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SUN PRINTING COMPANY,
ALFRED MARKHAM,
Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 5, 1904.

THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED.

(From Friday's Daily Sun).
The members of the house of commons elected yesterday will vote confidence in the Laurier government. At the time of writing it is not quite certain whether the majority will be less than it was in the ninth parliament, but it will be sufficient to enable the government to carry through any measure which may be brought down. As before, the premier obtains his majority mainly in his own province, for notwithstanding the net loss of several seats in Quebec, and a great decrease in his majority in other, Sir Wilfrid has still a majority of about forty in that part of the dominion. But Canada is one and a majority in Quebec is worth as much as one anywhere else. The ministers can claim the endorsement of the people and under our constitutional system the claim is sound, unless it is shown that the majority has been illegally obtained. On all the issues which were before the people yesterday the government is constitutionally entitled to claim a mandate to proceed on the lines that have been proposed.

A government in Canada has a great advantage over an opposition in appealing to the country. It has large patronage and is able to offer large rewards, not to persons only, but to districts and communities. The ministry now in office seems to have thought itself justified in using not only the proceeds of the public taxes, but the whole credit of the country for the purpose of these elections. In the face of the premier's repeated declaration that government operation of railways is a vicious system, the government buys a railway for the sake of carrying two constituencies. It promises to buy others for the sake of winning seats. At the same time it agrees to build a railway and hand it over to a company, and makes all possible use of that deal to finance a campaign believed to be the most costly ever seen in this country.

Professing to be opposed to protection, the leader of the government could go to a cotton factory town the week before the vote and promise that the cotton tariff would be the first question to be taken up for revision after the election. In the last week of the campaign a minister who has been denouncing high tariffs all his life gave the sugar refiners by a departmental order an increase of fifty per cent. In their protection, thus enabling them to make two advances in the price of this staple within a few days. There is not a government paper in Canada which has not been advertising many calls for tenders for public works. Contractors have been loaded down with contracts. In the west, where the minister of the interior retains the supreme power over a people who have been seeking home rule, where a large part of the population are recent settlers yet in the grip of the department, an almost unanimous vote of the independent people is required to dislodge a parliamentary supporter of the government. These are hard conditions to fight, and the case is made harder when government favors are used to pay for the services of the gentlemen who manipulate elections, so that even the free vote which is polled may not be recorded, and when provincial governments having the authority to administer

justice use that power to protect the offenders. Against these powers and influences the conservatives of Canada have fought and lost.

The success of the government gives the ministry a certain authority, but does not make it more wise or just than it was before. It would have been better for the country to have had a change of administration. Even the friends of the government admit that it has attracted to itself, and is now largely controlled by unworthy and dangerous influences. Those who have confidence in the premier do not have the same confidence in all his colleagues. Moreover, there are many liberals who are not at all satisfied with the government treatment of the tariff, while some recent acts of some of the ministers, notably the treatment of Lord Dundonald, have not been approved even by those who tried to excuse them.

But all the faults and shortcomings which ought to be the cause of not so strong a reason for the defeat of the government at the present time as the railway measure for which a public endorsement will be claimed. We believe that this contract is singularly imprudent and reckless. It commits the country for fifty years to come to a policy of private ownership of a railway system which ought to belong to the people who pay for it. Other industries which the vote of yesterday will accomplish may be removed. Tariffs may be changed. Public waste may be stoned by public economy. Offenders against the rights and liberties of the people may be punished. But this great wrong once wrought, will remain an incubus upon the people and an impediment to their legitimate progress until nearly all those now living shall have passed away.

BY PROVINCES.

In his own province Sir Wilfrid Laurier is still supreme. He has a majority of over forty in Quebec. All his colleagues in the ministry and most of his prominent supporters from that province are re-elected. The conservatives seem to have lost one of the ablest French Canadians in their ranks by the defeat of Mr. Casgrain, and one of their most aggressive English-speaking members in the person of Mr. Rufus Pope. They have, however, gained Mr. Bergeron, who until his defeat in 1900 was in the first rank of the French-speaking members. Alderman Ames, who has made a national reputation for himself by his sturdy and successful fight in the city council against municipal boodlers, has been sent to Ottawa to meet there his old adversary, Mr. Prefontaine. The old liberal stronghold of Huntingdon has passed to the conservatives. Argenteuil, Charlevoix and probably three other French constituencies have changed to the conservative side. Ontario in 1900 elected a majority of conservatives. This representation reflected the sentiment of the people, for there was a conservative majority of the individual votes polled throughout the province. But the majority in other provinces was used to redistribute the Ontario constituencies. When the job was completed a calculation was made, showing that the exact vote of 1900, in spite of the conservative majority of the people, would elect a majority of ten liberals to the next house. That is what would have happened if there had been no change of sentiment against the government. But the people have become more disgruntled with the government as their opportunity decreased for giving expression to that feeling, so that the government has no more supporters from Ontario in this parliament than it had after the last election. It will probably have fewer. Toronto city affords an illustration of what has happened. The city had a conservative majority of more than four thousand, and the population was entitled to nine or ten members. Had these been allotted and a fair distribution made they would have had an average conservative majority of four or five hundred. But Toronto was allowed only five members, and the city was so carved that thirty-five hundred conservative majority was turned in two ridings, five hundred was allowed to a third, and the other two were left without any.

But if Toronto could not have the ten conservative members to which the city was entitled, she could have five in spite of the gerrymander. That brave and splendid fighter, Hon. George E. Foster, took the hardest contest of all and fought it out with the strongest liberal in Toronto against him. Toronto is mentioned as an illustration, but the same spirit was shown in the arrangement of all the constituencies. The fact that the conservatives have not only an immense majority of the voters, but also a great majority of the members elected, is a proof of the unpopularity of the government in the province where it lives. Mr. Aylesworth, the latest accession to the government, was defeated in the Ontario constituency which he selected for himself, and where he was willing to ask for support on the question whether a canal should reach the lake in his riding or the one next to it. Several other prominent liberals have been defeated. Among the notable conservative gains in Ontario are Mr. Foster and Mr. White of Renfrew, formerly speaker of the commons.

At a late hour last night the result in several western constituencies was in doubt. Of the nine elections held in Manitoba, five appear to have been carried by the government. The opposition has three seats and perhaps four.

In the Territories the conservatives appear to have once more gained a foothold, electing two or three members. Only partial results are in for British Columbia as this is written.

Nova Scotia is the greatest disappointment. So far as can be learned the government carries every seat, and Mr. Borden, the able and respected leader of the opposition, is among the defeated. Mr. Borden could probably

have secured his own election by remaining at home and making a local canvass. But a leader has no right to do that and Mr. Borden pays the penalty of his devotion. Mr. Fielding is an able political manager, and is not too scrupulous in his methods. Further explanation may be obtained later of the Nova Scotia collapse.

Prince Edward Island is apparently the banner conservative province, having elected three opposition to one government supporter. This report is subject to correction, but it is evident that the opposition party in the island province has given a good account of itself.

ST. JOHN.

The election of Dr. Daniel in the city of St. John by a majority of more than twelve hundred, and of Dr. Stockton in the city and county by over six hundred, is a remarkable event in the political history of this community. The election was not carried by default. Every inch was contested. Mr. McKewen is an experienced and accomplished electioneer, and Mr. O'Brien has had a good deal to do with campaigns, although this was his first appearance as a candidate. All that the power and patronage of two governments could accomplish was done for the government candidates, and the struggle was not given up until the close of the poll. The conservative candidates are popular men, and Dr. Stockton is one of the best campaign speakers in Canada. But while the respect in which they are held and the work they did had its effect, this election was run on issues rather than on men. There was very little discussion of the personality of the candidates. The matter which the electors have had in mind in this contest was the Grand Trunk Pacific contract. The overwhelming majorities in the election represent the conviction of the St. John people on this great question. There is no misunderstanding of the sentiment of the St. John people on the railway matter.

The election of Dr. Stockton and Mr. Crockett greatly increases the debating strength of the opposition from this province. A few more votes in Kent would have added another able speaker to the number. Mr. Emmerson will hardly congratulate himself on the result of his campaign in the group of constituencies in the southern and western part of the province. He himself congratulated on his success in the Pacific contract beforehand, and the people of the lower river counties took him at his word, though that is not what he meant them to do.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The province of New Brunswick has given each side its disappointments. The government has captured Carleton and Northumberland and lost St. John city and county, and York, which added to the loss of St. John city last winter makes a conservative gain since the last general election. There was very near a change in Kent, where Mr. McInerney, entering the field late, nearly overcame the large majority polled against him four years ago. Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Ganong and Mr. Fowler found themselves opposed by a party equipped with unlimited financial resources and no end of government promises. They were able to overcome Mr. Hale and Mr. Robinson, former members, made a brave fight and have gone down. The splendid vote polled by Mr. Powell in the face of the strongest kind of government influence and every sort of persuasion and coercion proves that he is the favorite of the independent people of Westmorland. Mr. Mott made a fine campaign in Restigouche, calling in no help, while speaking from all quarters invaded the county against Mr. Blachard and Mr. Manser had too heavy odds against them. The most notable New Brunswick victory is that of Mr. Crockett, who defeated Mr. Borden more than his campaign against the power of two governments, one of which was able to purchase a railway as a part of the price of the election. Mr. Crockett had also to meet the influence of the Gibson interest believed by himself and many others to be invincible. Mr. Crockett was evidently the candidate of the masses against the classes, and his election makes it possible for the people of York to say that they are their own political masters.

MR. BORDEN.

Announcement of the defeat of the opposition leader will be heard with regret in every province, not by Mr. Borden's political friends only, but by many opponents. He is an honorable man and an able man. It is a pity that he should ever for a time be retired from public life after the valuable experience that he has gained in the past eight years of parliamentary service.

WANTS MORE WAR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Mr. Snyder, the American charge at Bogota, a cable state department today that President Castro of Venezuela had issued an order again closing to navigation the river Cuba. This stream affords access to the interior of Colombia and its closing before by President Castro almost involved Colombia and Venezuela in war. The last action is taken to mean that the good understanding which was reached between Castro and Maraguin nearly a year ago has not been preserved under the accession to the presidency of Colombia of General Reyes, and friction between the two countries is expected to develop.

WHEN A SORE WON'T HEAL.

Because of its power to heal raw, flaming flesh, to allay the inflammation and stop the dreadful itching, Dr. Chase's Ointment has a world-wide reputation. If you have become discouraged by the failure of other treatments put Dr. Chase's Ointment to the test. Like thousands of others you will be surprised and delighted with the results.

NOT TAKEN YET.

Mikado's Birthday Has Passed and Port Arthur Still Holds Out.

The Japanese Finally Admit the Loss of a Battleship Sunk last June.

CHE FOO, Nov. 3.—Continued reports from Port Arthur state that the East Sea Fleet, under Admiral Kusuro, were captured by the Japanese, the reckless courage of whose infantry was wonderfully demonstrated during the attacks. They seemed to court rather than flee the death. They fought with splendid earnestness and tenacity, though they fell by the hundreds through the terrible ineffectiveness of the searchlights. The Japanese casualties from the 18th to the 24th were 14,000. The centre division alone lost 6,000 and a single regiment lost 2,500. Only six officers and 200 men of this regiment were left after the fighting.

During the operations from Aug. 25 to Sept. 18 the Russians sortied and attacked the working parties almost every night, while guns bombarded by day. As the Japanese trench line neared the entanglements on the foothills the sorties became more frequent and determined. Quarter was neither given nor asked; the fiercest antagonism was displayed, and even the stretcher bearers were killed. The cause of this was that the Russians alleged that their forces were bombarded while a messenger under a white flag was delivering the emperor's message.

The pioneers suffered heavy casualties in cutting entanglements. After the failure of the Russian devices for removing wires, the pioneers were sent to attach ropes to posts to which entanglements were attached, and troops in the trenches pulled upon the ropes, dragging posts and wires away. This work was done by the Russians. The pioneers began the use of bracing wires. Then pioneers advanced and fell as though killed close to the entanglements, and remained motionless for some time before the Japanese could work along on their backs to the wires, which they cut with long shears. As a result of these expedients the Russians made certain that all were dead who fell near the entanglements. The latest expedient was a steel shield covering the face and body, suspended from the shoulders of the pioneers, from behind which the cutters were used. Dynamite bombs were used by the Russians against the Japanese trenches and advance works.

The Russians apparently have an inexhaustible supply of heavy ammunition. Hundreds of 10 and 12 inch shells were hurled at the Japanese batteries, which were mounted with serious effect. The heaviest Japanese guns were 4.7 naval and 6-inch naval guns. At the end of August some heavier howitzers arrived and were put into action. They were found to be superior to the Russian ones. In the evening of the 19th a regiment attacked the half-moon forts in the Shushui valley from the parallels, 500 shells being hurled at the forts.

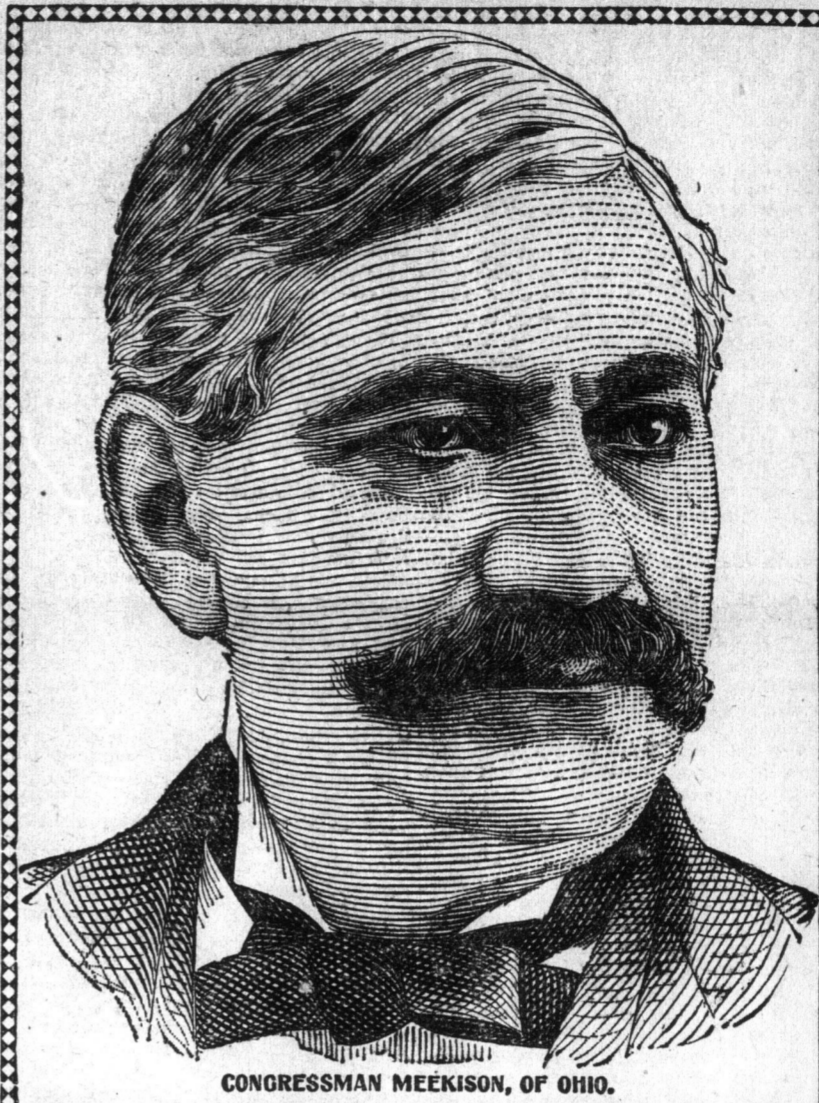
These forts were strong, connected works, connected by an entanglement in the form of a hollow square, open in the rear and extending across the apex of the valley from the foot of the mountain to the foot of the mountain. A trench crossed the square was a 90-foot half-moon fort, with bomb-proof connecting trenches on three sides. On the southern front a trench crossed the square was a 90-foot half-moon fort, with bomb-proof connecting trenches on three sides. On the southern front a trench crossed the square was a 90-foot half-moon fort, with bomb-proof connecting trenches on three sides.

The attack upon 203 Metre hill and the Nahaokayama ridge was started at five in the evening of the 19th by three regiments. In spite of the furious bombardment with which the Japanese supported the assault the Japanese infantry could not advance any further and were compelled to spend the night on the dead ground, close to the first Russian trench line. During the night a party of sappers cleared away the Russian wire entanglements. The Japanese bombardment began at dawn on the 20th and all the morning the shrapnel, falling like rain on the hill and the ridge were transformed into an inferno by the bursting of shells. The artillery duel continued until 5.30 in the evening, when the first Japanese regiment, carrying its flags advanced up the slopes of Nahaokayama to the dead ground, which the single company had gained the night previous.

The last rush of the Japanese was with a splendid effect, ending with a bayonet encounter with the Russians on the full sky line. When the Japanese had carried the east half of the ridge, the Russians retired to the west half. Before darkness the Japanese were in possession of the whole ridge, which they retained despite an awful shrapnel fire from the chair hill, Tayer's regiment, Tigers Tall and Latote's. Four assaults were made by the Japanese during the next two days, but they were all repulsed.

FOR THIRTY YEARS

Congressman Meekison Suffered With Catarrh—Read His Endorsement of Pe-ru-na.



Hon. David Meekison is well known, not only in his own State but throughout America. He began his political career by serving four consecutive terms as Mayor of the town in which he lives, during which time he became widely known as the founder of the Meekison Bank of Napoleon, Ohio. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress by a very large majority, and is the acknowledged leader of his party in his section of the State.

Only one day named the otherwise complete success of this rising statesman. Catarrh with its insidious approach and tenacious grasp, has his only unquenched foe. For thirty years he waged unsuccessful warfare against this personal enemy. At last Peruna came to the rescue, and he dictated the following letter to Dr. Hartman as the result:

"I have used several bottles of Peruna and I feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head. I feel encouraged to believe that if I use it a short time longer I will be fully able to eradicate the disease of thirty years' standing."—David Meekison, ex-Member of Congress.

Over fifty members of Congress endorse Peruna as a catarrhal tonic. Men of prominence the world over praise Peruna.

The Yashima was one of the finest battleships of the Japanese navy. Her displacement was 13,300 tons and she had a speed of 19 knots. The Russian squadron at Port Arthur includes five modern battleships, more or less damaged, and the second Pacific squadron now en route from the Baltic to the far east, also numbers five battleships. In view of the inferiority of the Japanese battleships, their armored cruiser strength is important, they being greatly superior to the Russians.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 3.—The British three-masted schooner Dorothy, from Black Tieble, Newfoundland, bound to a south European port, has been sunk in collision with the British steamer Adana, from New York for Calcutta. The crew of the Dorothy was saved.

PRESS was put in a position today to state positively that its despatches from Che Foo, Port Arthur and Tokio last June to the effect that the Japanese battleship Yashima had been sunk by a mine of Dalny, which despatches were denied by the Japanese authorities at the time, have finally been officially confirmed. The Japanese government has notified Foreign governments of the loss of the ship. The official details show that the Yashima struck a Russian mine and later attempted to make Dalny harbor, but this proved impossible and she sank in deep water.

The loss of the Yashima is important since it is now disclosed that Japan has only four modern battleships remaining. Naval experts say that the small battleship force possessed by Admiral Tozo was responsible for the tactics he observed at the naval battle of August 10, when Admiral Vitt-hoef attempted to escape from Port Arthur, the Japanese battleships refusing to come to close quarters with the enemy.



A TONIC is a medicine that gives tone to some part of the system. There are different kinds of tonics, but the tonic most needed in this country, where catarrh is so prevalent, is a tonic that operates on the mucous membrane. Peruna is a tonic to the mucous membranes of the whole body. It gives tone to the capillary circulation which constitutes these delicate membranes. Peruna is a specific in its operation upon the mucous membrane. It is a tonic that strikes at the root of all catarrhal affections. It gives tone to the minute blood vessels and the terminal nerve fibres. Catarrh cannot exist long where Peruna is used intelligently. Peruna seeks out catarrh in all the hidden parts of the body.

A. M. Ikard, an employe of the C. B. & Q. R. R., West Burlington, Ia., writes: "I had catarrh of the stomach and small intestines for a number of years, I went to a number of doctors and got relief. Finally one of my doctors sent me to Chicago and I met the same fate. They said they could do nothing for me, that I had cancer of the stomach and there was no cure. I almost thought the same, for my breath was something awful. I could hardly stand it, it was so offensive. I could not eat anything without great misery, and I gradually grew worse."

"Finally I got one of your books, and concluded I would try Peruna, and thank God, I found a relief and a cure for that dreadful disease. I took five bottles of Peruna and a few of Manalin, and I now feel like a new man. There is nothing better than Peruna, and I keep a bottle in my house all the time."—A. M. Ikard, Catarrh of the stomach is usually called dyspepsia. Catarrhal dyspepsia cannot be cured by pepsin powders or any other temporary relief. The only cure for real dyspepsia is a removal of the catarrh from the mucous membrane of the stomach. This Peruna will do. This Peruna has done thousands and thousands of times.

Congressman Botkin, of Kansas, was cured of catarrh of the stomach of many years' standing. Hundreds of other cases have been reported to us through unsolicited testimonials. Peruna is the only internal systemic remedy for catarrh yet devised. Every one afflicted with catarrh in the slightest degree ought to take a course of Peruna. If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Hopewell Hill.

HOPEWELL HILL, Oct. 27. — The funeral of the late Allen Bray, whose death occurred on Tuesday, took place this afternoon, the services, which were largely attended, being in the absence of Pastor Brown, conducted by Rev. Thos. Hicks, pastor of the Methodist church. After prayer at the late home of the deceased, the casket was removed to the Baptist Church, where Rev. Mr. Hicks delivered a very impressive and appropriate discourse. The choir sang Abide With Me, Asleep in Jesus and Will There Be Any Stars in My Crown. There were on the casket a number of beautiful floral offerings, including an anchor from Mount Pleasant Lodge, I. O. O. F., to which the deceased belonged, and which attended the services in a body. The pall-bearers were Capt. B. T. Carter, Jehiel E. Peck, Frank Carney, Luther Archibald, Samuel S. Cadoux and Jas. C. Wright. Interment was made at the cemetery at Lower Cape, the service at the grave being conducted by Rev. Dr. Brown.

Harvey Smith, Mariner Smith and Percy Russell, who went on the harvest excursion on Sept. 15, returned home yesterday.

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FOR PRIVATE SALE. Property of the late Mr. Stewart, Kinging of 800 acres, 100 under cultivation. And other buildings consisting of saw and mill race. A lumber and soft wood. Address today for free.

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