

HOLE AND CORNER ELECTIONS MISREPRESENT PUBLIC OPINION

Elections Which are Engineered by a Few Operators are no Guide to Public Sentiment, and are Merely the Means Employed for Furthering Some Particular Interests—How Some Instances of These Tactics Work Out.

(Toronto Globe)

Electors cannot be pawns in the game of political manipulators and at the same time a real part of the machinery of government. We cannot have government of the people if the people refuse to govern themselves and make docile submission to the decrees of a few party managers. In Toronto this relinquishing of political rights by party subservience has transferred the elections from the polls to the party caucus. A few operators meet, and out of the conflict of personal interests and ambitions decide who shall be the representatives of the people in the Dominion Parliament and Provincial Legislature. The election is thus rendered a mere formality. The situation is brought into prominence by the evident desire of some of the influential workers to retire. Hon. George R. Foster. When any politician reaches Hon. Mr. Foster's prominence and has a constituency in which the voters are merely recorders of party decrees there are some ambitious to succeed him, and that, of course, involves his removal. Advantage is naturally taken of anything discrediting that may gain publicity.

The movement for Hon. Mr. Foster's retirement is promoted not so much by a desire to clear the party from reflections as by a desire to secure the vacancy. There are other

things complicating the issue. A seat is wanted for Mr. Kemp, who was rejected in a choice of Conservatives at the recent election. Mr. W. F. Maclean has given trouble by designing a policy of his own, and there are members of the Legislature who would like promotion to the Dominion Parliament. All this is carefully canvassed by the political managers in the easy assurance that the electors will simply endorse whoever may be selected for them. If the electors are considered at all, it is in regard to a failure to arrange differences, with the inevitable penalty of an independent candidate. However willing the electors are to do as they are told, any however unwilling they are to have any real part in the government of the Dominion, they are certain to be in a quandary if told to do two different things at the same time. They cannot be expected to know whom to select if their political leaders fail to make a selection. Party subservience has transferred political power from the electors to the political bosses, and if these find the task of making selections beyond their capacity the rights and privileges which the electors have relinquished may be thrust back upon them.

American politicians in their strange faith in legislation have invoked its aid in similar situations. They have revolted against the idea

STREET CARS COLLIDE TWENTY-FIVE INJURED

New York, July 15—Twenty-five persons were injured in an accident on the Manhattan approach of Queensborough Bridge over the East River today when a crowded car from North Beach with a theatrical party aboard crashed into the rear of a Flushing car. Passengers in both cars were thrown to the floors in a heap and the woodwork of the cars was badly splintered. Flying glass from the broken windows caused numerous minor injuries to those on board. The more seriously hurt were those in the rear of the North Beach car, caught in the splintering woodwork. All of the injured will recover.

of a few men arranging nominations that meant elections. They adopted legislation giving their nominating conventions or primaries legal standing and supervising such political operations. They have thus created two pieces of legal electoral machinery, the one for the selecting of candidates and the other for voting on them. Such legislation merely puts the hole-and-corner meeting one remove farther back. It can no longer select the candidate for the nomination. If the men who are now trying to decide who shall represent Toronto were forced to have a legally regulated contest for the nomination they would complete their work as at present, and the succeeding election would consist of two regulating events instead of one. Reformation in this regard rests with the individual elector. It is for him to say whether he will be a mere recording machine or an actual governing force. He can decide whether he will vote according to his judgment or will do as he is told. If he decides to do as he is told neither legislation nor any other earthly power can make him a real force in guiding the political destiny of the Dominion.

THE POWER OF THE RETURNING OFFICER

His Functions are Purely Ministerial, and He Has no Authority to Decide Points of Law, Which Should be Referred to the Courts.

(Toronto Globe)

The assumption by a Manitoba returning officer of authority to reject the nomination of one of two candidates and to declare the other elected by acclamation revives a long vexed question which was supposed to have been definitely settled years ago; that question is whether the function of a returning officer is ministerial or judicial.

The specific duty of a returning officer under the British system of holding Parliamentary elections is to receive nominations of candidates, to give the electors an opportunity to cast their votes and to make a return of the result to the proper authority. It is no part of his duty to decide whether in doubtful cases the requirements of the statute regarding nominations have been sufficiently observed. In other words his function is ministerial and not judicial. If there are technical defects or informalities these may be dealt with later by an election court; it is his business to give the electors a chance to say by their votes whom they desire to represent them in Parliament. All that he has a right to insist on is that a candidate is nominated in good faith and with an honest effort to observe the legal provisions devised as useful safeguards; he goes entirely beyond his authority in taking so serious a step as setting aside a candidature, not open to suspicion of bad faith, on a purely technical or legal point.

carrying on openly and publicly their full Plains there were two candidates: Hon. J. H. Bowden and Mr. Fred L. Davis. There was no doubt as to these men being the choices of their respective parties. They had been tarrying on openly and publicly their respective campaigns. The newspapers had been proclaiming their candidatures publishing their speeches, and advocating their claims. There was no possibility of mistake as to their personal identity for the returning officer. Mr. Barlow must have known them both personally. And yet because the declaration accompanying the nomination of Mr. Davis was sworn to before a Police Magistrate instead of a Justice of the Peace or a returning officer, Mr. Barlow set aside Mr. Davis' candidature and declared Mr. Bowden elected by acclamation.

There is nothing surprising in the intimation, already published that steps have been taken to set aside the return of Mr. Bowden by the decree of an election court, but even if by that process he should be unseated there is no possibility of awarding the seat to Mr. Davis, because there were no votes cast, recorded, or counted for him. An irreparable injustice has in this way been done to a man who did nothing to deserve or court it, who was in all honesty trying to obey the law, who thought, as most people will to-day think that a Police Magistrate is not merely as good for the purposes of the statute as a Justice of the Peace, but is a Justice of the Peace, and who had a perfect and indefeasible right to be presented to the electors as a candidate for their suffrages.

But the wrong done to Mr. Davis is not Mr. Barlow's greatest offence; he has by his obtuseness—if he was not acting intelligently from some sinister motive—deprived the people of a chance to vote for a candidate of their own choice. This should be regarded as a crime and made punishable as such. There would be no security against the worst sort of electoral frauds if returning officers were allowed to decide such legal and technical points in relation to nominations. Such subordinations of ministerial functions to party purposes never pay. The people prefer fair play and in the long run they will have it. Mr. Bowden might save himself from retribution by declining a seat to which he was appointed by Mr. Barlow, not elected by the people; if he shows a disposition to profit by so flagrant a misuse of official authority it will be long remembered to his discredit.

Not one man in a hundred has sense enough to take care of money after he gets it.

GUIDE FOR TRAVELLERS

INTERCOLONIAL DEPARTURES.

No. 303—Mixed for Loggieville, 5.00
No. 317—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 6.15.
No. 321—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 11.15.
No. 323—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 16.20.
No. 301—Express for Loggieville, Chatham, Campbellton, Quebec, Montreal, etc., 18.30.
No. 327—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 18.40.
No. 329—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 22.00.

ARRIVALS

No. 306—Suburban from Marysville 7.45.
No. 302—Express from Loggieville, Chatham Junction 11.25.
No. 308—Suburban from Marysville 13.30.
No. 304—Mixed from Loggieville and Chatham Junction, 16.00.
No. 310—Suburban from Marysville 19.15.
No. 316—Suburban from Marysville 21.55.

CANADIAN PACIFIC DEPARTURES

6.20 a.m.—Express for St. John, Portland, Boston, Woodstock, etc.
7.55 a.m.—Mixed for Woodstock and points North. Leaves St. Marys at 8.35.
9.45 a.m.—Express for St. John and points east.
4.45 p.m.—Mixed for Woodstock, via Gibson branch on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
5.50 p.m.—Express for Montreal, and Boston, Woodstock, St. Stephen, etc.
9.05 p.m.—Express for St. John and points east.

ARRIVALS

9.10 a.m.—Express from St. John and points east.
11.20 a.m.—Mixed from Woodstock, via Gibson branch, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
11.35 a.m.—Express from Montreal, Boston, etc.
7.50 p.m.—Express from St. John, and points east.
9.05 p.m.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points North.
10.50 p.m.—Express from Boston, Portland, Woodstock, St. Stephen, etc.

STAR LINE S. S. CO.

Steamer Victoria leaves for St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock a.m. Arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4.30 p.m.

ST. JOHN RIVER S. S. CO.

Steamer Elaine leaves for St. John every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at eight o'clock. Arrives every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

Steamer Hampstead leaves Fredericton every week day for Gagetown at 4 o'clock p.m. Arrives from Gagetown at 10.30 a.m.

Stage line for Meductic and point on western side of river leaves the post office Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.30 a.m.

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THE LAW
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DAILY MATINEE
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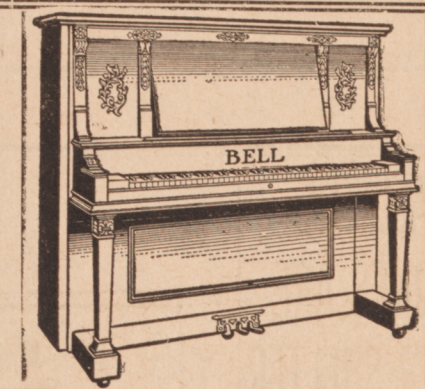
AT THE GEM TO-NIGHT

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HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF
THE STUFF THAT AMERICANS
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GRAND DAUGHTER
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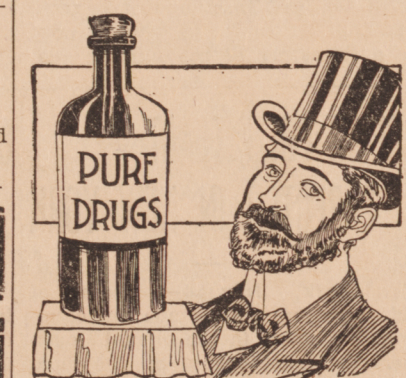
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WANTED—At the Mail Office a printer—an all round man preferred. Steady employment and good wages.

WANTED—A Second Class Female Teacher for the Cork School, District No. 3, Parish of Manners Sutton. Apply, stating salary to
ARTHUR McCANN,
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Post Office Address
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York County, N. B.

WANTED—Prospective brides to have their wedding stationery printed at the Mail office. We have a large and well assorted stock to select from.

TO LET

One small house, situated on Church Street, moderate terms. For particulars apply at this office.

TO LET

Furnished house on Church Street until May 1st next. Fitted with all modern improvements. Possession given Aug. 1st. Enquire P. O. Box 232.

TO LET—Two cottages on George Street. One flat on King Street opposite Methodist Church. One flat on Queen Street, West. All in good repair. Rent reasonable to good tenants with small family.
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York Co., N.B.

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FOR SALE—Building lots on St. John and Regent Streets. Also good heavy standing hay, about four acres. Apply to Mrs. T. Lynch.

COW LOST

Black milch cow with bell. Strayed from pasture, College Hill. Finder will be rewarded on return to,
R. W. McLELLAN.

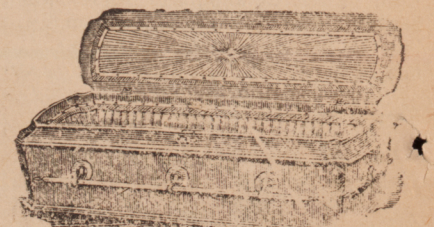
Notice to Plumbers, &c.

All contractors, plumbers, and others having charge of plumbing work in this city are required to hereafter comply strictly with the fourth and other regulations of the Provincial Board of Health with respect to Plumbing and House Draining—more particularly by filing with the Local Board plans, and specifications of proposed work for approval. Compliance with this law will hereafter be strictly enforced. Blank forms will be furnished on application to the undersigned.

By order of the Fredericton Board of Health.
Dated this 29th day of June, A. D. 1910.
CHAS. W. BECKWITH,
Secretary.
Fredericton Board of Health.

JOHN G. ADAMS

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HINTS TO THE FARMERS

Prof. Surface of Pennsylvania, State Zoologist gives the following advice for destruction of these pests.

"Evidence comes from different parts of the country that these pests are unusually numerous and destructive this year. The proper course would have been to have destroyed them by plowing the ground early in the fall and cultivating it by deep harrowing with a spring tooth harrow until it was so frozen as to prevent further cultivation. Then commence cultivation as early as possible in the spring. The fall plowing and late and early cultivation helps to destroy these pests, as well as wireworms, root lice, ants, webworms, and other pests which are liable to attack crops following freshly plowed soil.

"However, the fact remains that the cutworms are now present in unusually destructive numbers and must be treated. There is no easy method of destroying insects in the ground, but cutworms can be killed if one is willing to go to the trouble of following directions carefully.

"The plan is to poison them by the use of a sweet and poisoned bait. The method is to add one part of paris green, by weight, to thirty or forty parts of bran stir this together while yet dry, and then mix it with water that has been sweetened by the addition of strong or coarse molasses. The older and stronger the molasses, to give it odor, the better it will be. The bran should be moistened with this sweetened water until it is made into a damp mass just wet enough to stay in little heaps. A very small pinch of this placed at the base of each garden plant to protect it will be effectual. The cutworms will eat it in preference to the plant.

"To protect corn it is advisable to drop a pinch in the corn row, each step or two across the field so that the cutworm will find this and eat it and let the corn remain. I would advise even putting it out before the corn appears above the ground. This will be better; thus to kill the worms early, than to let them remain untreated until after the corn is once cut off. It is much better to put out the poisoned bran in the evening while it is damp or on a damp day, so that it will not be dry when these pests come forth at night to seek their food. It will be found by them just about as readily if it is slightly covered with earth and for this reason if it should become necessary to protect domestic fowls from it, one could cover it with loose earth at the time of application.

It is my opinion that it would be efficient to drop the poisoned bran in the rows of corn in the field and cover it lightly with loose earth by means of a cultivator drawn by a horse. Little pinches of the bran could be dropped as rapidly as a man would walk along and drop corn, which would be nearly as fast as a horse could walk, and the trouble and expense of protecting the crop by this means would not be great in comparison with the value of the crop which might not otherwise be obtained.

"In gardens and other small plots it is a good plan to lay shingles, small boards or flat stones over the poison, when it is put out. This will not only protect fowls and birds, which would otherwise take it, but will furnish hiding places for cutworms where they will find concealment such as they like and at the same time will find the fatal bait.

"Trees, vines and bushes will be protected from the climbing cutworms by putting a little poisoned bran at the base of each in the evening. Rain should not wash it before the worms shall find it. If this should occur renew the application."

UPPER QUEENSBURY

July 13—We are having very pleasant weather the past few days.

Mrs. W. B. Parent entertained the Bear Island sewing circle at her home in this place on Thursday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hazelton of Fredericton, and Mrs. Goodsoe of Boston, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hazelton for a few days but returned home quite recently.

Mrs. Edith Bartlett has returned from a lengthy visit in Maine and Carleton Co.

Hanford Hagerman is still repairing and painting his house.

Mrs. W. J. Ross, who has been visiting at Southampton, Dowville, and Temple, has returned home.

Mrs. Ira Hagerman spent a day recently with Mrs. A. C. Whitehead and Mrs. J. M. Huestis.

Mr. and Mrs. Amaziah Keeth, who has been visiting relatives in Fredericton and vicinity has returned home. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Howland of Springfield were calling on their many friends here on Tuesday last.

The many friends of Mrs. S. W. Parent regret that she is not improving in health very rapidly.

"Paul, if I died now would you marry Miss Miller?"
"Never!"
"But they say she is so like me."
"That's why."

Only twenty per cent of convicts are females.

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