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BRITISH COMMENT

London Papers have Something To Say on Canada's Political Situation—Signs Favor a Change of Government.

Montreal, Que., Oct. 17.—A special cablegram to the Star says: "The London Times editorially strikes the first authoritative note in the press regarding Sir Wilfrid Laurier's chance of success at the coming elections. It declares the Canadian people are showing a disposition to reconsider allegiance to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal government."

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier's personality," the writer asserts, "is no longer a dominating factor." The writer regards the Frazer incident at Ottawa as significant.

The campaign literature of the opposition alleging graft, seems certified by official reports. Sir Wilfrid's services to Canada and the empire are cordially recognized. He is not personally interested, but if ministerialists can count on his great reputation to save them from defeat, their majority will be considerably reduced.

AGREES WITH TIMES

The Morning Post editorially agrees with The Times that Laurier will have a harder struggle than ever before to retain power. He himself is destined to an abiding place in fame and imperial history, but there is little doubt that during the latter years of his administration, the corrupt practices, aiming at private profit, have become deplorably common. The Canadian people are determined to grapple with the evil, which is the penalty they pay for their proximity to the United States.

The Morning Post commends the non-political civil service commission. It says the best opinion is that Liberals cannot hope for more than a relatively insignificant majority, and any considerable loss in Quebec will mean Borden's victory.

SIGNS OF A CHANGE

The Saturday Review referring to the coming elections in Canada says the opposition Premier Laurier has to face is strenuous and determined, and that the signs seem to favor a change of government. Premier Laurier is not above reproach as an Imperialist, but he has at least to his credit the preference Great Britain now enjoys, but the preference would be quite safe with the Conservatives, though they might perhaps endeavor to make the arrangement a little more business-like. They might suggest to Great Britain that the matter will come when Canada might ask some sort of return and such suggestion would not be without its effect on the tariff reform movement.

THE PRESIDENT OF SWITZERLAND

In striking contrast to the fury and turmoil attending the election of a president of the United States is the matter-of-fact procedure that gives Switzerland a new president every year. Of course, no such great issues are bound up with the political contests in Switzerland as are almost invariably associated with the struggle of contending parties in Great Britain, the United States or Canada. But the advantage after all is with the Swiss republic. It does not need great issues, for it has all it wants in administration and foreign relations. No power threatens it from without; its trade policy is unsettled, and it offers little scope for grafters. If questions of foreign relations, trade policy and honest government could be eliminated from the politics of the English speaking democracies, contests over premiers and presidents would be as unexciting as a ballot for the second honorary vice-president of the Mechanics' Institute.

A POWERLESS PRESIDENT

The chief difference between Switzerland and the United States in the matter of presidents is that the presidents of Switzerland has little or no authority. In Switzerland it matters little whether the president is a bold, unscrupulous adventurer, or a shy, amiable Sunday school teacher. No matter how good or how bad he is, he has only twelve months in which to operate, and in no circumstances can he be re-elected until a year has elapsed. If he were a despotic ruler who wished to extend the authority of his office he would find himself instantly in collision with the Swiss constitution, which so clearly defines the rights of the people that only by trampling it under foot could he add an inch to his political stature. When Switzerland adopted its constitution, the memory of her statesmen went back to the time when Louis Napoleon elected a president of the French republic, made himself ruler of the French empire. Therefore they guarded themselves accordingly.

HEDGED IN AND CUT OFF

Nor could a would-be dictator call upon the army to aid him, for he has no authority over the army. He could not even summon the police

force, nor has he any voice in the conduct of foreign affairs or matters at issue between Swiss municipalities. All this business is in the hands of a national council, which is elected every three years by popular vote. But the authors of the Swiss constitution took account of the possibility of a designing president exerting such influence over the council that it would connive with him to pass some vicious piece of legislation. The law provides, therefore, that if 30,000 voters demand it, any enactment of the National Council, before becoming law, must be passed back to the people for their approval. A majority vote against any law will destroy it. Moreover, on the demand of 50,000 voters the council is obliged to order a plebiscite on any question.

SMALL SALARY

The president of Switzerland receives a salary of \$2,500 a year, and there are no perquisites or extra emoluments allowed him. He lives in his own house, and as the Swiss people do not believe in pomp he is not encouraged to do much "receiving" of foreign notables. It is not strange therefore that for an office which gives little scope to an ambitious man, and little reward to a grasping one, there should be so little strenuous competition. In the absence of more tangible rewards, the honor of the position looms larger, and no doubt the president of Switzerland feels just as proud as the president of France. On this account, therefore, active competition might be expected, but although there is no law on the subject—a remarkable oversight, no doubt—it is customary for the vice president one year to become president the next. The present chief magistrate, M. Brenner, was vice president, and out of 192 votes cast he received 186.

A GREAT DEMOCRACY

The president and vice president are not elected by popular vote any more than are the president of the United States, or the prime minister of England. They are chosen by the federal assembly. The federal assembly is formed by the union of the National Council and the state Council. The latter is composed of 44 members, elected by separate cantons, or states, and as each canton elects two representatives, regardless of its population, the state council's chief business is to decide questions arising out of the relation between cantons. The national council numbers 167, and is chosen by popular vote in the different cantons, one representative being allowed for every 20,000 souls. It has charge of foreign affairs, the army, police, postoffice, etc. The council has more authority than any other elective body in Switzerland, but its functions too, are limited by the constitution. There may be other countries in the world that are as democratic in their forms of government as Switzerland, but there is none where the workings of the people's will is so plainly to be seen, or where that will can so swiftly impose itself upon the government of the day.

Aylesworth's Position

In June 1899, it was established by the sworn confession of the government candidate in West Elgin that in the election of January 12, Conservative "bribery" was in some farious and corrupt manner "manipulated," by persons sent from outside on behalf of the Liberal party. Some of these committed perjury and forgery by acting under assumed names in the place of local men as deputy returning officers. Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, now minister of justice, signed his name as a witness to this confession. W. T. R. Preston, organizer of this government campaign, was so proud of the performance that on election night, after the fraudulent vote was counted, he sent the following telegram to the candidate who had been counted in: "Heartiest congratulations. Sorry from the bottom of my heart I cannot be with you tonight. To be supported by such a noble army of workers should make you the proudest man in Ontario. Shake hands with the boys for me and bid the members of the much abused threshing machine for Auld Lang Syne."

A Sensible Merchant

Bear Island, Aug. 26, 1908. MINARD'S LINIMENT Co., Ltd. Dear Sirs,—Your traveller is here today and we are getting a large quantity of your MINARD'S LINIMENT. We find it the best liniment in the market making no exceptions. We have been in business 13 years, and have handled all kinds, but have dropped them all but yours; that sells itself; the others have to be pushed to get rid of.

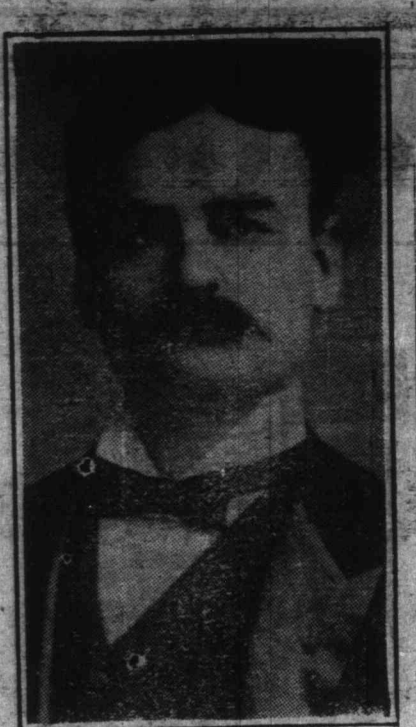
M. A. HAGERMAN.

Little Margie on her first visit to the farm was told to wander about the barn in search for eggs. Some time later the child returned almost in tears. "Couldn't you find any eggs dear?" asked her mother. "No," replied Margie wearily. "I tried to, but I couldn't find any. I had to go home with my hands empty. I had been standing around doing nothing."—Lippincott's.

Indispensible to Mothers

"I am satisfied that Baby's Own Tablets are indispensable to mothers," says Mrs. Abraham Boucher, Pierreville Mills, Que., and she adds: "Before using the Tablets my baby was cross, peevish and not thriving well, but the Tablets have worked a great change and my little one is well and happy." This is the verdict of all mothers who have used these Tablets. And better still mothers have the guarantee of a government analyst that Baby's Own Tablets are absolutely safe; that they contain no particle of opiate or poisonous soothing stuff. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont.

An old couple in Glasgow were in a very depressed state owing to dull trade. Thinking their son in America would help them, they wrote stating their troubles, and that if he did not help them they would have to go to the poor-house. Three weeks passed and then came a letter from their son saying: "Dear Mother and Father—Just wait another fortnight. I'll come home as 'gang' wi' ye. Your affectionate son."—San Francisco Bulletin.



R. L. RICHARDSON Who is putting up a strong fight against that infamous land and timber manipulator, J. G. Turriff. If there is any conscience in the people he should win easily.

POLITICAL NOTES

The new Transcontinental railway is costing the country \$200,000,000, and when it is finished the nation will not control it.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that a straight Brit is the man nearest his heart. All others lose the patronage, and are cast into outer darkness.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "The principles of reform in 1841 are the principles of reform today." They may be. But they are not the principles of the Ottawa government.

Mr. Brodeur says the opposition confines itself to the discussion of petty details. Is it a petty detail that ten million of the one hundred millions expended by the government last year was wasted in extravagance and waste?

It is said the Liberals are very much worried in Nova Scotia over the way the fishermen's vote is going. The fishermen have many grievances against the present administration and they are preparing to even up scores on Oct. 26.

Mr. Fielding says that the personality of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is one of the assets of the country. In that case some western politicians may attempt to buy it for thirty cents and sell it for a million dollars. Our assets must be developed.

The Ottawa Journal commenting on Mr. Brodeur's statement that if ten seats in Quebec go to the opposition the government will be defeated, declares that Mr. Brodeur has a general weakness for blurring out things, and that as a blurter he is a shining success.

Mr. Fielding believes we should not dwell on theories. Quite right. There is no theory that the government should get its full value for its expenditure of public money. We shall not dwell on that theory, but consider rather, the practice of wasting ten millions a year.

Hon. W. S. Fielding has been suddenly recalled to his home constituency where the outlook is far from bright with him. Hon. A. B. Morfin the Conservative candidate, is one of the most brilliant and eloquent orators in the Maritime provinces, and is making great inroads on Fielding's enormous majority.

A protest has been filed against the return of R. M. Mitchell as member of the legislative assembly for Weyburn constituency. The usual charges are made and in addition numerous irregularities are charged in the division into polling divisions, and fixing the polling booths and the holding of the election in several divisions.

One of the best evidences of the fear the Liberals have of a Conservative landslide in Quebec is the way the premier is sticking to the province. He will not go outside of the province except to Ottawa until election day, and is booked to speak in many constituencies previously looked on as absolutely safe for the Liberals.

Geiswold, Man., Oct. 18.—Evidently Clifford Sifton is well scared. The latest that comes to notice is that the inspector of post offices is now in Brandon constituency arranging for rural delivery on the Geiswold and Roden mail route. The bait is the American made box for \$3 and delivery. It is easily seen that desperate efforts are being made to win Brandon, but the people understand it as an election dodge, and just smile.

At Jackson's Point Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "I will not do anything for profit or personal gain." No one accuses the premier of the dishonest acquisition of wealth. Had he grown rich by speculation in office, he would be the first prime minister of

Canada to have done so. The charge against Sir Wilfrid is that under his government the people's money has been wasted for the enrichment of a host of grafters and partisan hangers on. For that diversion of the treasury funds to his government must be held accountable. Such abuses of the public trust could never have gone on under Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

Last Sunday there was distributed at the doors of the Sacred Heart Church Liberal campaign literature. It was a thirty two page eulogy of Laurier in French and was entitled "The Last Appeal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

The distribution of the literature gave offence to the large number of the congregation irrespective of party leanings. It was felt it was an unjustifiable violation of the sanctity of the Sabbath. While there might be some excuse for such a proceeding in a country place where it is difficult to get people together, it was felt there was no justification in a city like Winnipeg.

The action of the Liberals has come in for a great deal of criticism and many friends of the Liberals have expressed themselves in no uncertain tones on the affair, and the action of the government supporters has been condemned in the most vigorous language—Winnipeg Telegram.

HOW TO FATTEN CHICKENS.

One of Mr. Fisher's supporters in the House has stated that "a settler is a man who works the farm and an agriculturalist is a man who works the farmer." Mr. Fisher is an agriculturalist. In that capacity the minister got about to show farmers how to make money by fattening chickens. The auditor's report for 1907 (D. 45) shows how he did it. There are seven stations where the business is carried on and the following is the return—

Table with 3 columns: Station, Expenses, Proceeds. Rows include Andover, N.B., Bondville, Que., Bowmanville, Ont., Chicoutimi, Que., Holmesville, Ont., Vernon River P.E.I., La Trappe, Que., Total, Loss.

Only a political agriculturalist with the power of taxation behind him can afford to fatten chickens at this rate.

MINISTERS OPPOSE SIR FRED.

Halifax, Oct. 15.—Following is the programme of public meetings and list of speakers in King's county, Nova Scotia, in opposition to Sir Frederick Borden, minister of militia: Thursday, Oct. 16—Blomston, Revs. F. S. McGregor, J. D. Spidell. Friday, Oct. 16—Gaspereaux, Revs. Geo. McMillan, M. C. Higgins. Monday, Oct. 19—Scott's Bay Road, Revs. Spidell and Dr. J. W. Brown. Monday, Oct. 19—Millville, Revs. Geo. McMillan, P. S. McGregor. Tuesday, Oct. 20—Berwick, Revs. F. H. Beals, Wm. Ryan. Tuesday, Oct. 20—Scott's Bay, Revs. J. D. Spidell, Dr. J. W. Brown. Wednesday, Oct. 21—Arlington, Revs. Dr. W. Brown, J. D. Spidell. Wednesday, Oct. 21—Morden, Revs. M. P. Freeman, D. W. Grandall. Thursday, Oct. 22—Ross Corner, Revs. M. W. Brown, M. C. Higgins, C. L. Wolfe. Thursday, Oct. 22—Victoria, Revs. Geo. McMillan, F. H. Beals. Friday, Oct. 23—Garland, Revs. P. S. McGregor, Wm. Ryan.

The above is a partial list of Alliance meetings. A second may be held in many places as the exigencies of the occasion demand. There will be additional speakers, among whom are Rev. Wm. Brown, Dr. J. B. Hall, Rev. Archibald McKinnon, E. A. Dunlop and Geo. C. Keirstead, whose dates have not yet been fixed. The Alliance candidate, Mr. N. W. Eaton will attend as many meetings as possible.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Second Provincial Sunday School Convention Meets in Regina on Nov. 10-12—Addressed by C. W. Pearce.

The second provincial Sunday School convention is to be held in Regina, Nov. 10-12th. The principle speaker will be Mr. C. W. Pearce, international superintendent of the adult department. Mr. Pearce is a very interesting and practical speaker. He is the leader of the adult department, the great movement of the twentieth century in Sunday school work. It is practically through his efforts that this department has become so prominent during the past few years. Thousands of men through the work of the department have been gathered into the Sunday schools in all parts of the North American continent. At the recent international convention held at Louisville, Ky. under Mr. Pearce's leadership 1200 business men belonging to the adult classes marched through the streets of the city, and demonstrated to the public that the Sunday school is no longer to be regarded as simply for children, but that it is for men also, and men of the highest calibre. The Sunday school workers of the province should make a special effort to hear Mr. Pearce.

This promises to be the greatest religious gathering ever held in the province. The general theme is "The Twentieth Century Sunday School Organized for Effectual Work." The different phases of the organization and work of the up-to-date Sunday School will be discussed. The Sunday school should be the right arm of the church in all lines of Christian effort; hence this convention will endeavor to show what the twentieth century Sunday school should do in training workers in Soul Winning, in Character Building, in Moral Reform, in Reaching Homes, in reaching the neglected masses and many other live questions.

Each school can send the pastor and superintendent, and one additional delegate for each fifty of the enrollment or fraction thereof. The provincial board hopes that all the schools will send full delegates.

Minard's Liniment relieves neuralgia.

"Cedar Lake, which is Saskatchewan water, is something over 100 yds. is estimated at 250,000,000 ft. of timber on this berth. As you have the advantage in connection former berth. As you have the accompanying plan, short portage to land the Cedar Lake to Lake Winnipeg distance of from two to three miles. The water lakes are of the same level country lying in between lakes is of a low flat timber is immediately the shores of the lake square miles, together lands or portions of the have been selected. The been made, but up to the am not in possession of the timber is of good fairly clean, more so than in the Erwood and tracts, but not quite so price for this BLOCK I. Can anyone defend the for permitting so valuation to pass into a spec under such circumstances.

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Boots and Shoes—Suitable for everybody, in all sizes and styles. We can guarantee your satisfaction, as we have an immense stock to choose from. REPAIRING—We do Repairing of All Kinds. ENGEL BROS. The Quality Shoe Store. Scarth Street, Regina.

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GO TO THE CORNWALL ST. FURNITURE STORE A Few of Our Snaps 5-piece Staff-over Parlor Suite for \$35.00 5-piece Polished Mahogany Suite for \$38.00 Arm Chair and Rocker at \$5.00, \$10.00 Couches, from \$8.00 to \$40.00

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STRAYED. On to my premises, S.E. 1/4, 32-18-18, W. 2nd, one young mare; bay with star on forehead; no brand. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and remove same. E. C. SHAW, McLean, Sask.

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Each school can send the pastor and superintendent, and one additional delegate for each fifty of the enrollment or fraction thereof. The provincial board hopes that all the schools will send full delegates. Mun & Co., 26 Broadway, New York

SOME TIMBER FOR GR

H. B. Ames, M. Were Diverted Speculators' About It?

CEDAR LAKE

Just north of Lake Winnipeg there lies a lake called on the shores and islands there is much valuable timber. Issued on the 12th of Oct. for bids to be received at Ottawa on the 2nd. One advertisement appeared in the Manitoba and in the Dauphin Press. Cedar Lake lies 100 miles from Ottawa. In order to reach the timber, it is necessary to take the train to from which point occasional tugs can be taken for northern end of the lake. Steamer service comes to latter part of October commences, early in November. The advertisement did not appear in the western papers before of October, it will be quite impossible at the year to visit the timber, put in a bid deposit and have the saw by the 2nd of December. It was impossible to conclude that ties at Ottawa intended so. As was no doubt expected, but one bid, that Mr. Fraser, and the offer the patriy sum secured the limit. Short acquisition the area of 100 square miles of the timber, estimated at 250,000,000 ft. of timber on this berth. As you have the advantage in connection former berth. As you have the accompanying plan, short portage to land the Cedar Lake to Lake Winnipeg distance of from two to three miles. The water lakes are of the same level country lying in between lakes is of a low flat timber is immediately the shores of the lake square miles, together lands or portions of the have been selected. The been made, but up to the am not in possession of the timber is of good fairly clean, more so than in the Erwood and tracts, but not quite so price for this BLOCK I. Can anyone defend the for permitting so valuation to pass into a spec under such circumstances.

MOOSE LAKE

Just north of Cedar Lake still larger sheet of water. Moose Lake. This also the Saskatchewan river, as large as Lake Nipiss is some very fine timber there. Mr. Fraser's limit at the time he asked Lake. There was the deficiency of advertising and of competition. Mr. Fraser, expecting to have it way, put in a nominal bid. But for Lake in the morning on which the bid opened, a tender reached from James Curd with the McDonalds, who 420 for the limit. Then der appeared in the Nolan, containing a and this last offer captured the limit. T. L. No. 103. The first appearance of the Pulp Company on the department is in timber limit No. 1031. mer of 1902 a local Educate sent an exploration amine the timber along waters of the North river. In conformity with port, application was department to put miles in eleven blocks cents asked that there was struck a saw mill and tions at once. The govern ever, did not act with delay of two months a used, during which J. homestead inspector