

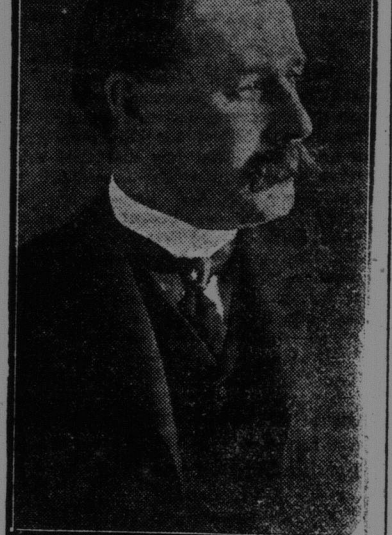
OPPOSITION ARE STILL CELEBRATING VICTORY

Bands, Bonfires and Parades in Honor of Successful Candidates

St. Stephen Turned Out En Masse Wednesday to Welcome Charlotte's New Members--Fredericton Did Likewise for A. R. Slipp--Gloom and Joy at Moncton--Later Returns Increase Majorities of Sproul, Jones and Murray.

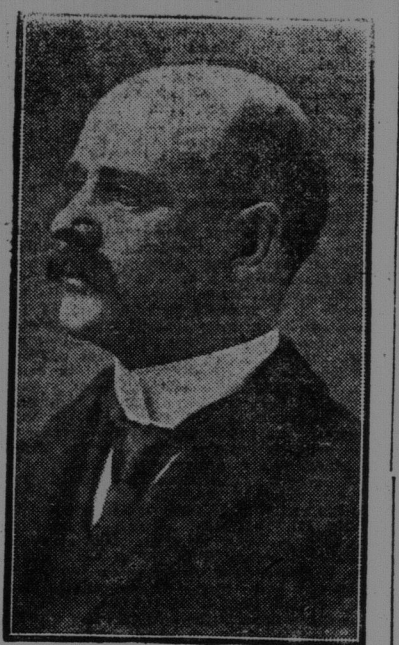
St. Stephen, N. B., March 4.—This county has been true to her trust and returned Messrs. Hart, Grimmer and Clark with a four times larger majority than in 1903 and as has been already stated in The Telegraph Dr. Taylor, of St. George, leads the poll.

W. C. H. Grimmer and Geo. J. Clark, who yesterday stood at Campbell and



W. C. H. Grimmer, Charlotte Co.

Grand Manan, respectively, returned home today by the Washington County Railway. They were met at the station in Calais by the Maple Leaf band and a number of citizens with flags flying who escorted them to their homes through the principal streets of the town. This evening the towns on the St. Croix are out en masse. A great bonfire was lighted at the foot of King street and the Maple Leaf and town bands were present. T. A. Hart and Judge Cockburn and others drove from



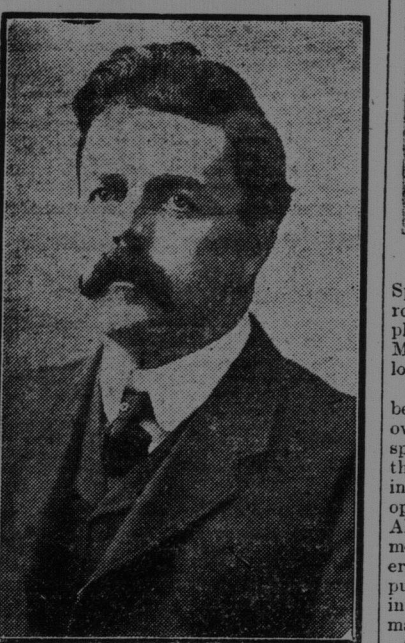
George J. Clarke, Charlotte Co.

St. Andrews and Dr. Taylor and a number of his friends came from St. George. Through the kindness of the Thistle Athletic Association their rooms were used this evening by the representatives and their friends. From a window of the association's rooms Dr. Taylor, G. J. Clark, T. A. Hart, W. C. H. Grimmer and G. W. Ganong, M. P., addressed the immense crowd that thronged the streets. Colonel J. D. Chipman was in charge of the proceedings, which closed by the Milltown band playing God Save the King.

GREAT RECEPTION FOR ARTHUR R. SLIPP

Member-elect for Queens Met by Bard and Great Crowd on His Return to Fredericton.

Fredericton, N. B., March 4.—Arthur R. Slipp, one of the members elected for the county of Queens, arrived home on this evening's train. He was met at the sta-



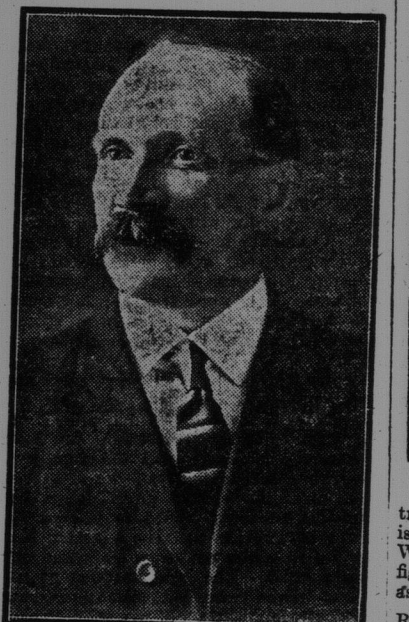
A. R. Slipp, Queens County.

tion by a great crowd and the Fredericton brass band. As Mr. Slipp stepped from the train he was hoisted upon the shoulders of his friends and carried to the four-

multitude. The procession proceeded out York to Queen and down Queen to the residence of Mr. Slipp. Fireworks were sent off all along the route. At the Barker House a halt was made, where Mr. Slipp addressed the crowd, telling of his campaign in Queens. The fight had been a bitter one, but he had always felt confident and his confidence was now justified by the result. He was loudly cheered. Then some one called for cheers for the next premier and the street rang with long and continued shouting. At Mr. Slipp's residence a great multitude had gathered and in the street in front a huge bonfire burned. Fire works were put off galore and the man who had helped to redeem Queens county could not but have been greatly gratified with the reception he received from citizens of Fredericton.

WARM WELCOME FOR WOODS AT WELSFORD

A telephone message to The Telegraph last evening told of the triumphant return of H. W. Woods, one of the newly elected members of the legislature for Queens county, to his home in Welsford.



H. W. Woods, Queens county.

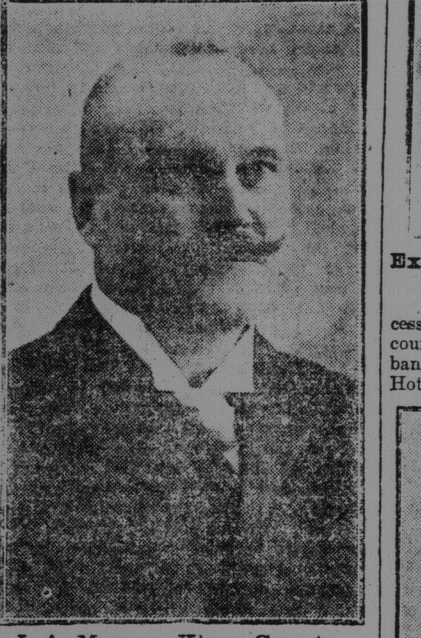
The fact that the two opposition candidates had successfully undertaken one of the biggest contests in the fight was the cause of great jubilation among their friends.

After being at the polls all day on Tuesday Mr. Woods returned home yesterday via St. John. When he alighted at Welsford there was an enthusiastic welcome awaiting him and he received the warm congratulations of hosts of friends.

JOY AND GLOOM AT MONCTON MEETING

Opposition Celebrate Victory and Government Party the Reverse Last Night—The Returns Not Complete Yet.

Moncton, March 4.—The opposition forces tonight celebrated the victory in the different parishes. The government party, while the government party held a consolation meeting in their hall.

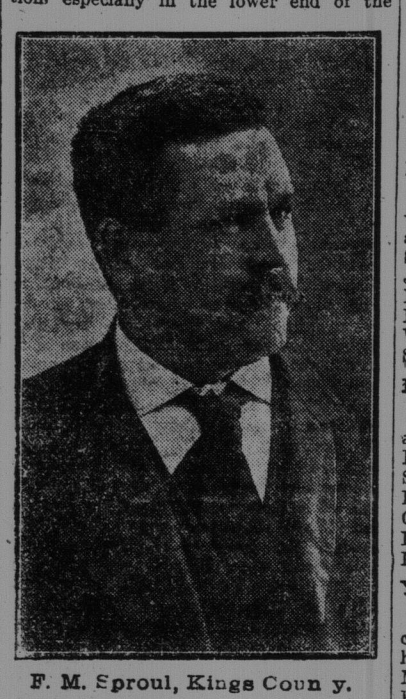


J. A. Murray, Kings County.

Speeches were made at the opposition rooms by F. W. Sumner, W. F. Humphrey, Dr. Bourque, Capt. Masters, ex-Mayor White, G. B. Willett and other local speakers.

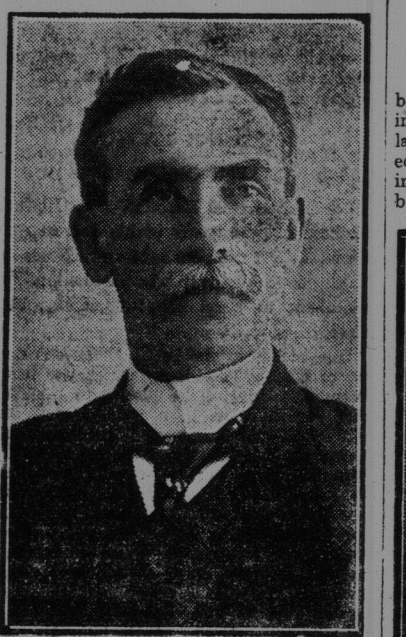
W. B. Dickson, M. P., elect for Albert, was present, and was tendered an ovation. Being called upon for a speech he spoke briefly on the result in Albert and the general result throughout the province. He referred to the odds against the opposition when they entered the fight in Albert and the surprises given the government in the different parishes. The government candidates refused to sign the purity agreement and Mr. Dickson cited instances where desperate efforts were made to buy up opposition workers. General good feeling prevailed at the meeting and it was decided to call a meeting of the supporters of the Hazen administration in the near future to consider the advisability of keeping up the organization.

was addressed by Messrs. Robertson, Sweeney, Copp and Legere, and was devoted over the defeat of the government. There are many rumors that the government party did not keep its agreement to run a pure election and it is stated that positive evidence of violation of the agreement is in the hands of the opposition, especially in the lower end of the



F. M. Sproul, Kings County.

county and more is likely to be heard of the matter. In Moncton and the parish it is pretty well known that undue influences were used in the way of giving men positions on the I. C. R. and promises of jobs. The local government organ tonight insinuates that the opposition gains in certain parts of the county were brought about by violation of this purity agreement, but this is regarded as simply a



Geo. B. Jones, Kings County.

trick to cover up their own tracks. There is still some uncertainty in regard to Westmorland returns, but the correct figures, so far as can be ascertained, are as follows:

Robinson	4,679
Copp	4,587
Sweeney	4,501
Legere	4,407
Sumner	4,377
Melanson	4,377
Black	4,318
Mahoney	4,248

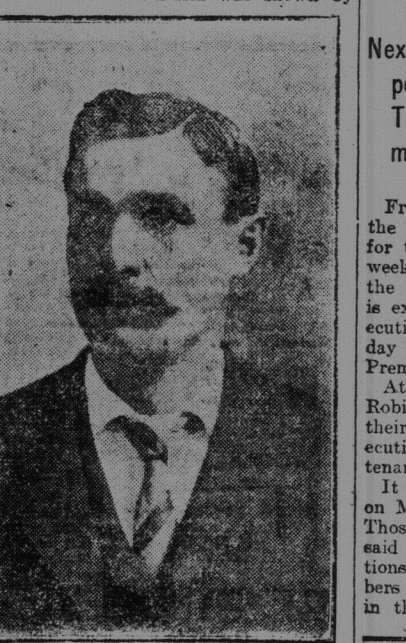
GREAT RECEPTION TO STEWART AND CULLIGAN

Campbellton, N. B., March 4.—Messrs. Stewart and Culligan, the opposition candidates, arrived here at 6 p. m. on the local express tonight. They were met at the station by the Citizens Band, a pro-



Ex-Sheriff Stewart, Restigouche County.

cession of prominent business men of the county was formed and headed by the band accompanied them to the Waverly Hotel. Great enthusiasm was shown by



A. Culligan, Restigouche County.

both government and opposition supporters. Complete returns for Restigouche are as follows:

Lablanc	1,302
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Currie, 1,222; Stewart, 1,033; Culligan, 1,040.

Sunbury County.

The latest returns for Sunbury are: Hazen, 651; Glazier, 635; Thurrott, 465; Peake, 461.

This includes the whole of Sunbury except Northfield. This last parish gave majority of twelve for Hazen and Glazier but the exact returns have not been forwarded.

Kings County.

The latest returns from Kings county, with Westfield No. 2 to be heard from, are as follows:

Sproul	2,373
Jones	2,346
Murray	2,331
McAlister	2,106
Legere	2,088
Sevill	2,059

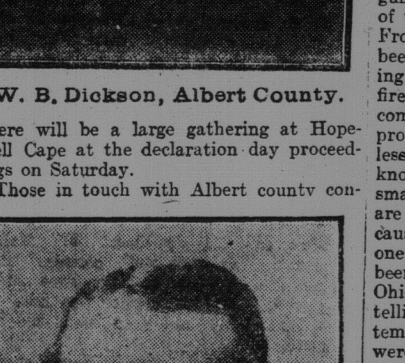
Yorke County.

The total vote for York with the exception of Northdale, a small poll not yet heard from, is as follows:

McLeod	3,569
Pinder	3,449
Robinson	3,472
Young	3,305
Carter	2,821
Burden	2,248
McLellan	2,181
Goodspeed	2,294

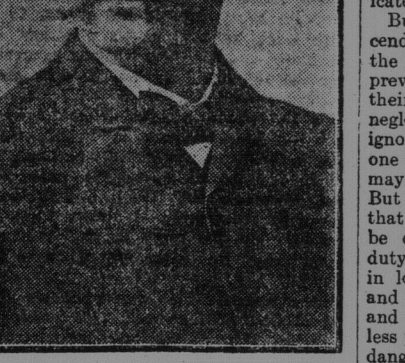
BONFIRES MARK THE ALBERT REJOICING

Hopewell, Cape, N. B., March 4.—Albert county was the scene of great rejoicing today over the sweeping victory gained by the opposition. It is expected that by the opposition throughout the province and in this county. Bonfires were burning this evening and there was no



W. B. Dickson, Albert County.

there will be a large gathering at Hopewell Cape at the declaration day proceedings on Saturday.



Geo. D. Prescott, Albert County.

ditions during the campaign were always confident that Messrs. Prescott and Dickson would be returned. The result shows that their confidence was well warranted.

LAST MEETING OF ROBINSON CABINET

Next Tuesday Night They Are Expected to Begin Packing Up and Turn Over Control to New Government Soon After.

Fredericton, March 24.—A meeting of the Robinson government has been called for this city on Tuesday evening of next week. This will be the last meeting of the so badly defeated government and it is expected that the members of the executive will be here until probably Friday evening getting matters closed up for Premier Hazen to take control.

At this meeting the members of the Robinson government will likely place their resignations as members of the executive council in the hands of the lieutenant governor.

It will then be for his honor to call upon Mr. Hazen to form a government. Those generally posted on such matters said that by the time the resignations of Premier Robinson and the members of his government would likely be in the hands of the lieutenant governor.

MR. MORRISSEY TO DR. PUGSLEY

Newcastle, March 4 (Special) John Morrissey M. P., who led the successful ticket in Northumberland, today sent this telegram:

"Hon. Wm. Pugsley K. C., M. P., LL. B. 'Ottawa' 'You read me out of the Liberal party. My home county has given you an answer. The province has also given you an answer and your quietus, too.' 'John Morrissey'"

and that the members of the new cabinet would probably be sworn in by the 16th. In the event of their being sworn in on that date it would then be possible for them to sit in council on the 17th. There would then, however, not be sufficient time for the issuance of the writs for the elections necessary when the members of the new government go back to the people so it is likely that an order would be passed extending the term of the legislature to meet on the 26th of March to some date in April, probably about the 15th.

CHECK THE FIRE WASTE.

(Monetary Times.)

Year by year the reports of the fire marshals or fire bureau in the United States show that the efforts of such organizations are having the effect of lessening the number of destructive fires. As incendiary fires are caused by their villainous sources, the fire insurers are caught and punished or are made to fly the country.

Fire marshals laws are in operation in thirteen of the American States. The best of these is, perhaps, Massachusetts, which began the protective and anti-incendiary crusade. But the nearest to our own doors is Ohio. That state has an excellent law through which the fire marshals are empowered to inspect houses, and ascertain and incendiaries detected and punished. Two years ago there was begun in the Monetary Times a description of the working of the fire marshal system. From time to time since extracts have been given from their yearly reports, showing how much has been done in setting fire to property, and either punished or compelled to fly from the state to avoid prosecution. The number of fires has been lessened, the property of fire of unknown origin has become wonderfully smaller. Only one in sixteen of the fires are described as being of incendiary causes, where the proportion used to be one in six. Seven millions per annum has been the annual average fire waste of Ohio. But it is being reduced by the intelligent working of its fire marshal system. As to the incendiary fires, 91 persons were in one year arrested charged with will of them indicted, 36 convicted, and nine committed to asylums. Out of 689 incendiary fires traced in 1903, no fewer than 468 were set to burn by insurance companies, 110 out of revenge or malice, 64 by mischievous boys or intoxicated persons.

But what about fires which are not incendiary? There are fires every day in the year, most of which might have been prevented if we were not so careless about their causes. We build carelessly. We neglect things that tend to cause fires. We ignore the conflagration hazard. Every one of us thinks that our neighbor's house may burn, that our neighbor is negligent. But we ourselves do not often consider that our own dwellings may be destroyed. Nor do we recognize the duty we owe the community or ourselves in looking after our chimneys and stoves and furnaces, the disposition of our ashes and other refuse. Indeed, we are a reckless people with regard to the ever-present danger of fire.

These fire marshal enactments in the states have done much to teach the people what fire dangers lie under their very eyes, what kind of things will burn spontaneously, what large proportion of all fires result from defective stoves, lamps, furnaces, kitchen ranges. The fire marshals and their assistants do good in this direction as well as in hunting incendiaries.

If the Canadian government or the provincial governments have government of these efforts towards economy made by our neighbors in the United States, no public ever considered them officially, no public announcement has been made of the knowledge. Nor does it appear that they regard the subject as one of immediate moment. The tremendous fact that out of this North American continent one hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year, three millions a week, for twenty years has gone up in smoke, does not seem to move them. And the waste is increasing. The January burnings were \$29,582,000, or at the rate of seven millions a week, compared with \$24,040,900 in January, 1906, which equals six millions a week. Very few persons trouble themselves about this public waste—for it is the people, not insurance companies, that pay the loss. And yet we are called an up-to-date nation!

With statistics at hand showing the wisdom gained first by elaborate study of conditions as he saw them and then by the years in the close eteow work of striving to secure the betterment, and to aid in the spirit, of his own people. When Mr. Bryce was sent to Washington he was happy to see the ambassador of a people to people, rather than of a court. The expression was justified by his past and continues to be justified by his conduct.

AMBASSADOR BRYCE.

(Montreal Herald.) Mr. Bryce made his reputation as writer; he improved it as a legislator; and he is carrying into his office of ambassador the ripeness of wisdom gained first by elaborate study of conditions as he saw them and then by the years in the close eteow work of striving to secure the betterment, and to aid in the spirit, of his own people. When Mr. Bryce was sent to Washington he was happy to see the ambassador of a people to people, rather than of a court. The expression was justified by his past and continues to be justified by his conduct.

PREFER DEATH TO EXERTION HOME-MADE MIXTURE CURES RHEUMATISM

India Famine Victims Hard to Help

Fatalistic Indifference, Deceit, Suspicion and Dishonesty Hinder Relief Work.

(New York Tribune.)

From time to time the feelings of the civilized world are harrowed with tales of famine and pestilence prevailing in India. Every few years the rain fails in Central India, and death stalks through a territory one-fifth the area of the United States and, from a population 25 percent greater, reaps a harvest of millions. Famine, with its train of diseases, is once again threatening an area in the heart of England's great dependency equal to that of all the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois combined, with a population two and one-half times greater than that of this section of the United States. This area has been laid waste by a blighted sun, the earth in waves, and the mind almost given way under the strain of the monotonous round of rising sun, with its assurance of another day of overhike heat, and setting sun, with its pitiless promise of a repetition when it shall reappear in the course of a few hours.

"All human hope is now taken away that a dire famine can be averted," says Benjamin Aitken, who has wide experience with famine in India, writing in the current number of The Contemporary Review.

One of the most disheartening things in the world is to endeavor to give great gifts to people who do not appreciate them. Only far-seeing men, with great stores of optimism, can keep on trying to help persons who would rather not have what is best for them. Helping the Hindu when famine forces him forth from his barren home in search of food has been a discouraging side, according to Mr. Aitken. Apparently there are times when he is more trying than a peevish, unreasoning child.

The Indian government is always on the alert for the symptoms of an approaching famine. Relief takes the form of public works, grain is shipped to the stricken districts by the train-load, and relief camps are provided for the distribution of food.

"As the season advances," Mr. Aitken says, "and the famine grows more severe, it becomes necessary to open kitchens for the gratuitous distribution of food to the thousands of starving persons who are too weak to work. This would be unnecessary if the people had sense and could see that it was better to anticipate an emergency than to wait for it to overwhelm them. But rather than go away to a relief work as soon as it is opened, tens of thousands linger in idleness on their homesteads until they become paupers. They reduce their daily allowance of food and eat it out with leaves and seeds which they collect in the woods; they sell their implements of industry for a fraction of their value, and their axes and any vessels and cheap personal ornaments they possess, and also the doors and rafters of their huts; and many of them take to robbery.

"By nature and habit they are not steady workers. Therefore, many leave the works and wander about the country on the chance of subsisting on what they can pick up. They are only half clad, and many of them are scarcely clad at all. If they have children with them, they desert them one by one, leaving them to the public charity if they enter a town and to jackals and wolves if they are in the country. They grow weaker from day to day, taking shorter walks and longer rests, till they sink down to rise no more."

"Now, as I write, I have the appalling prospect before me that, on the sole condition of my living, I shall see all this once more during next March, April and May. For nothing that love and money can do will prevent a million or more of people from perishing in this way."

"The extraordinary and continuous mortality of the pauper camp is attributable to two clearly defined causes. One of these is the perversion of the papers themselves. European paupers are neither reasonable nor easily manageable, but they are as different as they can be from paupers here. Indian paupers look upon death as a less evil than discomfort and inconvenience. And discomfort does not mean to them being without clothes, lying on the ground, living on dry crusts or having nothing to do. It means having to make an exertion, being put out of their usual way, or being deprived of tobacco and spices. They are seldom happier than when they can sit for hours doing nothing. Strangest of all, they do not use violence, as a rule. A number of them may be famishing, with plenty of food lying exposed before them; yet one native person suffices to keep the crowd off. In accordance with this indifference to life, they will leave the camp and wander away, seemingly out of mere restlessness, and turn up at another camp with a lying story, or come back to the camp they have left in such a state of emaciation that their death within a few days is certain. Energetic efforts were made in the Madras famine to detain the paupers by force, but in the last two famines only persuasion and threats were resorted to. However, people can laugh at threats who prefer death to restraint and starvation to inconvenience."

"The brutality of the perishing people is equal to their perversity. They do not know the feeling of gratitude, although they are profuse in expressions of it when they desire to ally suspicion. They practice deceit with amazing cunning and audacity. They are unaffected by the sight of the highest gentlemen in the land wearing out their lives to save them, or by the sight of lakhs of rupees being lavished for their benefit, or by the sight of dozens of their own countrymen struggling with the impossible task of feeding them. They will not do a hand's turn to relieve these, or to help the hundreds who are famishing and sinking and dying around them. On the contrary, they do everything they can to promote the suffering of the sufferers and increase the cares of those who are helping them. They break or lose the dishes in which they get their food after every meal. They pollute the precious water supply. They tear down their sheds and use the materials for fuel. They insolently disobey the

Says Many Persons Here Can Be Made Happy Again By Using This.

There is so much Rheumatism here in our neighborhood now that the following advice by an eminent authority, who writes for readers of a large Eastern daily paper, will be highly appreciated by those who suffer.

Get from any good pharmacy one-half ounce fluid extract Sassafras, one ounce Compound Kargon, three ounces of Compound Syrup Sassafras. Shake these well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime; also drink plenty of good water. It is claimed that there are few victims of this dread and torturous disease who will fail to find ready relief in this simple home-made mixture, and in most cases a permanent cure is the result. This simple recipe is said to strengthen and cleanse the eliminative tissues of the kidneys so that they can filter and strain from the blood all the poisons which cause acids and waste matter, which cause not only Rheumatism, but numerous other diseases. Every man or woman who feels that their kidneys are unhealthily and active, or who suffers from any urinary trouble whatever, should not hesitate to make up this mixture, as it is certain to do much good, and may save you from much misery and suffering after while. Our home druggists say they will either supply the ingredients or mix the prescription ready to take for our readers ask them.



Cheap Light for Country Homes

1/2 the cost of electricity 1/3 less than coal oil lamps and safer than either.

Light is measured in candle power. The light, given by one candle is the standard.

At the average price charged for electricity (2 1/2 of a cent per hour for 16 candle power) one dollar will buy 2133 candle power.

Best city gas averages \$1 per thousand cubic feet. One dollar will buy 5000 candle power.

With Acetylene, one dollar will buy 6250 candle power.

A farmer, who is using Acetylene, writes that his light costs less than coal oil at 10c a gallon.

When you use Acetylene, there are no chimneys to clean —no smoke lamps—no smell —no trouble—no danger of fire or explosions.

Acetylene is the ideal light for country homes—just as it is the cheapest of all artificial lights.

Write us for full particulars of Acetylene and Calcium Carbide.

The Shawinigan Carbide Co. Limited

26 Montreal.

simplest sanitary rules with a flagrant, which cannot be described. If blanket or clothes be given to them, as is sometimes done by the thousand, they go off with them and sell them, live on the money for a day or two, and then come back to the camp in a dying state. More than once—possibly more than a hundred times—a systematic trade in blankets has been found to be going on between the paupers and a dealer in the bazaar, who paid a trifle for the blanket, often as is sometimes done by the thousand, they go off with them and sell them, live on the money for a day or two, and then come back to the camp in a dying state. More than once—possibly more than a hundred times—a systematic trade in blankets has been found to be going on between the paupers and a dealer in the bazaar, who paid a trifle for the blanket, often as is sometimes done by the thousand, they go off with them and sell them, live on the money for a day or two, and then come back to the camp in a dying state. 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