remnants."

Lots of men would be meaner than they are if they were not too lazy to exert themselves.

FITZBOOMSKI THE ANARCHIST TRIES TO BAG THE PRIME MINISTER.



CURRE

It is well known that their own... might better... For they have... the same base... chief privilege... riches have won... the mind of... in letting soul... unimprisoned... fighting of po... in terms of... counting penni... amusements, c... choosing evil th... to get the good... violence to one's... elegance, ense... with soft senti... ing ourselves v... is vulgar to sta... them to earth w... fly to heaven... erty's deformity... ages on the life... By ugliness an... brutalized, the... and women... d of mind... their beggary.

And the alm... cure. It is we... fles, cultures... body, then soul... and defilement... with beauty, a... sweet sounds, ... lighful things... tris rebekel... the palate del... What is the dif... can hold of f... ed features an... regularly of f... the difference... Refined... perfection... logics of the... of many. It is... dainty hands a... with wonderfu... out of marble... that the fine f... educated, that... storied knowle... win their per... tion, creation... and physical... spiritual pab... complexity... 'Tis not seem... man potatoes... development... horses, sheep... it is quite fut... The pu... grateful call... and shackles... little, as... are the cons... religion, the... and patry, l... ish compens... And there is... and flowers... itself, be its

The larger... however, f... through the... as provide f... facile bounty... savage societi... ests by the c... unspringing... as... original r... might exerti... is left free... When the c... life to his s... organism to... sponds perfe... battles for e... Wealth will... supply all th... end his sup... forces will... in these rob... proper and

Hashish, opium, is p... rived from

The cod... eggs yearly.

The Salva... medical...

CURRENT TOPICS.

It is not enough to lust after riches for their own sakes. But those who do might better consort with poorer folk. For they have fixed their hearts upon the same base concerns which it is the chief privilege of wealth to escape. If riches have worth at all it is in relieving the mind of thoughts of money. It is in letting soul and sense freely flower unimpeded by petty penuries. This is the meaning of the barbarous difficulty of interpreting all one's experience in terms of dimes and dollars; of counting pennies over food, shelter, amusements, charities, everything; of choosing evil things for lack of pennies to get to the good. It is vulgar thus to do violence to one's taste, to one's delicacy, elegance, ease. It is vulgar to solace us with soft sentimentalities instead of expressing ourselves with art and beauty. It is vulgar to starve our souls by denying them what they require, to chain them to earth when they are winged to fly to heaven. For piteous as are poverty's deformities of the body, her ravages on the life of the soul are sadder. By ugliness and squalor the heart is brutalized, the soul scarred. Millions of men and women are crippled, stultified, dazed of mind and morals by reason of their beggary.

And the almighty dollar is the only cure. It is wealth that refines, beautifies, cultures, ennobles, purifies, first body, then soul, by abolishing the squalor and defilement, by surrounding the eye with beauty and filling the ear with sweet sounds, by giving the fingers delicate things to touch, and the nostrils redolent perfumes to inhale, and the palate delectable flavors to taste. What is the difference between the patrician mold of figure and daintily chiselled features and the stubby plebeian irregularity of face and form if it is not the difference between wealth and poverty? Refinement and grace of body and perfection of feature are the first agencies of the rich. But only the first of many. It is through wealth that these dainty hands are taught to paint beauty with wonderful colors and to mold it out of marble and to weave it marvelously out of music. It is through wealth that the fine faculties of the intellect are educated, that they are enriched by the stored knowledge of the ages, that they win their perfect efflorescence in invention, creation, imagination, and the fulfillment of genius. The few poor boys who have become famous in arts, learning, letters, or science, nearly, if not quite, all have been helped by fairy godmothers of human guisa who discerned their promise and equipped them for performance. Lucky wights to be thus helped above the unhappy case of the rolling millions whose parts may be as promising but whose lives are hopelessly bound to the grinding wheels of indigence, forced to perpetual grappling with bread and butter problems.

It is futile and naively barbaric to propose the simple life near to nature's heart. As evolution advances organisms wax more intricate and refined, and physical as well as mental and spiritual pabulum must needs grow in complexity and delicacy and variety. 'Tis not seemly for men to revert to human potatoshes. Rather let them abet the development of trees and tubers, of horses, sheep, and kine into men. And it is quite futile to counsel money making. The pursuit of gold proves an ungrateful calling ever, and terribly warps and shackles the souls that are to be liberated, narrowing their vision upon the soullessness they would shun. Idle, as the world is now ordered, are the consolations of philosophy and religion. There is no lot, however base and paltry, but yields fantastically lavish compensation to an heroic heart. And there is no soul so mean but buds and flowers in some beauty peculiar to itself, be its environs as they will.

The larger, saner, and lovelier recourse, however, for inequities comes through the evolution of such conditions as provide for civilized man the same facile bounty that is furnished simple savage society in tropical fields and forests by the dropping fruits and luscious upspringing weeds. Such meager necessities as the crude organism of the original requires are all his for but slight exertions. And his sluggish mind is left free to revel in its dull delights. When the civilized man so attunes his life to his surroundings, so harmonizes organism to environment that each responds perfectly to the other, his pitiful battles for existence will come to an end. Wealth will abound. Trivial toil will supply all the gentle luxuries he needs, and his superb mental and spiritual forces will be set at leisure to engage in these noble exercises which are their proper and worthy employment.

Hashish, which has similar effects to opium, is prepared from the gum derived from Indian hemp.

The cod lays about forty-five million eggs yearly.

The Salvation Army make their own musical instruments.

HEALTH

EXERCISE FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

Children whether boys or girls need no particular instruction regarding exercise. The natural mobility and restlessness of the young animal suffice to give exercise enough to all parts of the body. But when the little girl gets along into her teens and begins to feel her dignity, she no longer cares to romp, and carefully restrains whatever impulse she may have to rapid movements lest she be thought a tomboy. It is then that she needs physical instruction and guidance in order to preserve her health during the remaining years of exacting school life and to lay a good physical foundation to serve her through after years.

In the school or college the gymnasium provides a variety of exercises some of them very useful but the best form of exercise and the easiest and most convenient to practise is walking. There is indeed nothing to equal it as an all-round exercise, not only for girls and young women, but for persons of all ages and conditions.

In the first place, walking can be adapted to the needs and capabilities of every one, and can be varied from the most gentle form of muscular exercise to one of the most violent; from the slow, quiet stroll at the breath-taking heel-and-toe stride at a five-mile-an-hour gait. The delicate and the robust can therefore profit equally by this exercise.

Another advantage, and this is most important, is that the walking is done in the open air, and if it is done rapidly, the increased respiratory movements draw in great quantities of unpoisoned air, which oxygenates the blood and all the tissues of the body, and removes the carbonic acid gas and the waste matters which the blood brings to the lungs.

Walking also quickens the circulation and so strengthens the heart, the central pump, upon the proper working of which the health of the organism, and even life itself, depends.

Rapid walking, which all persons whose strength will permit should practise in preference to strolling, exercises not alone the leg muscles, but those of the back, of the chest, and even of the arms.

The schoolgirl who is past the running and skipping age should always be made to walk to and from school in all weathers, and if the school is not far enough from home to give a walk of at least three or four miles, the deficit should be made up before the evening meal.

There is the added qualification that this valuable form of exercise calls for no outfit, no machinery, no apparatus beyond a pair of well-fitting shoes and a good road.—Youth's Companion.

BANISH THAT TIRIED FEELING.

Are you one of the women who say, "I am perfectly well, only I get tired easily?" If you do, you are one of thousands. And yet don't you know that getting tired easily is just of itself a disease? It shows a letting down of the vital forces that requires attention and toning up.

You need, first of all, more rest, not necessarily more hours of sleep at night, but little half hours of rest snatched here and there in your hours of work. And by rest isn't meant simply the physical rest that comes from lying down. Don't go down to think over your plans for the day, or for entertaining, or for anything else.

When you lie down to rest shut your eyes and stop thinking. Ten minutes of this is better than an hour of the other. Then you need more food probably. Not food taken at meals necessarily, but food taken between.

BRITAIN DISAPPEARING.

The Island is Being Gradually Washed Away.

Under the alarming heading, "The Disappearance of England," The Gauntlet of Fact publishes an article by M. Guy Dorval on the erosion of the English coasts.

The writer refers to the predictions of certain British scientists, whom he does not name, that England will one day disappear altogether beneath the waves. He says that this terrible news has fallen on the British public like a bolt from the blue, and leaves his French readers to imagine the emotion and stupor produced by it.

Under pressure of public opinion, he continues, the King, in order to allay the fears of his subjects, appointed a Commission of Inquiry. M. Dorval then proceeds briefly to summarize the findings of the commission, which hardly bear out the sensational exordium. Still he repeats his conviction that the British Isles will sooner or later sink under the ocean unless the inhabitants show greater zeal in the construction of protective works.

In his anxiety concerning the fate of the antique cordials, M. Dorval has interviewed several French scientists on the subject. M. Bouquet de la Grye, a member of the Institute, has somewhat reassured him by estimating the rate of erosion at two-thirds of a mile in a thousand years. He guardedly states as his personal opinion that the English people would be wrong in exaggerating the dangers of the situation.

Professor Stanislas Meunier, who is equally comforting, declares at the outset that the conservation of the British people is based on scientific facts. He compares England to a large piece of sugar in water, but says that France is in the same plight, and Belgium, Holland, Germany and Scandinavia are also interested in the question at the same time. The panic in England is due to ignorance of geological processes.

Dew will rest thickly on a board painted yellow, slightly on one painted green, but not at all on boards painted red or black.

YOUNG FOLKS

JIMMIE'S LIFE-LINE.

One fine, bright morning the Fairport boys, who were waiting at the end of Professor's wharf and he favoured Dick, were surprised to see him coming with a new boy, a stranger to all of them. "It must be his cousin from the West," said Johnnie Oliver. "He said his cousin was coming this week to spend the rest of the summer."

Johnnie was right. The new boy, Jimmie Jaimes, was Larry's cousin, who lived in a small town in the West, and had never seen the ocean, or any other large body of water, till now. He was rather small, with slender arms and legs, and did not look as if he could do much; but he looked good-natured and full of fun, and the other boys decided that he was going to be all right and a good fellow.

This morning they were all going in a big dory over to Bayley's clam-flats. To Jimmie everything was new and delightful. He kept snuffling the fresh salt air and looking out across the bay, and by and by he made everybody laugh by saying, "My! I didn't know there was so much water anywhere in the world—just in one bunch!"

That was not the only laugh the other boys had at Jimmie's ignorance. When they reached the clam-flats, and all took off their shoes and stockings and waded in the mud, Jimmie slipped overboard with the rest, and then gave a yell and started to row toward the shore. He thought he was going to sink over his head, and was terribly frightened. And when he began to row, his feet stuck in the soft mud and he fell overboard again. He cut his foot on a clam-shell, and got one of his fingers badly nipped by a crab which he found later on, on the beach. And on the way home, when he wanted to row, and the other boys tried to help him, he fell over the water, fell over in the boat, flat on his back.

All this was great fun to the rest of the boys, and Jimmie himself did not seem to mind it much; but every night he thought of the things that had happened to him, and he was different. In Fairport every swimmer learned to swim almost as soon as he could walk, and by the time they were eight or nine years old all of them could float, do "dog-paddle" and overhand, and dive and bring up pebbles, and so on. Now as Jimmie could not swim, he was a sort of "coward," and that made him feel very badly, and also made his cousin Lawrence, in some degree, ashamed for him.

But it was not long before something happened which made them change their minds. The boys were all in swimming one hot afternoon at the end of the wharf. One after another they had slipped off their clothes and piled them up on the string-piece of the wharf, and then with a glad shout had leaped like big white frogs, head first, into the cool, deep water. At last Jimmie was the only one left on the wharf. He sat there gloomily, watching his playmates dive, and he felt as if he were a "coward," and that he could not share their fun, but he was afraid he could never learn to swim. He had tried and tried, in shallow water, but succeeded only in getting his nose and eyes and mouth full of water, and then becoming frightened and sinking.

Now as Jimmie watched the other boys he saw that Arthur Holmes was acting strangely. His face looked very white, and his breath was coming in little short gasps. He had turned toward the wharf and was swimming in, or trying to, and he had not taken a step toward the wharf. Now as Jimmie tried to call out something, but with the shouts of the other boys, Jimmie could not make out what it was.

Then the other boys saw, too, but instead of doing anything, they began to laugh. "Isn't he doing it great!" They thought he was trying to make believe drown, to fool Jimmie; and Jimmie had had so many tricks played on him that for a moment he thought so, too.

But by this time Arthur had reached the pilings on which the wharf stood, and made a grasp for one of the posts. He clasped his arms about it and tried to climb up, but it was covered with the green slime left by the tide, and was so slippery that not even a cat could have clung to it. He slipped and fell, and with a pitiful cry sank out of sight. At the other boys thought it was only a joke, but Jimmie had seen Arthur's frightened eyes, and quick as a flash he acted. He saw at a glance that there was not a thing on the wharf that would help him except the boys' clothes. With one grab he seized two shirts, knotted the sleeves together, and dropped the dangling end of one of the other sleeves down the side of the wharf. Arthur had come up again, and was trying to cling to the slippery post, but he saw that his stomach Jimmie would just reach him with the shirt-sock, but he saw that the line would be too short to do more than hold the drowning boy up for a few minutes. So, still lying on his stomach, and holding to the shirt with one hand, he reached for another shirt with his other hand, and wriggled along until he seized it. Then with his teeth and his free hand, he tied that shirt to the others.

He could now stand up, and with the life-line in his hands, and crying to Arthur not to be scared, and to hold on tight, he walked along the edge of the wharf, toward the shore, towing Arthur with him, until the water was shallow enough for Arthur to lurch bottom.

The other boys had seen by this time that Arthur was not joking, but he had been seized by cramps, and they had come swimming in, to help. But the rescue was all over by the time they got ashore.

It was a pretty sober group of boys that went along behind Arthur to his home; and when old Capt. Alexander Bowers heard what Jimmie had done he patted him on the shoulder and said, "You are nobody's fool, my boy, even if you didn't smell salt water till this summer. A cool, quiet head is sometimes better than a strong body." And little Jimmie was satisfied. Youth's Companion.

ON THE FARM.

TREES FOR FENCE ROW PLANTING.

Now, since our forests are becoming depleted, there is in many sections a scarcity of suitable timber that can be used for fence post purposes. During the last few years, the price of posts has continued to soar upward until now they have reached almost prohibitive prices in some localities. The farmer, however, who will go to the small expense and trouble of setting out a few trees each year in a position where the fence of the future will be placed, can bring this fence post problem well within a solution upon his own farm.

It is a simple matter to plant out trees and have them grow until will observe ordinary care in handling them, before and after they are set out. The common hard or sugar maple is the most satisfactory for use for this purpose. Where it cannot be obtained, basswoods, soft maples, elms or other such varieties will do very well and in fact are preferred by some. These can be easily obtained from the farmer's own wood lot. Should such trees not be available, they can be obtained from nurserymen at a comparatively small cost.

Having trees, it is a simple task to plant the seeds of the variety you choose to propagate. As soon as they have reached the size of a few inches in height, they may be set out in nursery rows and there be cultivated until they have obtained the desired size for setting into the permanent fence row, such as the Manitoba maple or a cotton wood, can readily be handled in this way.

When the tree has attained sufficient size, and one wishes to attach a fence post, a picket or strip of wood should be nailed to the tree and the fence attached to this picket. When this practice is followed the fence will not grow into the tree and it can be removed at any time should it be desired. The mistake is often made of wiring the pickets to the trees and in some cases even of attaching the fence directly to the tree. This should never be done as it is very injurious to the tree, besides causing an unsightly appearance of the tree.

Trees for fence row planting should be at least ten feet in height and from one to two inches in diameter. When taken from the wood-lot, if possible, remove a lump of soil with the tree, leaving as much of the root system upon the tree as one can do conveniently. Cut off the top of the tree, leaving a stump about eight feet in length. This tree, if properly set, will grow and make a uniformly shaped head and mature rapidly than where the whole top is left intact. In the particular cultivation, but if it is possible, a mulch of straw manure, chip dirt, or other such material, will tend to insure the successful growth of the tree.

WASTE UPON THE FARM.

Authorities on the value of barn yard manure claim that the manure from animals fed from rations is worth approximately \$2 a ton. Most of us fail to realize the importance of this fertility while the manure is in the barn yard. Cleaning the yard, with many, is a semi-annual occurrence. The manure is hauled to the field almost as much by means of a horse-drawn scraper as for the purpose of enriching the soil.

Manure should be hauled to the field as soon as possible after it is made. The manner in which manure is handled frequently represents a four-fold waste. In the first place, there is a loss of manure when it is allowed to accumulate in the barn-yard. The drainage from the barn yard generally goes down into a ditch or runs off into the valley which it overflows. It is extravagant unprofitable, but it is especially wasteful when you look at it from this standpoint.

Another waste comes from spreading it upon the field too thickly. It would be much better to have it spread at the rate of eight or ten tons to the acre. When spreading with forks, it is almost impossible to get on less than 20 to 25 tons to the acre. Here is a waste of fertility and it often results in an actual injury to the land for one season at least. By making use of the modern manure spreader, light applications can be made in this way, there need be no loss from the heavy application.

The expensive work made necessary in cleaning up the yard represents a dead loss. When the work is all left to be done at one time, it cannot be done economically. If the manure is drawn out as fast as it is produced, it eliminates the expensive fall spring jobs. When removed in this manner, spare time is largely made use of and the expense is practically nil. Besides, the fertility is kept upon the land, where it will do the most good, before it has an opportunity to deteriorate.

Another loss which is frequently overlooked is the injury which a manure pile does to the buildings and to the stock. When manure is allowed to accumulate around the barn doors, it causes filthy surroundings, and makes it impossible to keep clean cows and to produce pure milk. If allowed to remain in box stalls or stables for any length of time, it has a very injurious action upon the health of the animals as well as rotting off the posts which support the barn. The only rational way of overcoming these evils is to haul the manure out to the land as soon as possible after it is made.

SAVE TIME. The Parson—"I intend to pray that you may forgive Casey for throwing that brick at you." The Patient—"Mebbe yer riverence 'ud be saving t'ime if ye'd just wait till Oi get well, and then pray for Casey."

An old laborer was hurrying along a railway platform to catch a train when a porter suddenly collided with him, knocking him down. A minister happened to come along as he was slowly rising to his feet, and said to him, "Ah, my good man, is this the whisky again?" "No, yer honor," replied the old laborer; "it was the porter."

THE MODERN DETECTIVE

NOW AVAILS HIMSELF OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

Deeds of Conan Doyle's and Galbraith's Heroes Outshone by Present Day Sleuths.

The modern detective has of late been compared to a keen and discerning physician. From a few apparent symptoms a rag, a button, a handkerchief, a footprint—if he is an observer, and is endowed with the gifts necessary to his profession, he will often be able to reconstruct all the different events connected with a drama, and discover the culprit—just as an able doctor manages to give the right diagnosis from a few exterior signs.

Some years ago at Lyons a woman was found strangled. She bore on her neck five finger-marks—four on the left and one on the right, which was broader and shorter.

THE TOBACCO ASH CLUE.

The detective was struck by the irregular disposition of these marks, and tried to apply his own fingers to them. He found it impossible, without folding his forefinger in a peculiar and abnormal way, and thus inferred that the murderer had an ill-shaped finger.

The fact made his search for the criminal easier. The man was discovered; his forefinger had been injured in an accident. He confessed his guilt.

In a small Belgian village a detective found near the body of the victim a cylinder of cigarette ash. The detective, who knew a good deal about tobaccos, was able to convince himself that the ash came from Algerian tobacco.

This article being rare in that remote village, he inquired from the tobacconist, who was able to give him the description of a man to whom the day before he had sold a packet of these particular cigarettes.

Two hours later the presumed murderer was arrested, the packet of cigarettes being found in his pocket.

These examples, which could easily be multiplied, show gifts of observation and reasoning. How is it, then, that the number of undiscovered and unpunished crimes increases every year?

AN UP-TO-DATE CRIMINAL.

The reason is that the methods employed by criminals have "improved." Their methods have become scientific, most scientific. The criminal of to-day handles chloroform, opium, morphia with all the cleverness of a physician.

Again, the look used by the modern jail-bird are unrivalled masterpieces. One amazing proof of the scientific knowledge of the modern criminal and his keenness in keeping abreast of modern discoveries lies in the following fact:—Recently in Macedonia the huge safe of a hospital was opened by means of one of a complicated apparatus which had only been invented by a prominent engineer ten months previously!

But the detective also avails himself of scientific discovery. Formerly, in cases of forgery, for instance, a drop of water was placed on the forged words. If the paper had been scratched and its size removed the water was immediately sucked in; if the paper had not been scratched the drop remained for a while on the top. This process was primitive and spoiled the document.

Nowadays the suspicious paper is photographed, and on the proof the marks of scratching are easily detected by very clear differences in the color. Photography is also used in the case of forgeries made by means of chemicals.

TO READ BURNT PAPERS.

When a heap of burnt documents is found in a fireplace thin sheets of glass are carefully inserted between the burnt papers. As soon as one sheet is on the glass it is rendered less brittle by means of a special liquid and it is unfolded and photographed. The process is repeated with every sheet and after a few hours all the documents are easily readable.

A process formerly used for the classification of bloodstains consisted in examining them under the microscope, and from the appearance of the red globules

the investigators would draw their conclusions as to the nature of the blood. Unfortunately this examination gave no result when the bloodstains were not recent.

To-day a more scientific method is used. The stain is washed; a few drops of the water used are poured into a tube containing some specific serum from a rabbit inoculated with human blood. When the addition of the water produces in the serum a fine deposit, and gives a misty appearance to the liquid, one can be perfectly certain that the bloodstains were human.

A detective must be, and usually is nowadays, a psychologist. Professor Munsterberg has recently invented a new method of experimental psychology. It is based on the association of ideas. On a sheet of paper a series of words are written, a few of them having to do with the crime, and others having a direct or indirect connection with the crime.

THE WORD TEST.

The list is handed to the prisoner. He is asked to pronounce loudly the words which—by association of ideas—come to his mind when reading the written words.

It has been discovered that for words having no connection with the crime his answer come at once. At the word "ink," for instance, the man will answer rapidly "paper, pen, write," or a similar word. If he is innocent he will answer in the same manner and with the same rapidity to all words whatever they may be.

But if he is guilty he will answer carefully those words having any relation to his crime, or will hesitate a long time before saying, for instance, "blood, dagger, heart," after having read aloud the word "knife" on the list.

A special electric apparatus placed between the lips of the prisoner and connected with a dial which indicates the tenths of seconds makes it possible to register the length of the man's hesitations.

The identification of criminals has also made wonderful progress, and, as is well known, Bertillon has made a most accurate science. The system is every day being improved.

A GHASTLY BUSINESS.

To identify a dead body which, because of lengthy immersion in water, has become utterly unrecognizable, Professor Minovici has invented the following curious process.

First of all he makes the dead person "look." If the eyes are absent artificial eyes are placed in the sockets. If the eyes are only sunk some glycerine is injected in each of them. The eyes bulge out bright and shiny as if still living.

Next comes the revivification of the face. To remove the puffiness and violet appearance on the face of a drowned person, it is besmeared with vaseline, then with a coat of talc powder; then it is massaged.

If this is not sufficient a thin incision from one cheek bone to another is made with the bistoury from inside the mouth; then with a plug of cotton wool the flesh is pressed so that the gases which have formed in it may be expelled.

The flesh then subsides and resumes its normal appearance. The lips are coated with some carmine, and a photograph taken at once gives a very clear idea of what the victim looked like when alive.

GOOD WORK.

"They say you're going to marry a man to reform him, dear." "Yes, that is true."

"Who is it, may I ask?" "It is Mr. Gobsa Golde."

"Gobsa Golde, the old millionaire. But I didn't know he had any bad habits." "Yes; his friends inform me he is miserly."

Look before you leap; you can't jump from the fire back into the frying pan.

Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, has a population of 75,000.

The man who tells a funny story usually enjoys it most.

Before following the advice of a man who tells you how you ought to run your business take a look at the way he is running his own.

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73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Division of Waters

Under the heading "Means Much to Montana" the Butte Inter-Mountain makes the following reference to the recent conference which took place between the Canadian and United States authorities in regard to the equitable division of the St. Mary's and Milk River waters.

"Of more than ordinary interest to Montana is the news contained in a dispatch in which it was stated that H. N. Savage, in charge of the Federal reclamation service in this state, had returned from Alberta, where he conferred with the Canadian officials on the subject of the division of the waters of St. Marys and Milk Rivers. The waters under discussion originate in Teton County, but flow out of the state into Alberta and eventually back into Montana. Both countries have claims upon the water, which is needed by each for irrigation purposes.

Obviously it is within the rights of the United States to divert all the waters rising on this side of the line and there could be no possible objection on the part of the Dominion to such diversion. The province of Alberta could with equal propriety employ all the waters remaining in that part of the stream within its own territory. Such a course on the part of the United States, however, would entail an outlay that would make the project, for the present at least, impracticable. It would require the construction of long canals and would take years to complete, as well as millions of money.

It would seem that the two governments could agree on some equitable distribution of the water, and yesterday's dispatch stated that a settlement, it was expected, would soon be reached. By agreeing on the rights of each, neither country would be at a disadvantage. Such an agreement doubtless would bring about a vigorous campaign on the part of the reclamation service. For years work on the Marias and Milk River projects has been allowed to drag, and the fact that the waters were in dispute was one of the chief causes for the delay. With that difficulty removed, work could be prosecuted to the end, and a vast area of lands now productive only as grazing lands would be thrown open to the settler. These northern Montana irrigation projects are among the greatest contemplated under the act of 1902 and the people of this state hope the government will determine the policy concerning them in the near future.

Veterans Scrip

From present appearances a good many men who wielded the sword in south Africa will shortly follow the plow in western Canada. An act of the last session of parliament qualifying every man who served in a Canadian contingent in South Africa to a special grant of 320 acres of land beyond the great lakes is proving popular among the soldiers. Word of the government's generosity has carried far and of the eight thousand odd men who made up Canada's three contingents over five hundred have already written to the militia department declaring they want land. Letters are coming every day. Most are from western Canada but the Canadian soldiers are writing from all parts of the world. There have been letters received from a large number of men in South Africa, more than a few from New Zealand and a scattering lot from other portions of the empire and world generally.

A veteran will be able to make himself exceedingly comfortable in the Canadian west, for in addition to the soldier's rights he will be able to exercise homestead and pre-emption privileges of the ordinary settler, and can become possessor of a square mile of land; or six hundred and forty acres. Warrants have been printed for

soldiers, and the militia department will issue them in favor of the men qualified and forward them to the interior department, which will give the necessary authorization to take up land.

Things Thoughtful

Let there be many windows in your soul,
That all the glory of the universe
May beautify it. Not the narrow pane
Of one poor creed can catch the
radiant rays
That shine from countless sources
Tear away
The blinds of superstition; let the
light
Pour through fair windows, broad
as truth itself
And high as heaven. Tune your
ear
To all the wordless music of the
stars
And to the voice of Nature, and
your heart
Shall turn to truth and goodness
as the plant
Turns to the sun. A thousand
unseen hands
Reach down to help you to their
peace crowned heights,
And all the forces of the firm-
ament
Shall fortify your strength. Be
not afraid
To thrust aside half truths and
grasp the whole.

When the fight begins within
himself,
A mans worth something. God
stoops o'er his head,
Satan looks up between his feet—
both tug—
He's left, himself, i' the middle:
the soul awakes
And grows.

Standing Armies

The most unmilitary nation of
the world is the most backward—
China.

The nations that most neglect
their military forces today are
those that suffer most from mili-
tarism, tyranny and revolution—
the Latin-Americans.

The nation that has most aston-
ished the world by its enormous
progress along all lines has been
the one that has in recent years
turned most of all to military life—
Japan.

The European nation that today
is making far the greatest strides
in industries and the world's pro-
gress and commerce is the one that
keeps the greatest standing army
of the world—Germany.

The nation that through distrust
refused to keep a standing army
has been wiped out—Poland.

*Follow the day well with
helping the
Larger sale of High Quality
in the World!*

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that under the
provisions of Section 222, Chap. 37,
Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906,
The Alberta Railway and Irriga-
tion Company intends to apply to
the Board of Railway Commission-
ers for Canada, after the expiration
of four weeks after the date of the
first publication of this notice, or
as soon after as the application
can be heard, for authority to con-
struct, maintain and operate, a
branch line as a business spur for
the use of The Cardston Milling
Company, commencing from the
terminus of the line at Cardston,
near the Southern boundary of the
Blood Reserve, in Township Three
(3), Range Twenty-five (25), West
of the Fourth Meridian, running
from thence in a Southerly direc-
tion to a point in Lot Three (3),
Block Thirty-two (32), in the
Town of Cardston, a distance of
Three hundred and nine (309) feet
from said terminus; the location
of which said proposed branch is
more particularly shown on a map
or plan, profile and book of refer-
ence, deposited in the Calgary
Land Titles Office on the 12th
September 1908 as No. "Ry 142";
copies of which deposit is also
hereby given pursuant to the pro-
visions of the said section,
Dated at Lethbridge, Alta., this
14th day of September A. D. 1908,
P. L. Naismith
General Manager.

SYNOPSIS OF Coal Mining Regulations

Coal mining rights of the Dom-
inion, 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 an-
nual rental of \$1 an acre, not
more than 2,560 acres will be lead-
ed 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 ac-
companied by a fee of \$5, which
will be refunded if the rights ap-
plied 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 op-
erated shall furnish the district a-
gent of Dominion Lands with a
sworn statement to that effect at
least once in each year.

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

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

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

Municipal Directory, '08

TOWN GOVERNMENT
Mayor—Mark Spencer
Council—J. T. Brown, Wm.
Burton, J. C. Caboon, M. A.
Coombs, Thos. Deuce, J. W. Woolf
Secretary-Treasurer — Martin
Woolf Sr.
Solicitor—Wm. Laurie
Constable—S. Jeppson
Chief of the Fire Department—
D. S. Beach.

BOARD OF TRADE
President—Martin Woolf
Vice-President—D. S. Beach
Secretary—D. E. Harris, Jr.
Treasurer—H. A. Donovan
Executive Committee—Walter H.
Brown, R. H. Baird, Sterling
Williams

SCHOOL BOARD
W. O. Lee (chairman), F. W.
Atkins, D. E. Wilcox, D. E. Har-
ris Jr.

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

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
President—James Hansen
Secretary—S. M. Woolf
Treasurer—S. L. Eversfield

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Office hours from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
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Leaves 2:15 p.m.

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Tenders will be received by the
undersigned up to noon of Satur-
day 3rd October 1908, for the sup-
ply and delivery of the following
quantities of strictly No. 1 quality
feed oats, sacked, clean, and free
from foreign seeds.

At Macleod 120,000 lbs. more or
less.

At Stand Off 24,000 lbs. more
or less.

At Cardston 20,000 lbs. more or
less.

At Pincher Creek 15,000 lbs.
more or less.

At Twin Lakes 15,000 lbs. more
or less.

At Claresholm 15,000 lbs. more
or less.

At Big Bend 12,000 lbs. more
or less.

Tenders to be marked on out-
side "TENDERS FOR OATS."

Oats to be delivered in quanti-
ties as required up to the 31st day
of October 1908.

Each tender must be accompan-
ied by an accepted Bank cheque
for 5% of the total amount tendered
for.

For further particulars apply to
the Officer Commanding R. N. W.
M. Police Macleod.

P. C. H. Primrose, Supt.
Commanding "D" Division,
Macleod, 14-9-08

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