

The Alberta Star

Vol. XI

CARDSTON, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1909

No. 13

Foot Reading Room

H. S. Allen & Co. have plenty of

**Baker's perfect Barbed Wire
and Deering Standard Twine**

Fall Underwear

Large delivery of Fall Underwear to select from.

Men's fleece lined Drawers and Vests--\$1.20 per suit.

We are carrying the **Hewson Pure Wool Underwear**

A GOOD LINE OF WORSTED SOCKS 25c pr

H. S. ALLEN & CO., LTD
DEPARTMENT STORE

The Alberta Drug & Book Co.

LETHBRIDGE AND CARDSTON

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

TOMBSTONES

For latest designs and lowest prices
send your full address *this month* to

E. SILVERSON & CO. MOOSE JAW, SASK.

BINDER TWINE

Harvesting will soon be upon us,
so now is the time to order your
Binding Twine. Come and in-
spect our twine and see for yourself
that we have the quality, and sell at
a price to suit our customers.

Alberta Lumber & Hardware Co., Ltd.

A fine of \$50 was imposed by a
magistrate on a lady teacher of
the Treheine school for cruelly
whipping one of her pupils.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Orton have
left for a months visit to Orillia
Ont.—The Okotoks Review.

An undertakers trust has been
formed in the United States.
Soon the cost of dying will be
almost as great as the cost of
living.

The laying of the corner stone
on the Alberta parliament build-
ings at Edmonton is set for
October 1. The ceremony will be
performed by his Excellency Earl
Grey.

Wheat

Far-stretching fields of waving
grain will cover the infinite prair-
ies. The harvest days will come
when, despite the problems of the
unemployed, the rancher will call
in vain for the hands with which
to gather the spoil of the reaper
and the winnowed wealth of the
thresher. It is a great industry,
this tickling of the vast plain to
feed the craving appetite of a na-
tion. More enduring it is than
that other great industry of the
West which explores the fissures of
the earth for treasure. The men
who sweat and toil under the hot
blast of the prairie sun earn their
wage. The nation whose blood is
renewed by the yield of their labor
is their debtor.—Collier's.

Card of Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hanson
wishes to thank the many friends
and acquaintances, who so kindly
assisted them during the recent
sickness and death of their infant
son

Noxious Weed Act.

Those who were under the
impression that the Noxious Weed
Act would not be enforced this
year are being disappointed.
Since the 15th of July over twenty-
five cases of neglect to destroy
weeds have been heard. In all of
these cases excepting two the
defendant was convicted and a
fine imposed. One of the latest
cases heard was against the
Imperial Development Company
of Winnipeg for neglecting to
destroy weeds on their property
at Taber. The Company was fined
\$40.00 and costs. On Monday the
16th, a Councillor for a local
Improvement District in the
northern part of the Province was
fined \$10.00 and costs for neglect-
ing to employ men to destroy
weeds on the road allowances.

Six cases will be heard in Taber
this week and five in Raymond
on the 25th. The Weed Inspect-
ors intend to see that their instruc-
tions are carried out this season.

**Spring Coulee
Will Have Bank**

The new Bank of Montreal, at
Spring Coulee is being built on
Broadway, west of the Implement
building. The lumber came in
Monday and work began at once
on it. It will be opened for
business by Sept. 15. The branch
will be run from the Magrath
office.

The paper is pub-
lished two days earlier
this week, on account
of ye editor wishing to
attend the Alberta and
Eastern B. C. Press
Association Conven-
tion, which convenes at
Edmonton, Thursday
and Friday, Sept. 9th
and 10th.

Leavitt News

Leavitt, Sept. 7th 1909.
Dr. J. T. Miller of Salt Lake
City Utah delivered two lectures
here last week on Character build-
ing and Social Purity which
were listened to, by a large and
appreciative audience. The doc-
tor's illustrative head readings,
were exceptionally good, show-
ing the kind of work for which
each child was best suited accord-
ing to their phrenological de-
velopment. The Dr. is an old
school friend of Mr. I. M. Coombs
with whom he stayed and renewed
old acquaintances.

Bishop Smith has returned
home from Utah where he and his
wife have been visiting friends
and doing temple work.

The crops are looking fine and
if the frost keeps away for 10 days
a good harvest will be reaped.
More plowing for summer fallow-
ing has been done in our district
this year than ever before and
seeding in full blast which
forshadows a large crop for 1910.
The hay crop which is being gath-
ered is exceptionally light and

some farmers are compelled to cut
some of their grain for hay to en-
sure forage for their milch cows.
Buttermaking is quite a factor
here as over 600 lbs. are shipped
weekly to Lethbridge and other
points and some are making the
most of this industry, which will in
the near future be the main pro-
ducts of our district, viz. dairying.

The tithing barn, which Mr. H.
G. Folsom of Cardston had the
contract to build, is nearing com-
pletion, and will be ready for
storing this seasons hay. It has a
capacity of about 60 tons.

Mr. Leo M. Coombs came in
last Saturday from Lethbridge,
and spent Labor Day with his
parents, returning Tuesday again.

That a person does not need to
die, to know what people think of
them was proven last week by
Miss May L. Leavitt, she having
been called as one of our stake
normal students, to study Kinder-
garten at Brigham Young Univer-
sity, Provo, Utah, during the
present school year. Miss Leavit
is one of the six young ladies
chosen by the stake Sunday school
authorities to prepare for teaching
in kindergarten, that they may be
able to instruct others on their
return. On Monday Aug. 30th,
the Primary association gave her
a reception at the school house
and presented her a bound volume
of the Childrens Friend. She
having been an assistant in that
association. On Sept. 1, the
Young Ladies Mutual entertained
the Young Men and Miss Leavitt
as Honorary Guest and spent the
evening very pleasantly, Ice Cream
speeches and charades, were the
order. The president Mrs. Clara
E. Coombs in a neat speech
presented her with a book entitled
The Widow O'Calligan boy's.

Sept. 2 The Sunday school
tendered her a dance and presented
her a purse sufficient to take her
to her field of labor. A custom
that is carried out with all mis-
sionaries leaving Leavitt. She in
company with the other students
took train Friday Sept. 3.

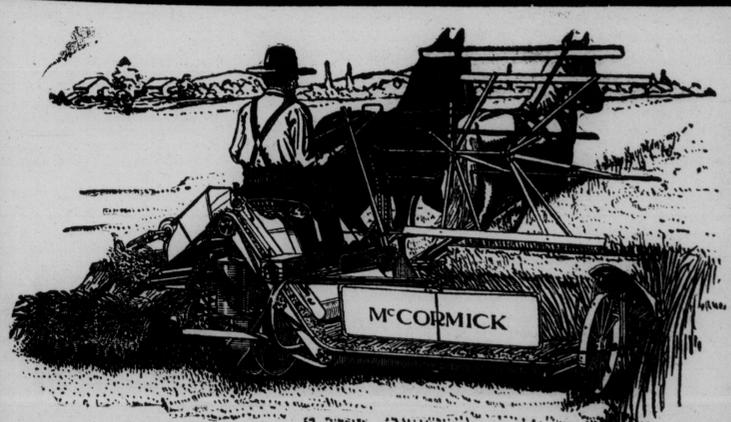
Pres. Sterling Williams and
Thomas Duce were the speakers
at the Assembly Hall, Sunday
evening. Subject: Prayer.

Agricultural Fair

Don't forget the Cardston
Agricultural Fair, Tuesday and
Wednesday, September 28 and 29
are the days, and if the weather is
at all ideal, the exhibition at
Cardston should eclipse anything
of its kind in southern Alberta.

In order to have a successful fair,
however, it is necessary for the
farmers of the district and the
citizens of the town to unite and
endeavor to hold an exhibition that
will bring credit to the county
and town.

So it is up to us all to boost for
the Cardston fall fair so that
success will be assured.



The best is always the cheapest

If you want the best binder buy the McCormick

Binder Twine

Don't delay buying your binder twine—it will be scarce this year and the price is
an exceptionally good one. See us before buying elsewhere.

Cardston Implement Company, Limited

FLOW OF BRITISH GOLD

INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS
TOTAL \$700,000,000.

Lenders of the United Kingdom
Have Interests in Many
Foreign Countries.

Interesting figures showing the amount of British capital invested abroad have been collected by George Paish, editor of the Statist, London, and set before the Royal Statistical Society the other day. Mr. Paish said that the incomes which British investors drew last year from their holdings in Indian, colonial, and foreign government bonds amounted to a total of \$155,195,415.

The income from this source had rapidly expanded in recent years, it was stated, as a consequence mainly due to new loans to the colonies and Japan. The British investments in many continental countries are tending to decline, it was asserted, but the tendency might be checked, it was suggested, if the British markets be again opened freely to Russian borrowers.

The income of British investors derived from Indian, colonial, and foreign bonds and from securities of the railways of the United Kingdom was \$242,609,500, which, with the income from government loans, made a total of \$397,804,915, as compared with an income of \$202,590,000 received from similar sources

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

A large income is derived from investments in a vast number of miscellaneous undertakings. Mr. Paish ascertained the income from 2,172 companies for which Great Britain had provided capital reached \$290,000,000. If possible to bring together all of the income of companies trading abroad and distributing interests and profits in Great Britain, the total would be \$700,000,000. This great sum does not include the interest upon money deposited in Indian, colonial, and foreign banks by persons residing in this country, nor a large amount of income derived from capital privately placed abroad.

FOREIGNERS ALSO SHARE IN PROFITS.

On the other hand, it is essential to recollect that foreign investors drew a good deal of income from capital placed in British companies. To obtain its income from abroad of nearly \$700,000,000 yearly, Great Britain invested \$1,350,000,000.

Mr. Paish has taken no account of the profit of capital derived from the British mercantile marine. The investments of the last sixty years of about \$12,500,000,000 of British capital have occurred simultaneously with the immense growth of British trade and prosperity, and it is the author's opinion that this growth of trade and prosperity is largely the result of the investment of British capital in other countries.

HUGE HOLDINGS IN AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

British capital invested in American railroads in 1907 and 1908 is estimated by Mr. Paish at \$3,000,000,000, producing an income of \$135,000,000, and since July 1, 1908, to June 15, 1909, he calculates over \$67,500,000 of fresh capital has been placed in the United States. Of a total foreign investment of \$850,000,000 Canada and Argentina alone have received a larger British investment during this period than the United States.

LOCOMOTIVES OF 1908.

Few Actual Novelty, but Some New Developments.

The actual novelties in locomotive design in the last year are comparatively few, though the number of interesting designs is considerable; but, according to Casiers' Magazine, the main features of the world's locomotive practice in 1908 may be briefly reviewed as follows:

1. The extensive introduction of "pacific" locomotives in France and the initial introduction thereof in England and Germany, both of the latter, however, being really toward the close of 1907, though usually associated with 1908.

2. The extensive introduction and development of articulated locomotives in the United States and the construction of such locomotives by British and American firms for use in other countries.

3. The somewhat extensive building of locomotives of moderate dimensions for use on railways already using larger engines, these smaller engines in some cases nearly or exactly corresponding in design with engines built some years ago or being developments of such designs. This has occurred particularly in Great Britain, but is also characteristic to some extent of Continental railways.

4. The extension of the use of super-heating apparatus.

5. The introduction of several new wheel arrangements and of at least one engine which is a very radical departure from usual methods of design.

The fastest racehorse travels at the rate of forty miles an hour.

SWINDLER HAD GAY LIFE

M. BOULAIN SKIRMISHES
WITH THE LAW.

Pleasant Experience in Jail, But
Bedroom Did Not Suit, So
He Disappeared.

In Paris there took place recently the death of a once famous financial swindler, M. Boulain, who fell lifeless to the floor in the saloon of a gambling club. His frequent skirmishes with the law had rendered him famous long before his last fabulous exploit, which set all Paris laughing for twenty-four hours. His specialty was the floating of bogus companies, but he had an extraordinary talent for wheedling money out of the pockets of both rich and poor, and his fertility of imagination in this field has seldom been surpassed. After having ruined thousands he was at last brought to book, but he put the boldest front on his arrest, which he treated as a regrettable incident, and he showed such effrontery and confidence before the court that the judges themselves were very doubtful of his culpability.

USUAL INDULGENCE.

So much was this so that they treated him with unusual indulgence, and instead of having him brought to the bar by warders he was escorted every day by two of the best educated and most respectable detectives in a carriage from the prison of the Sante to the Palais de Justice. After a pleasant conversation of an hour with the Judge d'Instruction, the trio mounted their carriage again, but instead of returning to the prison they were in the habit of taking refreshments at various cafes on the Grand Boulevard till the dinner hour, when they would adjourn to Boulain's favorite restaurant in the Rue Rrouot, and in a private room sit down to the best of dinners. After having well eaten and drunk, they would go to the round of the music-halls, and only return to the Sante in the small hours of the morning.

Pleasant as this life was, the prison bedroom annoyed the financier, and one day he carelessly remarked to his guardians, who were already his best friends, "If you have no objection, let us go to Rue—, near the Boulevard Haussmann, where I have an important visit to make, but which will not take me more than a few minutes." At the door of the house Boulain begged the detectives to wait, and to while away the time offered them two expensive cigars. "I will be with you in a moment," he said, and disappeared, never to return.

THROUGH BACK EXIT.

The house had a back exit, but before the policemen discovered this, Boulain was well away. He might easily have crossed the frontier, but the invincible attraction of Paris was fatal to him, and before long he was again arrested. He was acquitted, condemned, acquitted and again condemned half a dozen times, and by profiting of the interminable delays of the law, he was still at liberty and fighting his adversaries when death overtook him.

HOW CHINESE LIKE EGGS.

Prepared With Aromatic Herbs in
Slaked Lime.

Dr. Malegnon, who had dwelt long in China, gives some curious details of the food of the Chinese. This is what he says of the "Sons of Heaven" and the way they eat eggs:

"The Chinese are great eaters of eggs, which they take hard boiled. One finds them in all the roadside places for refreshment. The Celestials have an expression: 'Eggs of a hundred years.' The eggs are not always a century old, but you are able to get them of many years standing.

"The Celestials have a preference for the egg of the duck or goose. They are placed with aromatic herbs in slaked lime for a period more or less long, the minimum time of treatment being five or six weeks. Under the influence of time the yolk liquefies and takes a dark green color. The white coagulates and becomes green.

"The product of the eggs which has a strong odor, from which a stranger betakes himself quickly, the Chinese eat as hors d'oeuvre, and it is said to have the taste of lobster."

THIRTY DOZEN GOLD PLATES.

The plate at Windsor is valued at nearly \$10,000,000. It includes a gold service, ordered by George IV., for 140 persons, and one of the finest wine-coolers in the world, added to the collection of the same monarch; a shield formed of smuff-boxes, worth \$15,000, and thirty dozen plates, worth \$50,000. There is also a variety of pieces brought from our colonial and Eastern possessions. The latter include a peacock made of precious stones of every description, worth \$150,000, the Tipoo's footstool, a tiger's head with crystal teeth, the tongue being a solid ingot of gold.

THE PRINCE AND PRESS

AN INTERESTING REVIEW BY
THE PRINCE OF WALES.

How the Star Chamber Tried to
Stamp Out Freedom in
England.

An interesting speech on the history of the London Press was delivered by the Prince of Wales at the recent dinner of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, over which he presided at the Hotel Cecil.

In proposing the toast, "Continued Prosperity to the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation," he said the printer was the invisible friend of all who had risen, all who had read. The printing press was the source of the life-blood of the civilized world. In 1637

THE STAR CHAMBER

limited the number of printers in England to twenty. Fifty years later, except in London and at the two universities, Oxford and Cambridge, there was scarcely a printer in the kingdom. The only press north of the Trent was at York. In 1734 there were thirty-four counties, including Lancashire, in which there were no printers.

In 1901, when the last census was taken, it showed that in England and Wales there were 107,000 men and nearly 11,000 women employed in the printing and lithographic trade. Until the license act was abolished in 1835, there was only one newspaper in Great Britain—that was the London Gazette. Its total circulation was 8,000 copies, much less than one to each parish in the kingdom, and no political intelligence was allowed to be published in it without the King's license. Since 1760 the London Gazette had been printed by the house of Harrison. The head of that firm was present. He was the

FOURTH DIRECT DESCENDANT

of the original founder of the business. To-day there were some three hundred daily, weekly, and monthly publications issued in London alone. To-day the Times supplies us with almost a verbatim report of the Parliamentary debates by 5 o'clock next morning. In 1852 the daily issue of the Times was 40,000. The Morning Advertiser came next with 7,000, the remaining principal London newspapers averaging slightly over 3,000 each. To-day the printing machines of many of the London morning papers turned out upwards of 50,000 copies per hour, so that with rather more than half a century the circulation of the London daily press had increased from tens to hundreds of thousands.

A TEACHER OF SMILING.

A school for smiles is the latest form of feminine commercial enterprise in Paris. The principal of the institution is a pretty and intelligent young Parisian woman, who herself possesses a most charming method of smiling, which she declares she can impart to her pupils in a course of twenty lessons. Her prospectus sets forth that the art of smiling is an invaluable commercial asset, and that it is equally essential to men who want to marry wealth. She reminds you that a professional smile is utilized by every tradesman, from the butcher who supplies your meat to the druggist who provides you with medicine. To be successful in business, she says, it is necessary to know how to smile pleasantly, even under the most annoying circumstances, and this accomplishment she is prepared to teach on very moderate terms.

To shop assistants of both sexes who are looking for an increase of salary offers her services at reduced fees and guarantees success.

RAREST DOG IN THE WORLD.

The "Sleeve dog of China" is the rarest breed of dog in the world. With the head of a pug, he has the underjaw and characteristic "wheel back" of the bulldog, a type to which his body conformation closely approximates. He has the same bowed forelegs, short in proportion to the hind legs, and quarters lightly made in comparison with his broad and massive front. Altogether he is the quaintest and most delightful of toy-dogs, but so jealously he is cherished by the Royal Family of China that it is difficult to obtain a really good specimen.

LOSS DUE TO WRECKAGE.

Once more the urgent need of an efficient salvage organization for the British merchant service is shown by the latest figures of the losses due to wrecks. It is shown that no less than \$50,000,000 is lost owing to mishaps around the British coast alone in a year, without reckoning warships. Additional testimony is forthcoming from the fact that the operations of one Swedish salvage company during the few years of its existence have resulted in the salvaging of an enormous remuneration, of vessels worth \$27,500,000.

RAID OF MALAY PIRATES

LIGHT OF A CHINESE JUNK'S
CREW LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Hung up the Steward and Forced
Him to Disclose Location
of Valuables.

A rousing pirate story comes from the vicinity of Singapore. A large Chinese junk left Singapore for Hainan, but found the winds unfavorable and next night dropped anchor between Pulo Tokong and the mainland of Johore, not far from the Sultan's Asian Monte Carlo. The crew of fourteen and four passengers were aroused at midnight by the barking of the junk's dog, but the alarm was speedily silenced by

A MALAY KNIFE.

Two prahus had come alongside and in them were ten men, some Chinese and others Malays. They proceeded to strike right and left among the sailors, laying several low. Then they seized the chinchow and proceeded to hang him up in buccanier style to force him to disclose the location of the most valuable cargo. This he did, and the pirates having secured a booty they could make way with departed as silently as they had come. The booty was not immense. It consisted of \$4 in money, gold leaf valued at \$80, raw chandu valued at \$90 and six boxes of personal effects.

When the survivors came to count losses they found five dead on the junk, two were missing, their bodies having been thrown overboard, and four were wounded, one of whom died later. His deposition was taken at the General Hospital at Singapore. Seven of the occupants of the junk were

PRACTICALLY UNHURT.

and these started to bring their vessel back to Singapore, the chinchow coming on ahead in a sampan.

When he arrived a police party put out in the launch Lady Evelyn and met the junk off Tanjong Katong. She was towed into port and the injured men were conveyed to the General Hospital, and the five bodies landed for burial. The survivors turned over to the police four weapons found on board after the pirates left. These may help in identifying the criminals, who escaped unscathed. The weapons are two long Chinese knives with narrow blades and bone handles, an axe with a short iron handle and the heavy murderous fighting blade with which the greatest execution was wrought.

MUSIC OF THE TELEGRAPH.

The Bears Think It Is the Buzzing
of Bees.

Everyone has put his ear to a telegraph pole to hear the wires hum, and most people have assumed that the wind was entirely responsible for the sound. So it is, in many cases, but often the note is heard where not the slightest movement of the air is perceptible. A recent French investigator tells us that the sound in this case is due to the expansion and contraction of the wires from variations of temperature. As the wires are not perfectly uniform, they rub against the insulators, making a slight noise, which is amplified by the post acting as a sounding-board. Another investigator is sure that the sounds are due to electric waves, but he fails to explain how ordinary telegraph wires should be able to serve as wave detectors and in what way the electric waves are transformed into sound waves. The other theory seems more probable.

Some curious stories are told of this telegraph wire music. In Siberia the bears think that it is the buzzing of bees, and would tear down the poles to look for honey if the constructors did not pile great stones about them to prevent this. In France, on the south side of the forest of Fontainebleau, the telegraph sounds are regarded as presaging rain. This is because the south wind in this region brings rain, and the forest shuts off the north wind. In some districts the noise is popularly supposed to be due to the passage of messages, but it is hardly necessary to say that there is no evidence to support this view.

SOUTH POLAR MINERALS.

One of the results of the recent exploration of the Antarctic Continent is the discovery that that lone and distant land, with its burden of snow and ice, is able to furnish minerals of value to the civilized world. Among the minerals is a very good variety of coal. Professor David, one of Lieutenant Shackleton's companions, who climbed Mount Erebus, expresses the opinion that there are many minerals on the Antarctic Continent that could be profitably worked from Australia.

"Did you take me for a fool when you married me?" cried an angry husband, in the thick of a domestic quarrel, to which the wife meekly responded:—"No, Samuel, I did not; but then you always said I was no judge of character."

MUIR GLACIER IN SIGHT

EARTHQUAKE HAS BROUGHT
IT INTO VIEW AGAIN.

Was Hidden for Nine Years—It
Presents a Kaleidoscopic
Appearance.

Something wonderful has recently taken place in Alaska. This is the drifting away of the icebergs from the front of Muir Glacier in Glacier Bay, so that for the first time in nine years this famous glacier, the father of all glaciers, and the most noted on this continent has been visited. In 1889 a subterranean earthquake took place at Yakutat and, ever since, the approach of this glacier has been so choked with ice that boats have turned away with their passengers disappointed. Now, through some peculiar drifting of the ice, steamboats can enter the channel and go near the right wind and after cautiously pushing their way get a glimpse of the left face.

In the nine years, away from the sight of man, this glacier has shown remarkable changes. When Professor John Muir, after whom it was named, visited it, it had a solid face, two miles long, about two hundred and fifty feet high above the water line. It was a live glacier, and great ice masses toppled into the sea with reverberations like thunder. Water would splash fifty feet high, and the sight was

FEARSOME AND FASCINATING

To-day, the glacier assumes a different aspect. Erosion has worked out a new bay which will soon be charted and the glacier itself seems to have two parts, the live part, from which icebergs break and fall with a tremendous noise, and a dead arm, or one with land forming between it and the sea. This change is due to a hill which projected through the top of the ice when Professor Muir was there. Now that hill top is a large mountain, dividing the ice fields. The ice has also receded at least four miles in the nine years. No wonder the intrepid captain of the first steambot piloted in front of this glacier in recent years was presented with a silver service marked in large letters "Muir Glacier."

This is without doubt the most remarkable known glacier on this continent, though Alaska has other wonderful glaciers which occupy clefts high up between mountains and some of which have an elevation of six thousand feet. Among these are the Taku, Davidson, Windom and Le Conte. But Muir Glacier has three hundred and fifty-four square miles of ice, and presents such an imposing sight that it is considered the crowning glory of Alaska's stupendous scenery—

THE SIGHT OF A LIFETIME.

No one knows how it happens that Glacier Bay can be entered now where it could not before, but it is thought that favorable winds and mild weather caused the ice to drift away.

An interesting fact about Alaskan glaciers is that some are "dead" and others are "alive." Davidson Glacier, which is really a tongue of the Muir Glacier, has been ascended by travelers for a number of years. It is a "dead" glacier, having a moraine of several miles between it and the sea. Looked at from the boat it presents a kaleidoscopic appearance as the sun shines on it, and the surface seems scratched with tiny pin lines. These are in reality deep crevices which must be approached cautiously, for they are lurking pitfalls for the unwary. To reach Davidson Glacier the boat stops some miles from the shore, and those desirous of ascending are taken ashore in small boats. Sometimes the water is so shallow that the last of the trip is accomplished on the sailors' backs. The trail to the glacier is across a moraine two or three miles deep. A hay field, a stretch of ground filled with Alaska's showy fire weed, and a strip of gravel are passed.

It is well worth while to climb back on this glacier and to behold from it the continuous panorama of mountains that stretch to view.

AERIAL PLEASURE YACHT.

Residents of Berlin Will Take Trip
in First Ever Built.

It is announced that several residents of Berlin have ordered an airship of the Parseval type, to be used for a pleasure trip. This vessel will be the first aerial pleasure yacht ever built. The airship will be completed in seven months, and, according to the contract, must be delivered to the purchasers before the end of July. Great interest is taken in military circles in the new type of airship invented by Herr Veech, of Elberfeld. The Kaiser has given orders for the complete plans to be laid before him, and several experts have been delegated by the Ministry of War to investigate the possibilities of this new invention.

A giraffe's tongue averages two feet in length.

FROM ERIN'S GREEN ISLE

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of
Interest to Irishmen.

A farmer named Mark Connetty was hot dead in the townland of Drung, Co. Cavan.

A new fishing industry has been established on Lower Lough Erne, where pollan are abundant.

A silver Elizabethan coin of 1,561, was recently discovered in a field at Stonepark, Co. Roscommon.

A pike weighing 41 pounds was caught recently on a set-line on the Gartylough shore of Arva Lake, Co. Cavan.

A serious fire broke out in Lurgan recently, which practically wiped out the remains of what may be described as Old Lurgan.

The death of "Jim" Connell, who was one of the prominent figures in the '67 rising, took place recently at Millstreet, Co. Cork.

An old man who died in the Ennis-killen Workhouse Hospital recently had a deposit receipt for over \$500 and a gold watch in his possession.

John McCluskey, Limavady, who recently purchased at a cost of almost \$10,000 Major Boyle's Markets, is about to make some extensive improvements.

A riotous reception was accorded at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, to the invasion play "An Englishman's Home," when produced for the first time in Ireland.

Stoupe Maginnis, the rate collector for Belfast Corporation, who absconded in 1907 with a sum of money, was apprehended in Manchester, England, recently.

Waterford Shirt and Collar Factory which has been idle for some time, has been re-opened under new management, and a large number of hands are employed.

The English postal authorities have refused to accede to the request of the Carlow Urban Council to build a new post office building in the town of Carlow.

Belfast house property is at present at a discount. Sixteen houses in a populous working-class district were put up for public auction on -ay 8, and fetched \$925.

Derry Harbor Board have again commenced dredging operations, the cost being estimated at \$10,000. Operations began at Tur and will continue to Redcastle, and finally Clooney Bank.

A New York firm recently placed an order for a quantity of lace costing about \$5,000, and intimated that further orders would be forthcoming later on.

James Hancock, a Crimean veteran, died in his 80th year at Newry, County Down. He was in receipt of an old age pension, and was taken suddenly ill while on his way to the post office to draw it.

A sentence of a month's imprisonment was imposed at Waterford Petty Sessions, recently, on a woman named Johanna Morrissett, who was alleged to have made a false statement in order to obtain an old age pension.

A terrible double murder was perpetrated at Draperstown, County Derry, the victims being Ellen Crill and her infant. The body of the child was found in a field, and the dead woman in her house not far away.

The Limerick No. 2 District Council have adopted a resolution in favor of building a bridge over the Shannon at Castleconnell, the expenditure, estimated at some \$80,000 to be borne as a charge on the counties of Limerick and Clare.

BANISHING THE MOTORS.

Ruled Out of Hyde Park, London,
During Part of the Day.

The rule that no motors should invade the precincts of London's Hyde Park during the early hours of the afternoon and evening is now in full force. It makes a big difference in the appearance of the park.

In former times, not so very remote either, every fine afternoon in the season saw two solid lines of carriages stretched from near the Albert Memorial by way of Hyde Park Corner to the Marble Arch and back again. Between these serried ranks the Queen used to drive, preceded by a mounted policeman. Every one was attired in his bravest and best; in fact the whole scene, backed by the green of the park and the brightness of the flowers, was quite a kaleidoscope of shifting color. This is all changed since motors have come in, and more especially during the hours they are excluded from the park. "I walked through a day or two ago," says a writer in the Gentlewoman, "and found a few rather forlorn looking broughams and victorias trotting up and down in a leisurely manner, but of crowded ranks or fine folks in fine carriages there was none. The consequence is that the streets close by are so blocked with motors and taxis that they are practically impassable for any one in a hurry."

HOME.

ECONOMICAL DISHES.

Homemade Sausage.—One gallon ground pork (use beef with it if you like), a handful of ground allspice, cloves, and whole mustard seeds. Pepper and salt.

Fillet of Beef.—Have some fillet cut into slices about an inch thick; melt a piece of butter the size of an egg in a saucepan and put in flat the meat sprinkled with salt and pepper. Let it stand in the butter one hour, then put the sauce pan over a quick fire and burn the meat on each side. Take the meat out and keep it warm, meanwhile add to the butter a tablespoonful of flour; stir it smooth; put in half a pint of bouillon, half a pound of mushrooms already peeled, washed, and cut up if too large, and lastly the meat. Cook until the mushrooms are done. Add the juice of half a lemon and serve with the meat in the center of the dish, the mushrooms around it, and the gravy poured over.

Potpourri Roast.—Chop fine with mincing knife any leftover meats (beef, veal, pork, poultry, or game). To about four pounds of meat take about six eggs, one nutmeg (grated), one cup of good butter, piece of beef cut chopped fine, about two cupfuls of bread crumbs, one quart of milk, salt and pepper to taste, mix all well together. Now take about three-fourths of a cupful of good butter, rub to a cream, stir into this four eggs, beat in one at a time for a minute, add a little finely chopped parsley, about two cupfuls of bread crumbs, mix this all lightly and well together, wet the hands and take a teaspoonful of this at a time, roll lightly into a round ball. You then take half of the prepared meat and lay about two inch thickness in a medium sized roasting pan, but put pieces of butter and half suet in pan between layer of dumplings on the meat at least an inch apart, as they swell in cooking, then another layer of meat on this, do so with a little flour, place pieces of butter on top, bake in a well heated oven until dark brown, but baste often with its own dripping. Serve with crisp lettuce leaves (dipped in salted water) on platter around roast. Add a cupful of cream or milk to gravy, boil a few minutes.

HOMEMADE CANDIES.

Turkish Nougat.—Two cupfuls sugar, half cupful water, half cupful corn syrup. Put on to boil until it forms a soft ball when put in water; stir it into two beaten whites of eggs, then put in nuts, pineapple, or candied cherries. Put in a little rose, almond and vanilla flavorings.

Two Fudge Recipes.—Two cupfuls of granulated sugar, one-fourth cupful of cream, two squares chocolate, one tablespoonful of butter. Boil seven minutes, then beat and spread in buttered tin to cool. Two cupfuls of brown sugar, one-half cupful of cream, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one cupful of chopped walnuts, butter size of egg. Boil ten minutes, then beat and pour on top of fudge already in pan.

Bolton Everton Toffee.—Two cupfuls of brown sugar, five tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of water, one tablespoonful of vinegar. Boil fifteen minutes and do not stir. When cool cut in squares.

Brown Sugar Fudge.—Two cupfuls of light brown sugar and one cupful of dark brown sugar and one cupful of white sugar, one cupful of cream, butter half size of egg; cook until it is ready to be beaten like chocolate fudge and add cup walnut meats.

Walnut and Fruit Cake.—One cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of water. Mix together until sugar is dissolved. Then boil until a little makes a crisp ball in water. Do not stir. When cooked drop by spoonfuls on buttered platter. Place on each piece one-half walnut or a slice of orange or strawberry. Then pour more candy over it and let it cool.

USEFUL HINTS.

Any meat that is not breaded should be boiled rather than fried. The best frying mediums are butter, olive oil, drippings and pure lard.

Use a dry paint brush to clean out the deep surfaces of carved wood.

When cutting out initial allow sufficient margin to turn under and whip down.

Boil all dainty white cloths in strong pillow cases. This saves much wear and tear.

Use initial from worn out linen in the marking of new bedding, towels, or table linens.

To make pie crust a beautiful brown wet crust with milk just before placing in oven to bake.

Clean cold food in clean covered dishes will not make a refrigerator dirty, or breed germs.

To clean painted walls or woodwork add one-quarter of a cup of turpentine to one pail of warm water.

After sowing grass seed take the

ash sifter, put in black dirt, and sift over the grass seed. Then roll and water.

Veal cutlet or chicken should be fried rather slowly on the back of the stove, allowing them to cook through.

Arsenic, in powder or solution, sprinkled on carpets or rugs under heavy furniture, will keep away moths.

If a lamp is upset and the burning oil runs over do not throw water on it, but throw on flour, earth, sand, or ashes.

A little lime water poured into cream or milk after a hot day, will keep it all right for the next morning's coffee or tea.

Should the smell of burnt wood permeate the house, immediately put vinegar on to boil and the odor will be counteracted.

If you fear the souring over night in hot weather of your sponge set for bread, a cup of lime water stirred through will keep it sweet.

For burns make a paste of common baking soda and water and apply promptly to the burn. It will stop the pain and check the inflammation.

When hemstitching wears out take serpentine braid and stitch it across through on the sewing machine. This makes them look neat and last a long time.

To make chicken broth with eggs, beat one egg well and pour hot chicken broth over it, stirring constantly while pouring. This is delicious for the sick.

If the cane seat of a chair has sagged turn it upside down, soak the underside of the cane with hot water, set in the sunlight, and the cane goes back into place.

Paint stains that are dry and old can be removed from cotton and woollen goods with chloroform. It is a good plan to first cover the spots with olive oil or butter.

A little arrowroot enclosed in a muslin bag and placed in the water in which handkerchiefs are boiled will give the latter a faint and agreeable scent when ironed.

When you're ready to buy a new oilcloth for your table take your old one and cut it up for aprons. Have it cover the whole front of your skirt and make a large bib.

Children who bite their nails must be treated for nervousness, and no amount of scolding, whipping or coaxing can overcome the fault where it is a physical breakdown.

To brighten tinware rub with a flannel well soaked to remove all stains, brighten it with a dry flannel dipped in whiting, and finish the process with chamois leather.

For sick headache: Take a teaspoonful of finely powdered charcoal in a small glass of warm water. It absorbs the gases produced by the fermentation of undigested food.

The lid of a teapot should always be left so that the air may get in; slip in a piece of paper to keep it open. This prevents mustiness. The same rule applies to a coffee pot.

As a preventative against moths take a piece of linen well moistened with turpentine and put it in the wardrobe or chest of drawers for a single day, two or three times a year.

FINDS TRACHOMA GERMS.

Berlin Professor Has Found Germs of Dread Eye Disease.

In the dread disease of trachoma, the doctors have been at sea for more than a century. When Napoleon went to Egypt (1798) with an army of 300,000 men he was forced to return to France because these men were attacked by a terrible eye disease, which blinded a large number of them and rendered all unfit for service. It has been long believed that the germ of this Egyptian eye disease was brought to Europe by this army of Napoleon, and that this awful plague was truly "imported." Some have held that the germ existed in Europe previously, and point to the fact that when the York Army Corps was in Eastern Prussia in 1811 it was rendered incapable of service by the same dread malady.

Be this as it may, the germ of the disease has not been discovered up to the present time. But now Prof. Richard Greeff, director of the Eye Clinic of the University of Berlin, Germany, announces that he has found the little germ of trachoma. It is not a bacterium, as some suspected, but a real little animal of great power. The reason that it was not found before was that it is very small indeed, and appears only when the most powerful microscope is used. Prof. Greeff has followed this germ from its very beginning to its full evil-producing maturity, showing in eight different pictures the various stages of its development, until it is at last ready to do its worst and multiply the disease for transmission to others.

This is one of the most notable of late discoveries and means the beginning of the end of trachoma, for with the discovery of the germ and the way it multiplies, the next step is the discovery of the specific, which must follow soon.

Tommy: "Teacher, may I go out to sneeze?" Teacher: "That is unnecessary, Tommy. You can sneeze in here without disturbing anybody." Tommy: "I expect you never heard me sneeze."

YOUNG FOLKS

THE CRYSTAL CAVE.

The sun shone brightly over the islands of Bermuda, and a large field thickly grown with tall palms, oleanders and wild flowers seemed to have the special favor of its warmth. On a platform of soft, cool grass lay stretched at full length two young negro lads, natives of the islands. The older was about fourteen years of age, and his companion was perhaps two years younger.

Not far below lay the broad expanse of ocean, and away to the left lay the little foot-hills. It was during the spring month when the islands wear their most joyous coloring. Every little flower, plant and vegetable seemed to be stretching its leaves up into the sunshine.

Carl, the older of the two boys, rolled over and seemingly buried his face in the soft earth, in which position he lay perfectly quiet for a full minute.

"There is cold air blowing up into my face!" he exclaimed, springing to his feet.

Edgar saw a small opening in the ground that might, to the casual observer, have passed for a rabbit-hole; but as the children pressed their faces into it, a cold draft told them that it came from many feet below.

"There must be a cave down there," said Carl, "and I am going to make the hole bigger."

The two ran home, soon returning armed with rads and pickax; and after a few minutes of hard work, there appeared to their gaze the entrance to a hole which looked to be bottomless, and when they dropped in large stones the noise of the descent was lost in silence, many feet below.

Carl hastily pulled off his coat and hat. "I'm going down," he said, and when I call, you follow me," whereupon he made his way downward, half-climbing, half-falling, and disappeared in the darkness.

After seeming ages of suspense, Edgar heard his calling; but the dark cave was too much for the lad's courage, and he shouted to his friend to come up.

Again the sound of crumbling rock, and Carl stood beside him.

"Now we must get a rope and candles to take down," he said, "for it's black as night, and all the stones I broke off fell into water."

The children were very mysterious and excited on their return home that night, for they had decided not to mention the discovery until further explorations had been made.

Morning found the two little workmen again on the scene. On the ground lay rope, boards, nails and lanterns. First the rope was lowered, and Carl slid down, hand over hand, until he stood on level ground. Next the rope was hauled up and boards and lanterns let down, and in a few seconds Edgar stood beside him in the darkness, where there was no sound but the murmur of the unseen water.

With the aid of the lanterns, the children began to carefully pick their way forward through the semidarkness.

What looked like huge icicles of purest crystal hung from the roof, and the ground underfoot was composed of the same substance. Presently they stood on the land's edge, and before them stretched a sheet of perfectly transparent turquoise-blue water.

Here they sat down, nailed the boards together until they took the form of a rude raft, and in this strange manner the lads set forth on their still stranger journey.

The water extended all over the cave, its smooth surface broken only by four small islands of whitest stone, and everywhere from the roof hung the crystal icicles or stalactites.

Completely fascinated by the new wonders that each moment sprang into view, the children, forgetful alike of food and worried parents, paddled about all day; and when they finally regained the world above, the sun-had set.

For two months the discoverers spent each day in the strangest and most fascinating playground ever known to childhood, and on each little island lanterns were placed which, when lighted, brought the distant parts of the cave dimly into view, and here among the shadows the children swam and played marvelous games by the hour.

By and by other children were led into the secret, and the news spread rapidly over the little village of Bailey's Bay. And one day, accompanied by their fathers, they led the way down into the cave. Some time after an entrance was blown out by dynamite in another portion of the field, and a broad flight of stairs laid, down which, by paying two shillings, hundreds of curious sightseers from all over the world may safely descend into the boys' fairyland, which is now brightly illuminated by electric light, while over its still waters little floating bridges have been laid

from end to end, a distance of seven hundred feet.

The lads have left Bermuda, and are now being given a liberal education in one of the large colleges of the States, where they were sent by the grateful owners of the land under which lies the now world-famous Crystal Cave.—Youth's Companion.

IN THE CITY OF MIRACLES

THOUSANDS OF PILGRIMS MEET EACH YEAR.

Certain Forms of Disease Have, in Many Cases, Been Marvelously Cured.

There exists on the Continent of Europe, within a twenty-four hours' journey of London, one of the most astonishing places in the world, a spot which is revered as a sort of "Holy of Holies" by millions of our fellow-creatures. Such is its magnetic influence that every year half a million pilgrims come to it from every corner of the earth. It is the Mecca of Europe, and its name is Lourdes.

THE VISION OF WHITE.

Lourdes is situated, in a position of great natural beauty, at the entrance to the huge mountain chain of the Pyrenees, which separates France from Spain. The town is built at a height of 1,200 feet above sea-level, in a valley between a broad torrential river and hills which rise almost perpendicularly to over 3,000 feet. Until 1858, the town was an insignificant borough, which merely attracted the attention of passing tourists by its picturesque situation, and its frowning old stronghold, surmounted by an ancient Moorish tower. In 1855, however, it became suddenly famous owing to certain alleged miraculous occurrences.

An ignorant little shepherdess, named Bernadette Soubirous, aged fourteen, alleged that one day, whilst she was with her sister and another little girl, picking up pieces of wood near the Massabielle Rock, she suddenly saw a vision. The vision appeared to her from a niche in the rock over the neighboring grotto. It was that of a beautiful young woman, dressed all in white, with a blue sash round the waist.

The vision was surrounded with a luminous halo, and, on seeing it, Bernadette fell on her knees, and remained in a state of ecstasy until the vision disappeared. This was on February 11th, and when the child related what she had seen she was treated as one who suffered from hallucinations. On the 16th and the 18th the vision again appeared.

THE SPRING OF HEALTH.

For the ensuing fortnight Bernadette continued to visit the grotto and to see the vision. She alleged that the mysterious lady said to her amongst other things, "Pray for all sinners! Go and tell the priests to build a chapel on this spot. I desire that people shall come here in procession!" Bernadette also alleged that the vision said, "Drink the waters of the spring which you will find here below! Wash yourself at the spring! Eat the grass which grows at the spring!" A spring, which had never been known to exist at this spot, is said to have suddenly made its appearance at the foot of the rock.

Bernadette saw the vision for the last time on March 25th, when it is said to have revealed its identity as the Virgin Mary.

The story of the apparition spread with extraordinary rapidity, and pious folks began to arrive in thousands at Lourdes to view the spot. Then, suddenly, like a trail of fire, the report spread that cures of a supernatural character were taking place at the spring in the grotto.

This caused an extraordinary sensation amongst Roman Catholics in all countries. Crowds of unfortunate people, stricken with some of the most awful and loathsome diseases which afflict humanity, began to arrive at Lourdes to pay their respects to the Virgin of the Grotto, and implore her intercession. Alas! the vast majority were destined to go back as they came—uncured.

Still, it is acknowledged that extraordinary cases of sudden healing do occur at the grotto. Zola, in his great book on Lourdes, speaks of the mysterious "unknown power, magnetism of the crowd!" Possibly, the hypnotic influence of a great mass of people, wrought up to a high pitch of religious fervor and excitement, may produce extraordinary and beneficial effects in certain individual cases susceptible to hypnotic or mesmeric influence. Call it what you will—auto-suggestion, faith-healing, hysteria, or hypnotism—it is beyond doubt that certain forms of disease, concerning which medical science has but so far a very obscure and uncertain knowledge, have, in many cases, been marvelously cured.

Connected with the spring and grotto at Lourdes there exists a medical bureau, known as the "Bureau des Constatations," which is open to all medical men who come to investigate. The object of the resident physicians is to check care-

fully every alleged "miracle"; and, be it said to their credit, they refuse to admit, as extraordinary or miraculous, forty-nine out of every fifty of the alleged sudden cures.

The ecclesiastical authorities bought the land round about the Massabielle rock, and laid it out as a park. They built a church on the rock, above the spot where the alleged visions had occurred, and they took to organizing innumerable religious ceremonies and special excursion trains from all parts of Europe to attract crowds of pilgrims.

MAKING THE GROTTA PAY.

The local clergy have turned the Lourdes grotto into one of the most prosperous business concerns in Europe. Close observation enables some writers to make approximate estimates of the revenue derived from the grotto. The priests have reserved to themselves the sole right of selling the water in cases, and of fulfilling orders by post from all parts of the world.

Last year, it is stated that not less than 600,000 cases were put on the railway. Each case is estimated to produce a net profit of \$1.00. The priests also sell "blessed" candles to the pilgrims at prices varying from 6 cents to \$10, according to the size, for thousands of candles are kept burning in the grotto day and night by the Faithful. Then, again, the priests receive orders by letter for candles to be burnt and Masses to be said.

Many folk have left large endowments to Lourdes. The lowest estimate places the total annual revenue from the sale of Lourdes water, candles, the saying of Masses, the selling of blessed beads and images, etc., and the interest on endowment moneys at between \$2,000,000 and \$2,250,000.

The working expenses, however, are considerable, for there is the upkeep of the park, with its all-night electric lighting, a large staff of workmen, watchmen, and others, the wine, wafers and linen supplied free to the thousands of priests who annually come to Lourdes to say a Mass there. Still, the profits must be great.

PILGRIMAGE OF THE 600,000.

Scores of shopkeepers have made fortunes out of the sale of candles, medals, statues, sacred pictures, rosaries, or beads, crucifixes, etc. Even hotels sell trinkets and "charms."

Lourdes reached the high-water mark of its renown last year—the Jubilee year—when over 600,000 pilgrims visited the grotto. In the month of August alone 90,000 pilgrims, drawn from all classes of society, were conveyed to Lourdes in 130 special trains from all parts of Europe. So great was the rush that on one occasion, the Hon. Henry White, American Ambassador in Paris, vainly offered \$60 for a night's lodging at Lourdes.—London Answers.

IDENTIFICATION BY VEINS.

New Prison Method Suggested by an Italian Professor.

A new method of identification of prisoners has been devised by means of photographs taken of the veins on the back of the hand. Prof. Tomassia, an Italian professor, the inventor, bases his method on the observation that no two persons have the veins on the back of the hand so much alike as to allow room for confusion—less, indeed, than with finger prints.

The prisoner's hand is held downward for several minutes, or the pulse of the wrist is restrained, and the veins are then photographed. This photograph, Prof. Tomassia says, will always be available for explicit proof, whereas criminals now understand that with an ordinary razor they can operate on their own hands without much pain or inconvenience, and may change the pattern of the finger print beyond chance of identification.

To burn the finger tips is more painful, but perhaps even more effective. On the other hand, as Prof. Tomassia points out, only a serious and dangerous operation can modify the venal system.

TWICE PRONOUNCED DEAD.

Woman Thought Dead Came to Life for Short Time.

A remarkable story was related at a Wolverhampton, England, inquest recently, on Mary Walker, aged forty.

It was stated that she had a series of fits, and two neighbors who were called in said she was dead. While the neighbors were laying out the body the husband went to a doctor and obtained a certificate of death. On the following day a nurse called at the house and saw the head of the woman move. She called in two neighbors, and a looking-glass was placed over the mouth. Ten trials were made, and on each occasion there was moisture on the glass.

A second doctor was called in, but found Mrs. Walker dead. He said that, in his opinion, death took place, not on the previous day, but three hours before he was called in.

Money talks and there is often a speaking likeness between the genuine and the counterfeit.

DOG THIEVES' DEVICES

STEALER CAREFULLY ALTERS THEIR APPEARANCE.

London Criminals Have Made Canine Kidnapping a Fine Art.

Modern dog stealing is a fine art, and in London and the provinces there are homes where stolen canines can be left until an opportunity occurs for getting rid of them, said a detective to a London Tit-Bits writer the other day. Until quite recently a little kitchen in a crime-stricken slum of Whitechapel was given over entirely to the purposes of dog storing. When a thief brought in his prey, the master of the "home" allotted a large soap box to the animal. Each dog in this kitchen was supplied with a kennel in the shape of a wooden box, inside of which was a bowl of water, with a tray for food. I believe the keeper of the "home" charged two shillings a week for each dog lodged and boarded there.

A large number of stolen dogs are shipped to the Continent. Belgium is the best market, for dogs sales are held in several of the principal towns every week-end. Fancy dogs fetch very good prices in Holland. Dogs, which will not fetch more than £5 in this country will sell as much as £20 in the

LAND OF THE WINDMILL.

Up till a short time ago there used to be a great market for English dogs in Paris, every English dog being looked upon in the French capital as a "thoroughbred." Whether a dog had a pedigree or not, if it was English bred it must be "thoroughbred," and, accordingly, would command a fabulous price. There is scarcely any market now in Paris, however, the people there having discovered that half of the dogs sent over from London and sold as "thoroughbreds" were next door to mongrels. Dog thieves work in various ways, and they have to be exceedingly careful when on business bent, for it is not very canine that will allow a stranger to approach it. Many a good dog will take a piece out of any man's leg if he attempts to whistle it off, and so it is desirable and necessary to make friends, as it were.

There are many ways of doing this. A dog thief seeing a dog in a park, for instance, which he thinks will fetch a good price, will, if the animal is being led on leash, follow it and its master or mistress home. Later on the stealer loafs round the house, and finds out where the dog's kennel is.

AND ALSO ITS NAME.

One dark night he pays a visit to the dog, whispers its name in a sweet tone, and throws the animal a piece of juicy meat. After the dog has had two or three such pieces of meat, it may allow the stealer to untie its chain from its kennel. Then the dog follows the man. Why? Because the stealer has about him a peculiar scent which will induce a dog to follow him for miles.

A year or two ago a dog thief managed to secure a place at a West-end dairy. His business was to deliver milk at the best houses in the early morning, and he used to carry an empty can of a good size on his rounds. If a small dog came to the door it was snatched up and put in the can. A bit of prepared liver on the bottom of the can kept the animal quiet till the milkman-thief was in the next street, where a confederate was awaiting him in a tray with a cage to hold dogs ingeniously hidden under the seat. I think this rogue secured no fewer than forty dogs—some valuable, some not—by means of the can trick, before he was captured and sentenced to a well merited

TERM OF IMPRISONMENT.

A dog stealer will not risk selling the animals he steals as they are. He carefully alters their appearance. Here is an example of dog faking. A fine bull terrier was stolen from a West-end square, and when the thief had got it in the privacy of his own home he set to work to disguise it. Upon its back he produced big patches of liver color by burning its back with caustic. A mark or two on its ears and a few on its paws completed the disguise.

If a stolen pug dog lacks the line down its back that would make it valuable the dog faker places the animal in a wood cage having a piece of wood at the top with a slit of the same dimensions as the line that is wanted on the dog's back. Through this slit a very powerful dye is introduced, and made fast with nitric acid. The application of the acid causes the dog agonies, but the faker does not stop to consider that.

A REASON.

Mr. Marlow—"I left two bottles of whiskey in the cupboard ten minutes ago, and one of them has disappeared. Can you account for that?" Bridget (under notice to leave)—"Shure, sorr, the cupboard was so dark I didn't see the other one!"

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SEPTEMBER 8, 1909.

MOSES THATCHER

(Continued from last week)

IN THE MOVE SOUTH.

His mission was terminated by the "call home" which was issued by Brigham Young on the approach of Johnston's army to invade Utah. In company with John B. Thatcher and Aaron D. Thatcher, Moses fitted up teams and wagons and started for Salt Lake City, arriving there January 1, 1858. For a short time there after Moses went to school and after the establishment of Camp Floyd he became a member of the special police force of Salt Lake City. In the "move" the Thatcher family went south as far as Payson and in 1890 Moses went with his father to Cache valley, where he assisted in getting timber out for the Union mills. During the winter of 1860-61, he attended the university of Deseret and in April 1861, he was married to Lettie Fair, previous to which he had been ordained a seventy by President Brigham Young. Shortly after his marriage he built the first frame house in Logan. He herded cattle on the Promontory during the winter of 1861-62 and assisted in apprehending Indians who had killed several men at Smithfield.

MISSION TO EUROPE

In April, 1866, he went on a mission to Europe, returning in 1868, during which time he presided over the Cheltenham and Birmingham conferences. On returning he entered the mercantile business, forming the firm of Thatcher & Son, which later was merged with the business of W. H. Shearman and became the Logan Co-op., with Moses Thatcher as its manager. When the Utah Northern Railway was organized August, 1870, he was chosen as a director and secretary. Later he became superintendent. He was also chosen as superintendent of the Cache valley Sunday Schools, which position he occupied until April 1877. He served Cache and Rich counties for ten years in the territorial legislative council and was an active member of the constitutional convention of 1872. When the Cache Valley stake was organized, May 21, 1877, Moses Thatcher was made president, which position he held until April 9, 1879, when he was ordained an apostle by President John Taylor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Orson Hyde.

WORK IN MEXICO.

In October, 1879, he went on his first mission to Mexico, being accompanied by Elder James Z. Stewart and Milton G. Trejo. He went to the Mexican capital on his second mission the following year, returning in 1881, after losing his companion, Feramorz L. Young, on the way through typhoid-pneumonia. At the October conference 1882 Moses Thatcher was called with Erastus Snow to explore in Mexico to find a suitable place for settlement. He returned from this trip in February of the following year and left the following July on a mission to the northern Indians, in company with William B. Preston and others. After traveling some 1,250 miles he returned in September 1883, and in December he was called to assist Delegate John T. Caine at Washington, D. C. from which place he returned home in April 1884. In October of that year he was sent

on a successful mission to the Shoshones who were turbulent. In January 1885 he accompanied President John Taylor to Mexico, exploring the Magdalena river in Sonora. He was made chairman of an exploring and purchasing committee, and in this capacity made several visits to Mexico before the purchase of 75,000 acres of land at that place was finally decided on.

For a number of years Moses Thatcher was assistant to President Wilford Woodruff in the presidency of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement associations and was also an effective writer for the Contributor. During this time certain difficulties arose in the mind of Moses Thatcher which effected his harmony with the council of Twelve of which he was a member, and, at the April conference of 1896, his name was not presented as a member of the Council. But Moses Thatcher remained true to the Gospel of Jesus Christ, which he accepted in his boyhood, and for the furtherance of which he did so much during his eventful life. He always bore a faithful testimony to the divinity or the mission of Joseph Smith, and lived to acknowledge the justness of the action of his brethren of the Twelve. Moses Thatcher leaves a host of friends.

Orton News

Orton, Aug. 31st, 1909.
Editor the Alberta Star.

Dear Sir:—
A gloom was cast over Orton by the death of Mrs. James McMurry which occurred on the 28th. She had been a great sufferer for the past six weeks with Erysipias. She leaves a husband and 9 children to mourn her loss. She has a number of relations and friends who keenly feel the shock. She was forty-two years of age. The funeral took place the following day at the McMurray's home, the Ward meeting being postponed. The speakers were Albert Henson, George Sillito and Philip Hornberger who all referred to the energetic labors of the departed one and offered words of consolation to the bereaved. The grave was dedicated by George Sillito.

The newly married couple Alfred Sillito and Maude Nielson arrived Saturday evening, also Mrs. Frederick Wood and her daughter Alice who have spent several months in the states.

Jack Frost, that unwelcome visitor came on the night of the 27th and done some damage to the grain. The farmers are all busy cutting their grain and looking on the bright side.

HARVESTING IN FULL SWING

Harvesting of fall wheat in the Cardston District commenced last week and is now in full swing. Everywhere one goes the pleasing picture is presented of magnificent fields of golden grain being cut or awaiting the approach of the cycle. During the past week the weather has been ideal. A hot and glimmering sun shone by day and the nights were cool and refreshing, causing the grain to properly mature before ripening.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

"Can a woman be an architect?" was one of the questions raised at the International Congress.

The answer to that question is "Yes."

Toronto is full of men who thankfully acknowledge their debt to the mother who officiated as architect and builder of her boy's character.

If women, lovely women, can be the architect of careers for her sons, why cannot she be architect of buildings for clients?—Toronto Telegram.

The capture of a four-pound salmon by fisherman near Sheboygan, Wis., has conjured hope that the salmon planted in Lake Michigan twelve years ago will give the much-prized fish a start in these waters. Why not?

Don't worry about Mrs. Thaw being broke. She owns 1,000 shares of Standard Oil stock, worth more than \$700 a share, and it yields a dividend of 40 per cent. The lawyers know this.

Girls, don't get discouraged. Mrs. Grace Snell Coffin-Coffin-Walker-Coffin-Layman Love is to take another husband soon, making her seventh venture on the rough matrimonial sea.

The people who are paying big prices for good farm land do not expect to lose any money. And what is more, they won't.

BURTON'S VARIETY STORE

"Cash Goods at Cash Prices"

Wickless Coal Oil Stoves

Burn as quietly as a Gas Stove. Made entirely of finely Polished Brass, is noiseless, self igniting, and requires no wick. Made by B. A. Hjorth & Co., Stockholm, Sweden, the largest manufacturers of coal oil stoves in the world.

OUR PRICE = \$3.20 and 3.50

Burton's Variety Store

THE LAYNE-HENSON MUSIC CO.

---DEALERS IN---

All kinds of Musical Instruments, Sheet Music
Stationery, Souvenir Post Cards, Fancy Goods
Notions, etc.

Edison Talking Machines

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE
The Spencer & Stoddard Block

PENNOYER & OLAND

Contractors & Builders

It's not what you earn

that makes you rich

But what you save

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

C. E. SNOW & Co.
BANKERS.

The Hamilton, Ontario, Speculator rushes to press with the announcement that the main cause of the rise in bread is yeast.

Boston has launched a project for a great world's Fair in 1020, to commemorate its three hundredth anniversary.

Roy L. Folsom GENERAL BLACKSMITH

Dealer in Blacksmith Supplies—Hardwood, Spokes
Fellies, Tongues, Bar Iron and Steel, Blacksmith Coal.

The only up-to-date Disc
Sharpener in Cardston

We have facilities for sharpening 200 plow
blades per day. Feed chopping in connection.

All work promptly attended to and
prices reasonable

UNION BANK OF CANADA

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

Establish Your Credit

Have you ever considered how important it is to have an account at your local bank, with recognized financial standing and credit? It would be a great advantage to you, whether you are a Business Man, a Farmer or a Rancher.

There are other substantial advantages in having an account with the Union Bank, including interest at highest current rate on Savings Deposits.

Your account, large or small, is respectfully solicited.
Cardston Branch. G. M. Proud Manager.

Local and General.

Boost for Cardston Fair.

We have just received a large shipment of choice fruits, Phipps.

The Fall opening of the "Elite" Millinery Store takes place on Wednesday the 15th.

Labor Day was celebrated Monday by picnics and duck shooting parties.

Five hundred new post offices have been established in Canada during the past year.

St. Louis has a street called Douchouquette. Suppose you wished to ask where it was what would you say?

This weather makes a noise like a bumper crop; the binder will soon make a noise like a fat wad in the farmer's pocket.

The farmers cannot complain about the weather they are having through harvest. It is ideal and all one could wish for.

The estimated yield of the grain crops for this year for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, is 197,646,000 bushels, and last year at the same date it was 110,524,000 bushels.

The C. P. R. is having a record breaking season for passenger and especially tourist traffic. Canadians are a long way from poverty street.

It is announced by Science that the world will last for 70,000,000 years. Think of what you will spend in Christmas presents in that time.

If you have not already done so send along your membership fee to the agricultural society to any one of the officials, and begin boosting for the fair.

The "Elite" Millinery Store will open to the public, on Wednesday the 15th, with a complete line of Fall millinery and trimmings.

Canada and the United States have settled their differences without the help of a "permanent international tribunal" and without war for the last hundred years. It will keep on doing it that way for another hundred years.

Lewis Hill, president of the Grea. Northern Railway, was over to Galbraiths last week, inspecting the route of the Canadian Western. The party came over in automobiles.

While the farmer sleeps peacefully at night he knows when he awakes it will be to find his grain a degree nearer threshing time. Farmers make more money at night than the rest of us do in the day time.

On the complaint of Jas. P. Low Pound Keeper, Miss Cora Layton appeared before the local Justice of the Peace charged rescuing a Cow whilst being lawfully taken to the Pound by Jas. P. Low. Defendant admitted the charge and after being cautioned by the Justice of the Peace. Sentence was suspended for sixty days.

The United States Treasury has suffered a decrease of \$7,500,000 in revenue from the sale of intoxicants. This is set down as consequent upon last years prohibition wave which swept over the Republic. The country is better off with a lessened consumption of beer and whiskey. The revenue can be replenished from other sources. At the same time part of the decrease in drinking has been due to trade depression.

You have no doubt this week received a catalogue from one of the big department stores. Your cash is soon coming and they want it. Now do not throw away this catalogue but carefully keep it and when you have made out your fall order, bring it into town and with the cash in your hand give the merchant an even chance with the catalogue house. We are satisfied that if you do this you will find that he will do better and save you money. You will have the satisfaction of seeing the goods and keeping your money at home to help build up home industries. Try this once and be convinced it will save you dollars.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Hagell, of Mountain View, spent a couple of days in the city this week, leaving on Monday for Port Kells, B. C. on a two months visit to relatives. Mr. Hagell stated that the grain crops in that district are very late this year, but the hay crop was exceptionally good and secured in fine condition. There is a good demand for cattle this year and prices are on the upward grade.—Lethbridge News.

Hot or cold baths any time of day at Phipps.

The Danish Parliament is called the Folkething. Why not call ours the Talkething.

The man in the moon, if existent can see the North Pole of the earth constantly. So far he has not noticed Walt, Wellman climbing it.

Preserving Fruits! Preserving Fruits! Now is your time—for quality and price you can't do better than at Phipps.

New wheat is quoted at Toronto at \$1.05. It is safe prediction that western wheat in December and January will be about \$1.10 or \$1.15.

The elevators are springing up all over Southern Alberta like mushrooms, only of more substantial build. They will all be needed.

The Layne Henson Co. now have a good stock of stationery and fancy goods, Unbreakable Cylinder records at 25c, a large shipment of wall paper due to arrive next week.

The M. I. A. Convention convenes next Sunday. Three meetings will be held, one at 10 a. m. and one at 2 p. m. in the School House, and a general meeting at the Assembly Hall in the evening.

Speaking of immigration literature sent out to the Old Country the Hon. Frank Oliver said, the best literature is in the form of letters from new settlers describing conditions here to their friends and relatives.

If every subscriber will hustle and pay all arrears to the editor, you will aid us in getting ready to dream about writing for an automobile price list. otherwise we will have to be content with smelling the gasoline can.—Exchange.

As the years go by it is pleasing to note that more farmers write letters on printed letter heads and have their cards on their envelopes. It was once thought that no one could do this unless he was engaged in the production of some specialty or breeding some pure blood farm stock. No one believes that now. Let the farm be named, and then give that with the name of owner and his post office address, and the business is done. The cost of printing is trifling in comparison with its benefits.

The marriage of Mr. Fred Turner, Cardston, to Miss May Peterson, Nelson, took place on Aug. 2nd. at the above city. The young couple will make their residence in Cardston, Mr. Turner having arrived a couple of weeks ago, while his young bride who remained to visit with her folks, came in on Wednesday's train. She was accompanied by Mrs. Nobles, Mrs. Beck and Mrs. John Turner.

Two more banks have this week opened their doors for business in the city, bringing the number of these monetary institutions up to seven. Nothing could conduce more to an optimistic view of the management of these banking institutions in opening branches here. It requires no very prophetic eye to see in the not distant future a city of 50,000 people located on the banks of the Belly River.—Leth. News.

The deputy minister of public works for Alberta, Mr. John Stocks, together with Mr. Malcolm Calder, drove through here on Monday last on their way to Mountain Mill, Caldwell and Leavitt. From the last named place they continued their drive to Cardston. Mr. Stocks took this drive for the purpose of looking over the roads and bridges of the various districts he visited, and has given it as his opinion that until such time as the Canada Western railway people have decided where their stations are to be located, there is not likely to be any bridges built for the present.—Pincher Creek Echo.

The term printer's devil as applied to the boy who does the choring around the printing office, has a peculiar romantic history. In early days printing was styled the "black art," and printers were supposed to be in league with Satan. But it was in the time of Aldus Minutius in Venice that the matter took a serious turn. This was the famous printer who first published the Greek and Roman classics. He took into his employ a negro boy who was homeless on the streets of Venice. The people supposed the boy was an imp from Satan and that he assisted in printing. Mobs collected about the office and were about to wreck it, when the boy was brought forward and exhibited showing that the boy was flesh and blood, but he was still called "the printer's devil" and every boy in his position since has been so called.

If you want to sell, list your land with the Cardston Realty Company. A. M. Hepler, Mgr

Is it not just what you need? A good blood purifier, then try Bliss Native Herbs. Agent.—Phipps.

An exchange truly says: "The meanest and most despicable character in any community is the man who is envious of others' prosperity and is always heard speaking in a contemptuous manner of his neighbors and fellow citizens."

In a recent interview Thomas A. Edison declared that he abandoned his experiments with aeroplanes to construct something of more benefit to mankind. The result is that he has moulded a dwelling house out of cement. It is too early yet to say which of the inventions will be of the most use. Houses of brick and stone seem to serve their purpose pretty well, and it can not be said for the cement dwellings that they are any cheaper. So far all that is claimed for them is that they can be erected more quickly.

Batchelor, Marshall & Skarin, Ltd.

Contractors

CALGARY ALBERTA

Let us estimate on
Steps
Sidewalks
Foundations,
Etc.

SEE
M. F. Batchelor
CAHOON HOTEL, CARDSTON

Notice To Creditors

In the Matter of the Estate of Charles Ora Card, late of the Town of Cardston, in the Province of Alberta, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claim or demands against the late Charles Ora Card, late of the Town of Cardston in the Province of Alberta who died on or about the 9th of September, 1906, at Logan City in the state of Utah are required on or before the 30th day of September, 1906, to send to Sterling Williams Esq. at Cardston in the Province of Alberta or deliver to him, their names and addresses and full particulars of their claims in writing together with a statement of their account and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, such claim and statement to be duly verified by Statutory Declaration of the claimant or his agent.

AND TAKE NOTICE that after the 30th day of September, 1906, the said Sterling Williams will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only for the claims of which he will then have had notice.

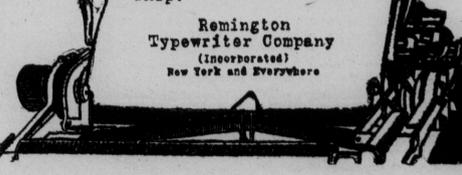
Dated at Lethbridge, this 12th day of August A. D. 1906.

STERLING WILLIAMS,
Executor of the estate of Charles Ora Card.



The
New Models 10 and 11
of the
Remington
Typewriter

are the ripest fruit
of Remington experi-
ence, the highest
achievement of
Remington skill and
the perfect evidence
of Remington leader-
ship.



Remington
Typewriter Company
(Incorporated)
New York and Everywhere

Remington Typewriter Co., Ltd
Herald Block, 706 Centre St.,
Calgary, Alta.

We are just opening up

Men's Overcoats

LADIE'S, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S
SUITS

Ladies' Skirts

Of the newest designs.

Before purchasing come and examine them and get prices. No trouble to show goods.

Cardston Mercantile Co.

LIMITED.

JUST ARRIVED

A large shipment of extra quality

Picture Frame Mouldings

Frames made to order at eastern prices

View work a specialty

Orders taken for Enlarged Work

Agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Co.

Amateur work finished

A. T. HENSON

PHOTO PARLORS

Several farmers' elevators in Manitoba declared large dividends last year.

The Grand Trunk Pacific will have over a thousand miles of road in operation this fall, 500 freight cars and 175 engines ready for business and a hundred grain elevators handling wheat.

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

Get a prize list from Sec. S. M. Woolf.

Every newspaper man in Alberta and in portions of British Columbia, is receiving on an average about half a dozen letters daily giving him defferent and distinct and all very pressing invitations and peremptory commands to attend the press convention in Edmonton next month, and every person decides anew with every letter that he cannot possibly afford to miss it.

NEW STOCK CHOICE

Groceries

AT BOTTOM PRICES

A dollar saved, is a dollar earned. You can save it by dealing with us.

LARGER AND BETTER STOCK OF

Clothing

THAN EVER BEFORE

Spencer & Stoddard

-LIMITED-

Quality Quarters

An Unexpected Confession;

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

CHAPTER XIII.

The voice of the newcomer, who inquired at Mrs. Cushman's door for Esther, was startlingly familiar to the young girl, and, with her face suffused with blushes, her heart beating like a frightened bird's, she stepped forth from behind the door—which had effectually concealed her as it swung open—and confronted Donald Lancaster.

The young man regarded the rosy maiden with some surprise. "Why! I—excuse me! Is there not some mistake?" he questioned, with unusual embarrassment, as he studied Esther's face with puzzled eyes.

Then his countenance suddenly cleared as the familiarity of her features grew upon him.

"Ah! no; it is Miss Esther, after all!" he exclaimed, grasping and cordially shaking her hand. "But what has changed you so, my little friend?" he continued, as he regarded her more closely. "I scarcely knew you."

Esther laughed out brightly, and flushed up prettily again. She was strangely happy to find that he had not forgotten her, and taken the trouble to seek her out.

How fortunate that he had happened to come just then, or she might have missed him altogether, and never have known of his call, she thought. She had supposed him to be still in Europe, whither he had gone immediately after his return from California.

"A number of things have conspired to change me, Mr. Lancaster," she smilingly replied, to his question; "I have been ill, I have lost my hair, and some of my teeth, and—"

"And have grown almost a beauty by the process," the young man playfully supplemented, as she cut her sentence short, just in time to prevent herself from adding, "and so I hope I am not quite the fright I used to be."

But his compliment, although he was perfectly sincere in what he said, offended her, for it told her that he also remembered his former criticism of her looks, and could not quite reconcile the change in her.

She drew herself a trifle more erect, and the act called his attention to the fact that her form had also developed and bade fair to improve still more in the future.

"That I shall never be," she remarked, with some coldness, in reply to his observation. "But, Mr. Lancaster, will you not come into the reception room and sit down?" and she half turned as if to lead the way.

"I am afraid I ought not—you were just going out," he observed, in a doubtful tone.

"That does not matter in the least," Esther smilingly returned, thus revealing a line of dazzling teeth, that caused him to wonder afresh, remembering, as he did, what an unsightly mouthful she had when he saw her. "I am about to change my residence," she went on to explain, "and was on my way out in search of an expressman to remove my trunk—but that can wait indefinitely."

Again she made a move toward the reception room, and Donald turned to follow her, when Mrs. Cushman came swiftly sweeping down the stairs, a smile on her lips for the son of the millionaire, but with an ugly gleam in her eyes as they rested upon Esther, for she had been leaning over the banisters, and had heard all that had passed between the two young people.

"Ah, Mr. Lancaster," she exclaimed, affably, and extending her heavily jeweled hand to him, "this is a delightful surprise! I did not know that you had returned. When did you arrive?"

"On Saturday last," said Donald bowing in courteous salutation.

"And Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster?"

"Came with me, and are both well, thank you."

"I suppose you have all enjoyed your trip immensely; but why are we standing here? Come with me into the drawing room and tell me something about your travels. I will send the maid for Madge, who will also be very glad to welcome you back," the artful woman rattled on, and would have swept him unceremoniously away with her.

"Thanks, Mrs. Cushman, but—"

Donald began, with some embarrassment, as he glanced at Esther.

"Oh!" quickly interposed his companion, bending a would-be annihilating glance upon the girl, "haven't you gone yet, Esther? What are you waiting for? You had better get the expressman and have your trunk taken away before dark."

"Pardon me," said Donald, now flushing with indignation at the woman's overbearing tone and manner, "but my call this afternoon

was intended for Miss Wellington, who has just informed me that she is about to leave you. Miss Esther, permit me to attend to this express business for you; and"—with a distant bow to the lady of the house—"it will give me pleasure, Mrs. Cushman, to tell you about my trip at some other time. I am glad to find you so well. Present my regards to Miss Cushman, if you please," and stepping quickly to the door, he opened it and held it thus for Esther to pass out, when, with another bow to the astonished matron, he also disappeared.

"Well, this caps the climax!" wrathfully exclaimed the enraged woman, as she stood, spellbound, and watched the young couple pass out of the vestibule; "his call this afternoon was intended for Miss Wellington! What on earth does he want with her? And why he took 'French-leave' was, to say the very least, not flattering to the other members of my family."

With a frowning brow and a very disagreeable sense of having been snubbed by one whom she was extremely anxious to propitiate for the sake of Madge, she remounted the stairs and sought her daughter, to whom she related what had just occurred.

Meanwhile, Esther and her chivalrous attendant went their way, the heart of the former beating with worshipful gratitude toward the man who had nobly espoused her cause and so unmistakably repented the indignity offered by a haughty and overbearing woman.

"And so you are about to leave Mrs. Cushman," young Lancaster remarked, as they stepped upon the sidewalk and moved with a brisk step away from the house; while as he observed her more closely, now that they were out in a better light, he was almost startled to find himself actually admiring her.

"Zounds!" he said to himself, "never saw such a change. If she had a little more flesh, with that complexion and those magnificent eyes, she would come near being handsome."

"I have left her," Esther briefly responded.

"But I thought you were to remain with the family until your education was finished."

Esther's lips curled.

"Mrs. Cushman considers my education already finished—at least, sufficiently for a girl in my position," she said, with a tinge of bitterness. Then she added: "My father requested Mr. Cushman to act as my guardian until my studies were completed, but I never saw him—perhaps you know that he died abroad."

"Yes, that was very sad—but you have been with the family ever since?"

"Yes, until I was sent to the hospital."

"Sent to the hospital!" repeated the young man, amazed.

"Yes, it was a case of typhoid, and Mrs. Cushman was afraid of it," Esther explained. Then, looking straight into her companion's eyes, she continued: "Frankly, Mr. Lancaster, I do not wish to injure the family in the estimation of anyone, and so, if you please, I would rather not talk about them. I was in the hospital nearly three months—and now all the reason I am going to give for the change I am making is that I was not happy in my position and so have decided to take my fate into my own hands."

"I understand you, Esther," said the young man, gravely, but with a note of anxiety in his tone; "where are you going?"

"To live with some poor people on Dominick Street. Dr. Melrose found the place for me, and I am going to make aprons for a living—I am going to become a business woman," she concluded, with a smile and pretty little air of importance.

"What kind of aprons?" inquired her companion.

"All kinds—kitchen, nurse, sewing, fancy and children's. I will take orders for anything in that line."

"Oh, you are going upon the order plan?"

"Yes, you see I haven't the capital necessary to keep a stock on hand."

Mr. Lancaster smiled to see how readily she had acquired a business way of talking. Then, taking out a set of tablets, he remarked: "Well, you must give me your address, so I may know where to find you. I shall be interested in the success of your undertaking, and perhaps give you a call now and then."

"Thank you," said Esther, with gleaming eyes, and glowing cheeks. Then drawing off her mitten, she held up her left hand, upon which she wore the pretty ring he had sent to her from Paris. "And, Mr. Lancaster," she continued, with a

shy glance, "I have never yet thanked you for this; you did not send me your address, and I could not; but it is lovely and it was very kind of you to remember me when you were so far away."

"Oh," said the young man, flushing slightly in turn, and thinking that his young friend had acquired some very attractive ways since he last saw her, "the ring is but a trifle—I simply wanted you to know that I had not forgotten how good you had been to me—I shall never forget that, Esther."

The pink cheeks grew pinker as, for the second time, he thus familiarly addressed her, and the name from his lips sounded very sweet to her.

"It is no trifle to me," she said, in a low tone, her eyes lingering more fondly upon the ring than she was aware of.

Donald laughed softly at her earnestness and told himself that "really he believed he should become quite fond of the girl—in a friendly way—if he should see much of her."

"Well, how about this express business?" he remarked after they had walked a moment or two in silence; "here is a local office, and we may as well give the order for the removal of your trunk."

"Why!" exclaimed Esther, naively, and with a start, "I had forgotten all about the trunk," and then she blushed vividly as she met the amused look in Donald's eyes.

They entered the office, where he gave the order and paid the charge, after which he saw Esther safely up on the car that was to take her to good-bye, and went his way with a thoughtful air, but with an indignant light blazing in his fine eyes.

"What a heartless woman Mrs. Cushman must be, to ill-treat a girl like that to such an extent that she would prefer to battle her way alone with the world to living with her," he muttered. "And her overbearing manner to her in my presence was insufferable! Will rich people never learn that it is vulgar, as well as cruel, to oppress and browbeat the poor? What a transformation there has been in the child!" he continued, his eyes softening; "she has become downright fascinating, too—there is an inexplicable charm about her that many a society belle would be glad to possess. Poor little wail! She has the instincts of a real lady, and it is too bad she cannot have a better chance in the world. I'll keep an eye upon her—at any rate, I'll get mother and Marjorie to give a generous order for some of those aprons."

Esther, after leaving her friend, proceeded to her humble lodging in a very happy frame of mind.

Donald Lancaster, to whom she had irrevocably given her girlish heart, while nursing him through his dangerous illness the year previous, had sought her out! Had taken the trouble to call upon her to ascertain how the world was using her! He had even snubbed the haughty Mrs. Cushman for her sake! She had seen his handsome eyes flash with indignant fire at the woman's insolence to her, and she adored him a hundredfold for such brave championship in her cause.

How handsome and noble he had looked when he had said that his "call was intended for Miss Wellington!" How truly good and kind he must be to stand up so fearlessly for a poor and friendless girl and brave the displeasure of a proud and aristocratic woman of the world!

Her face was radiant when she reached her new home, and, with a lighter heart than she had known for many months, she sat down and began to work upon some aprons for which some of the nurses at the hospital had given her orders, a bright little song rippling over her lips as she sewed.

When her trunk arrived, she unpacked it, arranging her clothing in an orderly manner in her closet and bureau, and tastefully distributing some pictures and ornaments—which she had brought from the West—to make her room look more homelike.

After this was done she made herself a cup of tea and ate her simple supper, for she had arranged to provide her own breakfast and tea and take her dinner with the widow of whom she had hired her room.

And now began the real business of life. She had orders enough ahead to keep her busy for a fortnight and promise of more if her work proved satisfactory.

She hired a first-class machine for sewing seams, although a great deal of her work was to be done by hand.

The wholesale dealer in trimmings, to whom Dr. Melrose introduced her, supplied her needs in that line upon very moderate terms, and directed her to another who dealt in fine cambric and lawns, thus enabling her to greatly reduce the cost of her garments.

At the end of the first week she had completed the six aprons for Mrs. Melrose, clearing three dollars and a half, over and above all expenses, and had also received orders for a dozen more from some of that lady's friends.

These brought her still others, and she soon found that she had more work on hand than she could complete in the time allotted to her, and thus she was enabled to give the daughter of her landlady—a girl

a year younger than herself—much-needed employment, and she hired her to do the machine stitching, while she attended to the finishing.

Among her orders during this time there came one from the Lancasters, through Donald, for a dozen aprons for waitresses and chambermaids, and the young man wrote that his mother would take pains to recommend her to her acquaintances and thus help her to extend her business.

And so three months or more slipped by, and her orders continuing to increase, Esther and her assistant, Jennie Burt, had all they could possibly do.

Her business being done upon a strictly cash basis, our enterprising heroine soon found the money flowing in upon her so freely that she was enabled to establish a bank account; thus life gradually took a brighter hue, and the outlook for the future seemed very promising—at least, in comparison with what it had been.

Meantime, she had also been steadily gaining in strength and flesh; her health had become perfect. Her face began to lose the lines of care and gravity which it had so long worn and to take on a sunny expression and rosy hue, which for many years had been strangers there; while her merry laugh and gay repartee, with snatches from songs and popular operas, were often heard in her homelike room where she pursued her chosen avocation.

Twice Donald Lancaster had called upon her, and each time he had gone away feeling more strongly attracted than ever toward his little Western friend, whom once he had regarded as a "perfect little fright."

One afternoon Esther had occasion to take some samples to a wealthy family who lived a long way uptown.

Having made her call, and secured a generous order, she was on her way home when some one, who had hoarded the street car she was in, took a vacant seat beside her.

She turned, casually, to glance at her neighbor, when a violent shock went thrilling through her from head to foot.

The man was none other than the seeker of the "twin ruby," whom she had seen the previous summer at Lake George.

(To be continued.)

HE REMEMBERED SOMETHING.

This Dog Had Not Forgotten Something of the Past.

"Loon" is the name of a dog of the hound variety that makes his home at a small settlement in Nova Scotia. In "The Tent Dwellers," Mr. Albert Bigelow Paine says that his companion on a fishing trip had often spoken of Loon as a dear and faithful friend, so that Mr. Paine looked forward to witnessing a touching reunion.

Eddie had met Loon on a former visit, and had recorded the meeting in his diary, wherein Loon had been set down as "a most intelligent and affectionate young dog." He produced the diary now as evidence, and I could see that our guides were impressed by this method of systematic and absolute record which no one could dispute.

He proceeded to tell all he knew about Loon, and how glad Loon would be to see him again, until we were all jealous of the intelligent dog was waiting for us at Maitland to sound the joy of welcome and to speed us with his parting bark.

Then all at once we were at Maitland and before Loon's home, and sure enough there in the front yard, wagging both body and tail, stood Loon.

It took but one glance for Eddie to recognize him. Perhaps it took no more than that for Loon to recognize Eddie. I don't know; but what he did was this. He lifted up his voice as one mourning for a lost soul, and uttered such a series of wails and lamentations as only a hound in the deepest sorrow can make manifest.

Once more he broke out into a burst of long-drawn misery, then suddenly took off under the house as if he had that moment remembered an appointment there, and feared he would be late. But presently he looked out, fearfully enough, and with his eyes fixed straight on Eddie, set up still another of those heart-breaking protests.

As for Eddie, I could see that he was hurt. He climbed miserably down from the wagon and crept gently toward the sorrowing hound.

"Nice! Loon; nice, good Loon! Don't you remember me?" "Wow-ow-ow-ow-ow-ow-ow-ow" followed by another disappearance under the house.

"Come, Loon, come out and see your old friend, that's a good dog!"

It was no use. Loon's sorrow would not be allayed, and far beyond Maitland we still heard him wailing it down the wind.

Of course it was but natural that we should discuss the matter with Eddie. He had assured us that dogs never forgot, and we pressed him now to confess what extreme cruelty or deceit he had practised upon Loon in his puppyhood, that the grown dog had remembered, and reproached him for to-day. But for most part Eddie remained silent.

The Farm

THE HOG OF TO-DAY.

The hog is more of an individual than a machine, and his breeder should treat him as such. Methods which may be accepted as established have been worked out in swine breeding, but adherence to all of them cannot, for many practical reasons, be rigid. The breeder himself, his breeding stock, environment, feed resources, climate and other factors are so largely involved that one man's success may spell another's failure. A common-sense type of hog in the hands of a common-sense breeder constitutes a combination best calculated for satisfaction and profit during a succession of years.

Live stock husbandry represents a high type of constructive effort, and swine breeding offers as much satisfaction and gain as any other branch. It may profitably engage the attention of the man who raises hogs merely from financial motives, but a breeder who attains a foremost place in his calling has an interest in his business not inspired solely by rewards in money. The compensations of swine raising are ample for the man who desires to make his work a profession, as hundreds who have a just pride in their achievements can testify.

Intelligence used in his breeding and care has raised the hogs from the plane of the veriest savage, unsought except when hunted like any other wild beast, to that of a benefactor, contributing a wide variety of meats, among them the most toothsome known to the epicure, and other products essential to the best tables, to commerce and the trades. The hog's disposition has yielded to the influence of good breeding and changed from that of the outlaw, ready for conflict with man or beast, to the peaceable temperament belonging, with propriety, to the barnyard resident. His conformation has been molded by skillful methods from bony, angular uncouthness into a structure of massive width, depth and thickness, affording a ravenous yield of pork and lard. Incidentally, by domestication and generations of breeding him for early maturity and quick fattening, the length of his intestines has been increased, it is claimed by scientists, more than 30 per cent.

Swine are as susceptible as other animals to the influences of environment, and three or four generations cover a period long enough to bring about great changes in them. Experiments made at the Wisconsin station in crossing the wild or Razor-Back hogs and their crosses with the improved and approved breeds showed that a marked improvement in appearance and quality in the wild hogs' progeny was possible, although in constitution and gains of flesh, they did not compare with pure breeds, and when cholera struck the station herds these supposedly harder hogs were the first to succumb. Their feeding habits were irregular; on one day they would gorge themselves so that they would be found fasting for the next day or more. These compelling forces of heredity made plain that both right breeding and right environment are essential to the attainment of right results. At the same time environment may be, in some cases, as destructive in its results as in other cases it is beneficial. Swine typical of the best breeding require but two or three generations of wrong environment to degenerate to the level of the most unapproved types. Much, therefore, depends upon the breeder and his provisions for and care in handling.—From Coburn's "Swine in America."

SHELTER FROM THE SUN.

Too often about the only shelter the hogs have is the shady side of a rail fence.

If you really don't care for the comfort of the animals, nor the results they produce for you, this may answer the purpose, but you should have it very clear in your mind that this is one of the reasons that "hogs don't pay." How could they? How on earth could they? Just so that you will know how they feel, suppose you put your winter overcoat on some sunny harvest day, and load oats all day long. We guarantee the hogs will have shelter from that on.

It's only a question of a few minutes at best.

PIGS IMPROVE PASTURES.

Where pigs are grazed pretty heavily they improve the pasture, providing the land is sound, or the animals are not allowed to trample it when too soft from heavy downpours of rain. There is a tendency for clover to thicken where the pigs graze the sward, as the bottom grasses, too, thicken up all the better. This is partly caused by the evacuations enriching the soil, partly from the tall grasses not being allowed to monopolize the situation, for your hogs graze low, and, in a measure, because the very small seed (especially the minute white

clover) passes to some degree through the pigs undigested, and then it falls on to kind, rich soil, grows and flourishes exceedingly.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

It is not always wise to feed the same amount of grain to both horses in one team. One may need more than the other to keep it in good health and working condition.

Many flocks of hens are not well fed. Corn is a valuable food, but it is a mistake to feed the hens corn, day after day, without any change. If we want to do the right thing by the hens, we shall have to study the food problem a little.

Successfully to raise the best and most profitable fowl the farmer must plan and follow out a systematic course. Never breed from the entire flock, but select the choicest specimens, which must be carefully separated from the more or less defective birds, and from these alone, should the eggs for hatching be obtained.

Cows should never be permitted to get hungry for salt in summer or at any other season of the year, for that matter. But in summer, especially, so much fresh and succulent grass calls for salt, and cows require it in considerable quantities—for be it understood that common salt is one of the constituents of milk. It may not be in the soil, and consequently not in the grass grown from it, to any considerable extent. Then how is the cow to get it if it is not fed to her? How can it enter into the composition of the milk unless it is drawn from what is already stored up in the blood and tissues of her system? The system must contain a proper amount in order to maintain health. So there can be no serious deprivation of salt without injury to both the cow and her product.

AUTO USED BY ELOPERS.

Spaniard's Fiancée Was About to be Taken From Him.

A romantic elopement, the central figure of which is the daughter of wealthy parents, of Madrid, Spain, who were spending the summer at Pontevedra, took place the other day. The family was about to return shortly to the capital, where the young girl was to be married to a Castilian noble.

During her stay here, however, she fell in love with a young man of Pontevedra and they planned to elope. The parents of the young woman learned of their preparations and determined to prevent it, and for that purpose hastened their departure for Madrid. Three automobiles were on hand in the morning for that purpose.

The girl's sweetheart turned these preparations to his own advantage, however. In the garb of a chauffeur he appeared at the house and helped the young woman into one of the machines. Then he jumped on the seat and pulled the lever and the angry motor, on trying to use the remaining automobiles for the purpose of pursuit, found that they had been rendered useless, the motors refusing to work. It is supposed the runaways made for the Portuguese frontier. The police have been informed and asked to aid in recapturing them.



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NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of The Irrigation Act, the Municipality of the Town of Cardston, have filed the necessary memorial and plans required by Sections 13 and 15 of the said Act, with the Commissioner of Irrigation, at Calgary, Alta.

The applicant Municipality applies for the right to divert 2,893 cubic feet of water per second from LEE'S CREEK at a point within the limits of the said Town for other (waterworks) purposes and for the right to construct the necessary works as shown by the memorial and plans filed to enable the water so diverted to be used for the said other (waterworks) purposes in the streets and avenues of the said Town.

Municipality of the Town of Cardston
By L. A. Wilson
Sec. Treas.
Applicant.
Cardston, Alta.
August 24, 1909.

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