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 another Lake.  
 24.—Announcement of of another lake in the west is contained in a by H. W. Drulard, of from his son, Wm. F. in Edmonton. Indians in the far north brought a party of government discovered a new lake nearly as large as Lake  
 ment Lumberman's

### WILL MEET IN MOOSE JAW

#### Big Provincial Sunday School Convention Gathers in Railway City on November 8th—Splendid Programme

The fourth Provincial Sunday school convention is to be held in the City of Moose Jaw Nov. 8, 9 and 10.

It promises to be the greatest religious gathering ever held in the province, between 300 and 500 delegates are expected to attend.

**Special Features.**  
Teaching Training Graduation Service—A whole session will be given to this; when the students who have passed their examination will receive certificates and diplomas.

**Luncheon Conferences**—The workers of each department will meet separately from 12 to 2 each day, for the purpose of discussing topics peculiar to their own department.

**Denominational Conferences**—From 9 to 11 Thursday morning the workers of the various denominations represented will meet separately to discuss their own denominational work.

**Adult Class Banquet**—On Wednesday from 5.30 to 7.30 the Adult Class members will hold a banquet. Plans are being made for an excursion train from Regina to Moose Jaw, which will enable hundreds from that city to take part. There will be splendid after-dinner speeches.

**Music**—Mr. L. L. Henry, of Chicago, will have charge of the singing. He is one of the foremost leaders of Convention music in the country. He will be assisted by a large chorus and orchestra. The music will be one of the greatest features of the Convention.

**Programme.**  
The theme of the convention will be "The Bible—Our Text Book." All the addresses and discussions will be focused on this great theme.

Dr. J. Malcolm Shaw, one of Chicago's leading pastors, will give four addresses on the Bible.

Mrs. Mary Foster Brynner, International Elementary Superintendent will give several addresses and take part in many conferences on the work of her own department.

Rev. Principal Lloyd, of the Church of England Divinity College, Saskatoon, will give one of the leading evening addresses.

Rev. W. Meikle, Arcola, formerly a leading evangelist, will conduct a devotional half hour at the opening of each session. Besides these about 40 other workers of our own province will take part.

**Entertainment.**  
The citizens of Moose Jaw are planning to entertain the delegates royally. Lodging and breakfast will be supplied free to all delegates. Provision will be made for other meals with the restaurants.

The local committee is planning a reception on the first afternoon, also a drive around the city in automobiles and carriages.

**Reduced Railroad Rates.**  
Single return fare will be granted by all the railroads. Delegates must secure Standard Certificates when purchasing tickets.

### TAFT'S FRIEND

#### Is Former President Roosevelt, Says Washington Writer.

Washington, Oct. 24.—The Washington Evening Star publishes an interview in regard to the Taft-Roosevelt relations, attributed to "A most intimate friend of both men, a New Yorker of great influence politically, a man once the most intimate adviser Colonel Roosevelt ever had, and now committed to the renomination of President Taft."

William Loeb, Jr., President Roosevelt's former secretary, and now a Taft federal officeholder, was in town and it is generally accepted here that Mr. Loeb is the man referred to.

Mr. Roosevelt's one-time most intimate adviser, as quoted by the Evening Star, said:

"Roosevelt is the most misunderstood man in the country today. I tell you that he has no idea in the world of becoming a candidate for the presidency in 1912, and that on the contrary he is for Taft's renomination. He entered this fight in New York for a clean party organization. He won in that, and the party is in good shape for the future, even if it loses in the present fight. His motives are no selfish, and I know what I am saying when I tell you that President Taft is no way believes that Roosevelt is seeking to do him harm or deprive him of renomination."

The same article goes on to say apparently upon the authority of the most intimate adviser Mr. Roosevelt ever had, that it is positively known that Mr. Roosevelt has gone so far as to warn his staunch admirers, James R. Garfield and Gifford Pinchot, that they must not stray so far from the Republican reservation that they can not support Taft in 1912. Mr. Roosevelt would do Taft more good by not praising him too much now and postponing this until later.

When this article was shown to Collector Loeb and his attention was called to the similarity between his own history and the description of the man who was interviewed, he said: "This is a matter I have steadily declined to discuss for publication."

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

### POLITICAL ECONOMY

Course of Lectures to be Given in Connection With the Arts Society. The Political Economy section of the Society for the Advancement of Art, Literature and Science will hold its first regular meeting for the season 1910-1911, in the Collegiate Institute, Thursday evening, October 27th, at eight o'clock sharp. Hereafter it will be held on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, from eight to nine o'clock,—that is to say, the same evenings as the Art section, but an hour earlier. The following is the syllabus of the course that is now commencing, and which is open to all members in the general association: GENERAL TOPIC: THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

(1) Introductory Considerations.—Aims; familiar types of constitutions and points of view from which they may be compared.

(2) Brief historical retrospect of British constitutional development.—Roman Influences; Anglo-Saxon institutions; Feudal autocracy; Rise of Parliament, etc.

(3) The Kingship in relation to the legislative elements in the British constitution; does the crown fulfill any real valuable functions—quite apart from those relating to actual governments? If so, what are they?

(4) The King in relation to the executive elements in the British constitution.—Nature and limitations of royal prerogative; conflict between theory and practice; limitation of royal executive duties as a result of growth of precedents, positive and negative; practical value of crown as an aid to the executive; cost.

(5) House of Lords.—Resume of development; creation of peers; various titles and peerages distinguished; British and continental nobilities contrasted; privileges; House of Lords as court of law and as legislature; good and bad features of British House of Lords; suggested reforms.

(6) House of Commons.—Development; procedure; comparison with American; committees of whole; stages of legislation; faults; overwork; reform.

(7) British Cabinet System.—Distinctive element in British constitution; composition of cabinet in Great Britain; status and function of chief cabinet ministers.

(8) Development of British constitution incidental to rise of Greater Britain.—Development of conception of "colonies" and "empire"; general effects of colonial expansion of Europe; summary; chief types of dependencies; constitutional problems growing out of imperial expansion.

(9) British constitution as affecting Indian Empire, crown colonies, protectorates and spheres of influence.

(10) The constitution as operative in the self-governing provinces of Greater Britain. Summary of constitutional development in chief colonies; adaptation of monarchy to colonial conditions; federal unions; (two types) and legislative unions; colonial second chambers and elective assemblies; devices to prevent deadlock; relation of colonies to motherland; alteration of powers and growth of colonial constitutions.

(11) Conclusion.—Essentials of British system; its adaptation to any given grade of intellectual development and to the promotion of liberty; interrelation of complex elements in British constitution; written and unwritten parts; concentration of power; faults; comparisons; future.

In connection with this course it may be noted that:

(a) Meetings are to be held fortnightly and one hour in duration.

(b) One or more lectures of about 35 minutes to be delivered on each of the foregoing topics, with plenty opportunity for discussion.

(c) Every person attending the meetings will be expected to read carefully at least one good book bearing on the course. The following are suggested:

Bagehot's English Constitution.  
Freeman's Rise of English Constitution.

Reinsch's Colonial System.  
Seeley's Expansion of England.

The foregoing plans are subject to alteration according to the wish of those taking part in the course of study.

**Will Run Through States.**

Toronto, Oct. 24.—A Mail and Empire Ottawa despatch quotes "One of the most prominent and trusted Liberals" of New Brunswick as making the following startling announcement: "The coming line of the National Transcontinental is to run a considerable distance through the United States territory. No one, this gentleman said, believes the road, when in operation, will go miles out of its way for the purpose of rounding the State of Maine, and either the government or the G. T. P. will build a cut through Maine, thus shortening the distance between Levin and Moncton by 75 miles, over which passengers and nearly all freight will be taken. This, it is contended, will not contravene the act of parliament because there will remain an old Canadian route, even though this is not used except in case of war."

Chief Charges Perjury.

Word has been received that Ellen Samer, the girl whose evidence before the investigation committee caused ex-Chief McDermott to resign, has been arrested at Quebec for perjury given at the proceedings. McDermott has reasons to believe the girl is a married woman, while in the evidence she swore she was not.

### THE LAW EXPLAINED

#### Responsibility for Vote Local Improvement Districts Rests Upon Council—They Must Make All Arrangements

The following letter which the Municipal Commissioners' Department has just issued, is going to the secretary-treasurers of the Local Improvement Districts and Rural Municipalities. There is a lot of information in it that everybody should know.

Regina, Sask., Oct. 19, 1910. Sir,—Attention has been directed to certain points in connection with the taking of votes on local option bylaws in rural municipalities and local improvement districts, and this letter is written in the hope that it may be of some use to the officers of local improvement districts and rural municipalities in connection therewith.

Up to the time of the vote being taken there should be no difficulty experienced in carrying out the plain terms of the local option clauses of the Liquor License Act and finish at section 141 as amended by chapter 38 of the statutes of 1909.

If the petition provided for in section 130 of the act is presented within the time provided it is the duty of the council to introduce the bylaw and give it its first and second readings as provided in section 130 and by section 141 such a duty may be enforced by mandamus or injunction.

Special attention is directed to section 133 of the Liquor License Act and to the fact that the notice of the bylaw to be published after the bylaw is given its first and second readings must contain a statement of the date (which the council is required to fix) upon which the further consideration of the bylaw will be taken up, which date must not be later than January 1st next.

It is most important, however, to point out that the responsibility for proper conducting the vote on a local option bylaw rests upon the council of the local improvement district or rural municipality in which the vote takes place, and that it will be necessary for them to supply ballot boxes, appoint returning officers and see that all steps provided by the act are taken; and the officers and the conduct of the vote are to be the same as on an election in the local improvement district or rural municipality, as the case may be.

The vote must always be by ballot, even in local improvement districts, where the vote for the election of councillors may not be by ballot. In local improvement districts the vote on the local option bylaw will be only during the hours during which the vote on the election of councillors takes place and this will be so even in respect of villages which are within the area of the local improvement districts.

All villages situated within the boundaries of a rural municipality or local improvement district are deemed to be part of the rural municipality or local improvement district as the case may be for the purposes of a vote on the local option bylaw. The people in those villages will be required to act as if the village did not exist, that is, they will vote at the poll of that part of the division of the rural municipality or local improvement district within the area of which they are situated.

While under the local improvement act a returning officer for the whole district is not required to be appointed it is thought that if the council should by bylaw appoint one and the return of the vote on the local option bylaw is made to him from the officers in the several divisions, or if no returning officer is appointed and the return is made to the secretary-treasurer of the district, no difficulty could arise as all that is necessary is that the council shall be made aware of the result of the vote in some proper manner.

It is of the utmost importance to note that, although the council of local improvement districts do not for general purposes pass bylaws but only resolutions, the power and duty to pass a local option bylaw in a proper case is conferred upon the council of a local improvement district by the Liquor License Act.

Various local improvement districts will have their annual meetings on December 12 this year, the day upon which the vote will be taken for reeve and councillors as well as on a local option bylaw, and the hours of voting will then be from nine a.m. to four p.m., as provided for in section 109 of the Rural Municipalities Act.

Copies of the Liquor License Act are procurable direct from the government printer, Regina, at a cost of 50 cents each.

Your obedient servant,  
J. N. BAYNE,  
Deputy Minister.

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### COXEY AGAIN AT WORK.

#### Celebrated Agitator Declares That Revolution is in Sight.

"There's a change coming in the United States. It will either be an evolution or a revolution. And I am afraid the last will be first."

"Roosevelt and Bryan are both flushers. Bryan killed the populist principles. Now that another party awakening is on the way, Roosevelt is doing the same thing."

"This was the declaration of 'General' J. S. Coxe, who, in 1894, led the famous Coxe army across the continent to the door of the White House to demand redress. Coxe has gone to New York to make a second attempt to redress what he calls the wrongs of the people. This time, however, instead of bringing with him an army of out-of-work people, he is bringing a bank account of \$3,000,000 made from his rock quarry at Massillon, Ohio. The \$3,000,000 he declares, is going to be spent in a campaign of education to bring about an evolution in the United States instead of a revolution."

What Coxe now proposes to do is to educate the nation up to the point of having the government take over the country's railways, telegraph and telephone properties and through them establish a system of currency that will do away with the national bank system and will give the people full control of the currency.

"The money issue is the only issue that counts," Coxe declared today. "The hoarding about the tariff is like hitting a woodchuck when you're hunting a coon."

"My ideas have not changed since I led Coxe's army across the grass to Washington. There was only this difference. I had little money then and people laughed at me. Now I have millions and my ideas are being accepted in high places."

But there must be a new independent political organization, through which the big issues can be decided. No use talking about conservation. There is nothing left to conserve. They've stolen it all.

"There will be a political change this fall. But it will do no good. The republican grafters will merely go out and the democratic grafters will come in. Neither party is on the level."

"To bring about, therefore, the new independent party, I will expend my \$3,000,000 in educating the public."

One of the means, he declared, will be a special train which will take him across the country and permit of the holding of educational meetings. If the \$3,000,000 he now has is not sufficient, he declares he will go back to his rock quarry at Massillon, Ohio, and make more.

### BRYAN OUT.

#### Has Joined the Down and Out Class in the United States.

William J. Bryan has met the fate which came to Clay, Cass, Douglas, Chase, McClellan, Blaine, and others whose names once aroused the enthusiasm of their fellow-countrymen. On a trivial issue, that of county option in dealing with the liquor question, his State has overhauled him, and he has departed.

A chronicler of the time related that in Philadelphia, Boston, New York and other cities Democrats as well as Whigs were depressed at the news of Clay's defeat for the presidency by Polk in 1844, in the third and last of his canvasses. As the political protégé of Jackson Van Buren swept the country in 1836, but was beaten by Harrison in 1840, and accepted the candidacy on the boiling Free Soil ticket in 1848. Cass, after many years of manoeuvring for the presidential nomination, received it in 1849, was defeated by Zachary Taylor.

Whigs were depressed at the news of their party's defeat. The idol of the South when he pushed the Kansas Nebraska bill to enactment in 1854, Douglas won the South's hostility when, in 1858, he refused to hold Buchanan in forcing Kansas to accept a slave constitution against the will of her people, and rather than support him, the Southern delegates at the Charleston convention, of 1860, withdrew and split their party. Chase, after having received many votes in 1860 for the Republican nomination, was willing to accept a nomination at the hands of the convention of 1868 which met at Seymour, instead. McClellan, who aroused far more enthusiasm in 1861 and 1862 among his soldiers than did any other commander of the Army of the Potomac, had, failed signally when, as a presidential candidate in 1864, his potency was put to the test of an appeal to the people. Seward, who led in the voting at the outset in the Republican convention of 1860, dropped out of the public regard long before he stepped from the Johnson Cabinet on March 4th, 1869.

Hundreds of thousands of those who go to the polls in November remember Bryan's meteoric rise and fall. Defeated in the convention of 1876 only by the concentration of all his rivals against him, he prevented the candidacy from going to Grant for a third term in 1880 and handed it to Garfield. Instead, gaining the nomination in 1884, he was defeated at the polls, re-liquished the candidacy in 1888.

Satisfactory Experiment.

Montreal, Oct. 24.—The Telephone company of this city tried the experiment of talking over the cable to Picou, and the results were satisfactory. The conversation was distinctly heard. Later on talk was carried on between Charlottetown and Halifax.

### DENOUNCES FASHIONS

#### Scathing Arraignment of the Various Styles of Women's Dresses by One of the Most Noted Writers on Fashions

Usually it is left for some brute of a man to denounce feminine fashions as a species of madness. It is decidedly out of the ordinary for a woman, and particularly the editor of the Woman's Page of an important newspaper, to strike the blow. Nevertheless, Mme. Qui Vive, in the Chicago Record-Herald, frankly admits that fashion is a madness and that its vicararies are more or less mentally unbalanced. The confessor comes with good grace from a woman who has written volumes describing the newest phases of feminine fashions in the past dozen years. We observe one curious reservation, however. Mme. Qui Vive does not say that the fashions of 1910 are insane. Her criticism extends in 1907. The 1907 fashions were monstrous, and women reviewing them must admit it. Now, at last, real beauty has been attained.

#### No New Fashions.

Four or five years hence the woman who considers herself erected turned out in the modes of 1910 will look at the photos they had taken then and will blush with shame. What frights! What horrors! Tear the hideous thing up lest an enemy see it! 'Twas ever thus, according to Mme. Qui Vive. In the matter of fashion the woman loves the last one the best of all. Nevertheless, she cannot get away from the fashions of yesterday. There are no new styles. All are revivals of some old, long forgotten style. There is nothing new under the sun, even in the matter of styles, no, not even in Paris. Fashions go in cycles. We start with the rather small hat, and next year the hats are larger. They go on increasing in size for half a dozen years until the style collapses under their sheer weight. Then, the circle swings round to the very small hat again; for there is a return to reason; for there is no more reason in the very small hat than in the very large hat. Indeed, to praise a hat or a gown as reasonable would be to damn it indeed. It would be like praising a young lady as a good soul.

#### The Muslim Disease.

One of the most appalling freaks of fashion was the so-called "muslin disease," which raged about a hundred years ago. How or why it started nobody knows. Suddenly, however, muslin became the fashion in Paris, which then, as now, was the head-quarters for styles. No matter how bad the weather, there was only one correct style of dress, and it was composed of the lightest of muslin dresses, thin stockings, cotton gloves and low cut gowns. Also there were the thinnest of slippers. In this attire the fashionable women of Paris stopped around, until an epidemic of influenza broke out, and as many as 60,000 women were taken ill in one day. To the muslin craze is attributed the wonderful sickness of the women of the period. Consumption, fainting spells, and hysteria were then the marks of good form. It must have been then that the phrase "interesting pallor" was coined. 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