

FOUNDLAND ELECTIONS

Continued from page 1.

will not meet until late in the spring. In the early elections cannot be the outlying districts except summer or autumn. If when Bond meets the house, there are two vacancies on the open side, or even if the legislative session in winter, an election being or early summer would be considered. Premier Bond has now for two terms. This beginning of the third. For years he has held sway in the colony, and there will yet be exciting times in deciding who is to continue.

After the Drones.

Large and very enthusiastic of the Woman's Hospital as held on Monday afternoon the following resolutions passed:

"The lady of the executive who is sufficient cause absent her from three consecutive meetings to be a member."

"Any person is undertaken in good of the hospital each member is supposed to do share of the work consequent of project or provide a substitute."

Graham is down from Victoria business and renewing old acquaintances.

Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

DEPLETION IN FUNDS

TIMES HARD ON THE POOR CONSUMPTIVE

Free Hospital for Consumptives Makes an Urgent Appeal for Money.

Required to Cover Bank Overdraft and Provide for Maintenance of Poor Patients.

These headlines tell the story of needs.

They are heavy and urgent. Any times during the past twelve months the question has pressed upon the Trustees, "Can we meet the work further?"

Very month brought its quota of cuts for salaries and wages of clerks, bills of butcher, milkman, grocer, heavy coal bills—serious item—and other unaccountable expenses so long as the doors were kept open.



These had to be paid somehow. Contributions—especially after the turn of the year when the financial depression was felt at its keenest—fell off to such an extent, that each month the burden became heavier.

During all this period there was but one thing to do, and that was lean on our banker—swelling the bank overdraft.

The trial was the severest in the history of these Muskoka Homes, which nearly 3,000 persons, stricken by the dread white plague, have been cared for.



But never for a single hour did the doors of the Free Hospital fail swing open, and give a welcome to suffering ones without money and without price.

The good news has gone forth of rich harvest the wide Dominion over.

"Friends, we come to you at this time, when the clouds of depression are being lifted, asking that you join in the direness of our emergency—help to lift the burdening carried—not for any personal gain, but solely, alone, only on behalf of suffering sisters and brothers."

What will you give? Do not say nay. Help generously. Help all you can. Help some. Help now.

Contributions may be sent to V. J. GAGE, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee, 84 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, or J. S. ROBERTSON, Sec.-Treasurer National Sanatorium Association, 347 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

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For the past two years he has been rapidly advancing in American political life, and as the personal selection of President Roosevelt and the distinct favorite of the people he has carried the American republic by a sweeping majority.

James Schoolcraft Sherman is still a young man, fifty-three years old, in the prime of manly vigor, and wonderfully well preserved. His stock is good, for his father, General Sherman, was a remarkable man, both intellectually and physically, a leader also in political and civic affairs. James graduated at Hamilton college in the class of 1878, and he is now one of the most influential trustees of that institution, co-operating in this position with Secretary Elihu Root. While in college his standing was that of a prize speaker and prize debater. After graduation he studied law and formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, ex-Ambassador Henry J. Cockburn. He never won fame at the bar, for he was almost at once drawn into political life. He was beaten for state senator by one vote, but in 1884 he was elected mayor of Utica. At the close of his term in that office he passed directly to congress as representative of the counties of Oneida and Herkimer, where he has remained until the present time, with the exception of a single term, when the Democrats ousted him by a small majority. 53 years of age he is a very boyish looking fellow, with red cheeks and a quiet looking way, that does not indicate the politician.

Notwithstanding his college reputation, Mr. Sherman has never been a

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ELECTING A PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

How the Constitution is Carried Out—Brief History of President-Elect Taft and Vice-President-Elect Sherman—Stated Dates for Election and Inauguration.

PRESIDENT-ELECT TAFT

Born at Cincinnati, Sept. 15, 1857. Graduated from Yale university, 1878. (B.A.)

Graduated from Law School of Cincinnati college, 1880. (L.B.)

Reporter Cincinnati Times and Commercial, 1880.

Assistant county solicitor, Ohio, 1883-87.

Judge, Superior Court, Cincinnati, 1887-90.

U. S. Circuit Judge for Sixth Judicial district, 1892-1900.

President of United States Philippine Commission, 1900.

First civil governor of Philippines, 1901.

Provisional governor of Cuba in 1906.

Secretary of war since 1904.

November 3, 1906, president-elect of the United States.

William Howard Taft the new president of the United States, was born September 15, 1857. His father was prominent in public life, having been attorney general of the United States in 1878 and 1879. He graduated from Woodward high school in Cincinnati in 1874, and four years later he took his degree from Yale, standing second in a class of 121, of which he was salutatorian and class orator.

In 1880 he took the degree of LL.D. from the law school of Cincinnati college, dividing the first prize. He is also an LL.D. of Pennsylvania university and Yale, having been conferred with the degrees in 1902 and 1903 respectively.

In 1880 he was admitted to the Ohio bar. In the same year he became law reporter for the Cincinnati Times and later of the Cincinnati Commercial. He was assistant prosecuting attorney of Hamilton county, Ohio, from 1881 to 1882 and in 1883, was collector of internal revenue for the first district of Ohio. For the next four years he practiced law in Cincinnati, and from 1885 to 1887 he was assistant county solicitor of Hamilton county. In 1887 he was created a judge of the superior court of Ohio, and it was in the next three years that he began to become prominent in the political and national life of the United States.

In 1900 he became solicitor general of the United States. In educational spheres he also began to assume important roles, and from 1896 to 1900 he was dean and professor in the law department of the university of Cincinnati.

He is best known to the people of the United States since 1900. This year ended his term as United States circuit judge and his activities were then transferred from his own country to the new American possessions in Asia, namely, the Philippine Islands. To him is due the establishment of the first civil government in the Philippines. His jurisdiction there showed him to be a keen administrator and a more than ordinary governor and the experience he gained there has been shown to have been of invaluable benefit to him since 1904.

In 1903 he received a still more important appointment, that of secretary of war, which office he took over February 1, 1904. He was sent by President Roosevelt to Rome in 1902 to confer with Pope Leo XIII. concerning the purchase of agricultural lands of religious orders in the Philippines.

For the past two years he has been rapidly advancing in American political life, and as the personal selection of President Roosevelt and the distinct favorite of the people he has carried the American republic by a sweeping majority.

VICE PRESIDENT

James Schoolcraft Sherman is still a young man, fifty-three years old, in the prime of manly vigor, and wonderfully well preserved. His stock is good, for his father, General Sherman, was a remarkable man, both intellectually and physically, a leader also in political and civic affairs. James graduated at Hamilton college in the class of 1878, and he is now one of the most influential trustees of that institution, co-operating in this position with Secretary Elihu Root. While in college his standing was that of a prize speaker and prize debater. After graduation he studied law and formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, ex-Ambassador Henry J. Cockburn. He never won fame at the bar, for he was almost at once drawn into political life. He was beaten for state senator by one vote, but in 1884 he was elected mayor of Utica. At the close of his term in that office he passed directly to congress as representative of the counties of Oneida and Herkimer, where he has remained until the present time, with the exception of a single term, when the Democrats ousted him by a small majority. 53 years of age he is a very boyish looking fellow, with red cheeks and a quiet looking way, that does not indicate the politician.

Notwithstanding his college reputation, Mr. Sherman has never been a

prominent debater in the house of representatives, but has been known as a hard worker on committees, and very sure of his position when he takes it. He was appointed by Mr. Reed, chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, a place he has held ever since, and which he specifically likes. His other committees have been civil service, judiciary, census, interstate and foreign commerce, industrial arts and expenditures in the department of justice. As a legislator his reputation, apart from Indian affairs, is connected with the reorganization of the revenue service, the Field, cheese, bill and the Indian canal. He fathered the first bill providing for a cable to the Philippines, and made the first report favoring a canal across the Isthmus.

As a presiding officer he has gained great reputation. He presided over the debate on the Dingley tariff bill, lasting for many weeks, and again over the struggle of the Cuban war revenue bill, two of the most notable debates known in congress since the civil war.

He is popular with all classes and with both parties. Nearly everybody in Oneida county is accustomed to call him "Our Jim," and they mean it. They like him. There is nothing fawning about his good fellowship; on the contrary, there is just a bit of reserve in his daily contact with the people. In social affairs he is a favorite, and he gives to social functions a just share of his time. His family relations are notably full of sunshine. His mother was a woman of intellectual and executive power, and his wife is an excellent companion for a public spirited man. His popularity is concentrated in the little circle consisting of Mrs. Sherman and three boys, and the mother of Mrs. Sherman, who resides with them at their Utica home. His oldest son, Sherill, is engaged in the banking business with his father; the second son, Richard, is professor of Mathematics in Hamilton college, and the third, Thomas, is secretary and treasurer of the Smythe-Despard company. Mr. Sherman's recreation consists of games with his family and games of golf when he escapes from business.

HOW PRESIDENT IS ELECTED.

The president and vice president of the United States are chosen by officials termed electors in each state, who are under existing state laws, chosen by the qualified voters thereof by ballot, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November preceding the year in which the presidential term expires.

The constitution of the United States provides that each state shall appoint in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives which the state has or may be entitled to in congress, but no senator or representative or person holding office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector. The constitution provides that the day when electors are chosen shall be the same throughout the United States.

At the beginning of the government most of the electors were chosen by the legislature of their respective states, the people having no direct participation in the choice; and one state, South Carolina, continued that practice down to the breaking out of the civil war. But in all the states now the electors are under state law chosen by the people on a general state ticket.

The manner in which the chosen electors meet and ballot for a president and vice president of the United States is provided for in an article of the constitution and is as follows: "The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves," they shall name in their ballot the person voted for as president and in distinct ballots the person for as vice president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and vice president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate.

The president of the senate shall in the presence of the senate and house of representatives open all the certificates and then the vote shall be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, of the list of those voted on as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the president. But in choosing the president the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state hav-

ing one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a number of members from two-thirds of all the states shall be necessary to the choice.

The procedure of the two houses in case the returns of the election of electors from any state are disputed, is provided by the election courts act, passed by the forty-ninth congress. The act directs that the presidential electors shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their election, and it fixes the time when congress shall be in session, count the ballots as the second Wednesday in February succeeding the meeting of the electors.

As a matter of fact the chairman of the electoral delegation of each state casts the ballots for his state, journeying to Washington for that purpose. Within thirty days of the election, the electoral delegation of each state meet and cast their ballots which are sealed and entrusted to a chairman whom they appoint at that time.

The inauguration takes place on March 4 in the open air at the east front of the capitol on a platform built between the two wings of congress, the senate and the house of representatives. The oath is administered by the chief justice of the supreme court, in this instance Melville Weston Fuller, the president-elect swearing to support the constitution. President Taft will then deliver his inaugural address, after which he drives to the White House and reviews the inaugural parade on a specially erected platform, immediately thereafter taking over the affairs of state.

PUBLIC LIBRARY NOTES

Although it will not be possible to open the library to the public for a short time yet, it has been thought well to publish the following rules and regulations which will give a clear idea of the manner in which it is proposed to conduct the institution. Further information with regard to the use of the library catalogues, etc., will be furnished later.

There are about 150 volumes on hand, mostly works of reference and shipments are now on their way to Regina. The book cases are expected on every train. The work of cataloging is being taken in hand. Some gifts have been received which will be referred to in the next notes.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Reference Department

1. The reading room and reference department shall be open every weekday from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. and on Sundays (for the use of adults only) from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

2. No person under the age of 13 shall be allowed in the reading room after the hour of 7 p.m.

3. Any person of good deportment and habits may use the library and reading room. No person who is intoxicated or is unclean in person or dress shall be admitted to or be allowed to remain in the library or reading room.

4. No person shall be allowed to indulge in noisy conversation or to lounge or sleep on the library premises, partake of refreshments, smoke, spit or use the room for any purpose for which they were not intended.

5. Children under the age of eight years using the reading room must be accompanied by parents or adult friends who will be responsible for their behavior.

6. All applications for books for use in the reading room must be made in writing on the forms provided for the purpose and each applicant must state on the said form his correct address and sign the same.

7. Every reader shall before leaving the room return the book or books into the hands of the librarian. Exchanging books with any other reader is strictly prohibited.

8. The use of ink for making tracings is not permitted.

9. Magazines or papers used in the reading room must be replaced in their proper racks by the reader before leaving.

Circulation Department

1. Any resident of Regina over 18 years of age shall be entitled to borrow books upon signing the following application and upon obtaining the signature of one ratepayer (according to the last revised assessment roll of the city), who must be approved by the Librarian, to the following guarantee:

REGINA PUBLIC LIBRARY

Application for borrowing Privileges: I hereby make application for a borrower's card and agree to observe all the rules and regulations of the Library.

Signature.....

Address.....

Date.....

GUARANTOR'S PLEDGE

I,.....being a ratepayer of the city of Regina, recommend.....residing at.....as a fit person to enjoy the privileges of the Public Library, and I hereby guarantee that I will make good any injury or loss the library may sustain from the permission that may be given in consequence of this certificate.

Signature.....

Address.....

Date.....

2. Transient visitors to the city may be granted the privilege of borrowing books on making a deposit with the Librarian of the sum of \$5. 3. Anyone living outside the city limits within two miles thereof may obtain a borrower's card by making a deposit of one dollar, signing an application and obtaining the guarantee of a resident ratepayer thereof.

4. Any person over 8 years of age may borrow books from the juvenile section of the library upon making application in the form above prescribed and having the same endorsed by a ratepayer approved by the Librarian.

5. On the completion of any application to the satisfaction of the Librarian he shall issue a card to the applicant who shall sign his name thereon in presence of the Librarian and such card must be presented to the Librarian every time a book is borrowed or returned.

6. The Librarian may at his discretion or on the request of any person to whom a borrowing card has been issued, issue to him or her a special privilege card entitling the holder to borrow another book which is not classed as fiction.

7. Borrowers are warned against losing their cards as they will be held responsible for any books taken out on them. Should a card be lost the owner must give immediate notice to the Librarian and should such card not be recovered the Librarian may issue a duplicate on payment of the sum of ten cents.

8. Each card entitles the holder to borrow one book at a time on it; a work of more than one volume being accounted as one book.

9. Unless otherwise marked, books may be retained for 14 days, not including statutory holidays and Sundays and may be renewed once for the same time.

10. Books marked "Seven day Book" must not be retained more than one week not including statutory holidays and Sundays and will not be renewed.

11. A fine of five cents a day shall be paid on each book which is not returned according to the preceding rules, and no other book will be delivered to the parties incurring the fine until such fine is paid. In case where deposits are made the fines shall be the first charge thereon, but in no case shall the fine exceed the value of the book.

12. Should a book not be returned within ten days after the expiration of the prescribed time, an additional charge of ten cents shall be added for cost of collection, and if the book be not returned within six weeks from the day of issue legal proceedings may immediately be taken to recover the value of the same with all fines and charges.

13. Borrowers ceasing to reside in the city must return their cards of cancellation, otherwise their guarantors will be held responsible for any books taken out in their names, and for the fines, if any accrued thereon.

General

1. Writing in books is prohibited and all injuries to books and all losses must be promptly adjusted to the satisfaction of the Librarian.

2. Readers desirous of proposing books, periodicals or newspapers for addition to the Library may do so by entering any suggestion they may have to make in a book kept for that purpose and which will be regularly submitted to the library board.

3. Any person abusing the privileges of the library or violating these regulations shall be temporarily suspended from the use of the library and the case shall be reported to the library board for such action as they shall deem fit.

4. Copies of these regulations and of sections 25, 26 and 27 of The Public Libraries Act shall be kept displayed in the Library premises.

J. R. C. HONEYMAN,
Librarian.

The identification of the germ as so extensively the cause is perhaps the most wonderful as well as the most useful development of this wonderful age. Skeptics are not yet entirely eliminated in the medical world, but there are a few now that deny the basic correctness of the theory even while questioning its new applications. But a good deal of objection is made to popularizing the knowledge, because of the effect on weakened and imaginative people who are caused by it to see death and suffering lurking everywhere. That there is some reason for this view is shown in the current Popular Science Monthly by Warren W. Hildreth of the Sheffield laboratory of bacteriology and hygiene at Yale.

His experiments were first confined to the "dirty money" and the danger of transmission of disease, by it about which so much alarming stuff has been written. He collected the dirtiest bills he could find from railroad trolleys and theatre ticket offices and drug stores. He found bacteria by the millions. Then he tried the same experiments on the newest and cleanest bills he could find. Bacteria of disease would of course be more likely to appear on the dirty bills, tested themselves. His conclusion is that transmission of disease by this means is possible, but that the danger is much less than commonly supposed.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

ELECTION PERSONATORS

Men Arrested, Charged with Personation in Rainy River and Thunder Bay—Minnie M. Expedition Eclipsed.

Port Arthur, Oct. 29.—Three arrests have already been made on charges of personation at the polls in Thunder Bay and Rainy River, and it is promised that evidence will reveal wholesale attempt to plug the ballot boxes at different polls. It is charged that at Dexter poll, on the G.T.R., only ten men were properly entitled to vote, but that thirty-seven voters were recorded, some personators, it is alleged, having voted as many as eight times and others three times at this one poll. Those under arrest, J. Bishop, J. Taminson, and J. Arnot, who were taken into custody by Provincial Officers Cooper and Stretton, upon instructions from Crown Attorney Langworthy, were found in different parts of Port Arthur and Fort William last night, and are still in jail. One prominent Conservative, in speaking to a correspondent, said revelations would show the Minnie M. expedition not in with importations to this riding.

Fort William, Nov. 1.—Deputy Returning Officer Leechman of the notorious Dexter poll where one man voted six times, and where wholesale personation and voting of dead men took place last Monday, was arrested here at noon today by Constable Cooper. He is charged with knowingly allowing the personation to take place. He is now in jail at Port Arthur. The three men in jail at Port Arthur are said to have made a confession implicating the deputy returning officer and his arrest was a move by their lawyer to save his clients. It is said that as a result of wholesale corruption in the district over 200 arrests will be made.

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