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**THE EVENING TIMES**  
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**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
**and The News**

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 29, 1912.

#### SUNDAY REST AND LEGISLATION

The allies of the church come from un-  
expected quarters, and their voice is lifted  
up in street and market-place. Now it  
is a statesman who has been compelled  
to acknowledge the economic value of for-  
eign missions, and then a labor union de-  
manding a seventh day rest. Nations  
and parliaments are bidding the church  
God-speed in her efforts at world-evan-  
gelization, and from the camp of material-  
ists comes the announcement of the dis-  
covery that the mental and social health  
of the community is bound up in the same  
bundle of life and laws with the body. A  
short time ago there was an outcry in  
this country against what was known as  
the European Sabbath. Now Germany,  
France, Belgium and England are well in  
advance in Sunday legislation.

Too often the church has given the im-  
pression that in seeking for a Sabbath  
rest it was contending for its own pet  
institution, or for some command or leg-  
islation that it had received to hold. Its  
work should be much less difficult if all  
men realized that it was championing their  
cause. There is a physical necessity for  
a day of rest, and the spirit is under a  
similar law as the body. The need of the  
Sabbath is founded in the physical well-  
being of the community, and the needs of  
the spirit are no less imperative than those  
of the body. The principle is expressed  
for all time in the words: "The Sabbath  
is made for man."

Sunday laws do not reduce earnings.  
They bring rest from the rush and push  
and frenzied haste of commerce, trade and  
great enterprise; they should bring rest  
from the abnormal craze for feverish  
and abnormal pleasures. If men labored  
every day in the year they would do no  
more work than if they rested one day  
in seven. That they would do less has  
been abundantly proven by experiment.  
If a man is to work only one day he can  
keep at it for twenty-four hours; if he is  
to work a week, he may average eighteen  
or twenty hours a day; but if he is to be  
on the job week in and week out from  
January to December, he must shorten  
the hours of labor and introduce stated  
periods to break the monotony. This need  
in human nature is the authority for the  
observance of the seventh day as a day  
of rest.

Some years ago the locomotive engineers  
of one of the great American roads addressed  
a petition to its president, asking for the  
removal of Sunday trains and complain-  
ing of their Sunday work as a great hard-  
ship. They represented that the never-  
ending toil ruined their health and ren-  
dered them prematurely old when they  
were yet young in years. They pledged  
themselves that if the petition were grant-  
ed they would do as much work in six  
days as they then did in seven, and  
represented that they were enabled to  
perform their duties at less cost to the  
company when they worked to excess.  
Most countries are endeavoring to secure  
by law what particular groups are attempt-  
ing to secure by petition.

The idea is not to secure a complete  
cessation of work on Sunday, but to give  
each man an opportunity for a day's rest  
in seven. In a small city it is easy to for-  
bid street cars to run on Sunday, but when  
a city stretches over miles and miles of  
area, a different problem to one presents  
itself. We must keep up with our own  
growth. Historic development forces indi-  
viduals forward at a pace even faster than  
the steam and trolley car.

Legislation is necessary to secure re-  
sults, and it is easy to understand why  
it should be so. In a New York town

the barbers, with one exception, petitioned  
the council for an ordinance closing their  
shops on Sunday. One barber rendered a  
valuable service to the rights of the  
others. A great majority of the citizens  
may desire to close their shops on Sun-  
day; but it is necessary to give to the  
wish of the majority the sanction of law;  
for if there is no such law, the minority,  
opening their shops would soon force the  
others to do likewise. Without Sunday  
it is difficult to imagine the higher life  
of the nation or of the community going  
forward. The day is essential for the man  
and for the state.

#### TAXES AND LAND VALUES

Lloyd George's great budget provided  
for the valuation of all the land in Great  
Britain, and the work of the men engaged  
in this activity is going on apace. This  
was the part of the budget most hated  
by the landlords. They were terrified at  
the idea of their land being valued, know-  
ing that when the people would see these  
great land values, they would tax them  
and stop putting rates on the homes of  
the people and their work in the fields  
and factories.

The rates at present press most heavily  
upon the poorest people live, who are  
least able to pay them. Small houses and  
cottages, shops, market gardens and small  
holdings are rated up to the last penny,  
but large private parks and grounds, and  
tracts of land reserved for sport and pleas-  
ure contribute very little in proportion.  
Cardiff Castle, standing in the middle of  
the town of Cardiff, is a case in point. It  
covers 105 acres, and it pays rates on a  
valuation of £924 a year. Close by is a  
tailor's, and that shop has to pay rates  
on a value of £297 a year. This illustrates  
how the present system favors the rich  
and idle who withhold their land from  
use, and presses heavily on struggling  
tradesmen and through them on their cus-  
tomers.

It was largely on the question of land  
reform that the Liberal party won their  
great victory under Campbell-Bannerman  
in 1906. He promised at that time to  
make the country "more of a pleasure  
ground for the poor, and less of a treas-  
ure ground for the rich." With a press-  
ing programme of reform in other mat-  
ters before them, little has been done in  
the way of breaking down the monopoly  
in land. There is a story of a speaker  
who said: "What we want is land," and  
a sod hit him on the right ear, while a  
voice was heard to explain, "Well, there's  
a bit of Yorkshire for a start."

Mr. Lloyd George declares that the  
party has been speaking long enough about  
land and the taxation of land values and  
that the time has come for serious action.  
If the government deals effectively with  
the land problem and taxes the land val-  
ues fairly, it will have more effect upon  
the labor unrest than many minimum wage  
bills. To expect labor unrest and popular  
discontent to cease while the root of the  
unrest is not touched, is similar to the  
urge of King Canute that the waves of  
the Atlantic Ocean would recede at his  
command.

#### OUR FARMING METHODS

Proofs are not wanting that better agri-  
cultural methods are needed in New Brun-  
swick. One fact that impressed members  
of the British touring party who were  
late in the province was the vastness of  
the opportunity for the agriculturist and  
the lack of the best methods of conduct-  
ing farms. Experts who have been in the  
province with the Better Farming Special  
give similar testimony. Another witness  
is Mr. F. C. Nunnick, agriculturist of the  
commission of conservation, whose views  
are found in the annual report to the com-  
mission for 1912. Referring to his tour of  
Carleton county, which is one of the best  
agricultural districts in the province, he  
said, among other things:

"The rotation is long on most farms;  
some of the worst weeds are prevalent on  
most of the farms. There is much neglect  
and carelessness evident in allowing weeds  
to go to seed. Seed grain is very seldom  
if ever treated for smut. No windmills  
and only two or three gasoline engines  
were found in this district. The water  
supply on some farms is very poor. Con-  
veniences around the house and barn are  
not often found."

Of conditions in Kings county, Mr.  
Nunnick says:

"The rotation on most farms is too long.  
Very little is done in the way of seed selec-  
tion. Not enough clover is seeded down,  
and the amount sown to the acre is too  
small. Very little attention is paid to pre-  
vent waste of manure. Impure grass seed  
is given as the cause for the introduction  
of some of the worst weeds. Windmills  
and gasoline engines are almost unheard  
of. There are very few conveniences in  
the houses. On many farms the animals  
show the effects of selling the best hay  
and grain and keeping the poorest for  
home use. Many were surprised when told  
that they could increase their yields by  
careful seed selection. The reason given  
by a considerable number for not selecting  
seed is lack of time; but, judging from the  
everywhere, very little time is given to im-  
provements of any kind."

#### ADVANCING DEMOCRACY

The claim which is made by Roosevelt  
is that he seeks to break the power of a  
politically entrenched plutocracy, and to  
attain to a government of the people for  
the people. No event in American history  
since the civil war is at all comparable in  
importance to the present crisis he has  
forced upon the country. He has rendered

a notable service to the cause of democ-  
racy. He may be actuated, as his enemies  
declare and as many of his friends sus-  
pect, by personal ambition and desire for  
power, but he has struck a mighty blow  
at the power of monopoly and special pri-  
vilege. A wound to kill a man need not  
be as deep as a well or as wide as a  
church door, and he has delivered one that  
is deep and wide to the strongly undemo-  
cratic tendencies in the country.

If democracy is a good thing it is diffi-  
cult to have too much of it, and control  
of political parties is the very beginning  
of political democracy. In the interest of  
a popular election, a popular nomination  
is demanded. To choose between candi-  
dates the people must choose the candi-  
dates. The convention, in the nomination  
of Taft, demonstrated one thing beyond  
all controversy, that is, that the people  
had no control over either the machinery  
or processes of the nomination. In every  
state where they had an opportunity of  
expressing themselves, they said as clearly  
as possible that they did not desire Taft.  
"We will not have this man to rule us,"  
was the shout that could not be misinter-  
stood. He is foisted upon the people as a  
gambler force a card upon a raw novice.  
The country is no longer content to vote  
for one of two candidates cleverly manipu-  
lated by the allied corruption of two  
parties, and whatever the motive of the  
strenuous protest now lodged by the ex-  
president, it cannot but result in profit to  
the people.

The regular result of the nomination in  
Chicago is a complete travesty upon popu-  
lar rights. Had the direct primaries been  
extended to every state, it is reasonable  
to suppose that Taft would not have been  
able to secure a single delegate. The op-  
eration of the party machine and the op-  
eration of the steam roller enabled him to  
control the convention. The wheels of  
this party machine may have turned with  
ease and smoothness, but Roosevelt has  
knocked it out of gear. By no manipula-  
tions can it again be made so mischievously  
effective. Roosevelt is the muckraker of  
a democratic force, and the impact of  
that democratic force has broken it in  
pieces.

Both the great parties are in flux; they  
are visibly breaking up. With the first  
great bolt from the Republican ranks, in-  
dependent voting was denounced as little  
short of treason to the flag. Those who  
conceded that Blaine was unfit for the  
Presidency thought that only a great  
national emergency would justify them in  
repudiating partisan ties. Among intelli-  
gent men it is now difficult to find a man  
who will vote for a party because he or  
his father had been in the habit of doing so.  
It is only the dyed-in-the-wool protection-  
ists who care for nothing but their own  
hobby, who will now remain true to Taft  
and to tariff revision by its friends.

#### BRITISH AND CANADIAN PREFERENCE

When Britain is asked to tax her food  
supply for the sake of her colonies it should  
be noted that she imports an average of  
ten shillings per week per family of food  
products. Twenty-six per cent. of this  
is from her colonies, and the other seventy-  
four per cent. from foreign countries. A  
tariff on her food products could only re-  
sult in lowering the standard of comfort  
and strength of her enormous population  
for the sake of other prosperous com-  
munities which have great natural advan-  
tages.

The British citizen has for a long time  
staggered under the increasing burden of  
Empire, and, if a burden of this nature  
were to be added to the ones he is already  
carrying, he would have reason for pro-  
test. Custom has so familiarized us to the  
selfish demands of the special interests  
that many Canadians are heard today to  
suggest that it is the duty of the crowded  
inhabitants of the British Isles to deny  
themselves the cheapest food in the world  
in order to benefit the colonies who al-  
ready enjoy freedom of taxation for im-  
perial purposes. Canada has no larger  
population than the city of London, and  
in the whole of Australia there are fewer  
people than in Lancashire. Canada alone  
stands to gain by a preference tax on food-  
stuffs, so when it is suggested that the colonies  
must be tied to the Mother Country by  
bonds of interest through a food tax,  
Canada alone is meant. Once this was  
granted, South Africa would be demanding  
a preference tax on wool, Australia on  
lumber. Bonar Law assures the people  
that he would never consent to a tax on  
the raw material of industry, but he would  
find himself, if protection were once intro-  
duced, unable to resist the pressure of the  
special interests, who, under spacious  
pretences, would insist on their selfish claims.

The taxation of raw materials would  
mean the end of British supremacy and  
hasten her downfall. British work is done  
upon a vast quantity of raw materials, and  
many of those she does not and cannot  
produce herself. Her wealth is not in  
nature, as in the United States, but is  
gained by overseas trading and on work  
done on supplies from overseas. Under  
free trade she is able to buy her raw  
material, like her food, in the best mar-  
kets. The fact that the United States, by  
her policy of protection, has driven her-  
self from the seas, has been of inestimable  
advantage to Britain's trade. The protec-  
tionist is now telling the British work-  
men that free imports are driving him out  
of work. The contrary is true. It is free  
imports that gave him labor and made  
Britain the workshop of the world. If  
British industries are suffering they are  
suffering from a malady that tariffs cannot  
cure. They are suffering from privilege  
in other forms. No tariff can enrich the  
ordinary consumer and workingman. The  
best tariff that has ever been devised, as  
well as the worst, has been devised at the  
expense of the great body of consumers,  
who cannot afford to pay for political  
favors.

It is the mother country which bears  
the burden of empire today. Canadian  
Tories speak loudly of their loyalty, but  
any contribution that may decide to make  
will be insignificant. They are freer

with speech than with acts, with promises  
than with performances. The British tax-  
payer provides for the defence of the em-  
pire, and if Canada could give any really  
valuable preference to British goods it  
would be but a small return for the sacri-  
fices which the mother country has already  
made. It would be profitable too, for Can-  
ada.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE DEAD

Reports come from time to time of those  
who have been receiving messages from  
Mr. Stead, who went down with the  
Titanic. It is difficult to say how many  
times within the last two decades, com-  
munications with the dead have been  
definitely established, if we are to believe  
eminent divines, distinguished scientists  
and college professors. On a similar num-  
ber of occasions these messages from be-  
yond have been exposed as gross frauds  
or pathetic self-deceptions.

Sir Oliver Lodge informed the country  
some time ago that he had received mes-  
sages from three men who in their life-  
time were interested in psychical research:  
Edmund Gurney, Richard Hodgson, and E.  
W. H. Myers. In summing up their com-  
munications he declared: "On the ques-  
tion of the life hereafter the excavators  
are engaged in boring a tunnel from the  
opposite ends. Amid the roar of the water  
and other noises, we are beginning to hear  
the strokes of the pick-axes of our com-  
rades on the other side. We have re-  
ceived what an investigation has proved to  
be messages from the dead through the  
mediums, Mrs. Piper and Mrs. Verrill."

The evidence on which Mr. Lodge based  
his belief may not be free from error, and  
the opportunity for trickery on the part  
of the mediums is very great, so it is pos-  
sible that the scientist translated his hopes  
into belief. Even if the truth of some  
of the revelations is established beyond con-  
troversy, the messages received have been  
of no particular consequence. Those who  
are working at the other end of the tunnel  
have apparently no communication of con-  
sequence to give to the world. Men must  
continue to receive their knowledge of  
life here or hereafter through faithfulness  
to the common duty and the vision of  
spirit or prophet who may be enabled to  
spill out letters hidden from the wise and  
prudent. The hope of a future life will  
always be a matter of faith, and messages  
from the departed, even if proved to be  
true, may arouse eager interest on the part  
of personal friends of the departed, but  
they will arouse nothing more than idle  
curiosity on the part of the general public.

#### LABOR UNREST

The Greeks deplored manual labor.  
Aristotle says: "All kinds of labor and  
business of any kind is incompatible with  
happiness and virtue." On another occa-  
sion he declared that no vocation such as  
is followed by the vulgar herd of artisans or  
laborers can ever promote the moral well-  
being of man. The Hindus in their caste  
system show a similar contempt for man-  
ual labor. The Jews represented labor as  
a curse imposed on man for his disobedience.  
It was one of the most deplored re-  
sults of the exclusion of our first parents  
from the garden.

It has taken a long time for a different  
conception to establish itself, but today  
there is very general agreement that work  
is one of the chief conditions of happiness.  
Many submit to it still as a sort of de-  
grading necessity, and they desire nothing  
so much as escape from it. They work be-  
cause they are impelled to it; fulfilling the  
law of labor with the muscle, they break  
it with the mind. They observe it in the  
letter, but break it in the spirit. But  
altogether, instead of despising labor to-  
day, as did the ancients, the tendency is  
to despise the men who do not labor. The  
idle rich—non-producers, according to Mill  
and thieves according to Paul—form the  
chief problem. Work has been the means  
by which men have been lifted above the  
animal stage, and every lad today should  
be taught to work, whether his parents are  
rich or poor. The ancient rabbinical prin-  
ciple is still true: "Whoever does not  
teach his own son a trade, is as if he  
brought him up a robber."

The unrest among laborers today is one  
of the healthiest signs of the age. They  
are realizing the vastness of the power in  
their hands as the creators of wealth, and  
awakening to their strength and respon-  
sibility. They want a place in the sun; and  
when they receive it, it will be better for  
all classes. The workmen, according to  
Lloyd-George, are reading books on econ-  
omies, and it is the new knowledge that is  
causing and deepening the unrest. It is  
the duty of every thinking man to pre-  
pare the way for better industrial and  
social conditions. Radical and far-reaching  
changes must come, and if the way is pre-  
pared by an honest study of conditions,  
they will come clothed with reason, bear-  
ing promise of all good things, instead of  
with anger and hatred. The reforms will  
ultimately rid society of much laziness,  
shiftlessness, lack of sobriety, and of its  
drifts.

The life of the Rev. Robert Wilson,  
whose death is announced, had been pro-  
longed to four-score years, and they were  
years of great activity and valuable ser-  
vice to the Methodist church, to the pro-  
vince of New Brunswick and to Canada.  
At a time when the people knew much  
less about Canada than they do at the  
present time, Rev. Robert Wilson in a  
series of addresses given in the old coun-  
try did much to arouse an interest in this  
new land. All through his life he has  
been a prolific writer upon Canadian sub-  
jects, and contributed to many British  
periodicals, giving accurate information  
about the conditions in Canada and the  
opportunities here afforded to industrious  
settlers. He was an enthusiastic Cana-  
dian and imperialist. While performing  
with ability the labors of a church pastor  
he took an active interest in public af-  
fairs and in all that related to the higher  
life of the nation. He lived in stirring  
times in Canada, and in the particular  
field in which he labored it was his privi-  
lege and his happiness to render valuable  
service. He has gone to his rest in the  
fullness of time, and his memory will be  
cherished as that of an earnest man who  
labored for the advancement of the higher  
interests of his adopted country.

The New Brunswick Dragoons and Sev-  
enty-first Regiment will leave for Camp  
Sussex tomorrow.

#### NOTE AND COMMENT

The London dock strike drags along,  
but it would appear that the strikers have  
failed because of the spirit manifested by  
their leaders.

Mr. Bryan appears to be desirous of  
emulating the example of Colonel Roose-  
velt and stirring a rumpus in the conven-  
tion at Baltimore. He is not, however, as  
impressive a figure as the rough rider.

Those of the older men of St. John who  
were interested in aquatic sports will  
learn with regret of the death of William  
Rose of the old Rose-Foley crew of Hal-  
ifax, who were famous oarsmen in their  
day.

Rev. J. W. Pedley has taken advantage  
of the beginning of the hot season to in-  
form the people of Toronto that there is  
no hell of the traditional sort awaiting  
them in the hereafter. They will be glad  
to know it.

If the city of St. John is to present the  
most attractive appearance possible during

the Back to New Brunswick Week the  
time of preparation is short, and the full-  
est advantage should be taken of the two  
weeks remaining.

Quebec is the largest province in Canada  
by about 300,000 square miles, with Ontario  
in second place. Under good Liberal con-  
trol Quebec is also becoming one of the  
most progressive provinces, especially in  
regard to agriculture and good roads.

The farmers especially will welcome the  
dry and warm weather. It is said the  
outlook for potatoes and grain this season  
is not nearly as satisfactory as it was this  
time last year, and good growing weather  
is greatly needed for the balance of the  
season.

Another English gentleman who has  
made a tour of Canada with the intention  
of making his home in this country has  
decided in favor of the province of New  
Brunswick. Many more would make the  
same decision if they were as well in-  
formed.

There are many people on the contin-  
ent who would be glad to see the spot  
on the sun which is now attracting the  
attention of the astronomers develop con-  
siderable size, if cooler weather would re-  
sult. Of course none of those persons live  
in St. John.

An Eastport letter says that several  
families of former New Brunswickers are  
coming back from that town to the pro-  
vince. Former residents are taking note of  
the forward movement, and those who de-  
cide to have a share in it will be given a  
very hearty welcome.

The meeting of the New Brunswick  
educational institute is an important con-  
vention. The teachers of the province as  
a class are both earnest and painstaking  
in their work, and there will be general  
agreement with the statement that they  
should be better paid.

A Prince Edward Island paper states  
that the fox ranches of the province are  
calling for a system of registration. The  
breeding of foxes appears to have become  
a profitable industry on the island, and it  
is said the government already has an eye  
on it as a possible source of revenue.

In British Columbia they are anticipating  
great things as a result of the opening of  
the Panama canal. Manufacturers in the  
Maritime Provinces should derive benefit  
from the canal, as it will be possible to  
ship goods by that route to the British  
Columbia coast cheaper than they can be  
sent overland by rail.

Superintendent Carter favors an agricul-  
tural school for the province, which would  
also give a commercial and industrial  
course. Such an institution is certainly  
needed, along with better provision in the  
general way for technical education in the  
towns and cities. Far too large a number  
of young people are growing up without  
a proper equipment for the task of earning  
a living in an age when industries are  
specialized and the mere day laborer has  
to compete with cheap foreign labor.

The promoters of the Back to New  
Brunswick Week have done a particularly  
good service in having prepared booklets  
with articles by experts on such subjects  
as sheep and poultry raising, orchards,  
small fruits, potato culture, and other  
profitable lines of agricultural development  
in the province. These booklets will have  
a permanent value, and should arouse a  
keener interest among our own people in  
the subjects with which they treat. This  
in itself is desirable and should produce  
good results.

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life of the nation. He lived in stirring  
times in Canada, and in the particular  
field in which he labored it was his privi-  
lege and his happiness to render valuable  
service. He has gone to his rest in the  
fullness of time, and his memory will be  
cherished as that of an earnest man who  
labored for the advancement of the higher  
interests of his adopted country.

#### BURGLARS AGAIN BUSY IN MONCTON

Moncton, N. B., June 24.—A bold bur-  
glary was committed last night in Main  
street, in Keith's billiard parlors. Mr.  
Keith went to the billiard room about  
half past eight, and upon entering the  
place he saw a man leaving a hasty re-  
sist through a rear window. He gave  
chase, but was unable to catch him.  
It was discovered that the tobacco case  
had been broken open, and tobacco and  
cigarettes had been taken. The burglar  
also helped himself liberally to beer and  
other things.

The residence of Alderman J. S. Nickerson  
in Bridge street, was broken into on  
Saturday night and fruit, a roast of beef  
and several other articles taken. Entrance  
was effected through a pantry window,  
which was broken open. The burglar was  
discovered until Sunday morning, when  
the family arose. The police are working  
on the case.

It is thought that the thief in this case  
was the same one that broke into Mr.  
Keith's shop on Sunday night.

#### DECLARATION DAY IN WESTMORLAND

**A. B. Copp Cheerfully Accepts  
the Verdict of the People—  
Declares He Was Defeated  
in a Clean Fight.**

Dorchester, N. B., June 26.—(Special)—  
The result of the election in Westmorland  
was officially declared this afternoon by  
Sheriff Stewart in the presence of a small  
number of electors. All the candidates  
were present with the exception of Messrs.  
Robinson, Leger and Killam, and spoke  
briefly. The official figures given out for  
the county were: F. B. Black, 3,550; W.  
F. Humphrey, 3,330; P. G. Mahoney, 3,301;  
O. M. Melanson, 3,430; A. B. Copp, 3,045;  
Fred Magne, 2,992; L. N. Killam, 2,976; C.  
M. Leger, 2,923.

The vote in the city of Moncton was  
Dr. O. B. Price, 1,384; F. C. Robinson, 812.  
The candidates present returned thanks  
to the electors. The proceedings passed off  
most pleasantly, a feature being the  
statement of Mr. Copp, who said he cheer-  
fully handed over the responsibility of rep-  
resenting the county to the men elected,  
and offered them any assistance he could  
possibly give them in looking after the in-  
terests of the county. He had fought a  
clean, honest fight, believing that the gov-  
ernment was not entitled to the confidence  
of the people on its record. However, he  
accepted with pleasure the verdict of the  
people of the province.

#### DECLARATION DAY IN RESTIGOUCHE

Dalhousie, June 26.—(Special)—Decla-  
ration day proceedings passed off quietly to-  
day, there being a good attendance of  
electors at the county court house, while  
Sheriff Stewart conducted his court. The  
official count was as follows: Colligan,  
1,575; Stewart, 1,572; LaBillette, 1,021; Mc-  
Kenzie, 975.

Courtesy was extended Mr. LaBillette,  
who was the first speaker. He thanked  
the electors who voted for him and Mr.  
McKenzie, who was attending camp at  
Sussex. He said he left the platform for  
a little rest after thirty-five years of ser-  
vice with the kindest feelings towards  
everybody. Speaking for the future, he  
said that while the Liberal party carried  
its programme such principles as had  
been announced by Gladstone, Sir Alex-  
ander Mackenzie and Sir Wilfrid Laurier,  
that party could count upon his services.  
Messrs. Colligan and Stewart spoke  
briefly, thanking the electors for their  
support. Mayor W. S. Montgomery also  
thanked the electors for supporting the  
government candidates. The proceedings  
were presided over by Judge Matheson  
of Campbellton.

#### DECLARATION DAY FIGURES

The official declaration day returns for  
the election held last Thursday were an-  
nounced at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon,  
when the count was completed. The total  
vote for the city candidates was as follows:  
Wilson ..... 5,163  
Tilley ..... 4,943  
Lockhart ..... 4,598  
Grannan ..... 4,338  
Foster ..... 4,288  
Mahoney ..... 2,998  
Knowlton ..... 2,367  
Keirstead ..... 2,051  
The results in the county were:  
Baxter ..... 1,224  
Carson ..... 1,185  
Bentley ..... 844  
Anderson ..... 831  
The sheriff presided, and among the gov-  
ernment were four of the successful candi-  
dates, Messrs. Tilley, Wilson, Baxter and  
Olson and Bowser S. Smith, agent for the  
opposition candidates for the city.

#### DECLARATION DAY IN YORK COUNTY

Fredericton, N. B., June 24.—(Special)—  
Edgar N. Rhodes, M. P. for Cumberland,  
accompanied by Mrs. Rhodes and Miss  
Carrie Pipes, arrived here last night from  
Toronto by auto. They left the Queen  
city on June 1 and took a run through the  
New England States, covering 1500 miles.  
They came from Bangor yesterday by  
way of Houlton and Woodstock. Mr.  
Rhodes said he chose this round about  
route in order to avoid the bad road from  
St. Stephen to St. John. They will leave  
for Amherst this afternoon.

Declaration day figures are: Pinder,  
4075; McLeod, 4053; Young, 4028; More-  
house, 3943; Burden, 1688; Osborne, 1688;  
Little, 1643; Limerick, 1639. The success-  
ful candidates made brief speeches.  
Mrs. Frank Lister is quite ill at her  
home here from ptomaine poisoning caused  
by eating cheese.

The New Brunswick Dragoons and Sev-  
enty-first Regiment will leave for Camp  
Sussex tomorrow.

#### CHARLOTTE COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS