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# The Alberta Star

Vol. XI

CARDSTON, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1909.

No. 23

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### Primary Bazaar

The Ward Primary Association will hold a bazaar at the Assembly Hall on Friday, Nov. 26th. Sale will commence at 10 a. m. and will continue to 6 p. m. A large variety of useful and ornamental articles will be offered for sale, affording patrons a rare opportunity to provide some very desirable Xmas gifts. Refreshments, Candy, etc. will be on sale, while a hot dinner will be served from 12 to 2 p. m. A dance for adults will be given in the evening.

### Clever Show Tonight

One of the priciest tributes ever paid to the Juvenile Bostonians, who appear here tonight, is the following, written by J. H. Rafferty of the Helena "Independence."

"As musicians, as singers, the little Bostonians surpass any Juvenile company that has ever visited Helena. They excel in sincerity and in technical accuracy most of their elders of the stage. Individually they are marvellous for their workmanlike diligence and adaptability and for the singular grace with which they address situations and stage 'business' that must be far and away from their young and guileless hearts."

### Correspondence

Cardston, Nov. 15th, 1909.  
Editor Alberta Star.

Sir:  
Notice in your issue of Nov. 12th, that my name among others appears as a possible candidate for a Town Councilman for the Municipality of Cardston.

I will say that my name appears there without my knowledge or consent, and that I have not been, and do not expect to be a candidate for said position.

I think Mr. Editor that the taxpayers and voters can do no better than select Mr. James T. Brown for Mayor and his present co-laborers in the Council for Councilmen, every one of them, for the following reasons: They have proven themselves honest and capable from a business and every point of view, and I will say without fear of successful contradiction and to the honor and credit of the present town administration, from the mayor down to our local Justice of the Peace and Town Constable, that Cardston from its birth as a town has not been as free from vice and petty lawlessness as at the present time. Others see us in the same light. I say to present town Council, Gentlemen, you can have my support, every one of you.  
Yours truly,  
Thos. H. Woodford.

And now it looks as if this Cook-Pearry business, which has slacked down during the busy season, will blaze up all over again.

And now that the harvest season is at an end, is there really any particular reason that the ground should not freeze and snow fall upon it.

### Concert and Farce

The concert and farce provided by the Alberta Stake M. I. A. last Saturday evening at the Assembly Hall must certainly be classed as one of the best entertainments witnessed by the theatre-goers of Cardston this season. The M. I. A. certainly gave their patrons generous value for their money. The weather was ideal and a very good number were present.

The different artists that appeared in support of the programme worthily upheld their reputations as entertainers, and were heartily applauded by the audience. Special mention must be made of the piano duett by the Misses Thompson, and certainly Cardston ought to hear them oftener.

The programme rendered was as follows:—

- 1 Piano Solo—Miss Maggie Thompson.
- 2 Solo—Byron Jordan.
- 3 Recitation—Miss Jennie Pyper, Taylorville.
- 4 Piano Duett—Misses Thompson.
- 5 Solo—Byron Jordan.
- 6 Recitation—Mrs. Matkin.
- 7 Solo—Mrs. Fanny Brown.
- 8 Recitation—Walter Caldwell.
- 9 Solo—J. Baner.

The programme concluded with the three act comedy entitled "The Happy Summertime." The play was particularly well put on, the parts being well chosen. It would be difficult to particularize as each vied with the other for premier honors. All seemed in splendid form. The play itself is full of fun and very pretty.

#### CAST

- Marcia Wilcox—A lover of romance—Zina C. Brown.
- Kitten Swift—Fond of mischief—Beth Newton.
- Glendale Wood—Seeking a title—Edith Harker.
- Susana Antone—Patriotic orator—Leila Brown.
- May Dangers—A country maid—Louie Lee.
- Melvin Davenport—Condemned as a flirt—Ben Wood.
- Bob Scott—A suitor to Kitten Swift—Joseph Low.
- Cecil Gray—A friend of Melvin Davenport—Will Ainscough.
- Count Von Emmsback—At the Hotel Honeyton—S. Williams.

The only criticism of the comedy that one could possibly give was that it was too short.

Everyone departed well pleased with the evening's entertainment, the wish being expressed on all sides that the M. I. A. should get busy and provide another such evenings fun in the near future.

The Cardston public will be pleased to learn that the Polmatier Sisters will be here again, sometime next month.

The Alberta Star has closed arrangements with the three of the leading papers in Winnipeg, the Weekly Free Press and prairie Farmer, the Nor-West Farmer and the Western Home Monthly, that enables us to offer these periodicals with the Alberta Star at a bargain price of \$3.00 for the four papers. This combination is easily the best that has come out this fall, and as not one of them overlay the other, each being distinctive in its own field, the combination is an ideal one. Any subscription entrusted to us will receive prompt attention, and be forwarded without delay to the offices of publication.

Christmas stamps is in the hands of Mr. J. S. Robertson, Sec.-Treasurer, National Sanitarium Association, 347 King Street, West, Toronto, who will give prompt reply to any enquiries regarding the stamp.

### Christmas Stamp Campaign

The 1909 Battle Against the Dread White Plague

Stimulated by the success of a year ago the National Sanitarium Association have made large preparations for the sale of the Christmas Stamp of 1909-10, issued on behalf of the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives.

Nearly \$6,000.00. was netted from last year's sale making it possible for the trustees to increase the available beds for needy patients from an average of fifty-five a year ago to one hundred and forty, the accommodation today.

The trustees are hopeful that they may bring the accommodation up to 300 beds as the outcome of this year's sale of this little one cent messenger of hope and healing.

The Christmas Stamp as a means of fighting the dreaded white plague, had its origin in Denmark in 1904, the sale from which has financed a hospital for consumptives in that country. The idea was taken up by the Red Cross Society of the United States in 1907, and interest has grown each year.

A year ago a Christmas stamp of special design was put in circulation by the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives with the success already indicated in this article.

The price of the individual stamp is only one cent, but what wonderful things can be accomplished by so tiny an instrument. There is no reason why everyone who writes a letter, addresses a postcard, mails a newspaper or parcel from this day out should not use one of these stamps.

The educational value of the stamp appearing on every piece of mail matter would be enormous. One can hardly figure up the material results. It would mean routing of the enemy Tuberculosis that would bring joy and gladness to thousands of homes and communities in all parts of Canada.

The stamp of 1909 is more beautiful than that of a year ago. The design is as shown in this article, but printed in red and green, and is of same size as the regular government postage stamp.

This Christmas stamp will not carry any kind of mail but any kind of mail will carry it—and carry too the happy Season's Greetings from sender to receiver. The stamps will be done up in envelopes of ten, twenty-five, fifty and one hundred for ordinary selling, and large users will be supplied in quantities. The price for ten or for one thousand is a cent each.

The banks, departmental stores, drug stores, book and stationery stores and many other stores will sell them. Women's clubs, church organizations, bible classes and Sunday schools, public schools, and many other organizations and individuals will help this year as last year.

There would seem to be no reason why everybody everywhere may not help in forming an army of willing workers to sell these stamps all over the Dominion. The Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives is in its fullest sense a national institution caring for patients from every province in Canada.

The first issue of the stamp for this year is one million, and these will be put into circulation immediately, but there can hardly be any reason why the issue should not be increased many times over before Christmas.

The direction of the sale of

## NOTES AND COMMENTS

This month the ancient city of Lichfield, in England, is to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the birth of its most distinguished son, Dr. Samuel Johnson, compiler of the immortal "dictionary," a presentation copy of which, it will be remembered, Miss Sharp ungratefully threw out of the carriage window on the occasion of her leaving the justly famed educational institution of the Misses Pinkerton. But Lichfield cannot confine the celebration of his birthday to its municipal limits, for the whole English speaking world will insist on recognizing the anniversary and taking some part in its celebration; yes, even Americans, whose insistent ancestors he pronounced worthy to be hanged, will on that occasion take notice of the natal day of a man who stamped his individuality and influence upon the mother tongue.

Like a great many authors, we read about him, but not his works. The real Johnson is not in anything he wrote, however, but in Boswell's "Life." In that biography, the greatest ever written, we find the man we want to know. It is there we learn who he was, what he said and what he thought, and how he influenced his contemporaries and those who came after them. It is there we find him sitting as the literary arbiter of his time, rolling out his ponderous judgments upon men and affairs, browbeating Garrick and Goldsmith, Reynolds and Piazzi, insulting Boswell and gazing with frightful noise and facial contortions innumerable cups of tea.

His knowledge has been pronounced to be all-embracing, yet even the proverbial school boy of to-day can catch him tripping every now and again; his judgment was biased by petty prejudices; he was a Tory, dearly loving a lord, yet who can forget his rebuke to Chesterfield in remembrance of the affront about the dictionary? Who can forget the helping hand he lent to Goldsmith in his distress, his kindness to younger brothers in letters, his hatred of shams and pretense? If he was ungrateful to Mrs. Thrale because she married without his consent, do not forget his household of queer dependents whom he never deserted, or his loyalty to Savage, his companion in days of poverty.

It is to Johnson's credit that he made English conversation a fine art, for it was in his club that English speech first dealt with things above fox hunting and the gaming table. But of all this how much would we know were it not for the despised Boswell. He has been held up to ridicule for more than a century for the undignified methods he used to get his material, yet his work stands to-day the most living of all biographies, and without it Johnson would be to us nothing more than a name.

Wonder is often expressed at the great distances covered in the migrations of birds. Among the little warblers that cross this continent is one called the blackpoll, whose range is from Brazil to Alaska. It is said that the shortest journey performed by members of the species is 3,500 miles, while those that go to the limit make 7,000 miles. Of course, the flight is not continuous, nor is the rate of progress very great, since the birds feed by the way. But for part of the trip they cover 200 miles in a day.

A bird of a different kind, the godwit, goes a much longer distance than these warblers in certain parts of the world. It is represented in this country, but the migrations to which we refer are from north-eastern Siberia to New Zealand. The flight southward is made after a nesting season in the North that lasts pretty well through our summer months. The birds pass down the eastern Asiatic coast, then by the islands of Oceania to New Zealand. It is calculated that the total distance of the migration is 10,000 miles, and during the last stretch of 1,000 miles there is no land for a resting place. In this connection it should be noted that, though the birds seek their food in mud banks by the sea, they do not settle on the water like sea birds, so that the flight for that last thousand miles must be continuous.

A writer for a London paper points out that the godwits are not forced to make the great migration because of the need of food, and he says that the best explanation of their course is that it is due to an instinct derived from a time when there was land on the route to New Zealand that has since disappeared. The birds keep up the habits of their remote ancestors who were favored with those lost land ridges. Their instinct seems to be valuable now chiefly for the chances it offers for the New Zealand wanderer with a gun. At times the godwits gather in great numbers on the shores, and as many as ninety-seven have been killed by the discharge from two barrels of a shotgun.

## YOUNG FOLKS

### TWO TABBIES.

Margy put Tabby on the doorstep to watch while she swept the leaves off the walk with her little broom. Margy did love Tabby so dearly! She stroked her and warmed her little toes at the fire, and talked to her as if she had been a real live pussy, instead of only a printed and stuffed one.

Somebody besides Tabby was watching Margy. It was the old lady who lived next door and had nobody but her cats to keep her company; but she was such a nice old lady and had such smiling wrinkles all round her eyes that she reminded Margy of the picture of the funny good fairy in her Cinderella book.

The leaves fell so fast and kept Margy so busy that she did not see Monk, the big St. Bernard puppy, come frolicking into the yard. As soon as he spied Tabby, he thought she would be a fine plaything; so he snapped her up in his big jaws, and was off in a twinkling.

Poor Margy! Could she help crying? She dropped her broom, and the tears made two little streams down her cheeks, and fell, pattered, pattered, on the dry leaves at her feet.

The nice old lady was very sorry. She put on her bonnet and cloak, and in her hands she took something that was soft and warm and furry. She went into Margy's yard, and put the soft, warm, furry something on the step, just where Tabby had sat. Then she wiped away Margy's tears, so that she could see what was there.

And what did Margy see? The very image of her lost Tabby, only this one had real fur to be stroked, and a real tail to chase, and a real purr in her little throat, which the other Tabby never had. And the kind neighbor told Margy that this should be her very own Tabby. Now is it any wonder that Margy insists that the nice old lady is really a good fairy—Youth's Companion.

### A WILDERNESS OF BEAUTY.

(By a Banker.)

In various parts of the globe where cliffs of chalk or of sandstone form the coast-line, landslips are not of infrequent occurrence. Several instances of these subsidences may be observed round the British coast, one of the most striking of them all being on the coast of Kent, where the snow-white chalk cliffs appear to have been exposed to some convulsive organism of Nature which has rent from them a great section, apparently partially sinking into the depths of the earth, and causing an irregular upheaval of hillocks, and knolls, and crags; here cleft as by the cyclopean axe of some Titan into deep fissures and rifts; here a jagged, angular mass dislodged from above and hurtled down the steep acclivity on to the beach beneath, where it remains a jutting promontory exposed to the onslaughts of the waves; or here a lovely verdure-clad sheltered dell, beautiful, though alas! the basking place of the harmless but repulsive grass snake.

The entire extent of this wildly picturesque and lovely wilderness of beauty is ornamented with a luxuriant growth of flowering shrubs and dwarf trees; while every open space is a parterre of wild flowers—delicate rock-roses, pink centaury, the handsome saffron-lemon toad-flax—why this name for such a beautiful flower?—wild mignonette, tall pink willow herb, with many another beauty of the fields; while the "traveller's joy" entwines and wreathes itself amongst the branches of even lofty trees, crowning even the highest branches with caplets and garlands of its beautiful cream colored flowers, contrasting strangely with the striking and handsome viburnum, gemmed with a profusion of corymbs of vermilion-pink berries, like clustered corals, of which numberless examples may be seen in all directions. Winding amidst all this beauty, beneath arches of overhanging boughs, are many by-paths, up hill, down dale, through glen and combe, down a steep declivity to the sea shore, or by the side of a purling stream or brooklet, every turn of the path opening out some new vista of beauty, or some fresh display of floral adornment.

In the background is the lofty line of chalk cliffs towering upwards to the sky, while far beneath, the rolling billows break upon the rock-strewn shore, from time to time dislodging from the chalk cliffs spheroidal of pyrites, which when broken appear as if formed of crystallized gold. And in the solitude of these beauties of Nature the mind turns in gratitude to the Creator of it all for having, with surpassing and incomprehensible condensation and love, consented to suffer scorn, and obloquy, and racking agony at the hands of the ungrateful dwellers upon this planet, in order that by undergoing all that suffering upon their behalf as punishment for their sins, all and any who will may be pardoned and eternally saved from the terrors of the wrath to come.

## IN SPITE OF BEING BLIND

### MANY PERSONS ARE SUCCESSFUL IN BUSINESS.

The Proportion of Sightless People Who Win Out is Above the Average.

It is a curious fact that the ratio of really gifted blind people is out of all proportion to their total number when compared with those who have full power to see.

The cases of Helen Keller and of Senator Gore are familiar to every one. The middle West has produced another remarkable blind man in "Blind Kelley," the "St. Louis Sherlock Holmes," as he has been called, a lawyer practising at the bar. According to Van Norden's Magazine, his powers of deductive reasoning are almost uncanny.

He can tell on entering a room how many persons are there assembled. He can give you the dimensions of the room without walking around it. Almost, it appears, he has solved the mystery of the fourth dimension, and has apparently developed a sixth sense.

In challenging jurors this blind attorney displays a judgment of character that is miraculous to the man gifted with sight. There are honest and dishonest voices, he says, and he makes astonishingly accurate decisions.

Walter A. Kelly lost his sight when 11 years old. He is only 29 now. He was educated at a school for the blind, and then took a course at the St. Louis Law School and was graduated with honors in 1904.

He explains his professional successes by pointing out that the human memory can be so cultivated that anything read aloud can be engraved upon the mind to be called upon at will.

The list of the blind who have achieved a success at least equal to that of seeing men of their own standing in education and intelligence might be continued in definitely. There are Gen. Brayton, the blind boss of Rhode Island; Chris Buckley, the blind boss of San Francisco; Dr. William Moon, who invented a new system of reading for old and insensitive fingers, and whose son, Robert Moon, is secretary of the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Circulating Library for the Blind.

There is the Rev. William Beresford of England, who lost his sight while playing with his little brother. Dr. Morrison Heady of Norway, who lost his sight and hearing when a boy, but who wrote verses of

### NO MEAN CALIBRE.

There is Prof. E. D. Campbell, who holds the chair of chemistry at Ann Arbor, and another blind man of the same name is Dr. F. J. Campbell, LL. D., who holds the position of head at the Normal College in England. Blind as he is, Dr. Campbell climbed Mont Blanc.

Prof. Edward Crowell taught Latin at Amherst for fifty years, during twenty of which he was quite sightless. Prescott, the historian, was nearly blind.

Nicholas Saunderson, who was blind from childhood, was professor of mathematics at the University of Cambridge in the first part of the eighteenth century. Curious enough he lectured on optics and the theory of vision.

Queen Carmen Sylvia of Roumania has a blind secretary, who is also the inventor of a writing machine for the blind. Roumania has 6,000,000 inhabitants, of whom 50,000 are blind. Of these, 18,000 became blind from trachoma.

John B. Curtiss, who superintends the teaching of the blind in the public schools of Chicago, is himself

### A BLIND MAN.

There are 1,200 sightless persons in New York city. Blind telephone operators are now growing in number. The first was a blind girl who was in a New York hospital. A switchboard was installed at the Association for the Blind in New York.

One of the New York newspapers now has a blind telephone operator, and in spite of prejudice, the blind are being engaged by commercial concerns. A blind man in Brooklyn has a profitable coffee business. He blends the coffee and delivers it. There are blind stenographers and typewriters.

Vidal, the blind sculptor, went into a lion's den with a trainer and with his sensitive fingers noted the conformation of the fierce animal's body. The result is a model of a magnificent lion in angry rebellion.

### TO BE ENVIED.

"I can't understand my husband, doctor. I am afraid there is something terrible the matter with him."

"What are his symptoms?"

"Well, I often talk to him for half an hour at a time, and when I get through he hasn't the least idea what I've been saying."

"Don't worry any more about your husband. I wish I had his gift."

## HEALTH

### LEPROSY.

There is possibly no disease the presence of which inspires greater fear in the public mind than does leprosy. This is perhaps in a measure due to the loathsomeness of the disease in its later stages, but it is in most cases simply fear of a name.

The disease, or diseases, spoken of as leprosy in the Bible are popularly supposed to be the same as the leprosy of to-day, and the evident fear of the leper inspired in the people of old is held to justify the dread with which he is still regarded. The Biblical descriptions do not, however, fit modern leprosy; so that, whether the fear of the "leper" of olden times was or was not justified, it should not be allowed to color the view with which the leper of to-day is regarded.

Leprosy is, indeed, an infectious disease; that is to say, it is due to the presence in the tissues of a bacillus, known generally as Hansen's bacillus, after the Norwegian physician who discovered it. But whether it is contagious, under the ordinary conditions of modern life, in temperate climates, at least, is held by specialists in diseases of the skin to be very doubtful.

Of the few lepers known to the physicians in all the larger cities, some are cared for in hospitals, others live at home and visit the clinics of the doctor's office from time to time; yet an instance in which another person has acquired the disease from any of these lepers is unknown.

There are many diseases more to be dreaded than leprosy, because more rapidly fatal, more painful, or more contagious; yet none of them, except perhaps smallpox, is more feared.

The illogical terror of leprosy may be the cause of great cruelty to those afflicted. There are thousands of people who show culpable indifference to the enforcement of the laws against spitting in public places, although they know tuberculosis hinges largely upon care in this regard. Yet these same persons would fly in horror from any place that had harbored a leper—Youth's Companion.

### IN THE SICK ROOM.

Flaxseed Lemonade.—Over four tablespoonfuls flaxseed pour one quart boiling water, let steep four hours, strain through piece of linen, and add sugar and lemon juice to taste. This is soothing for colds.

Slippery Elm Tea.—Pour one cupful of boiling water over one teaspoonful of elm bark. When cold strain and add lemon juice and sugar to taste. Good in case of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the throat.

### PASSING OF THE PARIAH.

Dogs Will Not Run Loose in Constantinople.

One of the oldest institutions in Constantinople is to be swept away by the reforming zeal of the Young Turks. After the end of the present month no more pariah dogs are to be allowed to run loose about its streets.

For centuries these animals have acted as the scavengers of the city, and what will happen if they are cleared off without proper provision being made for doing the work that they have hitherto accomplished remains to be seen.

Certain it is that other experiments in this direction have resulted more or less disastrously. Thus Abdul Medjid, the reforming Sultan of the nineteenth century, nearly provoked a revolution by banishing the dogs—they were found to number over eighty thousand at that time—to the island in the Sea of Marmora. Plague followed hard upon their removal, and the Commander of the Faithful was only too glad to bow to public opinion, and have them back again.

On another occasion a certain Chief of Police started emigrating them in batches across to Asia Minor; or at least he said that that was their destination. (As a matter of fact, he had the poor brutes secretly and quietly drowned in the middle of the Black Sea, and the populace, finding out what was going on, tore him limb from limb, and set fire to, and burnt to the water's edge, the dog transport ship that was lying at the quay waiting for its next living load.)

For these many mongrels are greatly beloved by the lower orders of Constantinople, who gladly share with them their scanty meals, besides improvising for them kennels out of old barrels, boxes, and so forth.

The dogs, in return, act as guards to their patrons' property, warning off all strangers in a manner none can gainsay or fail to understand.

And their adaptability is marvelous. The coming of the railway affected them not at all. They got used to the electric trams. Even the advent of the motor-bus in the narrow, crooked, ill-paved streets has not greatly disturbed their equanimity.

## THE CHEMISTRY OF FIRE

### MANY THINGS THAT MAY START A BLAZE.

Fires Caused by Spontaneous Ignition—Be Careful of Oily Rags.

One of the things the average man knows little about is the chemistry of fire. He hears occasionally of fires from spontaneous combustion, but his ideas of the process of spontaneous ignition are vague and his knowledge of the substances or combinations of substances susceptible to such ignition is limited.

### MYSTERIOUS FIRE.

It is difficult to acquire the knowledge outside of the chemical laboratories, for in the common run of experience, unless fires from this cause are discovered at their inception, they soon destroy all evidences of their origin. Such fires are commonly reported as "probably incendiary" or of "mysterious origin."

The chemistry of spontaneous ignition is simple. Decomposition is a slow combustion. The human body slowly burns to ashes in the grave. Oxygen uniting with carbon produces heat. If they unite rapidly enough, in sufficient quantities, the combustion is visible in flame. If they unite slowly, as in the decay of organic bodies, the heat escapes unnoticed.

### OILY WASTE DANGEROUS.

Rapid chemical action will start visible combustion as easily as the application of the torch. Vegetable oils spread over easily carbonized substances, such as cotton, rags or waste, will ignite the latter very quickly. The cotton fibre furnishes a sort of tinder. Animal fats, like tallow, butter and lard, especially if rancid, will ignite under conditions similar to the above, but they are not such great offenders as the vegetable oils—cottonseed, nut, castor bean, olive and especially linseed.

An oily rag or oily waste never should be thrown into a rubbish heap. Many fires start in closets from such rags after use in oiling floors or polishing furniture, and factory fires occur constantly from spontaneous ignition of turpentine and linseed oil on rags and waste.

### GOOD HOUSE RULES.

There are not many men who give the same thought to this danger in their homes that they give to it in their factories, where metal waste cans, with self-closing covers, are generally provided.

At the time of renovations, however, it is well to keep an eye on the domestic establishment, with this hazard in mind, as servants are generally quite irresponsible. Products of petroleum such as kerosene, gasoline and naphtha, although they do not ignite spontaneously, have a hazard of their own, and rags soaked in them should be carefully looked after. A good house rule is that all greasy or oily rags should be burned in the cook stove without delay.

### INDIAN GAMBLERS.

Much Money is Lost and Won in a Season.

Most of us are familiar with the old joke which asserts that the best way to find the winner of a horse-race is to cut out a list of the runners, get a pin, shut one's eyes, stab at the names, and put your money on the horse whose name is first pricked.

The native of India has an equally amusing method. He wagers his money according to the colors worn by the jockeys, and takes no heed of the merits of the horses; or he will back a horse ridden by his favorite jockey, no matter whether the animal is a rank outsider or not.

His ideas of gambling, in fact, are distinctly novel. Some of the more wealthy Indians form rings and back every horse in the race, thus gaining the satisfaction of getting a winner every time. It is really only of late years that the native of India has become a habitual gambler on the Turf, and now-a-days the bulk of the betting at the various racing centres in India is done by natives. Indeed, the authorities are becoming somewhat concerned about the growth of the betting which takes place amongst Indian natives, it being asserted that as many as thirty lacs of rupees (about \$1,500,000) is lost and won in the course of a season.

The ignorant masses have not a great deal of actual money to wager, but so lately bitten are many of them with the craze for betting at race-meetings that they frequently wager what little property they possess on a horse, and if they lose they simply replace their loss by stealing a neighbor's goods. The consequence is that, when the racing season comes round, the police are kept very busy dealing with cases of petty larceny and other crimes involving loss of property.

Many a hand-painted complexion looks like a tea store chromo.

## Fashion Hints.

### HATS COVERED WITH SILK.

While some of the latest official utterances of the heads of the important houses savor of Delphic vagueness with regard to autocratic fashions for the winter, there is a decided note which is being sounded in the millinery world of Paris, says a Paris letter. It is noticeable that covered hats are gaining favor. The covering can be confined to the crown, in crushed silk or velvet. Entire large hats with high crowns are beautifully covered with moire and topped with an immense bow of wide moire ribbon. Just at the juncture of the crown and brim a narrow fold of the silk is placed. This style is most convenient, because any shade of a costume can be well matched for the hat.

Unusual, this, for the Parisienne loves her contrast. On the turbans there is a backward tendency of the bulk of the trimming. Most of the folds of material are drawn from the front and project at the back beyond the line of the hair. Velvet in black and colors figures conspicuously in autumn millinery. Coque feathers are extensively used. Metallic figures in gunmetal tone are conspicuous. There is a renewed vogue of jet, which appears in combination with crystal, silver and gold. It is also introduced in beautiful embroidery designs.

In some new models the waist line is again normal. The French woman clings to the high line for evening, and her demand for this is answered by the upper line of a high girder. Although the polonaise draperies are featured, the long, clinging lines and the variations of the tunic will not be completely surrendered. The fulness of the sleeves appears at the elbow or below, rather than at the top of the arm. Huge unstiffened revers and large pockets are concessions to the liking for Louis XIII. styles.

Skirts of street gowns are generally devoid of trimming, a la Americaine. Designers are relying upon clever introductions of pleating to give decorative effects. On the bodies much braiding is used in raital and fancy designs.

The emphasis in street costumes is laid on the line rather than the trimming. This deserves careful study, but when mastered it can be incorporated in many new gowns. A raised line is the last innovation. It appears in the upward tendency of tunics, in the line of trimming of the bodice and in the underarm seam that curves upward from the hip to the bus.

The bride who wishes to depart from the conventional pink or yellow wedding can now have a combination of two colors, which gives originality and a rest from the one-color scheme.

One delightful idea is worked out in soft, shining silk, with the overdressed of chiffon. The pale shell-pink silk of one dress has the soft overdrapery of grayish sea green. The iridescence of the sea at sunset is caught in the shimmering effect produced by the two materials.

The other gown has the reversed colors. Over a green silk falls the pink chiffon in the same design as that of the first.

Both of the dresses are held in the same color picture by the ever-efficient touch of black. At the back of the gowns, holding the ends of the crossed folds, are large, flat bows of black tulle with long flowing ends. It is a chic relief from the sameness of most bridesmaids' gowns, and offers an opportunity for using two favorite and harmonizing colors.

The jersey dress has been met with, but it has not been carefully introduced. Its credentials have not come with it and it is misunderstood. It is hardly to be regarded as a coming fashion—it is here. Whether or not it will be found a favorite and encouraged for any length of time, its place is within the present fashion period and its time is now. It is not put forth as a dressy garment, but a fairly low-priced and convenient one for the lover of the cuirass, or fitted princess, and for the buyer of things new. Its happiest expression is a beaded, glittering surface and a well tied sash.

For the older woman, painted and printed mousselines and the spangled and jetted nets are most frequently represented in the early importations. Importers are also showing robes of printed mousseline, in the piece, as the most novel of their wares.

### SENTENCE SERMONS.

The only smile that helps rises in the heart.

The gushing preacher often leaves a desert.

Success is an unreliable evidence of righteousness.

The rough places are never smoothed by soft soap.

He who makes no friends has his greatest foe in himself.

## THE ONLY WAY TO GOOD HEALTH

Is to Keep the Blood Rich, Red and Pure by Using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The only way for every girl and woman to be well and at her best is to keep her blood rich and red and pure. Impure, weak blood is the cause of the wretched feeling of languor and faintness, pains in the back and sides, headaches and all those other indescribable sufferings which make the lives of so many growing girls and women a daily torture. There is one sure way to be well, and that is through the tonic treatment supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These Pills actually make the new, rich blood which growing girls and women need to make them well and keep them well. Thousands of mothers and their daughters have found an effectual cure for anemia, general weakness, indigestion, palpitation, nervous disorders, skin troubles and other ailments in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. J. C. Moses, Brenton, N. S., says: "Last spring and summer my daughter's health gave out. She had no energy, was very pale and nervous, and had no appetite. As the usual remedies given in such cases did not help her, we became much alarmed, and on the advice of a neighbor began giving her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. We could soon see an improvement, and as she continued to take the Pills she gained in weight and vigor; her color returned and her whole system seemed to be built up again. She is now the picture of health and joins in recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### BLACK BEESWAX.

The black wax of Burma is made by a small wild bee of the genus *Melipona* (*M. laevis*). This bee nests in hollow trees and forms a peculiar trumpet-shaped entrance to its hive. It is very commonly found in the canyon trees, in which large holes are made in tapping them for resin. The bees find these artificial hollows suitable for their nests. According to D. Hooper the wax is similar in composition to the resin of various trees, while that forming the vestibules of the hive, is almost certainly the resin of the canyon tree.

### LIFE SAVERS.

Many times during the past year or so, we have gratefully considered the splendid work done in saving life and property by our various servants and inventions engaged in their duties. Some receive more praise than others but one of the most popular of the many property saving devices shown this year at the Toronto Exhibition was the "Nugget" shoe polish which saves millions of shoes annually for people strictly speaking the "Nugget" shoe polish is a leather preservative which will double the life of your boots and needs only to be tried to convince the most sceptical.

Intense interest in its superior qualities was created at the Toronto Exhibition where shoes were immediately afterwards washed with a clean towel, and the shine was not destroyed, proving that it is a waterproof polish. The shoe was then wiped with a clean towel, and it was found that it did not rub off, which is conclusive evidence that it will not come off on the clothes in wet weather.

At all dealers, 10c per tin.

**NEVER OUT OF SIGHT.**  
 Wife (excitedly)—"If you go on like this I shall certainly lose my temper."  
 Husband (calmly)—"No danger, my dear. A thing of that size is not easily lost."

Pills That Have Benefitted Thousands.—Known far and near as a sure remedy in the treatment of indigestion and all derangements of the stomach, liver and kidneys, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have brought relief to thousands when other specifics have failed. Innumerable testimonials can be produced to establish the truth of this assertion. Once tried they will be found superior to all other pills in the treatment of the ailments for which they are prescribed.

Mrs. Gillet—"So there is a tablet in your transept to her memory. Did she do anything to bring people into the church?" Mrs. Perry—"Well, she wore a new hat every Sunday for three years."

**WE GIVE YOU A TIP!** Buy the genuine "The D. & L. Menthol Plasters." Unprincipled manufacturers are trying to take advantage of the great sale of "The D. & L." by putting up a substitute. The genuine only made by Davis & Lawrence Co.

The smile that is honest is the one that won't come off.

**Don't Grow Old.**  
 By going around with gray hair when Dr. Williams' Natural Hair Restorative will bring it back to its natural color, even though it has been gray for years. Two persons might use from the same bottle and the hair of one become black and the other blonde, just as they were in youth. So it is not a hair-dye; it will not injure the scalp, and is no trouble to apply. We guarantee satisfaction or money returned. Price one dollar (Postage paid). THE TREMAIN SUPPLY CO., Toronto.

## RIVALRY OF THE AIR.

Keen Competition of the Command of the Skies.

France and Germany have just begun a terrific contest for the mastery of the air. Both countries are devoting their finest brains, their energies, and huge sums of money in the hopes of eventually obtaining that mastery in the air which Britain has hitherto held at sea.

It was France who began it, for France has always been a pioneer in the development of aerial navigation. It was a Frenchman who made the first successful balloon ascent that was ever made. It was a Frenchman who invented the first navigable balloon.

Then, again, the French were the first to make use of balloons in war, and quite recently the French were the first by several years to have, in the ill-fated "La Patrie," a modern airship fully equipped for aerial warfare. They boast that in aerial progress they are five years ahead of any other nation.

The Germans have started more than a hundred years behind their rivals in the fight for aerial supremacy. But they are nobly making up for lost time, and experts are divided at the present time as to which of these two nations can claim to have the finest aerial navy in the world.

So rapidly has the process of theoretical experiment been replaced by actual realization by both nations, that few people have yet grasped its significance.

France has now twenty-four officers and 432 men engaged in airship experiments or in manning the ships she already has. She has five fine military airships already finished, and six others being completed, and for which "stables" are already being built at various points along the frontier.

Germany has six military airships built and six others building. She already has the twelve airship stations completed, mostly along the frontier, ready for their reception. She has twenty officers and 465 men engaged in the aerial branch of the army. She has also a number of specially constructed guns to bring airships "on the wing," some of which, of a very light type, are mounted on swift-moving motor-cars.

So long ago as 1905 experiments were undertaken in France with the "Lebards" under war conditions. It was found that photos could be taken without trouble, and the movements of troops and the nature of fortifications easily inspected, and sent to earth. At a height of over a thousand feet aerial torpedoes were discharged whilst travelling at a rate of about thirty miles an hour.

One of the German airships, which was secretly constructed about two years ago, is believed to be armed with light guns as well as aerial torpedoes. This would enable it to fight any other airship it might meet, whilst others could only fire on them by going much higher in the sky to discharge their missiles.

The French Minister of War has just offered a big prize for the construction of aerial cruisers capable of a speed of over thirty miles an hour; whilst Germany announces that in the forthcoming autumn manoeuvres her three finest airships, the "Zeppe," the "Parseval," and the "Zeppelin," will take a large part.

All the military airships of both nations have accomplished successful flights in various kinds of weather of more than a hundred miles. And so the contest goes on. In 1907 France spent \$1,000,000 on her aerial navy. Last year she increased her expenditure to \$2,500,000. Germany spent \$665,751. The rapid strides made by the latter may be gauged by the fact that two years ago she had only five officers and 150 men engaged in airship experiments.

To realize the strenuous nature of the struggle which these two nations are making for the contest of the air, it should be remembered that last year Great Britain only spent \$250,000 on aerial experiments! This year \$95,000 has been set aside for the purpose! We have one airship and one aeroplane complete, but neither of them yet proved efficient, and another aeroplane, of which secret trials have been made, and of which nothing is known.—Pearson's Weekly.

**THE GREAT HIGHWAY.**  
 Traffic on the Thames About the Year 1600.

The characteristic of present-day London, writes Mr. P. H. Ditchfield in "Memorials of Old London," at which all foreigners marvel, is the amount of traffic in the streets. In Elizabethan London this characteristic existed in the chief highway, the river Thames. It answered the needs of commerce and furnished the chief means of transit.

The passenger-boats were generally described as "wherries," and were likened by Elizabethan travellers to the gondolas of Venice; for instance, by Corynnt, in his "Crudities," who thought the playhouses of Venice very beggarly compared with those of London, but admired the gondoliers because they were "altogether as swift as our



**RRR**  
 Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. For Headache, Stomachic colic or nervous, Tooth-ache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, swelling of the joints, and pains of all kinds. Radway's Ready Relief will in a few days effect a permanent cure.

rovers about London." The maps of the period reveal the extraordinary number of "stars" for landing passengers along both banks of the river, besides the numerous wharves for goods. John Stow, the author of the "Survey of London," published in 1598, and again in a second edition in 1603, describes the traffic on the river.

"By the Thames," he says, "all kinds of merchandise be easily conveyed to London, the principal storehouse and staple of all commodities within this realm. So that, omitting to speak of great ships and other vessels of burthen, there pertaineth to the cities of London, Westminster, and borough of Southwark, above the number as is supposed, of two thousand wherries three thousand poor men at the least be set on work and maintained."

Many of these watermen were old sailors, who had sailed and fought under Drake. The Armada delivrance was recalled by Drake's ship, which lay in the river below the bridge. The voyage of the Earl of Essex to Spain, the expeditions to Ireland and to the Low Countries, formed the staple of the gossip of these old sailors who found employment in the chief means of locomotion in Elizabethan London.

### DEATH IN A SCRATCH.

Simple Injuries with Serious Results.

Morris Quatman, an eleven year old Windsor boy, has just died as the result of a scratch on his wrist. Poison entered the wound, which was caused by falling off his bicycle, and despite the physicians, the boy died. Such incidents as these—by no means infrequent—ought to make people realise the danger that may lie even in the smallest flesh wound.

Take a simple illustration. When a dirty knife, a rusty needle, a splinter of dirty wood, a barbed wire fence, or a thorn, scratches the hand, the latter is inoculated with germs, which the air about us is full. Directly these germs are introduced through the breach in the skin, a battle royal ensues between them and certain organs in the blood.

When the invading germs are too strong for Nature's defences, in a few hours the wound will become hot and throbbing. A little later the wound will exhibit a whitish appearance in the middle of the swelling, and we have what is known as a festering or poisoned wound.

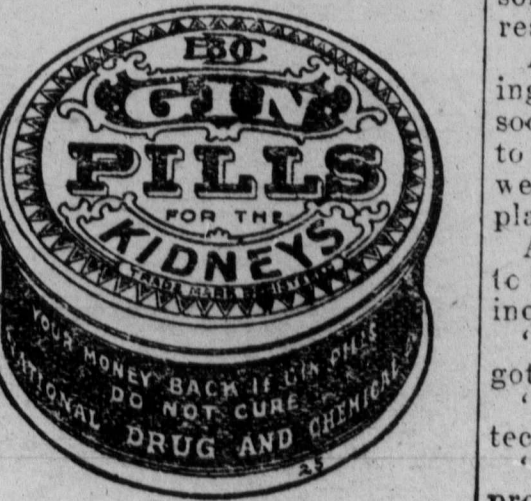
The way to avoid such serious results is to cleanse the wound and apply Zam-Buk. Zam-Buk is a powerful yet painless germ killer, and when applied to the broken skin is absorbed into the tissue, instantly destroying the germs that spread disease and inflammation. The flesh is thus soothed and purified, the wound made perfectly healthy, and all poison and cause of festering removed. Having done this, Zam-Buk then proceeds to heal the wound or sore with new healthy tissue, in a quick, painless, and perfect manner.

Zam-Buk must not be confused with ordinary ointments. Zam-Buk is a unique preparation, possessing antiseptic, soothing, and healing qualities that are not to be found together in any other preparation. It is not only a unique healing balm, but it is also a skin food. For all skin diseases and injuries—cuts, bruises, burns, eczema, chafing, ulcers, ringworm, etc., it is without equal. It is also used widely for piles, for which it may be regarded as specific. All druggists and stores sell it in fifty cent boxes, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

"Women must consider it a dreadful fate to be old maids," mused Mr. Chugwater. "They do, Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater. "Look what terrible noodies they sometimes marry to escape it." And Josiah rubbed his chin, but said nothing.

**Don't experiment with unsatisfactory substitutes. Wilson's Fly Pads kill many times more house flies than any other known article.**

**PRINCE'S MARKSMANSHIP.**  
 Ex-Crown Prince George of Serbia, says a Vienna report, once shot a pair of pearl pendants from a woman's ears at a distance of ten paces. His aim was so true that the bullets merely severed the gold wire on which the pearls were suspended, and the gems dropped on the woman's shoulders and thence to the floor uninjured. The two shots were fired in quick succession without a tremor on the part of the wearer of the gems, at whose breast the prince had consented to exhibit his skill.



## BLUE LIGHT FOR NERVES.

French Doctor Keeps Patients in Blue Atmosphere.

A French doctor, so one hears from abroad, has recently established in Touraine what is probably the "denier act" in rest cures. He has a theory based on observations by Lumiere, of Lyons, that people employed in work shops illuminated by red light became nervous and were quickly tired, and that these effects ceased when blue light was substituted.

To carry out his theory the doctor keeps his patients in a blue atmosphere; the glass in the window is blue, and all the decorations and furniture of the room is of the same hue. At night the electric light shines through blue globes. Absolute silence is enjoyed throughout the establishment. His aim is to make his patients spend as much time as possible in sleep, waking up at intervals to take food. He relies on physical agents, such as fixing the eyes on a bright object or the monotonous ticking of a clock, to lull the senses of his patients.

### GOOD NEWS FOR THE DEAF.

A celebrated New York Aurist has been selected to demonstrate to deaf people that deafness is a disease and can be rapidly and easily cured in your own home.

He proposes to prove this fact by sending to any person having trouble with their ears a trial treatment of this new method absolutely free. We advise all people who have trouble with their ears to immediately address Dr. Edward Gardner, Suite 914, No. 40 West Thirty-third street, New York City, and we wish to assure them that they will receive by registered mail, absolutely free, a "Trial Treatment."

We feel sorry for the poor man whose wife talks in her sleep, too.

**Wilson's Fly Pads, the best of all fly killers, kill both the flies and the disease germs.**

"How many people work in your office?" asked one man of another. "Oh, I should say, at a rough guess, about two-thirds of them," was the reply.

**Red, Weak, Watery Eyes.** Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. Try Murine For Your Eye Troubles. You Will Like Murine. It Soothes, Cleans, and Your Druggists. Write For Eye Book. Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Toronto.

Jack—"That young Simperly seems such a fragile fellow I should hesitate to touch him, for fear he would break." Sam—"He wouldn't hesitate about touching you if he was broke."

It is only necessary to read the testimonials to be convinced that Holloway's Corn Cure is unequalled for the removal of corns, warts, etc. It is a complete extingisher.

A man's stillness may border on the ragged edge of lunacy, but you can't make the woman he is in love with believe it.

Kindly mention the name of this paper in writing to advertisers.

"I hope you are not angry with papa for kicking you, dearest?" "Oh, no; I never pay any attention to what goes on behind my back."

**Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator** has the largest sale of any similar preparation sold in Canada. It always gives satisfaction by restoring health to the little folks.

A critic is a person who is unable to do a thing the way he thinks it ought to be done.

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing if it swells a man's head.

Through indiscretion in eating green fruit in summer many children become subject to cholera morbus caused by irritating acids that act violently on the lining of the intestines. Pains and dangerous purgings ensue and the delicate system of the child suffers under the drain. In such cases the safest medicine is Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. It will check the inflammation and save the child's life.

### ASPECTS TO ORDER.

In a certain manufacturing town it is a common thing for skilled workmen to save sufficient money wherewith to build houses for themselves. A great deal of money exists among these men as to who should have the best house, with sometimes curious architectural results.

A and B were two rivals. A having built a house, B, whose turn soon afterwards came, determined to outdo him. So he called in a well-known architect to prepare plans.

Asked what aspect he would like to his house, B, scratching his head, inquired: "Aspect! What's that? Ha. A got one!" "Why, of course," said the architect; "he couldn't possibly." "Then put me on two!" was the prompt and emphatic reply.

# BOVRIL

is pure concentrated beef.

A spoonful of Bovril in a cup of boiling water makes a cup of strong nourishing beef-tea, for Bovril contains all that is good in beef.

Bovril is easily digested by even the most delicate invalid.

The weak anaemic girl, the tired housewife and the harassed business man, can each obtain vitality and strength from an occasional cup of Bovril.

A cup of hot Bovril will remedy a chill or a cold and prevent a serious illness.



WENT ONE BETTER.

"Did you hear how Mrs. Winnot got the better of Mrs. Getthere on her new hat?" "No. How?" "When she learned that Mrs. Getthere's hat was as big as hers she took the trimmings off the hat, put it on the box the hat came in, and wore the box."

A Pill That is Prized.—There have been many pills put upon the market and pressed upon public attention, but none has endured so long or met with so much favor as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Widespread use of them has attested their great value, and they need no further advertisement than this. Having firmly established themselves in public esteem, they now rank without a peer in the list of standard vegetable preparations.

### THE HEASON.

"But," protested the young housekeeper, "the milk is sour." "Ye'es'm," replied the honest milk-man "it's shameful how lazy their farmers is gettin'." Ye see, ma'am, they've been oversleepin' themselves lately, an' before they git their cows milked the stuff turns."

The microscope in the hands of experts employed by the United States Government has revealed the fact that a house fly sometimes carries thousands of disease germs attached to its hairy body. The continuous use of Wilson's Fly Pads will prevent all danger of infection from that source by killing both the germs and the flies.

### FROM THE CYNIC.

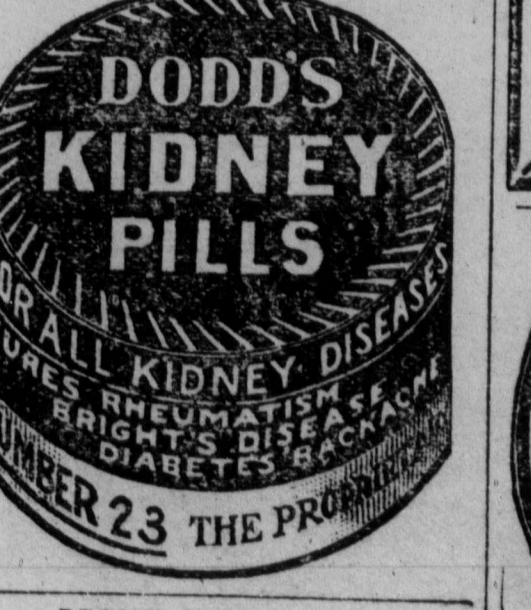
"Father," said little Rollo, "what is appendicitis?" "My son," answered the cynical parent, "appendicitis is something that enables a good doctor to open up a man's anatomy and remove his entire bank account."

**IN EARLY FALL** as in Midsummer Painkiller Ends a use in every home. Externally, for cuts, burns, sprains or bruises; internally for diarrhoea and dysentery. Avoid substitutes, there is but one "Painkiller"—Perry Davis—25c. and 50c.

**SURE.**  
 School Teacher—"What lesson do we learn from the busy bee?" Tommy Tuffnut—"Not to get stung."

It Reaches the Spot.—There are few remedies before the public today as efficacious in removing pain and in allaying and preventing pulmonary disorders as Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It has demonstrated its powers in thousands of instances and a large number of testimonials as to its great value as a medicine could be got were there occasion for it. It is for sale everywhere.

A retired naval chaplain became rector of an English country parish. On one occasion his parishioners, wishing to give him a surprise, bought a flag for the church tower. When the rector saw it hoisted on the tower he at once ordered it to be taken down. On being asked his reason for doing so, he indignantly answered:—"Altogether that flag signifies? 'In distress; want a pilot!'"



THOROUGH MUSICAL EDUCATION EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC. Send for Catalogue and Syllabus.

### Oldest and Best

The school that has had the longest experience and greatest success in training young people for the practical affairs of life, and that can secure the best results for you, is the

British-American Business College Y.M.C.A. BUILDING, TORONTO. Write for catalogue. T. M. WATSON, PRINCIPAL.

### FOR SALE.

COMIC RECITATION BOOK—Best collection published in English language! Ten cents. Arthur Rice, Granby, Que.

**FARM FOR SALE**—County Huron, 168 acres choice clay loam, brick house, large barn, good orchard, water and fences, no waste land, choice location near good markets. Easy terms for quick sale. T. R. Wallis, Porter's Hill P. O., Ont.

**MUST SELL FOR A CLIENT** 1,000 shares in Gold Dredging Company, controlling 10,000 acres rich gravel. Ten dredges now on ground. Will take 50 cents per share for all or part. 35 Ontario Street, Winnipeg.

### WANTED.

**BOY WANTED**—TO ACT AS AGENT for "TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT" in his spare time. Good money. Circulation Manager, Toronto.

**ROULETTEMAN WANTED** TEAS WHOLESALE to private families. Apply Alfred Tylor, London, Ont.

**BOYS AND GIRLS WISHING TO EARN** money or premiums send your name and address for our juvenile catalogue of easy selling household specialties. Our adult Agents 68 page catalogue is also ready, free on request. Canada Silver-Clash Co., Toronto, Ont.

### AGENTS WANTED.

**PORTRAIT AGENTS—RELIABLE MEN** we start in business of their own and give credit. Merchants Portrait Co., Toronto.

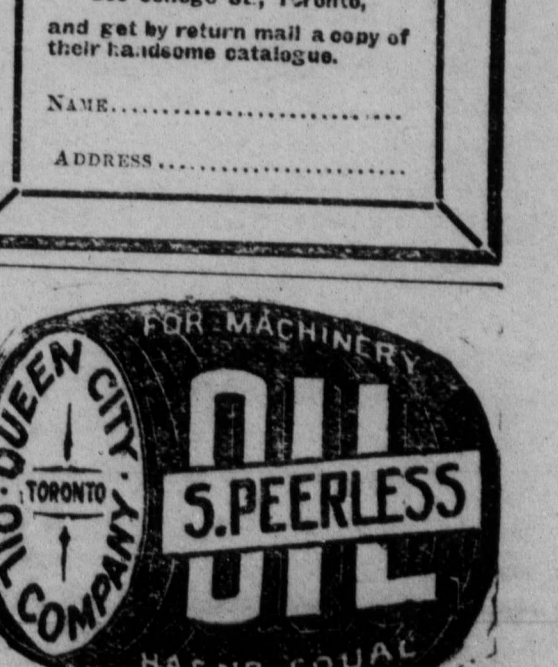
**WE GIVE FREE SAMPLES** AGENTS MEN OR WOMEN. Make \$5 a Day and establish permanent business on our capital. Our High class goods sell in every home, are quickly used up and repeat orders come fast. Exclusive territory given. THE HOME SUPPLY Co., Dept. 50, Toronto, Ont.

**MONEY MAKING LITTLE FARMS** IN CALIFORNIA'S Best Fruit, Ukiah and Stock Raising Section. Rich, Deep Soil—Irrepressible. Easy Payments. Write for Booklet. HIGGATED LAND CO., Marysville, California.

**OUR HEAVE CURE** cures where other fail. Sells on its own merits. Best of testimonials furnished on application. Ask for Four Brothers, Beeston, Le. Price \$1.49 per package. Charges paid to nearest express office. None genuine without our trade mark. FOUR BROTHERS, on each package. Try a package and be convinced. Because others have failed is no reason why Heaves cannot be cured by using Four Brothers Heave Cure.

**OHENILLE CURTAINS** will stand of hours hanging, also dyed & cleaned like new. Write us about yours. BRITISH AMERICAN DYING CO., Box 112, Montreal.

**REMINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE** 250 College St., Toronto, and get by return mail a copy of their handsome catalogue. Name: Address:



**The Alberta Star**

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

Published every Friday at  
CARDSTON, ALBERTA

FRED BURTON  
EDITOR AND MANAGER

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\$1.00 per inch per month

Contract advertising paid for monthly.

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

NOVEMBER 19, 1909.

Following their rule of fair play to all, the town Council have just made another move that will meet the approval of all our citizens, from the fact that the users of light and water who pay promptly for the service will have no more to pay than heretofore, while those who neglect to do so, will have ten per cent added to their regular rate. It is to the interest of every ratepayer of the Town that our light and water system be made to pay its running expenses and as much as possible on the debtures that were issued for the purpose of installing it, so that the burden of taxation will be lessened; and the user of light or water who does not pay promptly for the service he receives reduces the returns from the plant by that much.

Accordingly, from the 1st. of January, 1910, the users of light and water who do not pay their bills by the 10th. of the month, will be considered delinquent, and will be required to pay a ten per cent. advance on the present rate, while those who pay promptly will have the same rate as heretofore.

While on this subject, we may say that the users of light and water in Cardston get more for their money according to the cost of the service, than do the citizens of Lethbridge, for, while our rates for light are the same as theirs, our water service here is \$18 per year for a single tap while their's is \$20; and coal costs us about \$6 per ton while they are supplied at from 50c. to 60c. per ton. There is no better service anywhere than we receive from our system and as soon as it is paid for it will be a most valuable asset in the way of reducing our taxation.

The young people of Cardston will have a good time this winter—skating, hockey, carnivals and curling.

**A Cool Thief**

(Macleod Advertiser)

Last Saturday a young man called at the residence of W. J. Glass and asked for the loan of a saddle and horse, saying that he worked for a neighbor, and that their horse was away. Mr. Glass lent the horse and on Monday meeting his neighbor he mentioned the circumstance and found out that his caller of Saturday was a fraud and had no authority to borrow the horse. Mr. Glass at once placed the matter in the hands of the police and found that a warrant had already been issued for the arrest of this individual who had forged a cheque. He had been traced to Cardston and in all probability has passed over the line.

Previous to this the same individual approached another neighbor, a bachelor who was more suspicious than Mr. Glass and when he asserted that his horse had run away whilst he was opening a gate, and asked for the loan of another, the Hartzler man said that he was expecting to use his own. This bit of wisdom saved him a horse and saddle.

**250 Good Stories**

The Youth's Companion abounds in stirring stories of adventure and heroism. One may describe an escape from accidental peril, another a strange encounter with wild creatures—man or beast.

Many of these stories are true as to facts, and only disguised as to names and places. A score or more of such stories will be published during 1910 in addition to nearly 200 others—250 good stories in all, and no two alike. And this is not counting the serial stories, which it is believed will be considered by old Companion readers as the best The Companion has ever published.

Every new Canadian subscriber will find it of special advantage to send at once the \$2.00 for the new 1910 Volum. Not only does he get the beautiful "Venetian" Calender for 1910, lithographed in thirteen colors and gold, but all the issues of The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1909 from the time the subscription is received.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,  
Companion Building, Boston,  
Mass.  
New Subscriptions Received at  
THE ALBERTA STAR Office.

**Challenge Accepted**

Cardston, Alta.,  
Nov 18th.

To the Editor of Alberta Star.  
Dear Sir:

In your issue of Oct. 29, appears a challenge from C. Jeusen, to wrestle for \$500.00 a side, catch-as-catch-can, no draw.

I hereby accept the challenge, and set the date of meeting for making arrangements, at Cardston Saturday Nov. 27th.

Trusting this is satisfactory, I remain,

Yours truly,  
J. F. Ellison.

Skating and Curling Rink meeting tomorrow evening.

Show your loyalty to the town by supporting the skating and curling rink.

If you want good reading for the winter months come in the STAR office and subscribe for some of our excellent magazines which we can give you at a club price.

Now that Cardston has decided to have a skating and curling rink, we believe that Magrath and Raymond will follow her example and do likewise, so that a series of games can be arranged.

**Canadian Pacific  
ANNUAL  
Eastern Canada**

**EXCURSIONS**

Low round trip rates to  
Ontario, Quebec and  
Maritime Provinces

Tickets on sale Dec. 1 to Dec 31, inclusive, good to return within three months.

Tickets issued in connection Atlantic Steamship Business will be on sale from Nov. 21 and limited to five months from date of issue.

Finest equipment. Standard First Class and Tourist Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on all through Trains. Compartment Library - Observation Cars on "Imperial Limited" and "Atlantic Express."

**3-Through Express  
Trains Daily=3**

The "Toronto Express" leaves Winnipeg daily at 22.40, making connections at Toronto for all points East and West thereof

The "Imperial Limited" leaves Winnipeg daily at 18.15, and the "Atlantic Express" at 8.00 daily, and making connections at Montreal for all points East thereof. Apply to the nearest C. P. R. Agent for full information.

**BURTON'S VARIETY STORE**

"Cash Goods at Cash Prices"

Gingham Apron lengths large size 15c.

Clothes Lines wire or Cotton 15 & 20c.

One pound jars Vaseline 25c.

White semiporcelain cups & saucers 45c. set

Splendid Brooms 35c. and 40c.

Everlasting Lamp Chimneys 15c.

French Castile Soap 3 bars for 10c.

Sowing machine oil 10c. or 3 large bottles for 25c.

Men's solid calfskin Mitts fleece lined only 85c.

White metal Forks 30c.

Gray Woolen Blankets \$2.25 pair.

**Burton's Variety Store**

**Pure and Elevating**

Any family who misses securing a copy of the beautiful picture, "The Soul's Awakening," will surely be sorry after they are all gone, and it is seen in some friend's house. The best people in the Dominion are publicly recommending it to every home. Every lover of that which is pure and inspiring cannot fail to appreciate such a absolutely free to all who subscribe to that great

weekly paper, "The Family Herald and Weekly Star" of Montreal, the price of which is only one dollar a year. It is not the usual cheap chromo but is in sepia tones ready for framing and fit for a place in any home in the Dominion. It is 19x24 inches. Send a dollar at once for a year's subscription to the great paper and the picture will be sent at once safely packed in a strong cardboard tube. Do not wait until the crowd ahead of you is too big.

**SOUSA'S BAND To  
Play In CARDSTON**

John Phillip Sousa, the world famous bandmaster is now playing for the Edison Phonograph Co. Six selections by his famous band will arrive this week. Don't fail to be on hand and secure some of these records. We always have a good supply of talking machines, records and accessories on hand.

Stationery, Fancy Goode, Etc., Etc., Etc.

**The Layne-Henson Co.**  
Spencer and 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

**The Cardston Loan Co.**  
BANKERS.

**UNION  
BANK  
OF CANADA**

Capital and Rest Exceed  
\$5,000,000

That Savings Account

which you have meant to open could not be started at a better time than right now, while you have

plenty of money coming in.

The habit of at once depositing in the Union Bank of Canada the cash you receive, and drawing it out only as you need it, will keep your money absolutely safe, will help you to save more of it, and will increase your balance by the addition of Compound Interest.

Your account is respectfully solicited.

Cardston Branch. G. M. Proud Manager.

## Local and General.

Dr. O. D. Weeks was in Lethbridge on Tuesday.

Ice skating will do away with so much dancing.

The Americans observe Nov. 25th as their Thanksgiving Day.

The dance on Monday evening was well attended.

Get Atkins price on shoes, Felts and rubbers.

Dr. J. B. Ellis, dentist, Lethbridge, was in town this week.

The Juvenile Bostonians at the Assembly Hall tonight.

We pay 30 cents cash for fresh eggs—Phipps Restaurant.

Have you renewed your subscription.

Look on the front page of this issue and see if your subscription has expired.

Your presence is required at the Skating Rink meeting tomorrow evening.

Bliss Native Herbs purifies the blood, regulates the liver, helps the kidneys. Sold at Phipps

The Sabbath School officers held a social at the residence of D. E. Harris, Jr. last evening. A very enjoyable time was spent.

During the summer months, if arrangements can be made, the Ice Skating Rink will be used as a Roller Skating Rink pavillion.

If this municipal election excitement doesn't brace up a bit we will have to get busy on the Cook-peary affair again.

And the Cardston merchants are beginning to remind us that this is the very best season in the year to buy Christmas presents.

LOST—2 three year old steers one red, one roan, Branded 95 left ribs FINDER report to Dr. Weeks, Cardston, and receive reward. 4-N-26.

FOR SALE—6 room house good well, stable, cow shed, on Hinman Street, Block 16. Apply to Mrs. Sarah Ann Turner, Cardston.

STRAY—I have on my place, one red roan steer, 4 years old,

branded V9 on right shoulder, blotch on left ribs. Owner can obtain same by proving ownership and paying charges. Carl C. Jensen, 2 1/2 miles S. W. of Aetna.

LOST—On the road between Cardston and Raley, one Cock-shutt plow point. Finder will please return to Will A. Burton, Cardston.

L. A. Bowes, representing the Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, was in town on Tuesday, making arrangements for a write-up of the district.

Notwithstanding the show and dance on Saturday and Monday's evenings, the Roller Skating Rink was well patronized on those dates.

The O. K. Roller Skating Rink is now a credit to Cardston. Under the able management of Mr. Van Brown the rink has prospered and is now well patronized every evening. We do not know what we should do without the roller skating rink.

At the meeting last evening, Mr. Jas. P. Low, kindly donated a part of his lot on Main street, for the erection of the skating rink. His offer will be considered at tomorrow night's meeting.

The B. C. elections are on and the fight is being waged very bitterly between both parties. Many Conservatives are forsaking McBride on his railway policy, but the general supposition is that the Conservative party will again sweep the province.

At the Council meeting Wednesday evening Mayor Brown, handed in his account for overlooking the laying of the cement sidewalks. The bill was for \$188.00 for 47 days work, at the rate of \$4.00 per day. The account wasn't passed but is being held over till next meeting.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, are giving a Grand Ball at Raymond, on Friday, Nov. 26th. The finest music has been engaged and a splendid Fowl Supper will be served. Tickets (on sale at the Drug Store and the Layne-Henson Co.) \$1.50 per Couple, or 75c each. A special train is being run from Lethbridge—leaving the city at 8 p. m. and returning at 2 a. m. It is expected that a large number of Cardston people will take advantage of the trip, as it will give them an opportunity of seeing one of the finest Opera Houses and dance hall in Alberta.

Hot or cold baths any time of the day.—Phipps.

Cardston is now assured of a skating rink.

The Post office Inspector was in town yesterday.

S. L. Eversfield is moving into the residence lately occupied by A. M. Hepler.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 1 Estey Organ, 1 Singer Sewing Machine. Apply Francis Nielson, Cardston.

FOR SALE—One heater and one Folding bed almost new. Apply D. S. Beach.

Renew your subscription to the STAR at once in order to avoid the Xmas rush.

Mr. Frank Crismon has moved into the residence recently occupied by S. M. Woolf.

Come and hear the report of the committee on the Skating Rink tomorrow evening.

A. M. Hepler is now located in his new home—the Bert Cask's residence.

A little touch of snow at this time of the year is a great thing for the fall wheat.

Now that you have marketed your harvest, don't forget that the STAR can use a dollar and a half.

Attend the Skating Rink meeting tomorrow evening in the Council Chamber at 7:30 sharp.

HOUSE TO RENT—Two rooms, in west part of town. Apply to C. W. Burt, Cardston.

Saturday was a particularly busy day in town all afternoon the stores were crowded with buyers.

Several of our young people took advantage of the first ice of the season and were skating on the creek the first of the week.

Large crowds of young people have been in attendance at the Roller Rink every evening this week.

In order that we may give a complete account, the report of conference is being held over to next week.

The O. K. Roller Skating rink will be open on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons for children. Admission 10 cts.

The Primary is giving a Bazaar in the Assembly Hall a week today—Friday, the 26th. A dance for adults will be given in the evening.

A "Mason & Risch" piano in your home is positive evidence of Culture and Refinement.—Layne-Henson Co.

The STAR is in receipt of a professional card from Joseph Martin, K. C. who is now practicing before the Privy Council at Westminster, S. W. London, England.

Don't forget the meeting in the Council Chamber tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock to hear the report of the committee on the Skating Rink.

Plenty of time to attend the Skating Rink meeting tomorrow evening and go to the theatre besides. Meeting is called for 7:30 o'clock sharp in the Council Chamber. Everybody is urgently invited to attend.

Mr. I. M. Coombs was in town the first of the week attending conference. He left yesterday for Taber, where he will work during the next ten days, in the interest of the Deseret News.

The following debate will be given at the Mutual Meeting on Tuesday evening, Nov. 30th. Resolved: that an education is preferable to a fortune, as a start in life. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

"As you like it," the most delightful of all of Shakespeare's comedies, will be presented in Cardston sometime during the coming month. The play comes under the direction of Mr. C. P. Walker, of Winnipeg.

Cardston can now boast of a foundry. The Folsom Iron Works commenced to mould this week, and will probably cast tomorrow. They have installed a first class equipment, and are prepared to do all work in the line.

The searchers who have been camped at the Ross Lake came into town on Wednesday. All hope of recovering this fall, the bodies of the young men who were drowned, is now past, as the lake is now frozen over. With the advent of spring the search will be renewed.

Messrs. Will Cleveland and S. M. Woolf leave tomorrow for Ontario. They will be absent some two weeks, and will bring with them on their return, one car of Grade cattle, and one car of Purebred Ayrshires.

Roller Skating to-night.

The Cassels-Percival Entertainers will appear in the Cardston Assembly Hall, Saturday, Nov. 27th. The entertainments consists of high class singing, violin playing and a marvellous performance of magic, mirth and mystery. The company comes well recommended.

## Looks Bright For Skating Rink

At a well attended meeting in the Hub Barber shop last evening the preliminary steps were taken toward the building of a skating rink in Cardston and from the interest and enthusiasm shown there is every prospect of a fine skating and curling rink being erected. Mr. Wm. Laurie presided and Mr. Jas. P. Low acted as secretary. The meeting was conducted in a thoroughly business-like fashion and instead of talking platitudes everyone was there for business. There was not two opinions as to the advisability of building a rink if money could be raised. Young men, so anxious are they to see a rink, subscribed for a \$50 share and as nearly all the single and married men of the town are yet to be seen the prospects seem rosy for a rink.

It is proposed to erect a rink that will be a credit to the town. The ice surface will be 150 ft. by 80 ft. thus allowing a twenty ft. curling sheet. The 10 ft. walls and waiting rooms, will be all that will be erected this season. Next year, if the finances are in good shape, the roof will be added, thus making one of the finest covered rinks in the west.

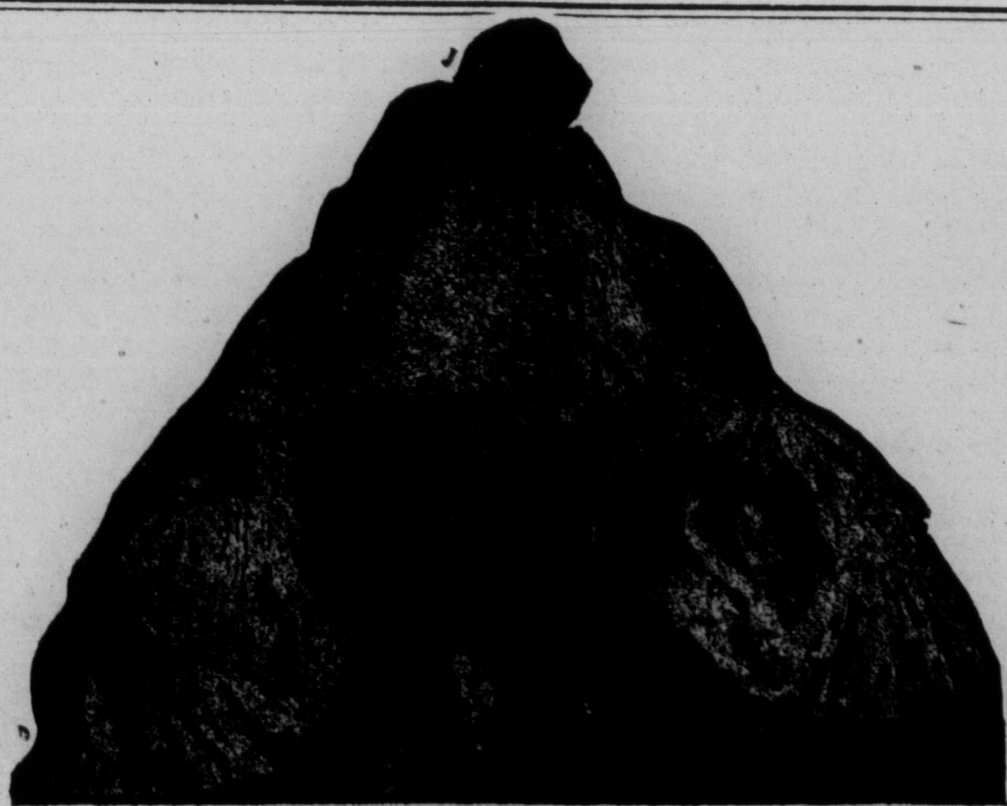
A stock company will be incorporated for \$5,000.00, and shares will be sold. The expenses this fall will only come to \$300.00, so the prospects are good that an open air skating rink—with ten ft. walls, and waiting rooms—will be in operation during the next few weeks, provided, that the weather conditions are favorable. A committee, composed of Messrs. J. P. Low, E. W. Burton, and D. Oland, were appointed to select a site, and estimate on cost of buildings, etc.

The meeting was adjourned till Saturday evening in the Council Chambers at 7:30.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

Miss Munroe, the well known authority on Decorative Art Needlework will conduct a series of Free Lessons in art Needlework in the Relief Society's Hall from Nov. 15 to Dec. 4 inclusive. This is an excellent opportunity for the ladies of Cardston to receive instruction in this kind of work from such an expert teacher as Miss Munroe. Miss Munroe during the past two years had charge of the London, Eng. Art Show Rooms of the Corticelli Silk Company and is now with the Montreal Branch. We carry a complete range of the famous "Corticelli" B and A "Asiatic Dyes" Wash Embroidery Silks and stamped materials which will be used exclusively during these lessons.

**H. S. ALLEN & CO.**  
LIMITED



**Bud and the Buds**  
With the Juvenile Bostonians

We are showing a complete range in

# Underwear

For

Men, Women and Children

**Cardston Mercantile Co.**  
LIMITED.

## IF

you cannot pay a visit home this Christmas, why not send your

## PHOTOGRAPH?

What would be more appreciated?

As an inducement to come before the rush we are giving a special PREMIUM PHOTO with every dozen order of cabinets.

See our latest line of mounts imported direct from Chicago.

**A. T. HENSON**

PHOTO PARLORS

PHONE 18

## For Sale

N. E.—32—3—24; \$1800-\$300 cash, balance on terms to suit. All plow land.

H. F. Schultz,  
100 Temple Court,  
Minneapolis.

Read What Cardston's Leading Musician Says

Messrs Layne-Henson Co.,  
Cardston Nov. 18.

Dear Sirs:  
I have played on the Mason & Risch Piano in the Assembly Hall several times, and find the tone good and the action responsive.

I have much enjoyed accompanying on this instrument.

Yours faithfully,  
Joseph Banner.

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.

Do you want to sell your farm, your stock—anything on your place? Take our tip and insert a short advt in the STAR. It will do the work quickly and economically.

The attraction at the Assembly Hall tonight will be the Juvenile Bostonians with their bright faces, sweet voices and catchy songs. The bill for this evening will be "Berta's Billion," said to be one of the prettiest of the season's crop of musical comedies. Babe Mason will appear in the title role in which she will have splendid opportunity to display her talent as a fun maker. Judging from the advance sale at an early hour this afternoon seats will be at a premium.

Just a few lines of

## Seasonable Goods

Felt Shoes for Men and Women

\$1.25 and up.

Fur Collarettes

\$3.50 and up.

Fur Coats and Capes

\$17.00 to \$65.00

Overshoes

Complete line, all sizes

Hosiery and Underwear

Boys Suits

75 Suits for Boys—sizes 22 to 26—from \$1.90 up.

Boys Overcoats

(Any size)

To Arrive This Week

100 pair English Bedford Cord Pants—\$3.00 per pair

For One Week Only

125 Boxes Apples Fine stock at \$2.40 per box. Next week will be \$2.75 box.

Buy that suit of clothes now while stock is complete

—THE—

**Spencer & Stoddard**

—LIMITED—

## BUILDING A NEW NATION

### BRITON AND BOER JOIN HANDS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

#### A Wonderful Spectacle—Statesmen of Britain Dared Much and Won.

The Prince of Wales has consented to visit South Africa and to open the South African Union Parliament. It is possible that his Royal Highness will be accompanied by the Princess. The Union will be proclaimed on May 31, 1910, and the Royal visit may, therefore, be expected to take place in the late summer or early autumn. The Royal itinerary may include a visit to the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi. His Royal Highness will be attended by a distinguished staff, among whom will be Sir Francis Hopwood, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Whether the voyage will be made on board a warship or by a specially chartered liner is not settled.

#### AN EX-CONSUL'S VIEWS.

In a recent number of The Outlook (New York), "An Ex-Consul" contributes a striking article on "The Building of a Nation in South Africa." At the present moment the English-speaking world is particularly interested in the progress of the bill now before the British House of Commons for the federation of Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, and Transvaal, and "Ex-Consul's" article has therefore a timely interest. In part, after a brief reference to the Boer war and the events leading to the decision for federation, he says:

#### AN UNPARALLELED SIGHT.

Statesmen in England spoke openly of the danger which the sullen Boers would be to British dominion. It was predicted that several generations would pass before the enmity of the Dutch would be wiped away. Yet other statesmen decided upon an apparently foolhardy policy, and these, being for the time in power, were able to carry out their plans. They deliberately gave the privilege of representative institutions to the colonies where the Boers, smarting under defeat, were in the majority; and so the world was treated to the unparalleled sight of a conquered race having full legislative powers in a country from which the army of invasion had not withdrawn. It certainly was a hazardous experiment, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it did not fail. That it not only did not fail, but was completely satisfactory, is attributable to the very fierceness of patriotism which was supposed to be the chief obstacle in the path of peace. Had the Boers been a whit less devoted to their land and a whit more devoted to their individual ambitions the experiment would have been a failure, and would probably have led to a countless number of "unpleasantnesses" here and there throughout the new colonies. But because they loved their land, and thought only of its welfare, they accepted the gift that was bestowed upon them and set themselves to work to make good the ravages of the war and to establish the country upon a lasting basis of prosperity.

#### DUTCH ARE NOT DISLOYAL.

Not long ago I brought to the notice of one of the foremost members of the Transvaal Government a statement to the effect that the Dutch people were only ostensibly loyal and that when the chance occurred the whole nation would rush to arms again and renew the struggle for independence.

"I have seen several assertions of this kind," he replied, "but do you truly think that we are mad? What can we possibly gain by further resistance? That is the question which people should ask themselves before they make such statements. England has given us a degree of independence for which we dared not hope, and I assure you that we appreciate the gift. Of course we shall always treasure the memory of the old regime, but that will not interfere with our making the best of the new. There is absolutely no foundation for believing that there is any underhand scheme for re-establishing the old republics."

That is the opinion of all the leaders of what may be called the Young Dutch party, and they are the men whose word will sway the minds of ninety per cent. of the people. It is simply an instance of rapid recognition of fact and earnest desire to do the best that may be done to save their beloved country from further distress and ruin.

#### VIEW OF BRITISH RESIDENTS

The idea which the British residents of South Africa have in view in promoting a scheme of federation is far less subtle than that which occupies the minds of the Dutch. Britain naturally desires to have every one of its colonial possessions in the most prosperous condition possible, and it is evident that South Africa a federated country is infinitely preferable to South Africa a disconnected group

of States. The ordinary English settler has no dislike for his Dutch neighbor, and is quite ready to make a friend of him. The war is over, and both sides fought well. It is not difficult for one of the conquering race to be magnanimous. Furthermore, the Briton always remembers the commercial aspect of every question, and he sees that the business conditions of the whole country will be greatly improved by the union of colonies.

#### INFLUENCE OF THE COLONIALS.

There is a third factor in the case, and one that is often forgotten, but nevertheless is of great importance. This is the element which is called "Colonial"—that is, people who were born and bred in the colonies. In South Africa these Colonial people are generally very pronounced in their loyalty to Great Britain, and at times they do not hesitate to speak in anything but glowing terms of their Dutch neighbors; but they and the Boers understand one another. They have fought side by side against black foes, and they have fought face to face. Therefore they have a wholesome respect for each other's valor, and at heart they have a great liking one for the other. Moreover, the Colonials have intermarried with the Boers so often that it is almost impossible to draw the line between the races. Therefore the colonial may be considered as the intermediary between the two races, and may exercise a vast power for harmony. He can smooth the way to union as no one else can smooth it, and the comprehension of this truth is gaining prevalence every day. At the close of the war the Colonial was more bitter in his treatment of the Boers than was any Englishman, but that phase of affairs soon passed, and to-day the Colonial understands that it is his duty as well as his privilege to take a prominent part in the federation of all South African interests.

#### GOVERNANCE OF NATIVES.

Aside from the commercial and sentimental reasons for a South African federation is one that is of more urgent importance than all the others. This is the question of the governance of the natives, who in that country are to the white people as ten is to one. For the most part, the blacks are a peaceful and harmless race in these days, but no man can tell at what minute trouble may occur. Rebellion may spring up without an instant's warning, and when that happens it is imperative that all branches of the paramount race shall stand shoulder to shoulder against a common peril. If calm and contentment are to prevail among the natives—and by means of these insurrection can be set at a far distance—there must be uniform and intelligent legislation and execution of the laws throughout all the land. The conflict of differing laws in different States sets a premium upon discontent among the natives. The native question is the most serious problem before the people of South Africa, now and at all times, and great expectations are cherished of the benefits which will accrue to native administration under a Federal Government.

#### THE SPIRIT OF AMITY.

It would be impossible to find a better illustration of the spirit of amity which is abroad in South Africa, than was afforded by the recent conference of delegates, met at Durban, Natal, to discuss the prospects of federation and to produce the scheme which has now been accepted by the Parliaments of the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Cape of Good Hope, and Natal. The Conference met in the Town Hall, and was under the presidency of Sir Henry de Villiers, a man of Dutch and Hugenot extraction. The delegates included General Louis Botha, who is the Dutch leader; General Smuts, General De Wet (the elusive De Wet), General De la Rey, ex-President Steyn—all these and others fought and led in the Boer army. With these veterans were such men as Dr. Jameson (of Raid notoriety, formerly the bitterest foe of the Boers), Sir George Farrar, Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, and many others who were prominent in the British ranks. The leading men of all the colonies were there and British and Dutch were on terms of absolutely unconstrained friendship. The extremely British residents of Durban thronged the hall at the opening ceremony, and watched with deep interest the arrival of the men whose word had made famous.

#### "BOTHAS! GENERAL BOTHAS!"

The proceedings were brief and formal, and the delegates turned to leave the platform, when suddenly the whole crowd in the hall and in the corridors of the buildings set up a cry:

"Botha! General Botha!"

I never heard a more heartfelt acclamation. This General Botha was commander-in-chief of the Boer forces in the war, and was the last to surrender—and Durban is the most British town in the country. There you have a picture which shows a reconciliation without an equal in history.

Hunger is a necessary evil; it promotes industry.

## YOUTH BECAME CRIMINAL

### HIS FRIEND COMMITTED SUICIDE AS RESULT.

#### Santa Claus Angel to the Poor Takes Her Life When Protege Fails to Reform.

Heartbroken because the youth whom she had tried to reform was convicted of forgery, Miss Elizabeth A. Phillips, whose distribution of gifts among the poor Christmas of Philadelphia every Christmas earned her the title of the "Santa Claus Lady," committed suicide the other day by inhaling gas.

Miss Phillips had a passion for charity. Her innumerable acts of self-sacrifice shattered her health and mind. In a year her friends noticed her gradual decline. Five months ago she sustained the shock which is believed to have hastened her end.

At the time Andrew M. Rhule, a college graduate and member of a family well known in New York State, was convicted of forgery at Philadelphia after Miss Phillips had taken particular pains to reform him. Having served terms in New York prisons, Rhule, young and handsome, drifted to Philadelphia penniless and when his plight was discovered, Miss Phillips gave him employment at the headquarters of the Santa Claus association, organized, formed and directed solely by herself.

#### GAVE HIM FRESH START.

There he assisted her to distribute Christmas toys and other articles among children whose parents could not afford to make them holiday gifts. She supplied him with clothing and told him to make a fresh start in life. He professed repentance for past offences and, being an expert penman and accountant, he experienced little difficulty in securing remunerative employment. Keen was Miss Phillips' disappointment when not long afterward the police discovered that her protege had palmed off bogus checks upon business men with whom she dealt.

His arrest and conviction speedily followed, although Miss Phillips appeared in court and pleaded that he be treated with leniency. He was sentenced, however, to three years' imprisonment, and not long after his incarceration there he wrote a letter in which he pleaded for her forgiveness. Miss Phillips visited him and talked with him as long as the rules of the prison would permit. What the result of her errand was only she and Rhule knew, but she never returned to see him. To those who knew her well she often remarked that the man was one of the most bitter disappointments of her life.

#### WAS WEARY OF LIFE.

By an odd coincidence, one of the first persons to enter the room in which she ended her life was Sergeant Theodore Fenn, whose warm respect she had won while presiding over the rooms of the Santa Claus Association during Christmas week for the last five years. Only a few days ago she visited the station house and talked with Sergeant Fenn about charitable work, taking a pessimistic view of what she had accomplished and concluding by saying she was weary of life.

"I may not have much longer to live, sergeant," she remarked, "but when I am gone I hope my friends who have so generously aided me will understand the love and appreciation I feel toward them."

When Sergeant Fenn entered the room he found a note which read: "No one knows my sufferings; I cannot explain. I feel my mind giving way each day. I am afraid I cannot stand it all any longer."

#### CHANGES IN HUMAN FORM.

##### Average of Lady's Shoe Has Increased From No. 4 to No. 5.

The tailors and shoe-dealers of London have accumulated some interesting statistics on the change in the figures of men and women. According to the tailors, there are two new types of men; that is, as regards their figures. One is the man who plays a great deal of golf or indulges largely in other forms of outdoor sports; this man is growing taller and slimmer. On the other hand, the man who has given up walking and horseback riding for the motor car is becoming prosaically fat; during the last two years he has been forced to add an extra half inch to the waists of trousers. For the athletic type of man the average chest measurement is thirty-eight inches, with waist of thirty-four, while the motor man, though shorter, demands a thirty-six inch waist.

As for the ladies, it is a delicate subject, but the dealers feel the truth must prevail, and they reluctantly admit that their customers' feet are much larger than they used to be. Two years ago the average was No. 4 and No. 5 was kept in stock; this latter size has now been given up and No. 3 has appeared, while the average has increased to No. 5. If this has been accomplished in two years, who can guess the changes to come?

## EARS ON THEIR LEGS.

### That is Where an Ant's Grow and He Has Six of Them.

Strange as it may seem an ant has at least six ears. Aside from their multiplicity they are located in just about the queerest place imaginable—on the legs. They seem deaf to all sounds made by the vibration of the air, but detect the slightest possible vibrations of solid material.

This is supposed to be in their advantage, in that such things as approaching footsteps tell more of the possibility of danger than such sounds as are transmitted through the air.

So sensitive are their feet, says St. Nicholas, that they detect the impact of a small birdshot dropped on the table from a height of about six inches and about fourteen feet distant from an artificial nest placed at the other end of the table.

As curious as are their ears, their noses are even more extraordinary. As the ants spend most of their time in the dark, they must depend largely on scent for their guidance, and in consequence have quite an elaborate array of noses, each for a special purpose.

Miss Adele Fiedle believes that their antennae are composed of a number of noses strung along in a line. Still more strange is the fact that each of these noses can smell only a special thing. The nose on the tip or first joint of the antenna it is said, is for recognizing the odor of the home; the one on the second point is to recognize relatives. The third nose is the pathfinder, and without it the poor ant cannot follow a trail and nose gets hopelessly lost. The noses on the fourth and fifth joints are for recognizing the eggs and immature ants in the nest.

No creature is more tidy than an ant, who cannot tolerate the presence of dirt on her body. These little creatures actually use a number of real toilet articles in keeping themselves clean. No less an authority than Dr. McCook says their toilet articles consist of coarse and fine toothed combs, hair brushes, sponges and even washes and soap. Their saliva is their liquid soap, and their soft tongues are their sponges.

Their combs, like their ears are fastened to their legs. They stop for a hasty clean-up when they get dirty. But a more leisurely toilet is made when they feel in a loafing mood, and they then lend a helping hand to one another in the process.

#### HELPLESS MR. BILLTOPS.

##### And the Extraordinary Helpful Mrs. Billtops.

"I don't know what I should do without Mrs. Billtops," said Mr. B. "I'd be helpless without her. That is, about things that are unusual."

"My own regular business I can attend to without help from anybody, and other people's business I can attend to, I think I may say, with intelligence and precision; but when it comes to anything about myself, why then I turn to Mrs. Billtops."

"This year we are going in different directions. I've got her trip planned for her to the last detail, and I've got my own transportation arranged for with entire completeness; but there, for my own trip, my preparations stop. She packs my trunk, she knows what I want and what I ought to have and then she tells me:

"Ezra, your coat is in this place and your shoes here, and thus on through the entire trunk contents; so which I listen with due attention, though I fear I don't remember any of it, because I don't have to; she's looked up for everything, and I know I'll find everything in the trunk when I want it; but this is a strange, a new place; that I'm going to this year, and not knowing anything about it I haven't made any advance arrangements for a stopping place there, and now this strikes me all of a sudden and I say to Mrs. B.:

"Goodness gracious, Elizabeth, I don't know where I'm going to stay!" Whereupon Mrs. Billtops looks up with mild astonishment.

"You don't know where you are going to stay, Ezra?" she says. "Why of course you don't. You find out about that when you get there."

"How true! Why, of course! I find out about that when I get there."

#### WHAT BURGLAR IS UP AGAINST.

A new burglar alarm has been invented in Germany which consists of a curtain or portiere, wired with fine conductors, connected at certain places on the curtain with small metal knobs. The curtain is drawn across the window or door, or around the safe, and the slightest disturbance of its position immediately breaks the circuit, as the metal knobs are thrown out of contact with each other. Should the burglar notice the wires and cut one of them, the breaking of the circuit would also start the alarm. The alarm itself may consist of a series of bells, lights, or other electrical appliances. This invention can be used to protect doors, windows, safes, etc.

## THE INTENSIVE GARDEN

### THE FRENCH GARDENERS ARE THE MOST SKILFUL.

#### Lessons From Small Plots Cultivated by the French and Germans.

If we would live by gardening we must study the ways of gardening. It was a shrewd old English farmer who used to say to his sons, "Put the horse to, and let us drive around and see what other people are after."

The French market gardeners about Paris are the most skillful growers in the world—except the Chinese—and the average garden of an acre or two "tilled to the eyebrows," as they say, shows the following returns, given by business men interested in the matter:

There are, of course, exceptions where the total income from one acre is \$6,000 a year, but as a usual thing the gardens yield but \$1,500 to the acre, and the average annual profit of the gardener is not over a thousand dollars.

How many ministers and college professors and teachers and small shopkeepers, artists and literary folk are there making a healthy living and putting a thousand dollars a year in the bank besides?

The common French gardener makes this by intensive gardening. True, he begins with certain advantages. For generations before him his family have been gardeners and the instinct for the best methods run in the blood. Within a ten-mile circuit of Paris are 2,000 MARKET GARDENS.

models of care and culture, some of which have been held by the same families for 200 years. These gardens are not large; the largest is said to be not more than four acres, common gardens are not more than two acres, and not the smallest profits are taken from plots of a quarter acre, tilled with the finest care.

Their very name, the marais gardens, comes from the marais or marshes of the Seine, which were drained four generations ago to get at their rich black soil. These plots are tucked away in angles of the old fortifications, or backed by the city walls, which protect them from north and east winds. Or else the garden has its own walls, eight to fifteen feet high on the north and east sides, giving a climate of its own.

Old gardens dating from Louis Philippe's time and before have hollow brick walls with heated flues to force winter fruit on trees trained against them. A border two and a half feet wide along these walls will yield more fruit of the finest quality than we commonly take from half an acre of orchard.

In winter leanto or span-roof shelters of glazed sash protect the black Hamburg and chasselas grapes, or the peaches, red and perfumed, which weigh ten ounces apiece. By May these glass houses can be taken down and the trees rest and grow strong in the open air all summer.

The skilled French or Belgian gardener takes four to seven crops in a season from the same dead rich soil.

#### THERE IS NO MAGIC IN IT.

The marais, or marsh gardener, turns over the old mushroom beds of the season before, forks them up roughly so that the air works among the clods freely to carry off the acid gases of decomposition—"to sweeten the soil," as he says. In a few days it grows powdery and is beaten and raked to a level and three to nine inches of fine soil, not too fine, are sifted over it to make the seed bed.

Then radish seed, turnips or carrots of the small, tender, quick growing sorts are thinly sown and pressed gently into the earth. On this same bed twenty-five lettuce plants with leaves the size of a half dollar are set out, very likely with four or five cauliflower under the same glass. In the rich warm soil, with plenty of water, the plants have nothing to do but to grow as fast as possible and get out of each other's way in succession.

The radishes are fit to pull in three weeks, the turnips and carrots in five to six weeks, the lettuce before. Then the cauliflowers have room to spread, with a melon vine or a cucumber in the middle to riot over the whole three by four feet enclosed, when the cauliflower heads are set out again in the open field.

#### QUEER MALADY.

Sprigg went to a noted physician to ask advice as to his health. In pompous tones he addressed the doctor:

"I—ah—have come to—ah—ask you—ah—what—what is—the doo—ed matter with—ah?"

"I find your heart is affected," said the physician, gravely.

"Oh—ah—anything else—ah?"

"Yes; your lungs are affected, too."

"Anything—ah—else—ah?"

"Yes; your manners are also affected."

## ROLL CHEESE DOWN HILL

### CURIOS SURVIVING OLD-TIME CUSTOMS.

#### Match-Making Day in England—Dance of Epileptics Held in Germany.

Of the survivals of curious old-time customs which still remain in various parts of the old land, those of Whitsuntide are the most numerous. And not only are they the most numerous, but they are also the most curious, the most picturesque, and, in several cases, the most ghastly, ranging as they do from cheese-rolling contests and sweetheating fairs to mock-burials and epileptic dances.

The greatest of cheese-rolling competitions takes place at Birdlip, a village near Cheltenham, England, and it provides considerable excitement for the villagers who take part and also for those who only merely look on. Outside the village there is an extremely steep hill, and from the top of this a mammoth cheese is sent rolling down the slope as fast as it can travel. After it helters-skelter go the youthful inhabitants of the village, and before they have gone half-way down most of them have lost their footing and are rolling over and over themselves like so many human cheeses. Slow but sure is generally the motto of the man who succeeds in capturing the cheese.

#### KISS PRETIEST GIRLS.

A prettier Whitsun custom takes place at Newcastle, as it has done for many years. Dressed in their robes of office the mayor and sheriffs of the city embark on a number of gaily decorated steamers and barges and go in procession down the river till they reach the mouth. The boats are then anchored, and the Town Clerk rises in the bows of the principal vessel and proceeds to read aloud a proclamation announcing the soil of the Tyne to be the property of the city of Newcastle.

This formality over, the procession goes home again, and on reaching the quay the Mayor and the two principal sheriffs select the three prettiest girls from among the spectators and give them each a kiss and a new sovereign.

#### MATCH-MAKING DAY.

In many parts of rural England Whit-Monday is the great match-making day of the year, the country villages, fairs, and festivals bringing large numbers of young men and maidens together. The celebrations in the Newbury district of the Kennet Valley are typical of these Whitsuntide festivities so dear to the hearts of the rural population.

All work is suspended, and arrayed in their Sunday best, the men, with their flags and banners flying, parade through the district, headed by a brass band playing lively airs. After attending a special service in the parish church, the processionists reform and march to a building where they dine and drink with truly rural enthusiasm to King and Constitution.

They next proceed to make the round of the principal houses in the neighborhood, where sweet hospitality is dispensed and sweet music discoursed, to which the youths and damsels trip the light fantastic to the drive or lawn, and exchange tender confidences as opportunity presents.

#### DANCE OF EPILEPTICS.

Of the actual religious ceremonies which still take place at Whitsun the most ghastly is the dance of epileptics from all over Europe, which takes place on Whit-Tuesday at Echternach in Germany.

The ceremony is an annual one, inspired by a belief in the powers of the bones of St. Willibrod of Echternach, the healer.

To be cured the pilgrims must dance a distance of a mile and a quarter.

They advance in rows of five, in rank and file formation, some hand in hand, others holding their neighbor's handkerchiefs. Among them are hundreds of children, peasants, and poor and aged men and women. The whole aspect of the procession resembles a corn-field as the pilgrims execute their curious dance.

It is a frightful spectacle as these wrecks of humanity, this quivering, slaking mass of epileptics, approaches. Mingling with them are hundreds of small boys, the paid "substitutes" of those who are too infirm to join the dance. As the procession proceeds hundreds of the spectators throw themselves into the ranks and join the dancers in their weird procession to the cathedral.

#### HIS SOLO.

Mrs. Nagger—"The noise you make at night is very unpleasant music."

Nagger—"Do you call snoring music?"

Mrs. Nagger—"I should say so—sheet music, arranged for the bugle."

Many a poor man doesn't get half a chance after acquiring a better half.

# An Unexpected Confession;

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

## CHAPTER XXII.—(Cont'd)

Esther suddenly paused in her work, an expression of perplexity sweeping over her face.

"Are you sure that the mate to this ruby is now in a safety vault in London?" she inquired.

"Yes; my friend King saw it with the other family jewels, only a short time before starting out upon his search for me. My uncle's solicitor confided in him fully, and all these matters were thoroughly discussed before he left home. But why do you ask?"

"Because," said Esther, with slow thoughtfulness, "I have recently seen another exactly like it."

"I think you must be mistaken," returned her companion, "for those ornaments were made in their style of many generations ago, and I cannot believe there is another in existence like them."

"But I am sure that the one I have seen is identical," Esther persisted.

Then she proceeded to tell him of her visit to the theatre, when she had been startled by seeing the counterpart of her ruby upon the beautiful and elegantly attired woman in one of the boxes.

"That is a very singular coincidence," Lord Irvington remarked, with a look of perplexity, "for it has long been a boast of the Irvingtons that there was not in the world another ruby like the 'twins.' They are called 'pigeon bloods,' and are supposed to be absolutely flawless; and it is next to impossible to match such stones. I should be inclined to doubt the genuineness of the one you have described; but if there is another, the possessor is fortunate to have it."

"What strange things happen in this world," Esther observed, as she came to the end of her worsted and laid her well-shaped ball upon the table beside her companion.

"There!" she added, "I will leave this for you to give to Mr. King. I shall be only too glad to have him take care of it, for it has been a great burden upon my heart ever since my father committed it to my care. And now I am sure you ought to have a rest and a nap, after all that has happened this afternoon; so, if you do not mind I will call the nurse, then run away for a while, as there is some work that must be finished before evening, and—"

"Lady Irvington!" exclaimed the invalid, in a tone of playful reproof, as he reached out and captured the hand upon which gleamed the two rings which he had placed there that day, "what is this I hear? Do you realize what this entitles you to?" touching the pain, heavy band of gold upon her finger.

"I am afraid I do not—quite," she answered, blushing prettily.

"Then I will tell you—immunity from all future manual labor, for one thing," her companion rejoined. "My dear, let there be no more talk of business when there is an abundance at your command to supply your every need and wish. No, no, Esther, not another hour shall you toil as you have been toiling; give up your business, just as it stands, to your friend Jennie, and let me have the comfort of your society during the little while I remain here."

"Very well," said Esther, with gentle compliance, "I will do exactly as you wish; and your suggestion regarding Jennie is very thoughtful, and I will gladly resign the business to her. She will have no difficulty in managing it, now that a good trade has been established, and it will give her an excellent living."

"Of course, I have no intention of chaining you here in this room all the time," Lord Irvington pursued; "if you will come to me for a few hours in the morning, and again after my afternoon nap, I shall be content. But I shall want you to go out every day for a drive in the park, or wherever you like. Then King would like to see something of the city, take in the theatres, operas, etc., and I have promised him an agreeable companion," he concluded, with a significant smile.

"You are very good to plan for my pleasure," replied Esther, with a heart-throb of delight, for the grand opera was in full swing, and she had been inexpressibly longing for a taste of it.

The nurse entered at that moment and with a farewell nod she ran away to her own room.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

To Jennie our heroine immediately unfolded Lord Irvington's plan regarding the business.

The girl was deeply moved when she learned of her good fortune, especially when Esther told her that the machine, together with all out-

standing accounts—for there were a good many orders nearly finished—was to be hers, and with tear-dimmed eyes she thanked her friend for her generosity.

"But I cannot bear the thought of your going away," she said, with trembling lips; "we have lived so pleasantly together, I shall miss you terribly."

"And I you," Esther returned, adding: "But I may not go at present—I suppose it will depend upon Mr. Irvington's health."

She spoke of her husband in this way purposely, for she could not yet bring herself to assume the title with which she had been invested that day.

"Do you suppose you will go to England?" Jennie questioned.

"I do not know what plans have been arranged," Esther returned, gravely. "It is likely that Mr. Irvington would wish to return to his home if he could have the strength necessary for such a journey. Perhaps I shall learn more to-morrow regarding his intentions."

It had been agreed by all who had been present at the ceremony to keep the marriage as quiet as possible, as neither the invalid nor Esther wished to have any gossip among the inmates of the house about their affairs; thus none of the lodgers or servants knew anything of what had occurred early that afternoon.

Esther rested for a couple of hours, then she went downstairs again, and read to her husband for a while.

Mr. King came in while she was thus engaged, and they had a pleasant little chat together, during which it was arranged that Esther should accompany that gentleman to the Hoffman House and dine with him, and afterward they would go to the opera to see "Fra Diavolo."

It seemed to the young bride as if she must be living in a dream; these strange experiences, which were crowding so thick and fast upon her, did not appear to be real. But, although her position was peculiar, the knowledge that her future was provided for, and she need have no concern regarding it, had lifted a heavy burden from her mind, and, in spite of the sore spot in her heart, caused by her belief that Donald Lancaster had been trifling with her affections, her face was very bright and lovely when she came down from her room dressed to accompany Mr. Humbert King to dinner.

Her clothing was very simple and inexpensive, but it was neatly and tastefully made, and becoming as well, and the two gentlemen exchanged glances appreciative of her beauty, and both felt a strong desire to see her clad in garments befitting her station.

As she was about to leave the room, Lord Irvington held out his hand to her.

"Good-night, dear," he said, as he would have spoken to a younger sister. "I shall not see you again until to-morrow. I hope you will enjoy the evening, and I shall look forward to a description of it from you in the morning."

Esther went to his side and clasped his hand.

"If you are going to be lonely, I would rather stay," she said, looking earnestly into his uplifted eyes.

"No, I shall not be lonely. I am somewhat weary, and intend to retire early. The nurse is here to attend to all my needs, so do not give me an anxious thought."

He released her hand, and, with a nod and a smile, she left him.

Esther found Mr. King a very jolly companion, and she enjoyed herself thoroughly during the hour that they spent over their excellent dinner.

He seemed to know how to draw her out in a way to make her feel perfectly at her ease, and appear at her best, and many an admiring glance from persons seated at adjacent tables rested upon the bright face of the beautiful girl who so unconscious of, yet was so charming in, her loveliness.

The opera proved to be a delightful treat to her, while she learned more than she had ever known about music and the stage, during the intervals between the acts; for her companion appeared to be familiar with all the standard operas, and discoursed most entertainingly upon them.

When the entertainment was over and they were passing out of the theatre, Esther and her attendant came suddenly face to face with Donald Lancaster, who, with Miss Dexter upon his arm, and his mother following in their wake, was also making her way out of the building.

His eyes lighted with pleasure as they fell upon Esther.

He lifted his hat, bowed and

smiled, then a look of mingled pain and astonishment overspread his handsome face when she steadily met his glance without returning his salutation, or a muscle of her beautiful face relaxing.

The next moment the crowd surged in between them, and they saw each other no more.

Esther's face was as pale as snow from the effort this meeting had cost her, but it did not interrupt her conversation with her companion at the time, and he, being occupied in making a passage for her, did not observe that anything was amiss.

She was very weary when she at last reached home, and went to rest, for so much had happened during that ever-memorable day, it almost seemed as if months had passed since morning. She was very heavy-hearted, too, in view of her hopeless attachment to Donald, and the supposed injury he had that day done her, but in spite of this she had not been in bed ten minutes when she was sleeping soundly.

When she awoke the next morning her first thought was, as usual, that she must hasten to dress and get at her work.

Then it flashed upon her that she was no longer a busy, little "apron naker," struggling for her daily bread, but the wife of a peer of England, before whom the utere was about to open with the most flattering prospects.

But she helped Jennie to plan out her work for the day, folded and packed some articles that were to be sent away, and then made up her accounts to get them in better order before turning over her books to her successor.

Later, when she went down to Lord Irvington, she found him not quite so strong as he had been the day before. He was evidently in some distress also, for his face was drawn and his breathing labored. But he smiled an eager welcome as he held out his hand to her.

"Did you have a pleasant time last night?" he inquired.

"Yes, very; but I am afraid you cannot say as much," Esther returned, regarding him anxiously.

"I was somewhat nervous and restless, but am feeling better since I had my breakfast," he responded, adding: "Now, before you tell me about your dinner and the opera, there are a few little matters about which I would like to speak. Of course, if there was any prospect of the recovery of my health, we should eventually go to England to live, and I should know just what to do regarding your preparations for the future. But, under existing circumstances, you may have a choice in the matter. Have you thought of any place where you would like to go to pursue your studies?"

"No, I do not know much about institutions in this part of the country," said Esther, thoughtfully. "Before coming East, I had a strong desire to go either to Stanford University or to Berkeley. I have heard Vassar, Smith College and Wellesley all well spoken of, but I really do not feel qualified to make a choice without knowing more about them."

"How would you like to go immediately to England to complete your education?" her companion inquired.

"Immediately?" repeated Esther, with a startled look.

"Yes—that is very soon. There are as fine schools in London and its vicinity as can be found anywhere, and there are reasons why I think you would be happier, as well as safer, there. As I understand, you have no relatives?"

"No—I am utterly alone in the world, as far as I know."

"Then I think you can do no better than go to England with Mr. King when he returns; both he and his wife feel a deep interest in you—for my sake at first, for your own later, I am sure—and you will be welcome to a home with them when you are not in school. Then, since Mr. King will be your attorney, it will be much more convenient for you to be near him, where you can always have his counsel upon any business questions that may arise, without having to wait for letters to cross the ocean."

Esther had not as yet had time to think much about a change of residence; events had crowded fast upon her during the last day or two. She, of course, knew that ultimately she would go to England to live, but this she believed would be an event of the distant future, since she supposed it would depend entirely upon Lord Irvington's condition, and there was a possibility that he might linger for some time. He had seemed so cheerful since the coming of his friend with such good news, she had hoped he might rally and for a time live to enjoy the home which he so loved. But now his speaking of her going to England with Mr. King, and of making her home with him during her vacation, had startled her somewhat. Surely he could not think she would go and leave him, for the sake of getting into school a little earlier! Then, recalling the evident haste with which he had arranged his plans, a keen pang shot through her heart as she realized that he was momentarily expecting the last great change for himself; hence his desire to settle everything for her.

"My dear, I would not have you

do violence to your own feelings in this matter," said Lord Irvington, kindly, after waiting in vain for some reply to his suggestions.

"I know how fond Americans are of their country, and if you would prefer to remain here, for the present, until you become a little more reconciled to a future residence abroad, the very best possible arrangements shall be made for you, and I want you to feel perfectly free to express your preference."

"Excuse me," said Esther, with a deprecatory smile; "I was so absorbed in thinking of the wonderful things that have happened to me of late, I forgot you were waiting for an answer. No," she added, thoughtfully, "I have no decided preference—on the whole, I think your plan for me—that I complete my education in England—is better than any that I could make for myself, and as soon as you are able to return I shall be ready to go with you."

"Not with me, Esther; at least—"

"I could not go without you," she hastily interposed.

She would not let him voice what she feared was in his mind; yet she would not even appear to understand him, lest the depressing thought should become more firmly fastened upon him.

"My child," he returned, gently laying his hand upon hers, "you surely must know that I can never go back to England to live; even though my homesick heart yearns expressly for one more view of my native land—for one more look at dear, old Irvington Manor. Ah! it is a grand, a magnificent place, Esther, and I know that you also will love it by and by. I know that you will think of me sometimes, when you go there to live; I should be sorry if I thought you would not; but you must never allow any vain regrets over my having been cut off so early from my inheritance, to make you sad or gloomy. I want you to be happy there—to make it pleasant and homelike once more, where, with your family and your friends about you, you will get all that is possible out of life."

"Nay, do not do that," he went on, as a little sob involuntarily escaped her. "I know you are grieved on my account, and it is like you to forget yourself; but I could never have asked you to bind yourself to me—to pledge your hand without your heart, had I not known that the end for me was very near. I do not say that I would not be glad to live and go back to my home if I could have my health and love to some purpose. And yet the future, even under such circumstances, would not have been complete for me without the woman I loved. My Nella was a lovely girl, Esther; you will find a picture of her among the few treasures I possess. But, little woman," he said, breaking away from his sorrowful mood and smiling into her sad eyes, "we have had enough of this plaintive strain, and there shall be no more reference to anything so depressing. You have relieved me greatly by deciding to adopt my plans for your future. Now I want you to think of something else. The lady of Irvington must have some pretty things to wear; and, by the way—"

"I do not want you to ever wear anything but pretty things and bright colors suited to your complexion and youthfulness—so you are to take this, go to some first-class establishment, and provide yourself with whatever is suitable and your taste dictates, for your position. When this is gone, there will be plenty more."

He slipped a handsome, Russia leather pocketbook into her hands as he concluded; but before she could find voice to thank him, Mr. King's voice was heard in the hall outside, and the next moment he rapped for admittance.

(To be continued.)

## IMPRISONED FOR DEBT.

Committee for England Suggest Changes, Not Abolition.

That imprisonment for debt is necessary and should not be abolished is the opinion of the Select Committee which has been sitting for some time in London, Eng., to consider the question. Changes, however, in the present law are recommended.

Their report, which was laid on the table of the English House of Commons, has now been made public.

No other means of enforcing payment, the report points out, is equally efficacious.

How effective the threat of imprisonment is in making debtors pay up is shown from the fact that in 1907, the last year for which figures are available, 146,075 warrants for commitment were issued, but only 9,235 debtors were imprisoned, the remainder apparently paying their debts.

At present no warrant for imprisonment is issued unless the debtor has or has had since the date of the order or judgment means to pay, and has "neglected or refused" or "neglects and refuses" to pay; and the majority of the County Court judges, it is added, are in favor of the retention of the present law.

## The Farm

### PASTURE FOR PIGS.

The value of pasture for hogs is more generally recognized now than it ever was. Of course, its value per acre depends upon what kind of pasture it is. Clover pasture has been recognized longer as profitable for this purpose than any other kind, but the coming into use more generally of alfalfa in some sections has made it a favorite for hog pasture at certain seasons. Rape is also greatly esteemed for hogs because it grows so rapidly, but it requires more grain feeding with it. Any of these pastures are valuable for hogs, for it makes them very healthy and gives them rapid growth.

Swine feeding upon a pasture probably require more food than do those in yards because more energy is required in grazing than in laying around a yard. But they get more out of the food given them while in pasture than otherwise, because of the nature and likely combinations of the food and the greater activity of the digestive organs brought about by exercise.

The green food increases the digestive capacity of young pigs and puts them in a better condition for later fattening.

Just what a pasture is worth is hard to say though its value per acre is known to equal from 1,500 to 3,000 pounds of feed.

Recent experiments with brood sows on permanent pastures and upon some annual crops is virtually worth from 1,800 to 2,400 pounds of shorts.

### HOW TO FEED.

The present knowledge of feeding is boiled down and summarized by Prof. C. L. Beach in the following maxims:

The more food the cow can be induced to eat the more milk she will produce. Cows do not usually consume more food than they can properly digest. The ration, therefore, should be made as palatable as possible in order to induce the cow to eat large quantities.

The larger the amount of protein in the ration, the larger the milk flow. Protein in the ration is essential to the production of the milk.

The less energy required to digest the ration, the larger the milk flow.

The richer the ration, the richer the manure. The dairy farmer must look here for a large part of his profit.

No two cows can be fed alike. Each must be studied differently. Increase the protein in the ration and watch the milk flow.

### LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Begin in October to get the hens in proper condition so that there will be plenty of eggs when they bring from 30 to 40 cents a dozen.

Swine must be given ample exercise and plenty of succulent food if they are to remain healthy and vigorous. A good clover pasture should be provided, followed by peas during midsummer. In the fall rape and clover furnish good pasture. Mature animals not suckling young need nothing in addition to this green food.

To chickens we believe in giving dry grains from the start—pinhead oatmeal, millet, finely cracked corn and wheat. Some fine grit and charcoal should be placed where they can get at it. Whole corn should not be given to chickens until they are quite large; its heating nature makes it likely to ferment in their gizzards, as cornmeal will do, if eaten freely. Wheat is an excellent feed for chickens after they are eight or ten weeks old.

Every horseman knows that not one collar in 100 in daily use is a perfect fit; many will do, but a large majority of them are too wide for the neck and not adapted to the shoulders. Every horse should have his own collar to be able to do his work with comfort, and every collar should be fitted to the horse that is expected to wear it. If the collar is too long it should be cut off at the top; but if too wide and not adapted to the shoulders of the horse, don't think you must get a pad to fill in the space. Pads to the horse's shoulders in summer are about what overshoes would be to our feet—makes them tender and soft instead of firm and tough.

### FARM NOTES.

The percentage of fat in cream varies from eight to ten up to six or seven times as much. Good commercial cream should have twenty per cent. or more; anything above 55 is very rich.

It is all right to do all in our power to increase the price of butter and milk, but let us not spend so much time talking about it that we lower the grade of our products. The very best way to bring up the value of an article is to make it so good that everybody will want it. Do not offer an inferior animal,

an inferior fruit or vegetable, for sale at any price, if you wish to create a demand for stuff from your farm. There may be money made by dealing in cheap stuff, but it is not the farmer who raises it that gets rich. Raise only the best and sell nothing that is not up to standard over your name. Excellence of produce is the best advertising. The cost of plant food depends on two main points; the actual cost, as applied to the soil, and the unavoidable waste through improper mixing of materials. In the common markets, nitrogen costs in one of the best forms (nitrogen of soda) about fifteen cents per pound when delivered on the soil; potash, also, in the best form (German potash salts) costs about five cents per pound, and phosphoric acid, under like conditions (acid phosphate) about five cents per pound. By this is meant that these plant food elements, bought in the form of high-grade chemical fertilizers, would cost as stated.

### THE ROADS OF MOROCCO.

Tribes Plough Them Up Now and Sow Grain on Them.

There are two roads from Tangier to Fez, the one passing through Alcazar and the other following the seashore via Larache. The former is the more direct and except during the rainy season is usually chosen by the traveller, but the beach road to Larache possesses many attractions and you are able to spend a night at the old Portuguese settlement of Arzila, which is a model of the fortresses of two centuries ago.

No one has ever yet measured accurately the exact distance which separates Tangier from Fez, and I hope the next person to make the journey will take a bicycle wheel with a cyclometer attached to settle the vexed question once and for all. Roughly I put the distance at 185 to 190 miles, and it is usual to take from six to eight days on the road, thus limiting the daily march to twenty-five miles, which is quite sufficient if you want to shoot on arriving in camp.

The journey can be done comfortably in six days if your animals are not too heavily loaded, and I have ridden from Fez to Larache in three days during the heat of August, but it is an experiment not to be recommended.

Except during the months of July, August and September the climate of Morocco is temperate and pleasant. The early spring is, however, the best season for a journey, as the tropical rains which are likely to overwhelm you in the late autumn and early winter have ceased. The rivers are serious obstacles during the rainy season, as there are no bridges and no ferries except close to the coast, and consequently if the fords are impracticable you are likely to be hung up on the banks of a river for a very considerable time. The rivers are wide and shallow, but are liable to rise and fall six to eight feet in twenty-four hours. Your baggage must be carried on mules or horses.

There are no regular roads in Morocco and the tracks are often very difficult to trace and vary constantly because the tribes have the curious custom of ploughing right over them and sowing their grain thereon. Thus in the summer when the corn is ripe the old road has sometimes entirely disappeared and it is necessary to strike a new trail. As there are no roads, carts are unknown in the interior. The only wheeled vehicles which ever found their way to Fez were brought there by the late Sultan Abdul Aziz, who succeeded in adding considerably to his unpopularity by the innovation.

### BREAD AS FURNITURE.

Many Uses for the Sun Dried Bread Sheet of the East.

In the land of the pyramids whenever coffee is brought in to a visiting guest, the sun cooked bread sheeting is always served therewith. It looks like so much chamois leather, and is of sweetish taste, being compounded solely of flour and the expressed pulp of sultana raisins. It is cleanly to handle and can be crumpled up in the hand without fracture.

The bread sheeting is a most important article of interior commerce, per camel caravans, among the Asiatic kalifats and bazaars. It has for thousands of years been their combined bread, cracked and cake all in one.

The bread sheeting is used in the countries of origin as minor articles of furniture and furnishings—just as the natives of the tropics make a bewildering variety of uses of the cocoanut palm and its products—as sun blinds, awnings, lanterns, cahiers for holding papers, and so on through a dozen uses. In their dry climate these uses are practicable, but in rainy seasons the goods if wetted collapse like paper almost.

Even in Manhattan among the Italian bakers you see the peculiar, trellis work hardtack bread (made in big ringed sheets about a yard square) made to do duty as temporary shelving. It will not stand much weight, but is used for drying out light articles, as the air strikes the objects both from below and above.

### It Pays to Advertise

Many country merchants do not see their way clear to advertise in their local papers. Whether they believe in advertising or not, they cannot get away from the fact that it is by advertising that the catalogue houses secure so much of the rural trade. The Moose Mountain Star puts the matter in suitable terms when it says that if the people who trade at a distance are induced to do so through advertising, by the same logical sequence those very people could be induced by advertising to trade at home. It is the people that pay attention to advertising that are induced through that very agency to deal away from home. Naturally those are the people who would read the home advertising if they were presented to them right.

### Auction Sale of Lands

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the order of His Honor Judge Carpenter, Local Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Macleod Judicial District, made in a certain case in the Supreme Court of Alberta (wherein the Canadian Bank of Commerce is plaintiff and H. A. Donovan is defendant).

Lots One (1) to Eight (8) both inclusive in Block Three (3), Lots One (1) to Eight (8) both inclusive in Block Five (5), and Lots One (1) to Eight (8) both inclusive in Block Eleven (11) according to a plan of the North East quarter of Section Five (5) and part of the South East quarter of Section Eight (8) in township Three (3) Range Twenty-five (25) West of the fourth Meridian in the Province of Alberta, of record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District as "Cardston 4937 I".

will be sold by Public Auction on the 18th day of December A. D. 1909 at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House in the Town of Cardston aforesaid.

At the request any person at or before the above sale any or all of the lots in Blocks One (1), Two (2), Seven (7), Nine (9), Fourteen (14), Thirteen (13) and Twelve (12) of the plan above referred to will at the same place and immediately after the conclusion of the above sale be offered for sale by public auction upon like terms and conditions. Each lot will be offered subject to a reserve bid.

The above mentioned land is in the best part and the most rapidly growing portion of the Town of Cardston and also adjoins the proposed line of the Canada West Railway Company the construction of which is expected at an early date.

Twenty per cent of the purchase price to be paid by the purchaser at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid within sixty days from date of said sale. DATED this 15th day of November A. D. 1909.

EDWARD PEEL McNEILL,  
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

### Some "Best Literature"

A young man of Minnesota wrote to the late Governor Johnston, asking him what books had influenced his career. Johnston's letter in reply has now been published. Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico", was his first and made him wish to read more books "Ivanhoe", and all of Scott's works came next. Then followed Dickens, Thackeray, Shakespeare, Hume and Macaulay, and the history of France, Germany, Rome, Greece and Egypt. Not an American author is mentioned! Among the many best things that Uncle Sam can thank John Bull for are the works of the authors mentioned—the common inheritance of Anglo-Saxondom, which have stood the test of years.

### W. S. Johnston

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary  
Card Block, Cardston  
Agent and Solicitor for The Canadian Birkbeck Investment and Savings Co.

### Great Combination Subscription Offer

THE ALBERTA STAR has concluded clubbing arrangements with a selected number of the leading periodicals of Canada and the American West, whereby new subscribers who send their names to this office and old subscribers making renewals obtain the advantage of being able to receive these

publications, for one year, together with the STAR, for what is practically the price of either one alone.

With the oncoming of winter and the necessity of supplying the home with good reading matter this opportunity must commend itself to everyone. It is the opportunity of securing your home paper, with all the local and district news and some one of the best weeklies or dailies published, you making your own choice.

Here are the offers. He must be a difficult person indeed to satisfy who cannot find something to suit him.

The Manitoba Free Press (weekly) and The Alberta Star...\$1.75

The Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal, and The Alberta Star...\$1.75

The Farmer's Weekly Telegram, Winnipeg, and The Alberta Star...\$1.75

The Western Home Monthly, Winnipeg, and The Alberta Star...\$1.75

The Home Journal, Toronto, and The Alberta Star...\$1.75

The Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, and The Alberta Star...\$2.25

The Nor' West Farmer, Winnipeg, and The Alberta Star...\$1.75

The Manitoba Free Press, the Nor' West Farmer, the Western Home Monthly and the Alberta Star...\$3.00

### Restaurant and Confectionery

UNCHES AT ALL HOURS

Sandwiches, etc.

Confectionery, Fruit, Groceries

### B. A. Sanders

Prop. - - Cahoon Hotel Block

—Get your—

TIN GALVANIZED IRON and FURNICE WORK

—done at the—

Cardston Tin & Cornice Shop  
BAKER and CAMPBELL

### Stacey

LUMBER CO.

Have The Best Stocks

and sell at right price.

Try Us

Phone 61 P O Box 27

WM LUMSDEN, MGR

### Money TO Loan

Plenty of It

If your property is improved you can get the money

—See—

A. M. HEPPLER

The Cardston Realty Co. Ltd. Office

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE

—Complete line of—

Underwear

Men's, Women's and Children's

It will be a pleasure indeed for us to show you our line of Underwear, for they are Qualities that excel all others

—A value in—

Groceries

of all kinds that cannot be beaten were you to buy in carload lots. Don't stop to ask the why and wherefore of our comparatively small prices. That's our secret. Call and see us.

LOW & JENSEN

KIMBALL - - - ALBERTA

### Harness, Saddles, Whips, Robes, Blankets and everything for your horse

special attention given to orders of all kinds

M. A. Coombs

### The People's Meat Market

Is now conducting a strictly cash business and will pay cash for Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Fresh Fish, Poultry and all kinds of meats will be kept constantly on hand.

### Bank of Montreal

ESTABLISHED 1817

Capital (all paid up) \$14,400,000  
Reserve Fund \$12,000,000

Head Office: Montreal

HONORARY PRESIDENT

Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal

PRESIDENT

Hon. Sir Geo. A. Drummond

VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

Sir Edward S. Clouston

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

Drafts sold, payable in any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain

Interest allowed on deposits in the Savings Department

A General Banking Business Transacted

Cardston Branch - F. G. WOODS (MANAGER)

The Alberta Star and the Youth's Companion for \$2.50

Regular price \$3.50

### Shoe Shining Stand

(Cahoon Hotel Office)

W. J. Warren—Proprietor

Leave orders for window-cleaning

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE  
**PATENTS**  
TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS & C.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbooks on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the Scientific American.  
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.  
MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York

### The Best in the West AND THE WEST THE BEST



THE IDEAL COMBINATION FOR WESTERN CANADIAN READERS

ALBERTA STAR Cardston ALL FOR \$3.00

EACH ONE A LEADER IN ITS OWN PARTICULAR LINE

The evenings are growing long and cold. An easy chair and a paper beside the heater begin to look good. It is time to decide what papers to take; we say papers, for the time is past when the farmer is satisfied with one periodical in his home. Here is an offer that will interest you now, and meet the needs of readers of both sexes, young and old, during the long winter months when the papers have become family friends.

There is the Weekly Free Press and Prairie Farmer with the news of the world and live departments for the farmer, his wife and the young people; The Nor-West Farmer, issued twice a month, the recognised farm paper of the west; The Western Home Monthly, full of bright stories and interesting information for every member of the family.

These three publications, including your own home paper with all the local happenings, four papers in all for \$3 a year.

Find enclosed the sum of \$3.00 for which send the papers mentioned below to the following address or addresses—

Weekly Press and Prairie Farmer

The Nor-West Farmer

Western Home Monthly

Alberta Star (Cardston)

Send all Orders to the Office of This Paper.