

n the country whose products be taxed. ot therefore, be precisely said do, but it is clear that It was we should get som it; we should get somethin the shape of reduction ation or something in the a reduction of those prchibis which now hamper so im-

native industry. ill be, according to this plan on to the cost of living, but insfer of taxation from one nother.

tins to ask, What will the ay? I hear it said sometimes who, I think, have never colonies and do not know out them, that they will reoffer with contempt, that spurn it, or that if they achey will give nothing in re-

differ from the critics; 1 do s injustice to the patriotism od sense of the colonies. prime ministers, representseveral states of the emhere this was the matter of ting discussion

was that they pressed upovernment the consideration, lestion. It is wrong, it is say that they pressed it in of selfishness; they had no lusive benefit for them-No, they had Mr. Rhodes' heir minds, they asked for le, a practical tie, rent separation, and I do that they will treat ungenly offer that we may now be ake to them. (Cheers.)

COLONIES' OFFER. ive no such idea. Canada you a preference of 33 1-2 South Africa has given you ce of 25 per cent.; New Zeaper cent.; the premier of has promised to bring before similar proposal. They all this in confidence, in the h I am certain will not be ed—in the faith that you will grateful, that you will not be influences which ied with them, that you will loyalty and devotion to an ich is theirs as well as ours, also have done something

nd gentlemen, it is because I with their objects, it is beeciate the wisdom, aye, the of their offer, it is because things are moving and that nity now in your hands once er recur, it is because I he. this policy will consolidate e, the Empire which, I bethe security for peace, and itenance of our great Brit-

hese things, and, believe me, sonal ambition that I have office which I was so old, and that now, when I claim the period of rest 1 up new burdens and come as a missionary of Empir on you once again, as I did times when I protested disruption of the United warn you, to urge you, to to do nothing that will the disintegration of the to refuse to sacrifice a ition, an inept prejudice lose the results of centuries ort and patriotic endeavor and prolonged cheers Mr. resumed his seat, having an hour and three-quarters.

RT COUNTY COURT. unicipal council election in be held on Tuesday, 27th, pinted by law for the opencounty court, Judge Wedcomplied with a general will accordingly open the

the following day (Weda. m. More than ordinis taken in the election, as of the court house from ms to be an issue in some On Wednesday, the docket menced, and

OW IN CALAIS cement of Prohibition Law.

PHEN, Oct. 23.—A man icet and two companions Interesting Biography Taken From injured in a street row in night. Shots and a cry of the Richibucto Review. a house near by brought

No arrests were made, those concerned will prob-The following interesting account or moned to answer for Doucet, in defiance of the work of the late Father Michaud against him at the time, at Buctouche is taken from the Richience in a case under the Father Michaud was given charge of law upon which a liquor

Buctouche parish and there labored until the end of his career. He worked not only in the spiritual but brother of the bride, as groomsman. worked not only in the spiritual but also in the material field, and he accomplished a great deal in promoting of blue muslin, with blue sash and apomplished a great deal in promoting plique trimming, and carried a bo the advancement of the people. hado of 1879 destroyed his work. Again he went to work and soon had hapther church on the old site when lawn, with pink sash; then came the another church on the old site, when was struck with lightning and burned; yet, again, he set to work and the present magnificent edifice is the paired to the dining room, where justices the paired to the dining room, and the paired to the result of his earnest efforts. church, which is said to be the largest wooden church in Canada, is a credit to the deceased and the parishioners. Years, the finishing touch had just been wiped out and the church of St. Jean Baptiste remains as one of the menuments to the memory of this

in which the Sisters of Charity teach day, Oct. 20th, for their future chool.

Sather Michaud took a deep interest wishes of a large circle of friends.

mealous priest. He also built a hand-

sbytery and a fine convent

acceeded, notwithstanding strong op-osition, in establishing several schools of the rural parts of the parish. **CREW** Father Michaud took a deep interes in the government of the country and

A STARVING

Full Month.

Schooner, With the Unlucky Thir-

teen Aboard, Practically a Dere-

/lict, When Relief Came.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.-Adrift at

sea, starving, half-crazed with fear,

battered by sea and wind, without of

bread on board, hopeless and waiting only for death—this was the condition

of thirteen persons on the sch. Ruby

flying signals of distress. Both ves

north of Cape Henlopen. The steam

of a boat.

approaching death.

ship hove to immediately and prepara-

Before this could be done it was seen

that a small boat had set out from the

arms that jerked at the oars with the

pitched forward on his face into the

thority took up the work where the

and slowness the boat was brought

alongside the Haverford and

THEIR PITIFUL STORY.

The Ruby and Bessie left George-

So great was the fury of the

She

storm that hope of saving the vessel

abandoned several times.

was blown far out to sea and away from all marks by which Capt. Mar-

shall was accustomed to take his rec-

When it was realized that they were

safely through the storm they were

absolutely lost and their food was al-

most exhausted. This was more than

"SAVE THE CHILDREN"

Division of the food into the small-

est possible rations was made at once.

cry. All gave of their small portions

gone by Wednesday of last week.

all we want," said Capt. Marshall,

Not merely necessaries but luxuries

were promptly given from the Haver-

ford's stores. A large quantity of oil

then given for the five fathom light-

out of the death was sent on its way.

Chief Steward Cronin of the Haver

"The Haverford came up just in the

nick of time. If we had been much

would have been completely exhaust

As the small boat pulled away fo

with provisions in plenty, the passen

gers and crew of the Haverford gave

farewell cheer, to which the men in the boat responded, while away off on

ures apparently waving their thanks.

LATE FR. MICHAUD.

paled and weakened rapidly.

when his tale was ended.

of the supplies, says:

wretched men taken on board.

it. Briefly it was to this effect:

principle of the libral party. Adrift at Sea for Nearly a He was well known as an agricul-turist, manifesting a deep interest in improving the methods of farming among his people. Believing that example is greater than precept, he established a large farm, which might almost be termed a model farm, on which he kept a fine herd of cattle and on which he grew much wheat and thus tried to lead his people to

follow this example,

Through his zeal for his people's
welfare he established a dairy, a large welfare he established a dairy, a large flour mill and a carding mill at Buc-touche as well as a butter factory at To his overwork is probably due the

breaking down of his health.

The many friends of this beloved priest all over New Brunswick, and especially the people of Buctouche, mourn the loss of a great and good

for lights, and not even a crumb of The Bishop of Vermont is a nephew of deceased. A large number of nieces and nephews are left to mourn the kindest of uncles, among whom are Mrs. (Dr.) Gaudet of Memramcook, and Bessie when they were rescued yesterday morning by the steamship yesterday morning by the steamship Haverford.

It was 9.35 a. m. when the Haverford sighted the schooner, which was aud, barrister of Edmonston; Joseph were then about 100 miles east by Michaud.

schooner. As those who rowed came early morning hour crowds thronged ed as chancellor of the exchequer this nearer the passengers and sailors on the Haverford saw faces that looked in from the adjacent parishes and fall, were elected vice-presidents. when the solemn requiem high mass like skulls, eyes that protruded wildly, was started at 9.30 the church was packed to the doors, and every avail- the league. fever of despair and the feebleness of able space was occupied. The service was of a most imposing character, and The lips of one who seemed to be in the manifestation of sorrow seen on all authority moved, but they gave forth sides clearly showed the warm place the dead priest had acquired in the no sound. A gaunt negro who sat heside him suddenly ceased rowing and hearts of all. Casey was celebrant of the mass with Rev. Jno. Ouellet of St. Mary's as bottom of the boat. The man in audeacon, and Rev. A. Roy, superior of St. Joseph's College, as sub-deacon. negro had left off. With infinite pains There were altogether eighteen priests acting as assistants. Among them wer Rev. Fathers Richard of Rogersville,, Pelletier of St. Louis, Martineau of Richibucto vilaige, Robichaud of St. It was a long time before they could

Anne, Hudon of Buctouche, Belliveau tell their story. Bit by bit it came out, of Grand Digue, Lapointe of Shediac, Capt. William Marshall telling most of LeBlanc of Cape Bauld, Langlais of St. Joseph's College, Collins of St. John, Legere of Fox Creek, Hebert of St. town, S. C., Sept. 17, with a cargo of Mary's, Dufour of Notre Dame, White lumber for Patchhogue, L. I.. Ordinand Chapman of Memramcook. arily the trip requires ten days at the Fr. l'Archeveque of Cocagne acted as marshal. Sermons were preached in outside, but provisions were laid in for English by Rev. Father Meahan of fifteen days. On board besides the crew were the captain's wife, four Moneton and in French by Rev. A. children and a man passenger—thirteen Roy of St. Joseph's College. Fitting and appropriate references were made Scarcely had the voyage begun when to the good deeds and noble Christian winds were encountered. These grew into a gale and the gale into a hurri-

life of the departed. After high mass the funeral cortege was made up in front of the church and proceeded past the convent

HONORABLE ARTILLERY.

Their Arrival at London Greeted by Thousands of People.

persons assembled at the Boston sta-The children were first to show the tion tonight to welcome the returning effect of the reduction. They sickened, members of the company and many officers and members who had gone "Save the children" was then the abroad, including Col. Boyle and Mr. to keep life in the little ones. In spite Hillman, secretary to the American of the sacrifices and the scraping to- committee, were on the station platgether of fragments, every crumb was form to meet them. The formal par-Then came the waiting for the end. ade to headquarters, as originally The coming of the Haverford was as planned, was abandoned on acount of though the ship had fallen from the lateness of the hour. The follow-heaven. "Food and oil and our reckoning are

"Lord Denbigh having remained in America, the commanding officer presents his humble duty on behalf of the colonel, begs to thank your majesty. the captain general and colonel for was also sent aboard. Reckoning was your majesty's gracious message. LONDON, Oct. 23.-King Edward ship, and the ship that had been taken telegraphed as follows to the officer commanding the Honourable Artillery

Company on the arrival in London o ford, who superintended the selection the detachment which visited the United States and Canada

"The king is glad to hear of your safe arrival and congratulates you on the later there is little doubt all on board success of your visit to America."

Of the many happy events that have the schooner loaded to the gunwale transpired in Jerusalem, none have ex celled the wedding on the 14th instant when Miss Julia F. Moore, eldest daughter of Mrs. James Moore, was schooner could be seen a few figmarried to Leonard O. Ellison of New York. The ceremony was performed at 7 p. m. by Rev. E. K. Ganong of Belleisle, in the presence of a number of relatives and friends. The bride looked charming in a suit of white Swiss muslin, with white ribbon sash, and trimmed with valenciennes lace and insertion. She carried a hand-some bouquet of bridal roses and maiden-hair fern. As the wedding march was being played by Miss Elsie Moore, the bridal party entered the room, which was prettily decorated

with numerous bouquets of cut flow-ers and potted plants. The groom took his place under a floral arch, followed by Miss Sadie Fulton, who acted as bridesmaid, and Willard G. Moo He had just rebuilt the church at little Miss Winnie Short, as flower when the Buctouche torbride, leaning on the arm of her uncle,

> tice was done to the many dainties spread before them.
>
> The bride, who is an extremely popular young lady, was the recipient of many beautiful and costly p among which was a substantial check from the groom. The groom's pres to the bridesmaid was a handsome locket and chain; to the little flow girl, a very pretty gold brooch, and to an, a watch chain Mr. and Mrs. Ellison will leave Tues-

[The statement published in vester day's Star was received from an authoritative source and is not denied by any official of the society. The fact that the society as a body did not authorize it has nothing to do with its

WYNDHAM STRADDLES.

Says He Is In Full Accord With Cham berlain and Balfour.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Chief Secretary Wyndham, whose declaration on the fiscal question has been awaited with considerable interest, spoke at Dover tonight. He announced himself as thoroughly in accord with Premier Balfour and Joseph Chamberlain in Taylor, chief conservative whip.

Mr. Borden strongly objected to such fiscal matters, and he paid a tribute to the former colonial secretary as high-handed conduct and demanded "the man who had seen the lack of from the speaker an explanation of his wisdom of the nation entering the conduct in refusing to allow the property of members of the house to be de commercial lists without arms and

without armor." Mr. Wyndham said the American tariff of 1896 was the greatest protectionist tariff ever introduced in the history of the world, and that its results refuted the declaration that protection killed the industry and the energy of a country. This had also been proved, he continued, by recent history in France and Germany. In conclusion Mr. Wyndham said he was not a protectionist but a champion of free trade. He was willing to fight for it, but he declared that to discard the armor of retaliation was to enter the contest in a nightgown, LONDON, Oct. 23.—At a meeting held tonight in Westminster of the

parliamentary committee of the Union-Michaud, George Michaud and Felix ist Free Food League the Duke of Devonshire was unanimously The funeral of the late Rev. F. X. president of the league and Lord Michaud took place at Buctouche on Goschen chancellor of the exchquer in tions were made for the sending off Saturday and was the most impres- the second administration of Lord sive ceremony ever witnessed in the Salisbury; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, village. All places of business were who occupied the same office from 1895 closed in honor of the dead. During the to 1902, and C. T. Ritchie, who resign-

The meeting approved the issue of manifesto setting forth the views of

ALL BRITISH WEEKLIES

Sympathize With Canada Over Alaska

LONDON, Oct. 23 .- With the excepion of the Saturday Review, which displays its anti-American bias in an even more intense form than usual, the weekly papers in their comments on the decision of the Alaska boundary tribunal adopt fairly impartial views and decline to believe that Lord Chief Justice Alverstone was actuated by other than honorable and judicial motives and that he was guilty of breach of faith charged against him. The Saturday Review, however, declares that one more betrayal of the same nature will strain the imperial connection to the breaking point, and congratulates Mr. Chamberlain upon be ing out of the government on such an

with Canada. DR. BAYARD'S RESIGNATION. In reference to the causes which led Dr. Bayard to resign from the Provincial Board of Health, it has been Bayard advised to be diagnosed as chicken pox and which Dr. Fisher held

All the weeklies naturally sympathize

was smallpox. After Dr. Bayard read his paper on the subject before the board, he says Dr. Fisher was anything but gentlemanly to him. Dr. Bayard BOSTON, Oct. 23.—Thousands of also disapproved of the government's action in sending to Upper Canada in connection with the case, when there were men in the city who were capable of attending to it. Dr. E. B. Fisher, secretary of the

provincial board of health, speaking of the matter, expressed surprise at the statement attributed to Dr. Bayard that he (Bayard) had been treated discourteously at board meetings by him (Dr. Fisher.) Dr. Fisher raised some objection to

the publication of a pamphlet in regard to the treatment and quarantining of the chairman smallpox, issued by Other members of the board also expressed similar views. Dr. Fisher says "Dr. Bayard complained then and there that the board was not treating him fairly and expressed his intention of resigning. I felt that I had a perfect right to express my views on the question and I did so."

SOUTHAMPTON, N. S.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 21 .- A pretty wedding occurred recently at William cott's home, when his only daughter Edna was married to John Blanche The happy couple went to New Bruns wick on their wedding trip. Another marriage was that of Mrs

Etter of Athol and Robert Gilroy of Rodney. The groom is a widower upwards of seventy, and the bride an oc togenarian, who has been twice widow

Mr. and Mrs. W. Fields are receiving congratulations on the arrival of the sixth child-all daughters. At noon today the two-year-old child of John Hannah died. Though he had not been as well as usual, no anxiety was felt and two minutes after noticed anything the matter he was

Wesley Brown has purchased th first gasoline thresher ever introduced here. He is threshing in the barns in Westbrook. The Foresters and I. O. G. T. will hold a pie social on Friday evening.

Oct. 30, to raise money for repairs Messrs. Gilroy and Hunter have pur chased from Pugsley Bros. a block of burnt timber, comprising 600 acres, on the River Hebert road and will put

UNAUTHORIZED.

To the Editor of the Star: Sir,-Permit me to declare that the report published in your issue of the 22nd inst. to the effect that the Hebrew Immigration Society of this city intends to proceed legally against J. Bernstein, of Halifax, for blackmailing immigrants has not been authorize by either the above named society as a body or by any one of its officials indi-

vidually.
SAMUEL RABINOWITZ, President Hebrew Immigration Society, of St. John.

PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Oct. 21-There was a lively time in the house today over Sir Wil-liam Mulock's blockade of conservative literature and the postmaster general lost some of his beligerent attitude of Saturday and seemed inclined to come down off his high horse. The situation was brought to a head by the refusal of officers of the house, acting on instructions from the species. on instructions from the speaker, to receive matter sent by express to Mr.

livered. Mr. Borden asked for an

planation as to the uses to which different rooms and corridors in the building should be applied. He said that in spite of the smallness of his own office accommodation, it seemed now that even the corridors were not to be used. There were chambers in the basement that could easily be used for sending out campaign literature if the corridors were not to be used for this purpose. The conservatives would have crowded the stuff into their own small rooms rather than inconvenience members. It was quite a different thing, however, for the speaker to or-der away from the house express mat-ter sent to members, and he declined to recognize the speaker's authority or that of any man to do this. (Opposition cheers.) It was not a very great thing for a minister of the crown to place difficulties in the way of the op-position sending out literature. It would be a small thing for even private members to do. Most of this work had been done by that minister, who of the party. The conservatives had a office's attention since Sept. 25th, but the post office department seemed unable to handle it. Continuing, Mr. Borden pointed out the enormous quantity of liberal literature that had been handled by the post office. He chal-

iling of bags in the corridors. Sir Wilfrid Laurier tried to dispose of the matter very cavalierly. He thought the time of the house was too recious to have an enquiry even into lepartmental irregularities. He ac- sonnel of the United States commission cused the opposition of sending out an amount of literature which was a real

buse of the franking privilege.

far greater irregularity than the mere

Mr. Bell said that the premier apparently thought it the business of the opposition to accept with gratitude any kind treatment the government hose to mete out to them. He characterized the whole affair as an attack of a very small character by the minsters. If it were true that the post department was unable handle them, it was evident that Mr. Mulock was utterly incompetent to ook after the department. When one single newspaper in Montreal used thousand of these bags every week it was ridiculous to argue that the whole service was tied up because made public that differences arose as the conservatives used eighteen hun-to the disease at Fredericton which Dr. drd in two months. It was a perfectly absurd situation which no man with a particle of sense would ever have

created. Sir William Mulock said that the whole matter arose last Saturday when complaints were sent that the Montreal Star had obtained so many mail bags for this literature that there The postmaster at Ottawa had refused to take any more bags because his office was glutted with them and he

stead of complaining about the Montreal Star he had not informed the house that the Montreal Herald, which done exactly the same thing with libopposition would not permit the house o, prorogue until the post office alowed the conservatives to exercise

The speaker read a statement in which he denied having ordered the matter to be rejected from the house. The government finally came down and announced that the post office department would purchase 1,000 new

Laurier also consented to arrange with Mr. Borden to have the literature

promptly sent out. Mr. Brodeur advocated the payment of pensions by the Canadian government to blind Trooper Molloy and other Canadians disabled by wounds in the South African war.

Both leaders expressed sympathy with the proposal, but Laurier said othing could be done this session. The opposition pressed on the govern ment the propriety of giving employ nent to veterans whenever an oppor

tunity offered. Mr. Bell at night moved an amendment to the motion to go into supply, condemning the government's extravagant policy which resulted in the expenditure of \$64,000,000 last year for ordinary services. He contrasted the pledges of the liberals. In 1893 and 1894 revenues and expenditure were made to almost balance. This happy condition had been maintained despite fact that the then finance minister re mitted millions in taxes by reducing duties on sugar and other necessaries at an approaching period of depression No such excuses could be offered now In order to raise revenue commensur ate with rapidly increasing outlay the government was forced to increase the tax on workingmen's luxuries, and on

obacco alone they enjoyed an increased revenue in 1903 of \$1,642,830. Hon, Mr. Fielding defended the gov ernment and declared that the expendiure per head had been reduced. There had also been a reduction in the debt and there was every hope of a good showing in the present fiscal year. The revenue down to October 10th showed an increase of \$2,620,000 over the corresponding period last year.

Mr. Bell's amendment was lost 3 The house then went into supply. Prorogation is expected on Saturday

OTTAWA, Oct. 21.-The senate finish ractically ready for proregation. The first money for the Grand Trunk Pacific was voted tonight, the sum be ing half a million for the survey of

the line from Moneton to Winnipeg. OTTAWA, Oct. 22 The commons to day, after finishing concurrence on the supply were entertained by a discourse

from Mr. Bourassa on the Alaska boundary question which provoked one of the most interesting debates of the session. The liberal firebrand sought to show that the British author alone to blame for the loss of Canadian territory. He excused the government for its part in the transaction by sug gesting that Laurier was over-ridden He stood by Alverstone and therefore censured Aylesworth and Jette for not signing the award.

Mr. Borden replied and pointed out that in the Alaskan boundary dispute, as in the fast Atlantic line and other important matters, Laurier had failed to accomplish anything. He urged that in 1899 Laurier had refused to accept a commission composed of six mem-bers, three to be appointed by each of the high contracting parties. More than that the government had insisted on a tribunal with an independen umpire to be governed by the regula tions which prevailed in Venezuelan arbitration. The leader of the opposition referring to the abrogation Clayton-Bulwer treaty pointed out that Lord Lansdowne had taken the stand that the Alaskan boundary question should have been settled at that time. Had the Canadian govern ment endorsed that view we might have obtained a quid pro quo which would have saved us the valuable ter-ritory just handed over. He consid-

ered that the country was entitled know why Laurier had not given every support to Lansdowne's contention. The government had taken the stand that they had no interest in the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. If Canada had no interest in that question what part of the em-pire had? He quoted a speech made Laurier in March, 1902, in which was said to aspire to the leadership the premier abandoned all the advantages which might have accrued to mail which had been waiting the post Canada in the Alaskan boundary dispute through the stand taken by Lansdowne. Reviewing the correspondence covering the question, Mr. Borden asked why Laurier had agreed to a treaty in 1903 which he refused to accept in 1897. And why did he lenged the government to deny that the departmental buildings, kept up at the to a treaty which did not provide that public expense, had been used to send the Canadian parliament would have a out liberal literature, and intimated right to accept or reject the decision of the commission. In the Washington treaty of 1871 Sir John Macdonald was prepared to prove that this had een done. This he pointed out was a had preserved that right for Canada, ar greater irregularity than the mere Was Laurier prepared to justify his departure from that attitude? Under the commission as accepted by the government, Canada could not possibly win, and when the attitude of the United States was known and the per-

was made public, it was apparent, as he had pointed out months ago, that all Canada could hope for was no agreement. Laurier knowing that he had the assurance and the support of the opposition, should have withdrawn from the arrangement last January Instead of doing so he had accepted proposals which he assured parliament and the country would never be concurred in by government. He read a despatch from the government accepting without dissent everything

proposed by the Americans. Mr. Borden dwelt on the inconsistency of Laurier in sacrificing the interests of Canada after pledging himself to defend them. By what right did the premier take such a position. He might understand the reasons why the British government might depart from the conditions which guaranteed justice to Canada, but he could not understand why the Canadian government had thrown our case overboard. If three Canadians had been on the commission

no such thing could have happened. He scored Laurier for his utter neglect to reserve the rights of the country. It we are to lose, we should lose in such a way that the people of the country would be satisfied that their interests had been protected. He regretted that Mr. Taylor asked Mulcok why in- the government had pursued such a course without consulting Canada. Sir Wilfred Laurier declared that the time was inopportune was subsidized by the government, had the decision. He defended Alverstone

for the position he had taken and aceral literature. He declared that the cused Borden of taking strong ground in calling into question the decision. The leader of the opposition inter jected that he had made no attack on Alverstone beyond stating that could not understand his action, and he challenged Laurier to endorse it. The premier dodged the question, but regretted that Canada had lost valuable territory. He advised the people to be calm and quiet until further information was received. Canada had obtained two islands which had been in possession of the Americans. He body and treated their decision as one coming from eminent jurists. Owing to the fact that Canada had not treaty making powers, all the correspon had not been brought down, but it session whether or not the consent of the imperial authorities was obtained. The British authorities had made a good suggestion and it had been cepted. He closed by regretting that the Yukon railway had not been con

structed and stated that such a road would have to be built in the near futhe government, declared that the Alaskan boundary question was affected by Charlton going to Washington as an emissary of the govern-ment and offering his good offices to bring about a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States. From that moment Americans were confident of success. He pointed out that Jette and Avlesworth, with the consent of the government, had declar ed that the decision of Lord Alverstone was not a judicial one. Laurie should have refused to consent to the treaty until parliament had been consulted. The premier had everything in his own hands, but had declined to exercise his power.

Mr. Gourley strongly condemned the government for not protecting Canadian interests. He paid a high compliment to Chamberlain for his interest in Canada. Mr. Talbott, again brought up the

question of the Grand Trunk Pacific petitions and resented the statement that the liberals were cowards and afraid to investigate the charges made against electors. Mr. Borden in reply objected to Mr.

Talbott alluding to matters that had already been referred to a committee. declared that Mr. Talbott had ample opportunity to prove his case ittee and as he has not done so it was the government's fault. Prorogation will take place tomorro at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Kind You Have Always Bought ears the

BOSTON LETTER.

The Financial and Business Situation Not What It Should Be.

Several Weddings In. Which Maritime People Figured—Recent Deaths of Former Provincialists.

Got a Big Bull Moose at Trouser's Lake, Victoria Co., N. B.—Eastern Steamship Co. Doing a Great Business-Fish and Lumber Markets.

(From our own correspondent.) BOSTON, Oct. 28.—That all is not mooth sailing in the spheres of finance and industry is evident from the unfavorable developments of the past week. Failures have been numerous. and railroads, mining companies and mills have laid off more than 100,000 employes throughout the country. The failure of banks and trust companies in Baltimore, Pittsburg and the western states represent liabilities of \$25 -000,000. The situation is uncertain and is even puzzling to experts. There is no doubt that the general volume of business is gradually lessening, although many lines are yet in a flourishing state. The steel and iron and cotton manufacturing industries are dull with reductions in the working forces and pay rolls in prospect. The collapse of certain industrial companies notably the shipbuilding trust and the recitation of its scandalous history has contributed greatly to aid the general decline. To date, properties centreing around illegitimate schemes and fluctuations of watered stock have suffered most, but in their collapse honest industry has not escaped. During the next month many sweeping reductions in wages and discharges of employes are predicted throughout the country. It is estimated that before the end of the year the big employing concerns will have discharged more than 1,000. 000 men, most of them laborers and general utility workers. Many economists predict that organized labor is facing the greatest wage crisis since the panic days of 1893. In Fall River. where 30,000 hands work in the great cotton mills, many of which have been curtailing production all summer, business is dull, and it is expected a general reduction of 10 per cent, in wages will be ordered this fall. The cutdown, if decided upon, will affect about 75,000 operatives in southern New England, and probably lead to several strikes. In the shoe centres of Lynn, Haverhill and Brockton, three of the largest in the world, trade is brisk and made.

The charge is made in textile circles that cotton sheetings are being made in mills at Moncton and in Quebec province and shipped to China stamped as "American sheeting." A New York man is said to be responsible for the stamp on the goods, which are forwarded under his order. While the stamp is not technically incorrect, it is said the Chinese merchants suppose the term "American" means United States. In China coarse cottons made in New England have long held a high reputation and the trade has been enormous in years past. The product of the Amoskeag corporation and allied mills in Manchester, N. H., constituting the largest cotton plant in the

world, is sent largely to China. represent his interests in the settlement of the estate of Philip Doray of La Porte, Calif., a miner who died some time ago leaving an estate believed to be valued at over \$60,000. A in any court in which this will may be is my child, then, when subject to progive him or her \$5,000." Among the ovisional bequests is \$2,500 to George

W. Doray. The apple crop of 1903 will approxinate 36,000,000 bushels, says the New England Homestead, or considerably less than a year ago. The crop of 1902 was placed at 44,220,000 bushels. New York has the best crop of any of the states, and is being drawn upon very largely for supplies to place in winter storage. Pennsylvania has a liberal crop, but the quality is not as uniform as in New York. The New England crop is quite irregular.

Miss Helen Yerxa, daughter of Hon. Henry D. Yerxa of Cambridge, and William Sterling Youngman, a Harward man, were united in marriage on Wednesday. The bride's father is a At St. Francis de Sales' Roman Catholic church in Charlestown, John F. McLaughlin of Boston and Miss Pauline M. Hilton of St. John were married on the same day by Rev. Fr.

Another wedding was that of Miss Ina Hindon, formerly of Annapolis, N. S., and Arthur B. Ellenwood of Roxbury. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. C. C. Whittemore, 380 Newbury street, Back Bay. Several of the Lo don Honourables, who remained in the city, were present, as were many soci-

Among recent deaths of former proincialists the following are announced In Ashmont, Dorchester, Oct. 21, Mrs. Annie J. Murray, wife of Patrick N. Murray, aged 38 years, formerly of St. John; in North Cambridge, Oct. 21, Hugh Morine, formerly of St. John; in Beverly, Oct. 18, Mrs, Annie Richardson, wife of Robert Richardson, aged 16 years, formerly of St. John: in Portland, Oct. 22, Theodore Perry, aged 26,

formerly of New Brunswick (killed on Maine Central railroad, of which he was brakeman); in Roxbury, Oct. 15. Mrs. Mary McCarey, widow of Bernard McCarey, aged 83 years, formerly of Charlottetown; in this city, Oct. 17, William H. Hughes, aged 40 years, native of Prince Edward Island; in East Boston, Oct. 14, Ethel F. McMasteres young daughter of Manuel and Elizabeth F. McMasters (nee McIntyre), parents formerly of Prince Edward Is-land; in South Boston, Oct. 17, Mrs. Harriet R. Thomas, wife of Daniel B. Thomas, aged 65 years, formerly of North East Harbor, N. S., where interment occurs; in Roxbury, Oct. 20, Richard T. Purcell, aged 65 years, late of Halifax.

Mabel and Mary Palmer, two New Brunswick girls, were arrested in the north end this week, charged with disorderly conduct. They were sentenced to serve an indefinite period at Sherborn reformatory. The case has been

- William Garrison Reed of this city-has returned from Trousers Lake, Victoria Co., N. B., with the head of a great bull moose. The antlers have a spread of 51 inches. This is the second moose killed by Mr. Reed at the same camp. He speaks highly of the game situation in the province. Quite a number of sportsmen are going to New Brunswick this season in preference to Maine, where the game laws are more

stringent.
Rev. Thomas D. McLean of Three Rivers, Mass., formerly of Milltown, N. B., has decided to leave the ministry and enter the real estate business. He has accordingly resigned the pastorate of the Union church at

Three Rivers. It is understood that the directors of the Eastern Steamship Company are to place the \$3,000,000 stock of that company upon a 4 per cent. dividend basis by declaring a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent.

The earnings of the Eastern Steam ship Co. for the nine months from Jan, 1st to Oct. 1st have been as follows? Gross, \$1,197,246; operating expenses, \$806,274; repairs charged to op. exp., \$92,495; net earnings, \$298,477; charges, \$33,576; surplus, \$264,901. The surplus is equal to 9 per cent. on the stock. The directors figure that, if in the face of two backward cold summers, the company can show more than double the earnings necessary to pay 4 per cent or \$120,000 upon its stock, with its new boats in commission but a small part of the summers they are safe in placing the stock upon a dividend basis with a view of

maintaining such a rate. Most all lumber handlers report a scarcity of spruce. Within a week premiums have been offered for the quick delivery of frames, although the demand as a whole is not large. Some holders are getting high prices for certain dimensions, said to be as high as \$25 in some cases. Prices are decidedly firm on all small stuff, and full quotations are being obtained. The mills are still hampered by lack of logs and the supply for the winter mise to be small. Prices are nom-

inally unchanged and firm. The feature of the market for short lumber is the continued and increasing strength of laths. For 15-8 inch the ordering price today is \$3.40 and few if any are selling for less. The shingle situation is irregular, but good cedar ex-store can certainly be produced for \$3.40. Clapboards are disposed to be easier. Quotations follow: Hemlock-Boards, rough, \$13; do., planed, \$14 to 14.50; do., No. 2, \$11.50 to 12.50. Pine box boards-Bangor boards, 1-4 inch square, edged random lengths, \$18 to 18.50; native boards, 1 inch, live edged random lengths, \$13 to 14: native poards, 3-4 inch, live edged, \$10 to 11; native boards, 5-8 inch, live edged, \$9 to 10; Spruce timber-10 and 12-in. dimensions, \$21; 9-in, and under dimensions, \$19: 10 and 12-in, random lengths,, 10 ft. and up, \$17 to 17.50; 2x3, 2x4, 2x7, and 3x4, 9 inches and under, 10 ft. up, \$17 to 17.50; all other random lengths, 9 in. and 10 ft. up, \$18 to 19; merchantable board, 5-in. and up, \$17; matched boards, \$18.50 to 19; bundled furring, random lengths, p. 1 s, \$17. Shingles-Cedar, ex., \$3.35 to 3.50; do., clear, \$2.85 to 3; do., 2nds, \$2.25 to 2.40; do., clear wh., \$02.1 to 2.25; do., No. 1, \$1.55 Laths, spruce, 11-2 inch, \$3.10 to 3.25; 15-8 inch, \$3.35 to 3.40. Clapboards-Spruce, 4 ft. ex, \$45; do., clears, \$43; do., 2nds, clrs, \$41; pine extras, \$60; 2nd clears, \$50. Several cargoes of lumber arrived from the provinces last week, carrying 804,828 feet.

Fresh fish have been unusually high in the Boston market, but prices are Relatives of George W. Doray of gradually falling. At one time at the Nova Scotia have employed Charles S. first of the week haddock sold at \$5 Dodge, an attorney of Worcester, to to \$9 per cwt. Large cod brought 10 cents per pound. Large mackerel sold for 20 cents; native smelt at 20 to 2504 per lb. Salt mackerel are firmer, Commission houses ask \$14.50 per bbla for large No. 3; early caught No. 24 clause in Doray's will reads: "In case \$17 to 18; medium, \$18 to 19; small, \$21 to 24; Shore No. 1, \$19.50 to 22; cured probated, any person shall prove to the and pickled codfish are firm, with high satisfaction of the court that he or she prices being paid for bank trips. Commission houses quote large shore and visions of sub-division 6 of the will, I Georges, \$6.75 to 7; medium, \$5.50 to 6; large dry bank, \$6.25 to 6.50; medium, \$5.75 to 6; rickled pollock, \$2.50 to 2.75; pickled herring, large N. S. split, \$6.60 round shore, \$5.25 to 5.50; new medium scaled smoked herring, 15 to 16c.; old, 14 to 15c. Live lobsters are firm at 20

> cents. BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

Herapath's Railway Journal saysi Considering the state of the shipping trade, the reduction in the tonnage under construction is not surprising At the close of the past quarter there were, excluding warships, 393 vessels of 906,608 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom. This shows tion of about 122,000 tons as compared with the previous quarter, of 94,000 tons as compared with the September quarter of last year, and of 507,000 tons as compared with the total reached in September, 1901, which is the highest on record. Of the vessels now building, 358 are steel steamers, with a tonnage of 889,035, as against 856 last year, with a tonnage of 977.455: while there are 21 steel sailing vessels building, with a tonnage of 15,609, against 17, with a tonnage of 21,884,

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USALEM NEWS.

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