OPPOSITION SWEEPS THE PROVINCE

(Continued from Page 8).

government in this constituency. When it was learned that the city divided evenly the government party lost heart and gave up all hope, then the result of the parishes began to pour in and as they came one after another, all giving big majorities for the opposition, it became evident that, as predicted, the opposition was sweeping the county.

In front of the Gleaner office where the bulletins were posted fully 2,000 persons gathered and as the reports came in from other sections of the province all showing an opposition victory, the people went wild and from 5 o'clock until midnight on Queen street the scene was wild. Every parish in the county went opposition except Cork. As Mr. Hazen's name was mentioned, cheer upon cheer was rendered.

On City Hall square the newly elected candidates addressed the thousands gathered. Mayor McLeod received one of the greatest receptions ever tendered a public man in York. He made an admirable address, thanking the people of the county for their support and congratulating New Brunswick upon turning the present government out. It was the brightest day for the province and he was proud of being a native of the county of York and a resident of the province.

Messrs. Pinder, Robison and Young spoke briefly, but on account of the cheering it was difficult to hear their remarks.

About 9 o'clock Messrs. Pinder and Young arrived in the city and the ovation they received can better be imagined than described. On the late train Mayor McLeod and O. S. Crocket, M. P., arrived and were met at the station by a throng of people accompanied by the Fredericton Brass Band. They were escorted to the city hall where a huge bonfire burned and fireworks illuminated the place.

O. S. Crocket, M. P., was given a grand reception. He spoke strongly and congratulated York on the magnificent victory given for honest government.

At midnight the town blazed with bonfires and crowds traversed the streets shouting McLeod and Crocket.

Opposition Jubilant In Kings County

Sussex, N. B., March 3.—The battle in Kings is over and with Westfield No. 2 to hear from, Messrs. Jones, Murray and Sproul are elected with close on to 200 majority, which will be increased when the returns from Westfield come in.

The day was somewhat stormy, enough snow having fallen to make sledding, consequently an unusually heavy vote was polled and generally good order prevailed. The efforts to save McAllister did not materialize and as the reports come in from outside parishes, especially in the lower end of the county the opposition headquarters rang with tumultuous applause.

During the receiving of returns short addresses were made by Murray, Sproul and G. W. Fowler, M. P., in which they enthusiastically depicted the good results that would accrue in the future from new, clean, honest and progressive government under the leadership of J. D. Hazen.

Later on a huge bonfire was lighted near the band stand and a large crowd was again addressed by the candidates and G. W. Fowler amid ringing cheers, when the people dispersed.

The news of the opposition's general success was hailed with acclaim and those present could scarcely credit the news, as it came in rapidly, and it is quite evident the electors of New Brunswick resented the attempts of Messrs. Pugsley, Carvell, Emmerson, Gillmor and others to dictate to them who they should elect.

Railway Vote Elected Robinson and Ticket

Moncton, March 3—Moncton city and parish elected the government ticket in Westmorland today. The vote against the opposition in the city was not unexpected, but a majority in the parish was a surprise to the opposition, and there is more than a suspicion that undue influence was used by the government party, notwithstanding the purity agreement. Dorchester and Shediac were also manipulated in the government interests.

The latest reports at 11 tonight indicate that Sumner ran Legere very close.

In the city there was more stir than usual. The opposition made a plucky fight against odds, but were swamped by the I. C. R. vote, which was also felt to a certain extent in the parish.

The defeat of the government by such an overwhelming majority in the province was celebrated in grand style by the opposition. The committee rooms were crowded and speeches were made by F. W. Sumner, J. W. Y. Smith, D. I. Welch, G. B. Willett, E. A. Reilly and other party workers. Great enthusiasm prevailed over the defeat of the government. Sumner was given a great reception, and referred to the great fight that had been made in Westmorland. He was in high spirits, and characterized the result as the defeat of the most corrupt government the province ever had. He predicted a period of good government under Premier Hazen. Mention of the name of the new premier was the occasion for great cheering.

The local government organ, which first announced the result in Westmorland with great glee, when the returns began to come in showing the complete route of the government, soon closed up and was in darkness.

Opposition friends drove about town in teams, celebrating the defeat of the government, and the whole town seemed en fete.

Premier Robinson and Surveyor-General Sweeney spent the day here, and there was intimidation of railway men as far as the government party could carry it. During the day a circular was issued in behalf of the government candidates against Sumner personally, and caused some bitterness. Boys distributing them about the booths were held up by Sumner and others, and the circulars destroyed. Never before, probably, have such desperate tactics been practiced in this city to defeat a candidate. The defeat of the government, however, offsets the regret over the defeat of the opposition candidates here.

Sunbury Stood True To Hazen and Hazen

Fredericton Junction, March 3—Sunbury county tonight is rejoicing over the great victory of the county's favorite son. A great deal of satisfaction is expressed that the county will have the prestige which naturally is associated with the premier's seat.

Mr. Hazen received the returns here tonight and was the recipient of many congratulations on his magnificent victory.

The majority of the opposition ticket is a record one, being an increase of more than 100 votes over the majority in 1903.

The parish of Gladstone, though not affected by the sewerage question, gave to Mr. Hazen a splendid support, his majority in the one parish being nearly 100. Blissville went back to the government column and it is reported that a dead set was made upon this parish. Lincoln and Maugerville gave almost a two to one vote for the opposition. The result in Northfield will not change the situation materially as the vote is small. The result not only in Sunbury but in Queens is a rebuff to Col. H. H. McLean, of St. John, and augurs poorly for his success in the federal contest.

Hazen Got Three Supporters from Kent

Richibucto, March 3.—As was predicted Kent has elected three supporters of the new government by a large majority. A majority of 500 was predicted but it has exceeded that by 150. The government spent a lot of money but the people couldn't be bought against their convictions.

Speaker Osman and Ryan Snowed Under

Hopewell Cape, March 3.—The greatest victory in the province for Hazen and good government was won in Albert today by Dickson and Prescott. The government candidates boasted they couldn't be defeated but the people decided differently. The opposition swept the lower parishes and surprised the government candidates in Elgin, their stronghold, where Dickson had fifty majority.

The victory of Dickson and Prescott is one of the greatest in the history of the county. The opposition themselves were surprised at the vote they received. It was hoped to defeat one of the government candidates but it was hardly expected to make such a sweep.

Queens County Sends Two Opposition

Harry W. Woods and A. R. Slipp, the opposition candidates in Queens county, who succeeded in defeating Hon. L. P. Farris and I. W. Carpenter by a substantial majority, were interviewed by telephone last evening.

Mr. Woods was at Young's Cove and Mr. Slipp at Chipman and both told of the great fight that had been put up by their supporters.

Mr. Woods said he had been at Waterboro all day. Although both sides worked hard there was no rowdyism, no liquor and as far as he could see no money in sight.

Mr. Slipp said he had been at Chipman all day and the fight there had been of the fiercest kind. "A majority of 200 for the government in 1903 was reduced to 94," he said, with considerable satisfaction, "and this was done in the face of Senator King with his whole outfit contesting every foot of the ground throughout the day and backed up by the influence of the two roads, the G. T. P. and the Central railway.

"The opposition workers at Chipman deserve the greatest credit for their good work. They had a bonfire in front of the hotel where I am stopping here."

Opposition Carried Hampton by 45

Hampton, N. B., March 3—After a lively battle at the polls victory has perched on the opposition banner. When the counting of the ballots showed a majority of forty-five, a spirit of elation took possession of the people, which grew as the returns came from outside points showing more than 500 of a majority in the county with Kars, Greenwich, Bayswater and Kingston No. 2 to be yet heard from, and all certain to increase that majority, the feeling of exultation was almost beyond expression.

None of the candidates was here when the actual state of the poll throughout the county became known, but the crowd gathered in Smith's hall, their headquarters, and scanned the tell-tale figures on the board with intense satisfaction, while a dozen committee men recounted the story of their labors and won unstinted praise as they declared that, outside of hall rent, the expenses of the opposition campaign in the whole parish of Hampton had been less than $5.

Such a triumph of the principle of electoral purity and the security of the secret ballot formed ample themes for congratulatory speeches until it seemed that nothing more could be said.

Throughout the day only one man showed any sign of having partaken of liquor either at the polls or on the streets, and his offence was of a very insignificant nature. The supporters of the government naturally are surprised and chagrined at the result of the campaign, but there seems little disposition on the part of the successful electors to exult over the fallen. Indeed the very best of feeling exists between all parties in this community.

LaBillois and Currie Carry Restigouche

Campbellton, N. B., March 3.—The campaign which for the last few weeks has been so keenly contested in the county of Restigouche ended today in the election of Wm. Currie and Hon. C. H. LaBillois, the two government candidates, but while expressing their regrets that Restigouche was not in line with the rest of the province the overwhelming majority by which the opposition party carried the rest of the province is considered ample compensation for the loss of Restigouche by Mr. Hazen's supporters in this county.

At the Opera House Mr. Currie thanked the electors for the support they had given him, and his colleague, Mr. LaBillois.

Mr. Mott followed, thanking the electors for their support of Messrs. Stewart and Culligan, who were absent in other parts of the county, and paid a high eulogy to the new premier, Mr. Hazen.

The weather was fine and everything passed off very quietly. The figures with the small parish of Eldon to hear from, are LaBillois, 1,205; Currie, 1,181; Stewart, 1,009;, and Culligan, 1,008.

FREE SCHOOL BOOKS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

Two Letters That Convey a Lot of Information on a Topic Much Discussed of Late in This Province

(Vancouver World.)

That the provision of free books in the public schools is a necessary corollary to the abolition of school fees, is a statement, which, regarded purely in the abstract is incontrovertible. That the providing of schoolbooks free of cost to the pupils is a practical undertaking of the considerable magnitnude, involving many considerations is a fact which has been proved in the experience of other provinces, where free books are now being supplied. The following letters on the subject, the first of which is from trustee Dougan, and the other from Mr. Maxwell Smith, Dominion Fruit inspector, will be read with interest more especially as the question is now being considered b ythe board of school trustees of the city, and is one of considerable importance to the electors.

Mr. Dougan's letter is as follows:

Vancouver, B. C.
Feb. 19, 1908.

Editor World:—May I trespass on your valuable space to deal briefly with that most important of educational questions—free Text Books.

The B. C. Trustees association has in one form or other dealt with cheaper, and, in some respects, better text books from its organization in 1905.

Our educational system is understood to be free; it is in all respects save school books. Is it reasonable to offer that the greatest possible educational training should be conferred on all children of the province at the very least cost. Rather than conserving this idea, our present system seems to administer the school texts so that the many may pay large sums to benefit a few—for the most part school book publishers.

By the government supplying the books it would, of necessity, be the order to liman issue of any book before a new edition or before authorizing a new text.

It is necessary for pupils to attend till, say, fourteen year of age, but why draw the line here? A further education would be a boon. But owing to the exorbitant price of the highest texts the youth is further discouraged and so has to leave school with a "mere smattering." of knowledge.

The secretary of the association personally visited the leading schools of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba Ontario and Quebec. At once it was apparent that the school book was costing British Columbia very much more than Ontario and other provinces.

The plan was gone into carefully of the government printing all text books, but for the present, that plan was not deemed expedient. The association at the convention held at New Westminster October 1, 2 and 3, 1907, unanimously adopted the resolution: "That the government of British Columbia be asked to provide free text books for the public schools." To urge this resolution chiefly, as well as others leading up to it, committees waited on the government in 1906, 1907 and 1908. On each of these occasions, particularly the one last January, very careful data was presented. With one exception the entire council of public instruction was present on that occasion, and most fully and freely considered every detail. Through the Honorable, the President of the Council, we were assured that the government appreciated the importance of the question and promised that early attention would be given. The government's sincerity in this promise may be shown in the Honorable Dr. Young's statement in the House Monday relative to the free text book question. While much in fact and figure is at my disposal I will confine myself to a few items. In 1906 the Manitoba government paid out for free texts, that is atlases readers, French readers, arithmetics and geographys, $2,193.79; for postage, freight, express $469.22; salaries $172; printing, stationery $45.15; or a total of $2,885.10. Note the cost of administering same, nothing though in two previous years it had cost respectively 15 per cent and 16 per cent. The plan has been followed four years, each year seeing a less cost as the books are accumulating yearly, and the report shows few books are yearly destroyed by the health officers of the several municipalities. During 1906 fifty-three new schools made requisition for free text books.

I may conclude for Manitoba by quoting from the government report: "The introduction of these books has been highly appreciated by the teachers and parents, and newly organized schools in almost every case avail themselves of the great boon." (Pages 11 and 14.)

In the new provinces it may briefly be remarked the free text and supply arrangement quite largely prevails, and recently the deputy minister of education in each of the provinces went to Winnipeg to confer with the minister of education for Manitoba with a view of establishing uniform text books for the three prairie provinces.

In the province of Ontario the school law provides that any board in rural districts may purchase school books for the pupils, free of cost to the guardians or parents, or, if they prefer at a small sum not exceeding 20 cents a month per pupil, to defray the cost thereof. Such board shall be entitled to a grant equivalent to half the amount so expended, from the government.

The cost is given in a circular and also a memorandum issued from Toronto August 8, 1907, for the public and high school of Ontario, by C. W. James, acting deputy minister. Mr. James says: "These are now obtainable at the new prices as follows:

First reader, part I 5c
First reader, part II 7c
Second reader 9c
Third reader.. ....11c
Fourth reader ... ...13c."

I will also quote from a letter, dated July, 1907, to me, from chief inspector James L. Hughes, Toronto. (See also official report of 1906).

"Pupils supplied during 1906—30,334; total cost of supplies $4,791; the average cost per arm for text books (since inception of the free text book idea) $3,161; and cost of supplies for same time, $4,331; cost per pupil for text books in 14 years, 10 3-4 cents; cost per pupil for supplies in 13 years, 13 1-2 cents; cost per pupil for text books in 1906, 10 cents; cost per pupil for supplies in 1906, 15 cents."

The books are passed from pupil to pupil so that they are worn out in the service. Few are condemned by the medical health officials—"during 1906, 271 were confiscated, having been in homes where contagious disease appeared." Chief Inspector Hughes concludes: "In nearly every school the books have been preserved with great care. The method is perfectly satisfactory." (My personal inspection fully corroborates).

Without referring in detail to Winnipeg, Ottawa, Montreal and cities to the south, suffice it to say, wherever tried the free text book arrangement has proved acceptable and successful.

All interested in education should in every possible way co-operate in securing to our pupils like privileges enjoyed elsewhere.

By kind permission of Maxwell Smith Esq., citizens generally may read one of the ablest (to date) expositions in favor of the free texts.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, in behalf of education.

Yours respectfully,
J. J. DOUGAN,
Sec. B. C. Trustees Association.

Mr. Maxwell Smith writes:

Vancouver, B. C.,
Jan. 6, 1908.

Dear Mr. Dougan:—In response to your request that I be one of the delegates to go to Victoria tomorrow for the purpose of presenting and explaining to the Council of Public Instruction the resolutions passed at the last provincial convention of public school trustees, I beg to say:

I highly appreciate the honor you do me and sincerely regret that my own official duties render it impossible for me to leave Vancouver on the date named. I shall be glad, however, if you will be good enough to strongly impress upon the government the wisdom of considering favorably the resolution: "That the government of British Columbia be asked to provide free text books for public schools," for the following reasons, viz.:—

1—The education of children and all expenses therewith connected is the duty of the state.

2—The law of self-preservation, so far as the national life is concerned, demand it, because the standard of moral and intelligent development in the individual unit is the measure of the same qualities in the nation.

3—Parents have done their duty both to the child and the state when they have provided food, clothing, shelter, and a proper home training.

4—A citizen with no family has a right to contribute as much, if not more, towards the education of the future men and women who shall perpetuate the nation, as parents.

5—The child has no voice in the matter of being born, and he or she has a right to receive from the state the ordinary education necessary to give all an equal opportunity of fighting the battle of life successfully.

6—Free text books, copy books, drawing books, slates, pencils, drawing paper, etc., would place the children more on an equality in the school room.

7—In the matter of general economy, the cost of school books and other supplies is vastly more when bought by individuals than when purchased in larger quantities by the community.

8—All these things being in charge of the teachers, they would be enabled to execute more power in compelling careful usage of books and other supplies, if these were pupblic property, than when privately owned, and consequently a higher standard of discipline could be maintained.

9—If a book were properly bound, one pupil should not wear it out during the time he or she requires to use it, and the advantage from an educational point of view in every pupil having the books and other necessaries required, on hand at the proper time, must be apparent to every person at all conversant with matters of education. Frequent changes of text books is a most objectionable and expensive feature of our present system, which a free system would undoubtedly minimize. A habit of neatness and carefulness could be more successfully cultivated in the child, which is an important feature in training the young. Sanitary precaution is simply a matter of detail and not an insurmountable obstacle.

10—With the free school book system in full operation, we need not be made the victims of eastern publishers who unload large quantities of poorly bound volumes on us at enormous combine prices, nor need we accept every whimsical idea of eastern educationists, such as that abominable abortion which has been dignified with the rather upright title of "The vertical system of hand writing."

11—It is true that I should like to see universal national text books adopted in the public schools for the whole Dominion of Canada, but when that glad time comes, we in British Columbia, will have something to say about their composition and will have a voice in directing the educational affairs of the nation, and if it is true that the wise men always come from the East, we should have a goodly number of them here by and by to assist in the work.

12—As a means of equalizing the cost of educating the young and minimizing that cost to the community as a whole; placing the children of all classes on a more equal footing and providing more thorough equipment for carrying on the work of public schools, the free text book system in its broadest sense, is a necessity and absolutely esential to the perfecting of our boasted system of free education, which at present is simply a name and not a reality. I do not believe that timeworn fallacy, that "all men are born free and equal." No man is born free nor are any two men born equal either in personal appearance, physical strength, mental capacity or moral character. But all men are born with an equal right to receive from the state in which the accident of birth or adoption places them, the proper training of mind and body to fit them for good citizenship, irrespective of the ability or inability of parents to provide that rudimentary education.

Kindly point out that the resolution does not ask the government to go into the book publishing and printing business, nor was it the desire of the convention that they should do so.

But there is no reason to suppose that the government cannot purchase school books in large quantities as cheaply as wholesale dealers can and supply them to the public schools on the same economical basis as they now furnish chalk, dictionaries, maps, globes, etc.

The school act might be so amended as to equalize the burden between the government and the municipality, but the whole cost of the public school educational machinery should come out of the public purse, before we are justified in calling it free.

Yours faithfully,
MAXWELL SMITH.

Great Victory in Carleton County

Woodstock, N. B., March 3.—It was a snappy fight and a glorious victory for the Opposition party. No one conversant with the state of the feeling in this county against the government had any doubt of the result of the poll. Flemming, Smith and Munro are elected by a majority of more than 400. The opposition carried Aberdeen by 96, as against 39 five years ago.

The town was very close, Jones beating Munro by three votes. It is said that the government party spent $2,000 in the town.

There was but little difference in the parish of Woodstock and South Woodstock. The largest turn over was in the parish of Brighton, as forecasted in The Telegraph a few days ago, where the government had a majority of 27 five years ago, but were defeated by 150 today.

There was not much difference in Northampton. Peel did itself proud, it increased its majority of 77 to 151 today.

There were heavy gains in Richmond, while Simonds increased its majority of 46 to 53.

Carvell was beaten in his own parish of Wilmot by 21.

Wicklow went strong for the opposition and Kent and Wakefield went government. A special train has gone up north for Flemming and Smith. The band is playing and pandemonium reigns.

OPPOSITION TICKET CARRIES CITY BY 800 MAJORITY

(Continued from Page 2.)

Dr. McInerney also referred to his prediction that Mr. Hazen could rest in peace tonight with the knowledge that he had captured the province.

Robert Maxwell, M. P. P., was the next speaker. He was received with deafening cheers. He thanked the people of St. John for endorsing him after his representation of three years. He regarded it as a tribute that he had been sent back, as well as the whole ticket. It was also a magnificent tribute to Mr. Hazen who, after eight or nine years of burdensome toil in the cause of good government, had been returned. It was also a magnificent rebuff to that distinguished politician, Hon. Mr. Pugsley, who for fifteen years had been bleeding the provincial treasury and one of the most satisfactory results of the campaign was the defeat of the machinations of the minister of public works.

Mr. Maxwell was heartily cheered.

W. W. Hubbard, the provincial organizer, was called upon and reported that the province was solid for Hazen.

From this time there were no formal speeches, though the candidates were carried into a smaller room and again addressed the crowd. The City Cornet Band was in attendance and played several selections.

It was a disconsolate little band that gathered in the government headquarters

Government Party Hear of Defeat

in Berryman's Hall. Little groups of the faithful stood here and there and looked at each other. The one question asked was: How did it happen? "So we're all in, in the city," timidly remarked one man in the midst of a circle. There was no answer, the tired workers merely stared at him. The returns from only part of the province had been announced by the "ticker" installed on the platform, but they were sufficient to fortell the tale of the complete rout of the government forces. The more optimistic, however, endeavored to cheer up the down hearted with hopes that matters might not be so bad as the night wore on.

"Come on home," said one prominent supporter of the government to another, "we're down and out." "Well, I thought Sears would be all right," was another comment. The announcement from the platform that probably all of the government ticket were elected in Westmorland resulted in a feeble cheer but the reading of the returns from Carleton county telling of the downfall of Hon. W. P. Jones threw the little band again in the dumps. Then the announcer in a loud voice told that Restigouche had retained the services of LaBillois and Currie and followed this with the returns from Victoria showing that Tweeddale and Burgess were able to hold their seats; but it seemed that this small comfort was short lived for the result in Albert was a great victory for Dickson and Prescott over Hon. C. J. Osman, the late speaker, and S. S. Ryan.

Then followed Kings for Sproul, Jones and Murray and it was evidently thought best to call off further announcements and those who remained were about to go when Mayor Sears stepped to the front. He was warmly received. He thanked the workers for the efforts of the day, also those who had voted for himself and the government ticket. It must be acknowledged, he said, that one of the causes for defeat was the superior organizations of the Conservatives, as he termed the opposition. "They had better organization than we had," said his worship. "However, everybody worked with a will and I want to thank those who stood loyally by us." He said that they should not be disconcerted, however, but stand ready for the fight at some future time. The opposition had won and had the opportunity to show what they could do. The victory in the city was largely due to misrepresentations on the part of the local opposition's newspapers.

Mayor Sears also spoke of the absence of the use of money for corrupt purposes by both parties and the freedom from personalities, in the campaign. He was given three cheers as he stepped down.

Mr. Lantalum followed and was given a warm reception. He was proud of the position he occupied, he said, even though defeated as he had tried to conduct the campaign fairly. He would bow to the will of the people. He heartily thanked those who had worked and voted for him.

A. O. Skinner, who was heartily applauded, like Mayor Sears, gave poor organization as one cause of defeat. Two weeks was not long enough to get things in readiness. He and the candidates had made a good canvass, but the time was all too short. Mr. Skinner hoped that they would not lose heart. If they did not feel any worse than he did they certainly would not. All should get their shoulders to the wheel and get ready for the next contest and he promised then if they decided to have others for their standard bearers he would be found working loyally for those chosen. He said that Mr. Pugsley was not able to be present.

The gathering then broke up with cheers for the candidates. Some of the comments about the hall at the close were of the heart rending nature. "Order! Order! What did he say? twenty-nine opposition to fourteen government? say, let's go home!"

With the Sheriff Getting the Returns

At the court house the first returns showing the result of the small non-resident vote were received in the sheriff's office about 4.30 p. m. With only a short interval there was then a steady stream of returning officers handing in ballot boxes. The last box to be delivered was from Lansdowne ward, which arrived a little before 7 o'clock. Nearly all the returning officers reported an unusually heavy vote. There were few plumpers, and hardly any split tickets, the great majority of the electors voting the whole party ticket.

There were very few spoilt ballots, the official papers being used in nearly every instance. A number of instances of two ballots in one envelope were reported, but this was generally thought to be due to the paper used and the fact that two ballots stuck together.

Only in three wards—Kings, Prince and Sydney—did the government ticket poll a majority. The highest number of votes polled was 555 votes for Lantalum in Prince ward, and the lowest ninety-seven received by both Lantalum and Skinner in Stanley ward. None of the returning officers reported any difficulty or disturbance in the polling booths and the opinion was generally expressed that the change to the use of the secret ballot had proved very satisfactory.

Government Holds St. John County

McKeown and Lowell hold St. John county for the government This was expected. There was a large vote cast in all of the sub-divisions and everywhere the two government men managed to keep their lead.

The returns from St. Martins were the first to reach the city and these were followed at short intervals by those from the other polling places.

At the Booths.

On the whole the election was a quiet one in the city. In very few of the wards was there any drunkenness or unpleasantness of any kind. The purity agreement was said to be well carried out on the surface and in some of the wards—Lansdowne and Sydney notably—it seemed to be a case of some voters bidding for money, rather than workers bidding for votes. In Sydney ward, liquor was in evidence and the crowd which surged back and forth in front of the polling place at 73 Britain street, from 3.30 to 4 o'clock was by no means a good tempered one.

Numbers, it was said, had held off during the day looking for money for their votes but being unsatisfied at 3.30 o'clock lined up in order to cast their ballots. Others had left their work and came at the last moment to cast their votes and this class were very indignant when they found they were likely to be deprived of the opportunity to exercise their franchise. A barber pole in front of the booth was wrenched away and for a time it looked as if the doors would be forced in.

When the hour came for closing there were still a large number who had not voted and some of these were very much disappointed. The arrival of Police Sergeant Caples calmed the turbulent spirits in the crowd. The election in Sydney ward was said to be one of the warmest fights ever held there.

In Dukes ward peace and order prevailed about the polling booths at the eastern end of Prince William street. There was a fairly heavy vote and good feeling among the workers.

A large crowd stood about the York Theatre all day as the voting in Kings ward was heavy. Both parties worked hard to bring out the vote and voters of all ages were brought to the polls. An aged resident of North street, who refused the assistance of two men to enable him to walk, was brought in a coach and voted as he had done for sixty years. The Nickel enjoyed a hearty patronage owing to the proximity of the polling booths. E. Lantalum, M. P. P., directed the government fight in person during the afternoon in Kings ward.

There was a long line of vehicles waiting at the Court House, where Queens ward and the non-resident vote was polled as well as the heavy vote in Queens ward. The snow-blocked roads, though they made matters easier in the city, no doubt prevented a heavier non-resident vote.

The contest in Prince ward was warm and the opposition workers evidently had the grip on the situation from the first. The secret ballot worked well and everything was accomplished with clock work regularity.

The Wellington ward election was lively enough and there were some sharp passages which relieved the monotony of the voting. A young man whose first name was Harold, was unfortunate enough to have his name on the list as Harry. He went to vote but was promptly challenged by the opposition workers. He intended to vote the opposition ticket and in the end he was allowed to vote but, being offended, he changed his mind and cast his ballot for the government candidates.

The heaviest vote in years was reported in Victoria ward early in the afternoon and opposition workers claimed a victory.

In Dufferin ward there was plenty of excitement and in the Mill street booths a fairly heavy vote was polled. There was some drunkenness but the only sign of a scrap was when Robert McAnulty, who had been imbibing, seemed to be spoiling for a fight and Policemen Rankin and Greer took him in charge. There were few challenges in this ward.

Moving Pictures and the Election Returns

Hundreds of people crowded Canterbury street last evening and watched the returns from various sections of the province as they were thrown on a canvas from a ouimetoscope machine in The Telegraph and Times building.

The crowd commenced to gather about 7 o'clock and from that time until nearly 10 o'clock the street was filled with an eager throng surging good-naturedly to see the figures showing the opposition victory. As fast as the news was received from the special wire in The Telegraph building, bulletins were flashed on the canvas and the waiting throng cheered lustily as each opposition success was recorded.

The announcement of an occasional government majority in some of the constituencies was received for the most part in silence.

Though the weather was rather cool and toes suffered from the snow covered street, the majority of the crowd stayed until the "good night" sign appeared.

Between the bulletins a number of moving pictures were shown and seemed to please the onlookers greatly. The machine used was furnished by the local branch of the Ouimetoscope Film Exchange, of Montreal. Charles Kerr, local manager of the company, superintended the operations personally, and gave an excellent service.

The Telegraph and Times desire to thank the S. Hayward Company for their kindness in allowing the use of their building for stretching the screen on which the pictures were shown.

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TIMES DAILY PUZZLE PICTURE



March 4, 1891—Seventeen years ago today the first "Billion Dollar Congress" adjourned.

Find a Congressman.

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Upper left corner down under head.

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