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SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

NOTICE

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 1, 1905

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK.

New York elects a mayor only once in four years, and therefore a majority campaign in that great city would be expected to show signs of excitement. In the contest now in progress the interest comes late and is still easily kept within bounds. It was taken for granted at the beginning that Mayor McClellan would be re-elected, and the advent of Mr. Hearst as an independent candidate has not yet removed that impression. But the Hearst campaign is vigorous and sensational, and is making itself felt, to the extent that the party statisticians are figuring up ways by which the Tammany candidate may possibly be defeated. For the mayor is still the Tammany candidate though he has come out of his four year's term with a better record for administering the law than some of his predecessors who denounced the Tammany methods. It is conceded even by public censors like Dr. Parkhurst that in the person of the mayor Tammany has been on its good behavior during the last quadrennium. It is true that some of the bosses are charged with the improper handling of contracts, but there is on the whole less complaint of grafting and blackmail in the police force than was heard against other administrations for which which Tammany was not responsible. Mayor McClellan had a good record before he was placed on the Tammany ticket, and he has had the good fortune to earn commendation from some of the most bitter enemies of the organization with which he is associated.

Mr. Ivin, the republican candidate, is a man who awakens no enthusiasm. He is not spectacular, nor particularly aggressive, and seems to have no particular claim on public attention by reason of the attainments or past services. Left alone to fight it out with the present mayor he would probably be beaten by 150,000 or more majority.

Mr. Hearst is not that kind of a man. Whether he shall obtain few votes or many he will at least make people take notice. He has weekly journals of his own, and is making speeches of the same color. He is a socialist, in favor of municipal ownership, the friend of the laboring man, the enemy of monopoly. He appears as the candidate of the masses against the classes, and seems to be fully equal to a campaign on that line. Mr. Hearst is a democrat. He was a candidate for nomination at the last national democratic convention. The position of mayor of the second city in the world is not much less important than that of president of the United States. Mr. Hearst is still young, and shows no signs of being old. He hopes to be both mayor and president, and seems disposed to seek each office as it becomes vacant. The New York Press, which is republican and not one of the numerous papers owned by Mr. Hearst, says that the municipal ownership ticket will exceed 200,000 votes. If that should happen the result must be in doubt, as the total vote polled will hardly reach 600,000. The separation of 200,000 votes from the Tammany ticket will defeat that organization. Whether it would elect Mr. Hearst or Mr. Ivin is a doubtful point. But the point will perhaps not come up for settlement, since the Press figures for Hearst's votes are larger than most prophets give. As yet Mr. Hearst does not appear to be making so strong an impression as was made some years ago by the late Mr. Henry George, when he was a socialist candidate for the New York mayoralty.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

It was a dark day for Russia when her fleet was destroyed by Admiral Togo. But in that hour and every other hour of defeat by a foreign foe there was a remedy in sight. Peace could be made on terms which would still leave Russia a great and powerful nation.

Today there is war in almost every Russian centre of industry, or transportation, or of any large activity. There is a strike, which is partly industrial and partly political, each element adding its share to the seriousness of the situation. If the difficulty were wholly political a large proportion of the population would not be interested on the side of the disturbers. If it were wholly industrial the authorities would have at their back much influence that is now against them. The strength of the Home Rule movement in Ireland for many years was the Land League, and other organizations and influences not especially interested in the political problem but greatly interested in the land tenure. The Russian revolutionists see the value of an alliance with the industrial community and they are always stimulating the strikes and the disturbances that grow out of them. It is impossible at this distance, and probably difficult in Russia, to separate the labor strike from the political revolt. This last widespread trouble comes immediately after the appointment of M. Witte to a position of great authority, and at the time of the reported determination of that statesman to secure genuine representative institutions for Russia, with some beginning of responsible government. It seems to be a pity that this eminent statesman did not have a chance. The character of this last series of outbreaks and the time of their occurrence suggests that the date is more than a coincidence. The anarchist, who has a dislike of all government and all authority, would see that the progress of events might deprive him of his occupation. Those who are after extreme change might regard partial self-government as a dangerous compromise. It would not suit a large class of violent people for the government to make itself popular. Their purpose would be best served by cruel and tyrannical acts of repression. In their view the tyrant's cruel glee forces on the freer hour.

It has often been found that when a despotic government is preparing some concessions to democracy, the revolutionary element interferes by some acts of aggression or violence which make concession impossible. In autocracies and democracies alike, when conditions arise such as exist in Russia today the first duty of the government is to restore order. This will be done in Russia if it is possible for the government to accomplish it. As matters now appear there will be much killing before peace and order are established throughout the empire. The process will cause the bitterest feeling, and make the work of political reform more difficult.

A NOTABLE WILL.

The will of the late Mr. L. P. Fisher of Woodstock leaves to public and charitable uses the largest sum of money ever given for such purposes by a resident of this province. The estate is valued at nearly half a million, and may be assumed to be worth at least the full amount of the probate valuation. The private bequests are nearly all life interests, and the amount required to provide for them during the period that they continue is probably not more than a fourth part of the whole. It would seem that half, or nearly half, of this large estate is available for the proposed free technical school, which would thus have a splendid endowment. Other bequests provide for a library, a hospital, a high school building, and public parks to which purposes Mr. Fisher has given his fine residence, large and valuable land properties, and at least \$30,000 in cash. Generous provision has also been made for various other charities, some of which are to be administered by Mrs. Fisher during her life-time.

Mr. Fisher was greatly attached to the town and county in which he resided. He served his fellow townsmen in many public capacities and private ways during his long life among them. Now he has left to his friends and neighbors and their descendants, the large accumulations of his life. He had been industrious, thrifty and sagacious, and the fruits of his hard work, prudent investments, and careful management of his finances goes to the people of his own neighborhood.

NO GRIEVANCE.

The esteemed Moncton Transcript has invented a grievance and presented it to the St. John editors in the words following: "The real feelings and respect which the St. John city council entertain for the press of that city is shown by the diagram of the civic luncheon in honor of Prince Louis of Battenberg. The editors of the daily newspapers were allotted seats almost at the extreme ends of the table and almost as far as possible from the guest of honor. The allotment is possibly in agreement with the practice which places the toast of the press at the end of the list, when too often the guests are under the table through a freedom not of the press but the wine press."

It is doubtful whether the St. John editors will accept this grievance. The luncheon was not given by the city council. Aldermen and newspaper men alike were guests of the mayor, and the editors were scattered among the members of the city government. The deputy mayor was a little farther from Prince Louis than any of the editors. It is quite certain that none of the newspaper men desired to get in between the distinguished visitor and the chief justice or the lieutenant governor or the members of parliament. The

luncheon was an exceedingly pleasant affair, and the place which the man the guests where they were would have paid the newspaper men the compliment of making them their nearest neighbors. As to the toast of the press, only one change is needed, and that is its total banishment from the ordinary banquet programme. There is no more reason why the press should be toasted than that there should be a toast for doctors, lawyers, preachers, insurance agents, sea captains, bankers or carpenters.

THE SALVATION ARMY AND ITS ENTERPRISES.

The statements of Commissioner Coombs concerning the Salvation Army immigration projects are worthy of study and consideration. There is no doubt that the Salvation Army is an exceedingly practical organization. It has in view only the welfare of the individuals whom it brings from Great Britain. No one is getting rich out of the enterprise, and there is no object in bringing out useless people. The army organization in the mother country is represented in every city and town. There is complete machinery for investigation before the immigrants are selected.

The Army system almost guarantees careful supervision of the party on the journey, and the arrangements are such that the strangers do not have to seek work and homes when they reach Canada. These details are settled in advance. The Salvation Army is not a body which lets a man go when he becomes a source of trouble and anxiety. It stays with men and women in their troubles and does not give them up when they go astray.

The Salvation Army has had a mission to succor the fallen. But General Booth and his officers are equally anxious to keep men and women from falling. They understand that protection from destitution is one step in that direction. It is not difficult to find families of strong and industrious people who in Great Britain can hardly hope to live comfortably on their earnings and be free from the prospect of becoming a parish charge when illness or old age comes upon them. For such families there is room and a good subsistence on the land in this country. Some of the best and most prosperous people in the dominion are descended from settlers who must always have been in the employ of the land in the old country. Their thrifty and independent progeny would have been quite different if they had been obliged to struggle for their existence as some of their distant cousins must do.

If the Salvation Army can help some thousands of well qualified English, Irish and Scottish people to find good homes in this country it will perform a notable service to both Canada and Great Britain. There is every reason to believe that the Army will carry out well any enterprise of that sort which it undertakes. The Army has taken up many such projects, and not failed in any. In this city it is carrying on two enterprises which had previously been undertaken by certain churches and societies. Any one will say that the Salvation Army is doing this benevolent and religious work more effectively than it had been done before. This statement is not reflection on the devotion or the capacity of those who were first in the field. It is a commendation of the methods and the machinery of the Salvation Army so far as they apply to this particular class of work.

PROVINCIAL SUBSIDIES CAMPAIGN.

The provincial premier who goes about among other provincial premiers to promote a project for the increase of the federal subsidies to provinces is reasonably sure of an attentive hearing. Premier Gouin of Quebec has this mission on hand at the present time. He has it by inheritance from Mr. Mercer, who called the first Quebec conference of provincial ministers to deal with this matter.

It was easy for these ministers to settle among themselves what ought to be done, and to present their demands to Ottawa. But when a few years later several of the members of the conference were dominion ministers they suffered a loss of enthusiasm. The first Laurier ministry contained no fewer than three of these former provincial leaders. One of them was attorney general and another minister of finance. But they did not give effect to the policy which they propounded at Quebec.

Mr. Fielding is the only one of the three now left in the Laurier government. He is not supposed to be particularly favorable to the increased subsidy scheme. Increased subsidies to members of parliament suit him better. But the provincial premiers, or the most of them, are still eager. They will probably remain so while they hold their present positions. If Mr. Fielding desires to make them change over to his view of the question he must persuade Sir Wilfrid to make them federal ministers.

ST. JOHN MAN SHOT FOR A DEER

Tragic Death of Joseph Denaco in Maine—His Slayer Is Under Arrest—Relatives Live Here.

Joseph Denaco, who was born in St. John in 1864, met death while hunting in the Maine woods some days ago. The shot that killed Denaco was fired by Charles Philpot, a nineteen-year-old lad, who resides near Orneville, Me. It was a little dark at the time and the members of the party say that it was quite natural that Philpot would shoot Denaco in the woods. In addition to their emerging from the woods greatly resembled a deer. Physicians were at once summoned but could do nothing for the injured man, who lived but a few days.

AMHERST NEWS.

AMHERST, Oct. 30.—Mrs. Edgar A. Rhodes is receiving this week at her pretty home, corner of Havelock and Robt. streets.

Mrs. Allen Chapman of Dorchester was a guest last week of her niece, the Misses Chapman, Church street.

Rev. W. C. Wilson of Springhill officiated in Christ church on Sunday. Many of our citizens are changing their places of abode. P. Atherton has moved to a residence on Havelock street; Hedley Hillcock, formerly of the house lately occupied by C. F. Rupert street vacated by Frank Wilson, who has purchased a property on Victoria street.

Miss Kate McSwain, who leaves for St. John today, where she will be married to Will Hommon, formerly of this town, was entertained on Wednesday evening at the Woodcock Cafe by a number of her friends, and presented a number of gifts.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MRS. WILFRED FENWICK

Mrs. Fenwick, wife of Wilfred Fenwick of 106 Waterloo street, passed away very suddenly at her home about noon yesterday. Mrs. Fenwick had been in rather poor health for some time, but her death was totally unexpected and came as a great shock to her friends. She had been about as usual on Thursday, but later was compelled to take to her bed, though seemingly no worse than had been the case on previous occasions. However, on Sunday forenoon she became weaker and gradually sank. Mrs. Fenwick was the daughter of Rev. Edward Weyman and was a native of Millstream, though she had for some years made her home at Apohaqui. She leaves, besides her usual one son, Roy, and one daughter, Mary, her husband, her father and three brothers, Robert and C. W. Weyman of Apohaqui, and Edward, in California. Mrs. Fenwick was a member of Waterloo street Baptist church. Funeral services will be conducted at eight o'clock this evening at her late home by Rev. A. J. Prosser, and the body will be taken by the noon train tomorrow to Millstream.

DEATH OF REV. WILLIAM DESBRISAY

HALIFAX, Oct. 30.—Rev. William Desbrisay, Anglican minister, a resident in Springhill, who was well known by the nom de plume of Cypress Golde, over which he was a prolific verser, died suddenly in Springhill today. He had gone to the post office and had just entered the building when he dropped and never rose again. He was dropped and one child, a resident in Ontario.

FUNNY

People Will Drink Coffee When It "Does Such Things."

"I began to use Postum because the old kind of coffee had so poisoned my whole system that I was on the point of breaking down, and the doctor wanted me that I must quit it. My chief ailment was nervousness and heart trouble. Any unexpected noise would cause me a fainting palpitation, make me faint and weak. I had heard of Postum and began to drink it when I left off the old coffee. It began to help me just as soon as the old effects of the other kind of coffee passed away. It did not stimulate me for a while, and then leave me weak and nervous as coffee used to do. Instead of that it built up my strength and supplied a constant vigor to my system which I can always rely on. It enables me to do the biggest kind of a day's work without getting tired. All the heart trouble, etc., has passed away. I give it freely to all my children, from the youngest to the oldest, and it keeps them all healthy and hearty." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book "The Road to Wellville," in page.

SACKVILLE NLWS.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Oct. 30.—The home of Job Allen, Port Elgin, was the scene of a happy event on the 25th instant, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. Allen's daughter, Bessie, and Percy Minton. Rev. B. A. Hartman performed the ceremony in the presence of a large number of invited guests.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Prescott Spence was the scene of a brilliant occasion on the evening of the 28th when their only daughter, Hannah Marin, was given in marriage to Oakley S. Allen. The ceremony was performed on the lawn under a canopy of flowers and ferns. Rev. J. H. Brownell was the officiating clergyman. There were about 100 guests present.

McAllison University has recently received valuable additions to their library, the heirs of the late Dr. Lathern, Halifax, being the donors. The books consist of theological works, histories, commentaries, lectures, etc.

The faculty concert, which takes place in Beethoven Hall on the evening of the 3rd proximo, promises to be an interesting occasion.

A Thanksgiving service was held by the W. M. S. of Port Elgin Presbyterian church on Thursday evening. Interesting addresses were given by Rev. J. H. Brownell and Rev. C. R. Quinn. Miss Minnie Monroe gave an extensive report of the work of the society. She also paid a tribute to their former vice-president, the late Mrs. C. Matheson, which was very touching.

The ladies of the Presbyterian guild will hold a fancy sale and hot supper in their new hall on the 14th of November in town.

The funeral of the late George R. Dixon, Point de Bute, was held yesterday afternoon and was largely attended. The Royal Arcanum, of which deceased was a member, marched in regalia. Rev. C. F. Fingington conducted the services, assisted by Rev. Mr. Miller. There were many floral tributes.

Mrs. James Cadman of Great Shemogue, is visiting friends here.

MALIN HEAD, Oct. 30.—Passed, str Lake Manitoba, from Montreal for Liverpool.

THE OLD FOLKS AT HOME

Are Never Without Pe-ru-na in the Home for Catarrhal Diseases.



Under date of January 10, 1897, Dr. Hartman received the following letter: "My wife has been a sufferer from a complication of diseases for the past twenty-five years. Her case has baffled the skill of some of the most noted physicians. One of her worst troubles was chronic constipation of several years' standing. She was also passing through that most critical period in the life of a woman—change of life.

"In June, 1896, I wrote to you about her case. You advised a course of Pe-ru-na and Manalin, which we at once commenced, and have to say it completely cured her.

"About the same time I wrote you about my own case of catarrh, which had been of twenty-five years' standing. At times I was almost past going. I commenced to use Pe-ru-na according to your instructions and continued its use for about a year, and it has completely cured me. Your remedies do all that you claim for them, and even more."

In a letter dated January 1, 1900, Mr. Atkinson says, after five years' experience with Pe-ru-na: "I will ever continue to speak a good word for Pe-ru-na. I am still cured of catarrh."—John O. Atkinson, Independence, Mo., Box 272.

Why Old People are Especially Liable to Systemic Catarrh. When old age comes on, catarrhal diseases come also. Systemic catarrh is almost universal in old people. This explains why Pe-ru-na has become so indispensable to old people. Pe-ru-na is their safeguard. Pe-ru-na is the only remedy yet devised that entirely cures these cases. Nothing but an effective Pe-ru-na will be the medicine I shall use. My son was cured of catarrh of the large intestine by Pe-ru-na."—Mrs. A. A. Schwandt.

FATAL ENDING TO LAST EVENING'S BOXING CONTEST IN QUEEN'S RINK.

In the 6th Round of His Bout With Fred Northrup, Charles O'Regan Collapsed and Died an Hour Later Without Regaining Consciousness--Northrup and Ring Attendants Placed Under Arrest--Nixon, Who Promoted the Fight, Has Disappeared.

(From Tuesday's Daily Sun.) The boxing tournament at the Queen's Rink last evening had a tragic ending. In the sixth and last round of the preliminary bout between Fred Northrup and "Cap" O'Regan, the latter was knocked out, and never rallied, his death occurring about half an hour later. Northrup and the timekeeper, referee and seconds were placed under arrest.

THE NEWS OF HIS DEATH. While the doctors were working with O'Regan, and until the fatal result was known, there was considerable excitement. The referee announced after a short time that the boy was coming around, and the crowd breathed more easily. The long delay, however, looked bad, but the crowd was not prepared for the sad news when it came. On every side expressions of horrified incredulity were heard, and the crowd dropped their voices to whispers. There were about eight hundred people present, and they could not realize that the clever and vigorous boxer, whose work they had been appreciating but a few moments before, was dead.

CHEIF CLARK ORDERS ARRESTS MADE. It was an anxious time, too, for all concerned in the affair. As soon as the young man's case looked serious, Chief Clark had Northrup, the referee, Wm. O'Keefe, the ticket seller, Lorenzo T. Richey, and the following seconds, Leonard Sugrue, Louis Seely, George Hicks and Andrew Coyle, who were in the ring at the time, brought into the private room and as soon as the boy was dead, placed them under arrest. They were taken to the central station and locked up, it being too late to secure bail.

Frederick Northrup, who by the regrettable fatality is placed in a rather serious position, is twenty years of age and has no regular occupation. His father is James A. Northrup, a teamster, who lives at 164 Adelaide road.

NIXON HAS DISAPPEARED. Robert Nixon, a well known sporting character, who was the promoter of the tournament, and who brought Gardner from Lowell to box Littlejohn, disappeared from view at the first intimation that O'Regan was in a serious condition, and the police have not seen him since. He will probably be arrested today if he can be found. Two of O'Regan's seconds, Johnny Cregan and a youth named Freeze, also got out of the way at an early stage of the trouble. Cregan was arrested later in the evening by Sergt. Baxter.

LITTLEJOHN AND GARDNER. During the excitement created by the untimely ending of the Northrup-O'Regan bout, Gardner and Littlejohn, who were to have been the principals in the main contest, were all but forgotten. They did not forget the receipts, however, but were much chagrined at the small amount turned over to them by Richey, who sold the tickets. They expressed the opinion that Nixon must have gathered up most of the money before he went away. They claimed that \$180 was all they received from the vendor of the tickets. This amount they divided between them, Nixon being unrepresented at the division of the proceeds.

It was not, however, the meagre financial results that most depressed Gardner. O'Regan's death deeply affected him. Talking to the Sun he made the remarkable statement that this was the fourth death in the ring that he had witnessed. In every case the victim received his death blow in a preliminary bout on the occasion when Gardner was to be one of the principals in the main contest. "Johnny Dunn was killed at Lowell, Harry Abbe at Brooklyn, Young Cassidy at Boston and O'Regan at St. John, makes the fourth.

GARDNER QUILTS THE RING. "You can say for me that I will never enter the ring again. I am through with the game for good and all. These four tragedies of the ring have sickened me of the game. I shall never put on a glove again."

Northrup and the others held last evening will probably be arraigned before Magistrate Ritchie this morning. The members of the police force who made the arrests last night were Chief Clark, Deputy Chief Jettin, Detective Killen, Sergt. Chapin, Sergt. Baxter, and Officers Scott, Crawford and Ross.