

Office of Poll and Candidates.

THE CITY OF ST. JOHN'S.

Notice is hereby given to the electors residing within the Municipal Limits of the City of St. John's, that a Poll has been fixed for the same, and that the persons nominated as Candidates at the Polls are as follows:

Candidates for Mayor:

For Mayor: Hon. Tasker Cook, Commission Merchant.

For Mayor: Isaac C. Morris, Sailmaker.

Candidates for Councilors:

For Councilor: William E. Brophy, Grocer.

For Councilor: Herbert B. Chafe, Commission Merchant.

For Councilor: Samuel G. Collier, Wheelwright.

For Councilor: George Cook, Planter.

For Councilor: Reginald Dowden, Auctioneer.

For Councilor: Denis J. Galway, Merchant Tailor.

For Councilor: Charles F. Garland, Printer.

For Councilor: Robert Hopkins, Contractor.

For Councilor: James T. Martin, Undertaker.

For Councilor: William S. Milley, Hardware Manager.

For Councilor: John Nangle, Master Builder.

For Councilor: Michael O'Brien, Mechanic.

For Councilor: P. Edward Outerbridge, Commission Merchant.

For Councilor: Thomas Peel, Merchant.

For Councilor: Samuel H. Peet, Wheelwright.

For Councilor: William T. Penney, Master Builder.

For Councilor: John Robinson, Caterer.

For Councilor: Fred J. Roll, Auctioneer.

For Councilor: Kenneth Ruby, Tinsmith.

For Councilor: Charles W. Ryan, Grocer.

For Councilor: Edward D. Spurrell, Merchant Tailor.

For Councilor: Archibald C. Tait, Medical Doctor.

For Councilor: Nicholas J. Valcombe, Grocer.

For Councilor: Edward J. Whitty, Workman.

For Councilor: James F. Wiseman, Grocer.

For Councilor: F. J. Doyle, Returning Officer.

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his ballot papers, take an oath of qualification. The voter is to vote only for one candidate for Mayor and for six candidates as Councilors. After receiving the ballot papers, the voter shall go into one of the compartments and with a pencil, there provided, place a cross in the division containing the name of the candidate for Mayor, and the six candidates for Councilors, for whom he intends to vote, thus X.

The voter will then fold each ballot paper, so as to show a portion of the back only, with the initials of the Deputy Returning Officer, and shall hand them so folded up to the Deputy Returning Officer, and the Deputy Returning Officer shall without unfolding them ascertain that they are the ballot papers which he furnished to the elector, and then immediately place them in the Ballot Box. The voter shall forthwith leave the Polling Station.

If a voter inadvertently spoils a ballot paper, he may return it to the Deputy Returning Officer, who will give him another. If a voter votes for more candidates than he is entitled to vote for, or places any mark on the ballot papers by which he can afterwards be identified his vote will be void and will not be counted.

If a voter takes a ballot or ballot paper out of the Polling Station, or fraudulently puts any other paper into the Ballot Box than the papers given him by the Deputy Returning Officer, he will be subject to punishment by a fine of Five Hundred Dollars or by imprisonment for a time not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour.

F. J. DOYLE, Returning Officer.

The following is published for the information of the public:

ST. JOHN'S MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ELECTORS:

8. The right to vote for the Mayor and Councilors of the City shall be enjoyed by:

A. By all British subjects of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who—

(a) have resided in the City for one year immediately preceding the election; and

(b) are owners, lessees, tenants, or occupiers of property rated on the assessment books of the City; or who are liable for the Poll Tax; and

(c) are not indebted to the City or to any other body corporate, or to any individual, in respect of any arrears of taxes, and

(d) are duly enrolled on the Voters' List; and

(e) are not disqualified by mental incapacity.

B. By all bodies corporate, being British subjects, which are owners, lessees, tenants, or occupiers of property rated on the assessment books of the City, and which are not indebted to the said Council for any arrears of taxes, and

which are duly enrolled on the said Voters' List.

Every such person and body corporate shall be deemed to be, and is hereby declared to be, a ratepayer.

9. Each ratepayer shall only be entitled to one vote for the election of the Mayor, and one for each of the six Councilors.

10. Where property is assessed to a firm or co-partnership, not being incorporated, each member of such firm or co-partnership at the time of such assessment shall be deemed to be assessed as a qualification for voting.

11. Any person who has a shop, store or office in the City and has carried on a business or profession therein on his own account, either alone or as a recognized partner for one year previous to any election, being otherwise qualified, shall be deemed to be a ratepayer, notwithstanding that his residence may be outside the City.

12. No member of a body corporate shall be entitled to vote individually in respect of property belonging to such body, but every body corporate, being a ratepayer, shall be entitled to one vote, to be given by any of its officers appointed in writing by the body for that purpose.

13. When property is held by an executor, administrator, trustee or other person in trust for the use or benefit of others, the person beneficially entitled shall be held to be the ratepayer in respect of such property.

14. The judge, in delivering his charge, was markedly hostile to Lesurques in particular, whom he seemed to regard as the greatest of all the criminals.

The jury retired, and after six hours found Lesurques guilty along with three others, including a man named Couriol. After the result the latter rose to his feet and declared Lesurques was innocent.

Lesurques went to the scaffold with Couriol and another of the prisoners. On the way Couriol pointed repeatedly to Lesurques and shouted to the crowd: "I am guilty, but Lesurques is innocent."

Before his death Couriol had given the names of the men concerned with him in the murder, and these included a man named Dubois and another named Roussel. There was a slight resemblance between Dubois and Lesurques, and the witnesses may have made this fatal mistake in identity. Both men were sentenced to death. Before his execution Roussel denied that he knew Lesurques.

Grave Judicial Error.

The restitution to Lesurques' family of his fortune which had been confiscated by the State may be taken as a tacit acknowledgment that the sentence was not just. But this atonement was delayed for a number of years. The famous play, "The Lyons Mail," is based on this case.

In a similar way, although due to entirely different circumstances, a man named Peter Vaux, a young French schoolmaster, was sent to prison for life. An unjust hearing of his case was at the root of this judicial crime.

A number of cases of arson had been perpetrated in the village of Longsperre. Suspicion fell on Vaux and he was taken away from his home and wife and children and thrown into prison. Then followed persecution such as few men have had to bear. He was brought to trial in 1852, and a number of people gave evidence against him. The sentence was one of penal servitude for life.

The Mayor of the village was later arrested, charged with being concerned in similar outrages. He committed suicide in his cell. Afterwards the witnesses who had been responsible for the conviction of Vaux confessed that the Mayor had been responsible for all the outrages. But the confession never came to light, and Vaux died in captivity.

Many years later, through the efforts of his son (wrote the late H. B. Irving, the actor and criminologist, in "Last Studies in Criminology," Collins) the honour of Peter Vaux was established and his conviction annulled. His family were granted 150,000 francs compensation.—The Bita.

Indigestion, Gas, or Bad Stomach Take "Diaepepsin"

"Pape's Diaepepsin" has proven itself the surest relief for Indigestion, Gases, Flatulences, Heartburn, Sourness, Fermentation or Stomach Distress caused by acidity. A few tablets give almost immediate stomach relief and shortly the stomach is corrected so as you can eat favorite foods without fear. Large case costs little, and the stomach is cured. Millions helped annually.

The thrilling sequence of untold events in the case of Beck was culled years before in France, where a young man named Lesurques was arrested on a charge of murder, found guilty, and sent to the guillotine.

A Famous Crime.

The courier and postilion of the Lyons Mail had been murdered in 1786 and four men were arrested. A man named Guenot was on his way to the magistrate's office when he met a friend named Joseph Lesurques, a young and good-looking man of independent means, whom he persuaded to accompany him. When they arrived at the office two country women declared that they were two of the four horsemen who had committed the crime. They were both arrested and stood their trial with the others.

Of ten witnesses seven identified Lesurques as one of the four horsemen, and although the prisoner declared he had never left Paris during the year in which the outrage had been committed, the case against him was very black.

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only whose surnames begin with the letters A, B, C, D.

No. 2 Booth—At the house of Mrs. Ready, No. 9 York Street, for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.

No. 3 Booth—At the house of Mrs. Mahoney, No. 27 York Street, for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters M, N, O, P, Q.

No. 4 Booth—At the house of Mrs. Hayse, No. 10 Bond Street, for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

No. 2 WARD.

No. 1 Booth—At the house of Miss Sullivan, No. 10 Prospect Street, for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters A, B, C, D.

No. 2 Booth—At the house of John Burke, No. 62 Prescott Street, for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.

No. 3 Booth—At the house of Mrs. Hickey, No. 52 Victoria Street, for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters M, N, O, P, Q.

No. 4 Booth—At the house of James Miron, No. 128 Bond Street, for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

No. 3 WARD.

No. 1 Booth—At the house of Mrs. Leonard, No. 34 Livingstone Street, for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters A, B, C, D.

No. 2 Booth—At the house of Mr. John Earle, No. 18, Allan Square, for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L.

No. 3 Booth—At the house of Mrs. Fleming, Carter's Hill, for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters M, N, O, P, Q, R, S.

No. 4 Booth—At the house of Mrs. Ryan, No. 1 Carter's Hill, for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

No. 4 WARD.

No. 1 Booth—At the house of Mrs. Kane, 17 Holdsworth Street, for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters A, B, C, D.

No. 2 Booth—At the house of Mrs. C. Truscott, corner Queen and New Streets, for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

No. 3 Booth—At the house of Mrs. McGrath, No. 99 New Gower Street, for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

No. 4 Booth—At the house of Mrs. Poley, 119 New Gower Street, for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

No. 5 Booth—At the house of Mrs. Hackett, 41 Brazil's Square, for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

No. 5 WARD.

No. 1 Booth—At the house of Mrs. Hayse, 182 Water Street, for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters A, B, C, D.

No. 2 Booth—At the house of Mrs. Evans, 214 Water Street, for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

No. 3 Booth—At the house of Mr. T. Stafford, 237 Water Street, for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

No. 4 Booth—At the house of Mrs. Peter Wall, 291 Water Street, for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

No. 5 Booth—At the house of Mrs. O'Toole, No. 14 South Side Road, for Electors only whose surnames begin with the letters A, B, C, D.

No. 6 Booth—At the house of Mr. Michael Stafford, South Side Road, for all Electors above the Bridge.

F. J. DOYLE, Returning Officer.

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Martyrs Behind Prison Bars.

Innocent Victims of the Unjust Hands of Justice.

What would you do if you were arrested suddenly on a charge of which you were innocent and, in spite of your protests, were thrown into jail—to remain there for years?

Amazing as such an occurrence may seem, it is not by any means an impossibility. As a matter of fact, from time to time throughout history, innocent men have been dragged into the toils of the law and have suffered martyrdom at the hands of an unjust fate.

The greatest case was that of Adolf Beck. It is one which will ever remain as a stain on the records of British justice.

A Woman's Mistake.

One night in the year 1895 Beck, while standing at the door of his house, was approached by a woman who asked him for her watch. Taken aback, he denied all knowledge of it. The woman persisted, and ultimately the pair went to the police station.

From then onwards Beck was in the toils of a relentless fate. A chain of circumstances was woven around him. Witness after witness declared he was a man named John Smith, and had been responsible for a series of frauds. At the Central Criminal Court Beck was tried and sent to seven years' penal servitude.

The peculiar fact about the case was the mistake in believing Beck to be John Smith. This man, Smith, a number of years previously, had been sentenced for frauds and thefts upon women. Handwriting experts declared that the writing of Beck and Smith was the same, while police officers were emphatic in stating that Beck was the man who had been sentenced under the name of Smith.

Beck began to believe that he was the victim of a conspiracy, in which even his lawyer—who was doing his utmost to prove the man's innocence—was involved. He wrote that it was a wonder he was "by now not a lunatic or a total wreck."

Thrown Into Jail.

Two years after his sentence the authorities discovered an important item in the description of Smith which proved conclusively that Beck was not the other man; nevertheless it was held that Beck had been convicted of the offence with which he had been charged, and must therefore remain in prison.

After he had been removed to Pentonville, and had served five years, Beck was allowed out on licence. Mr. George R. Sims then took up his case, as did most of the newspapers, but in the following year Adolf Beck was re-arrested on information laid by a woman and was again tried.

Protesting his innocence, he was again found guilty, but sentence was postponed.

Just prior to this John Smith, the real criminal, had returned to London and started his old deceptions. One of his victims was a young woman, who, when she saw Beck, believed him to be Smith, and made the second charge against him.

A few days before Beck was to receive sentence a police inspector paid a visit to Tottenham Court Road Police Station. He saw one of the prisoners and was immediately convinced he was Smith. Events moved rapidly, and in ten days' time Beck was a free man. He was pardoned and given £5,000 compensation.

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