POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

TAMMANY'S GRIP ON NEW YORK CITY BROKEN

Control of Board of Aldermen Passes from Its Hands With Other Offices

Murphy Discredited as Leader and His Retirement is Almost Certain—Organization Likely to Be Gobbled by Hearst--No Bets Are Being Paid on Mayoralty Contest Pending Protest to the Courts—Jerome's Election Shows He is the Strongest Man in the City.

From Our Own Correspondent.)

New York, Nov. 8—New York never had so close an election nor one which left such bitter feeling behind it. It never had an election so big in its results and in possibilities for the future. The result is eminently satisfactory to the decent citizens. Considering the conditions and candidates it could not have come out better.

The average sensible citizen who had the good of his city and country at heart ardently desired the election of Jerome and the defeat of Hearst. As McClellan was the only real alternative for Hearst he wanted to see McClellan win. To strike a blow at Murphy and bossism generally he wanted Tammany to be rebuked. The election of Jerome and the return of McClellan by as small a plurality as possible were the best things that could have happened the big city.

As predicted on election morning, Jerome was elected by a comfortable plurality, McClellan was returned by a small one and Hearst has raised a howl of fraud, and will make a great show of contest.

McClellan's Plurality 3,878.

So called official figures vary slightly, but the canvass of the board of elections will not be far different from this, a compilation made late this afternoon with none of the 1,948 election districts missing: McClellan, 228,888; Hearst, 225,010, a plurality for McClellan of 3,878.

Ivins got 138,049 votes.

For district attorney of New York County—Jerome, 118,271; Osborne, 103,174, a plurality for Jerome of 15,097. Shearn, Hearst's candidate, got 70,155.

The election may be taken for granted on the face of the returns. The Hearst people are furious and will fight tooth and nail, but it will not avail. On a recount they cannot get 3,800 votes for McClellan thrown out. There will be strenuous court proceedings, but it is a maxim of the courts not to go behind the face of the returns. The Hearst papers announce his election yet and use the wildest language. Hearst himself said to the reporters:

Hearst Furious.

"I don't give a d——n to be mayor, but by G——, I am going to see to it that every man who cast his vote for me gets it counted. I am going to contest this thing and fight it out to the bitter end.

"We have won this election. All Tammany's frauds, all Tammany's corruption, all Tammany's intimidation and violence, all Tammany's false registration, illegal voting and dishonest count have not been able to overcome a great popular majority. The recount will show that we have won the election by many thousands of votes.

"I shall fight this battle to the end, in behalf of the people who have cast their votes for me and who shall not be disfranchised by any effort of criminal bosses."

It is doubtful in spite of all this if the Hearst managers in their cool moments really expect to upset the election. Hearst has won a great victory even if he did not get elected and a contest will serve to keep him before the public and cement his hold upon his followers.

Means Murphy's Downfall.

The significance of the election to Tammany is very great. It probably means the relegation to obscurity of Boss Murphy who was never popular with the rank and file, who look on him as a hog unwilling to share his swag. It will possibly even mean the absorption of Tammany by the Hearst party.

McClellan is confidently expected to cut loose from the boss' leading strings. He is under no sort of obligation to Tammany or its leader. He was elected by the votes of Republicans, who cast their ballots for him as the only possible candidate to defeat Hearst.

McClellan got only 229,000 votes. Two years ago he got 315,000, a falling off of 86,000 organization votes. Last year 327,000 Democratic votes was polled in the city for Parker against the tremendously popular Roosevelt.

McClellan has certainly nothing to thank the Democratic organization for. Had it not been for his own personality and the Republicans who flocked to him to save the city from Hearst, he would have been overwhelmed.

Although Tammany's mayorality candidate was elected it is a smashing defeat for the leaders of the organization. The tremendous defection of the Republicans is shown by the fact that Ivins got only 138,000 votes while the Republican candidate, Low, four years ago polled 297,000. When Low was defeated by McClellan two years ago he got 252,000 votes. Hearst got a good share of this defection, but McClellan got enough to elect him.

Jerome's Victory Marvellous.

The one great feature of the election that stands out bright and clear is Jerome's victory. That in a city like New York a man could run so on no ticket supported by no organization is almost marvellous. It is a lesson to the entire country. It brings William Travers Jerome into a white light of publicity that shines across the continent. He is easily the strongest man in New York today and has become a national figure. He is the only man who looms up as a gubernatorial and then a presidential possibility. He has said that he would serve his term out and he probably will, but he could have the Democratic nomination for governor next year if he would take it.

It is interesting to see where he got his 118,000 votes. There were 53,000 Hearst voters who failed to vote for the Hearst candidate, Shearn. There were probably not a score of Hearst men who voted for the Tammany candidate, Osborne. So it may be assumed that they voted for Jerome. There were 37,500 who voted for McClellan and did not vote for Osborne. Probably not one of them voted for Shearn, so Jerome got them. Nearly 13,000 ballots were counted for Flammer, the Republican candidate, who had withdrawn. Had Jerome's name been on the Republican ticket his plurality would have been nearly 30,000.

A Blow at Brooklyn's Boss.

A feature of the election is the way Brooklyn went. Hearst carried the borough by nearly 16,000 and took his ticket with him.

Bird Coler, formerly comptroller of the city, comes back into politics as president of the borough of Brooklyn. His campaign was aided by the notorious unfitness of the Tammany candidate, Ridgeway, and the desire to smash Pat McCarren, the Brooklyn Democratic boss.

Tammany loses control of the board of aldermen for the first time in a blue moon. The Hearstites and Republicans will control it by a large majority. Tammany has consolation, however, in retaining its hold upon the board of estimates by 12 to 4. The board of estimates just now is most important, having the franchise granting power to some extent and the control of the expenditure of some hundreds of millions. The Republican legislature could easily remedy that but not so long as Odell is in the saddle.

Another anti-boss victory was won in Queens county where the notoriously corrupt Cassidy was put down and out by a fusion of the Republicans and Hearst men.

Riotous Scenes.

The city scarcely slept last night. Hearst and McClellan men claimed the victory until the early hours. There were never such ritious scenes in the streets. The Hearst papers advise in big type, "Don't pay your bets on Hearst. He was elected."

The Wall street crowd generally took this advice today. In fact one bet was made on the curb of $5,000 to $10,000 that Hearst would be declared the winner as the result of the contest.

As another indication of the strength of the blow dealt Tammany the organization elected only 19 aldermen out of the 44, while last year it elected 33. It elected only 17 of the 35 assemblymen in New York county, while last year it elected 26.

GOLDWIN SMITH CORNELL'S IDOL

Made the University What it Is Today Says Dr. Schurman

INTERESTING VIEWS

President of Ithaca Institution at Toronto Talks on Many Things--Labor and Learning, Brains and Capital--Civilization in the Orient.

(Toronto Globe).

President Schurman, of Cornell University, arrived in the city on Saturday afternoon, and is staying at The Grange with his friend, Goldwin Smith. During the afternoon the members of the university commission—Mr. Smith is one of them—spent two hours with Mr. Schurman in a consultation on university management. He submitted to an inquisitional examination on details of the American systems, and his wide experience was placed at the service of the commission.

Dr. Schurman is a Canadian by birth, but through descent and by adoption he yields allegiance to the republic. His ancestors were Hollanders, and in the middle of the 17th century settled in the New Amsterdam of that day. His grandfather, who was born at New Rochelle, outside New York city, was a Tory during the Revolution, and came to Prince Edward Island, where Dr. Schurman was born in 1854. Obtaining the Canadian Gilchrist scholarship at Acadia College, he went to England and graduated at the University of London, studying also at Edinburgh, Paris, Heidelburg, Berlin, Gottingen and in Italy, and taking many degrees. In 1880 he was professor of English literature, political economy and psychology in Acadia College. In 1882 he took the chair of metaphysics and English literature at Dalhousie, and in 1886 became Sage professor of philosophy, and afterwards dean of the school at Cornell, of which he has been president for nearly fourteen years. In 1899 he was appointed chairman of the United States Philippine commission.

Dr. Schurman, in conversation with a Globe reporter, spoke of the very great enthusiasm with which Goldwin Smith is regarded at Cornell.

Idol of Cornell.

"Whatever you may feel for him here, it is more a feeling of idolatry there than it can be anywhere," he said. "Coming at the very inception of the university, with his great literary reputation and his sympathy with the north in the civil war, he has made Cornell what it is. The new hall is a memorial of our feeling. It will be the home of the liberal arts courses, the humanities, history and languages. The building is 400 feet long, and will have two wings, and the style is beautifully simple and chaste and dignified."

Goldwin Smith's sympathy with labor was the subject of a remark on the desirability of an alliance between labor and learning.

Labor and Learning.

"In Plato's Republic there were the classes of gold and silver and baser metal, you know," said the president, "but the best of each class could be transferred to the others. In America we have been doing what we can to prevent the crystallization of society into classes, and to get the able boys and girls of all classes the advantages of the highest education. I am a champion of low tuition fees. Every advance of charges in the privately endowed universities tends to exclude capable students. In Cornell we never allow a capable student to leave for lack of means. We give him a loan out of the treasury and take his note, which he can repay afterwards, or help him with his fees. A hundred dollars a year is generally enough. Mr. Carnegie is founding technical schools in Pittsburg to give opportunities for study in the evening, and his primary aim is to give education to the working men. We are doing something in New York state as well. One of our plans is instructing farmers' wives on agricultural subjects, sending them leaflets and literature and directing them to observation work on their farms. We give them the means of thought out of the material of their occupations.

"The labor men and the universities in Russia have gone together, for both have been oppressed by the bureaucracy. The students know the history of the past, and are aware that the people who stood for the ideals they are striving for were allied with the workers. I think with us in the United States the university people naturally rather sympathize with the working classes, and feel with them that the real danger of our system is the domination of capital.

Brains and Capital.

"I do not think it is true that the educated brain and the capitalist brain have formed an alliance consciously or unconsciously. But we look with some anxiety at the dominance of capital. If capital and brains were to form an alliance I fear that would be the end of the democracy. The glory of our civilization has been the opportunity it has given to the poor man.

"I do not believe the statement that virtue is knowledge and vice is stupidity. There is something much more than knowledge necessary. Our schools and colleges and universities cannot do much directly for anything but intellectual education. Indirectly they help to form character through the disposition and influence of teachers. I believe the man possessed of only intellectual education is as dangerous as any. In Europe they have the old traditions to steady men and groups of men. Here we have none of that, so it is all the more important that emphasis be laid on character."

It was suggested that the university influence at work on Russia also extended to Japan.

Mongolian Civilization.

"The situation," he said, "involves the awakening of China. Before the war Marquis Ito told me of his attempt to establish Japanese influence there. It failed then, but will undoubtedly succeed now. You have observed that Komura goes to China as Japanese minister. There are three or four thousand Chinese students in Japan, and it is through Japan that China will get American civilization. When China is awakened the effect will be to reserve Asia from European influence. I do not for a moment suppose that Christianity as we see it here will ever be seen in Japan. It has gone there as a vague influence, and does influence them among other component elements of our civilization. It is with physical science and the material elements of our civilization we have enriched Japan."

HALIFAX POLICE AFTER MRS. DEAN

Nurse Wanted in Suit Case Tragedy Said to Be in Hammond Plains—Malpractice Victims Buried in Nova Scotia.

Boston, Nov. 8—"Mary S. Dean," or Mrs. Dr. Gilfether, the nurse who had charge of the house, 68 Winthrop street, Roxbury, where Susie Geary died, is said to have fled to Hammond Plains (N.S.). The Boston police got this information late yesterday, and wired the chief of police at Halifax to send there and arrest her.

When she left Boston she went to Portland, but she later returned to Boston, and her subsequent movements were somewhat cloudy until information came that she had crossed the border and gone to Nova Scotia. She will be extradited and brought back to this city.

Suspicion was directed to Nova Scotia from the fact that several bodies of supposed victims of criminal malpractice were registered in the death certificates that were obtained as being residents of Nova Scotia. More than that, after the bodies were prepared for burial, they were shipped to Nova Scotia and there turned over to a local undertaker for interment.

These certificates were not questioned at the time, but the probabilities are that the scope of the investigation will be broad enough to include them and perhaps bring into undesirable prominence the doctors giving them such certificates of death.

Halifax Police Haven't Found Her.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 8.—(Special)—The police have no further information than what is contained in the Boston despatch and no clue to the woman's whereabouts. She is said to have arrived in Halifax last Friday and gone to the suburbs, but nothing definite as yet is known.

BRITISH WARSHIP TO WATCH FISHERY DISPUTE

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 8—The British cruiser Latona, stationed at Bay of Islands, which was expected to leave there shortly to join her consorts, the Scylla and Sappho at Halifax, received special orders yesterday indicating that she is likely to remain there till Christmas, owing to the American fishery dispute. This is regarded here as indicating that an early termination of pending negotiations is unlikely.

Wrecked Viola's Cargo Salved.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Nov. 8—The cargo of lumber and laths saved from the wrecked schooner Viola (Br.), has been loaded on board the schooner Morancy and will be forwarded to New York.

ARRESTED ON SMUGGLING CHARGE UP RIVER

Lively Time in the Vicinity of St. Leonard--Wool and Pelts Seized in Presque Isle.

Presque Isle, Nov. 6—An interesting seizure case took place at Van Buren about midnight the 3rd inst., when George Marshall was arrested for smuggling liquor and P. L. Clarry narrowly escaped Deputy Collector Crawford. Clarry who has been engaged for sometime with the Boston Art Co., and has a place of business in this village, employs Marshall in his business. For sometime past they have been soliciting orders around the country on horseback. Clarry having purchased three Indian ponies a while ago, one of which is used by Mrs. Clarry, who is in Presque Isle.

Last week the two men in question hired an express wagon and harnessing the two ponies into it, drove to St. Leonard, where they purchased 15 gallons of liquor. They crossed the river on the ferry to the American side, where they left the team and while Marshall was engaged in hitching up the ponies, Clarry was loading the spoils. Officer Crawford, coming up from the front arrested Marshall who afterwards got away, but was subsequently recaptured and sent to Bangor Saturday.

Clarry, in the meantime, ran as the story goes, the officer fired two shots after him, Clarry turning and firing at the officer. Reaching the river, Clarry threw off his coat and jumped into the river and swam across to the New Brunswick side, where he will be obliged to stay if he escapes the penalty of the law. Mrs. Clarry's former home was in Fredericton and it is thought Clarry will send for her to go there and arrange for settling up their business here.

Deputy Collector F. W. Burns, of Fort Fairfield, was in town Saturday and seized a quantity of wool and some 140 pelts from a Jew named Isaacson, who has been conducting business at a place in North Main street, this village. Isaacson was arrested on charge of smuggling and was taken to Houlton by Officer Harry Fall, Saturday evening.—Bangor News.

BURIAL OF Y. M. C. A. FOUNDER IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

London, Nov. 8—The body of Sir George Williams, founder of the Young Men's Christian Association and president of its London headquarters for twenty years, who died November 6, will be buried in St. Paul's Cathedral November 14.

The memorial requesting burial in St. Paul's included the names of persons prominent in all walks of life and was enforced by resolutions from the Council of North America representing 400,000 members of the association and also by resolutions from councils in many other countries.

Big Output of Gold.

Sydney, N. S. Nov. 8—(Special—All previous records in gold mining in Nova Scotia have been beaten recently at the Beaver Hat Gold Mine, Goldboro. Yesterday Percy White, of that mining company arrived bringing with him the last brick mined. The brick weighs 139 ounces and is the output of 20 days' crushing with a fine stamp mill. It is confidently expected that with the rich belt of gold bearing quartz, which has now been fully proved by development work, conducted by expert mining men, the output of the company, when they will have installed a large crushing plant, will exceed that of any other gold mine in the province.

KILLED DAUGHTER FOR A BURGLAR

Mrs. Elizabeth Coddington Shot by Hayden R. Craft, Who Thought She Was a Robber.

Uniontown, Pa., Nov. 6—Believing he was shooting at a burglar, Hayden R. Craft, a hardware merchant, killed his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Coddington, nineteen years old, in their home, in West Main street, this morning.

Mrs. Coddington and her husband, Charles Coddington, lived with the former's parents. Mr. Coddington is ill, and early this morning his wife went to the kitchen to get ice. The door closed behind her and locked itself with a spring lock. Finding she could not open the door, she worked quietly at the lock, so as not to arouse other members of the family.

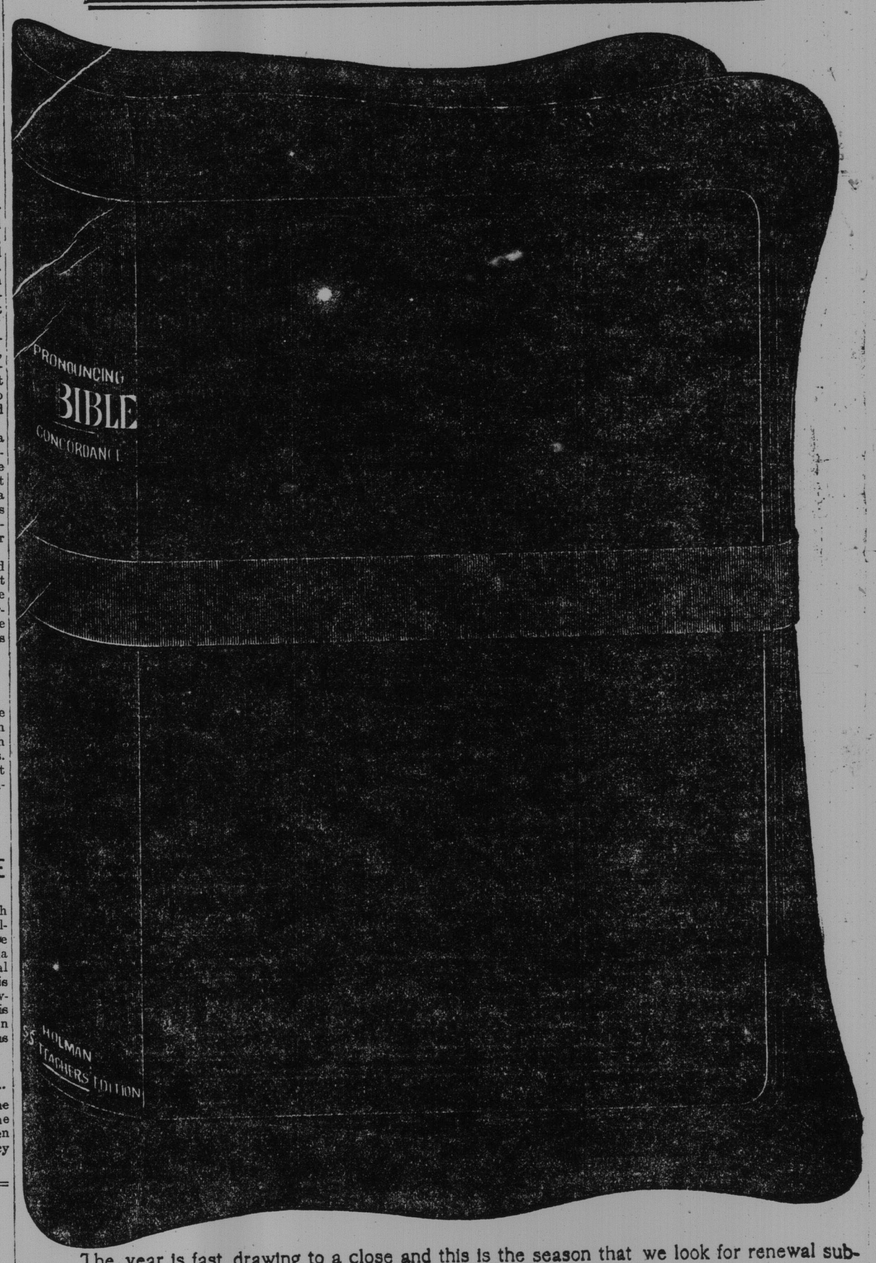
Mr. Craft was awakened by the sound, and, going to the door, called twice. Receiving no response, he fired through the door with a revolver. Hearing a body fall, Mr. Craft ran into the street in his night clothes and told Harry E. March he had shot a burglar.

Mr. March ran home with Mr. Craft, and they found Mrs. Coddington on the floor unconscious from a wound in her forehead. She died in a short time without speaking.

Free Brooch

Send us your name and address, and we will send you one of these beautifully Colored Paste Brooches, by mail, postpaid, absolutely free. THE JEWELRY CO., DEPT. 1754 Toronto.

Notice to Subscribers



The year is fast drawing to a close and this is the season that we look for renewal subscriptions and new ones as well.

We now have the finest premium ever offered by a provincial newspaper, viz. a handsome **"Holman Teachers' Bible"** worth $6.00 in the book stores. We offer it to both new and old subscribers, for only **$2.00** in addition to regular yearly subscription to the **Semi-Weekly.**

Any who are in arrears, will require to pay up all arrears and the current year in advance and $2.00 additional for the Bible.

We have also the **Pictorial Catholic Bible,** Douay Edition, endorsed and approved by Cardinal Gibbons, same style as the Holman Teachers' Bible, and to be had for the same price.

All Bibles will be sent to any address postage or expressage prepaid for the following price:

Semi-Weekly and Bible 1 year	**$3.00**
Semi-Weekly and Bible 2 year	**4.00**
Semi-Weekly and Bible 3 year	**5.00**
Semi-Weekly and Bible 4 year	**6.00**

100 Bibles Sold in St. John in Two Weeks

Other premiums that we have are:

Pictorial Review 1 year 45cts., in addition to subscription; **Wall Chart 35cts.,** in addition to subscription; **Ingersoll Watch 75cts.,** in addition to subscription: **Ansonia Watch** stem winding and stem setting **$1.25** in addition to subscription.

Send in your subscription today to

The Telegraph Publishing Company
St. John, N. B.

FARMING AS A CAREER IN EASTERN CANADA

(Maritime Merchant.)

WANTED: MORE BACK BONE.

Continuing the subject which we discussed in last issue under the caption, "Wealth from the Soil in Nova Scotia," we wish in this issue to dwell upon farming as a career in these provinces. We believe that whatever else is to be done to make the Maritime Provinces grow, people must settle on the land and make it yield up its wealth. Farmers, after all, are the backbone of a country, and a country needs a backbone. So, if we are looking for permanent success in upbuilding Eastern Canada, we must endeavor to make more of the land than we are doing. In some respects it may be unfortunate that we have so many ways here of gaining wealth, for the tendency is to distract the attention of the individual, the glamour of one occupation unsettling him in his application to another. The effect ought to be diametrically opposite. So self-contained a country ought to feel in each industry the stimulus of the other, and all ought to grow apace, agriculture along with the rest. Nevertheless we find that we do not produce enough food to feed ourselves, but must depend very largely upon the other provinces for such things as fresh meats and poultry, pork products, dairy products and a whole list of things which nature certainly intended should be produced here. There is such a large market for many agricultural products right among ourselves that our farmers ought to feel encouraged to go about developing their own farms, and others, who have a little capital and the proper spirit and intelligence, should not fear to undertake farming as a career.

BRAINS AND ENERGY TRIUMPH.

In our last issue, the two articles on agriculture in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick pointed out instances of successful farmers. These are not isolated cases, for if we were to make a list of men who have been in any degree successful at farming in the Maritime Provinces, we would find far more than we think. The very existence of these successful men means that there is success for anyone who would try. Just to indicate what small capital to start with, backed up by lots of energy, will do, we might cite the case of Mr. Ralph Eaton, of Kentville, who has 30,000 fruit trees of all kinds, most of them growing where the woods stood sixteen years ago. Anyone who would develop an orchard quarter that size carefully would be abundantly successful, and anyone who is prepared to work as hard in the country as he would have to work in the city, should at the end of a couple of decades be able to look over a happy period of life, blessed as it passed with plenty, and rewarded finally with a valuable estate. And besides his brains and his muscles he would not require very much other capital at the start.

A LITTLE CAPITAL DESIRABLE.

We think it desirable for people engaging fruit farming (or any other kind of farming) in these provinces to have a little capital, to settle down to this kind of life here; for they can get a better start than people without capital and therefore suffer less discouragement. An immigrant who goes out to the Northwest without capital and receives a farm of 165 acres free may be very successful, and perhaps he is not to be blamed for yielding to the lure of the West. But there are more things to consider than simply the accumulation of wealth. We cannot help pitying the man who toils on the prairie day after day for months and hardly sees a soul; for it is chiefly in the scattered settlements that free farms are given. Of course, if a man has capital he can buy a farm in a settled community and be near congenial society. But why not buy a farm in some beautiful and fertile section of these provinces, where he is nearer to congenial people than in the West? Here also is a rest for the eye, for we cannot imagine one not wearying of the everlasting flatness of the prairies. We do not mean to say anything disparaging of the West nor to deny the opportunities there, but we believe there is more that should attract a human sort of man in our long settled, if somewhat "slow" East. And if we could obtain the right kind of people possessing a little capital to undertake the kind of farming that appeals most to their fancy in our own eastern provinces, it would result most satisfactorily both to the people themselves and to the country.

FRUIT FARMERS LIKE THE LIFE.

Of course, there have been failures. Many men even with sufficient capital have failed, and not only men who have come from across the sea, but men born and brought up in the country. But the men, and not the location, have been to blame. And where can you turn that you do not find failures! There is no reason, outside of his own personality, why anyone should not succeed in agriculture in the well-favored parts of these provinces. And the life, while it has its hardships and its worries, is enjoyable. No man expects to earn his bread save by the sweat of his brow, and usually he earns it just as hard in any other occupation; if he is adapted to farming, he can earn it with probably less pain on the farm. Some kinds of farming are less trying than others to men of a certain constitution, and fruit-farming seems to be the favorite with many. The owner of a fruit farm must work very hard during the summer season, in order to cultivate to the best advantage; but during the winter months his duties are comparatively light, giving him time for rest, reading, thinking and planning. And among other pleasures of farm life, is the great joy of living in the open air, close to nature, and seeing things grow.

CITY BRED MEN AS FARMERS.

We know a man in Kings county (N. S.) who went into fruit-farming absolutely ignorant of farm work. He had to go into it for the sake of his health; he needed an out-door life. Today he makes a net profit of $1,000 a year besides the most of his living, off a farm of twenty acres, a large portion of which is in orchard. And, while he was accustomed to a city life in all his earlier years, he tells us that he enjoys it greatly and is exceedingly glad of the change. And there are many city men who are making a success of fruit-farming and are happy in it. Agriculture, we believe, affords a career in Eastern Canada for many men, and when they take to the farm it will be a glad day for the country; for we need people to wrest wealth from our soil.