

DIED AS SHE SANG.

Dramatic Performance in Biddeford has a Sad Finale

FELL DEAD ON STAGE

Eva Gray, Soubrette, Sang Good Bye Little Girl, Good Bye... Then Died at Her Child's Feet.

Biddeford, Me., Nov. 3.—Eva Gray an actress, stood before a thousand persons in the Biddeford Opera House and sang a popular song with such expression, such intensity of feeling, as they will never hear again, as few men and women have ever been or ever will be privileged to hear.

It was her second encore, and as she advanced toward the footlights in her shimmering gown, with clusters of jewels glistening upon her white neck and arms, even the roughest upon her cheeks and the carefully penciled lines above her eyes failed to hide the pallor that spread over her features or detract from the light of her eyes.

She was a petite woman, and in her costume looked no more than a girl, but as she poured forth her song she saw not the crowd in front, she saw not the stage nor the trappings of the theatre, but looked only into the eyes of her three-year-old daughter, who stood back in the wings, proudly watching her mamma.

"Good-by, little girl, good-by," sang the actress, and she meant it. She turned and gazed full upon her child.

"Don't cry, little girl, don't cry." The words filled the theatre; they came from her heart, they were borne out with the last of her fast waning strength, and the people sat breathless, open-eyed, feeling they knew not what, waiting for a climax that the magnetism of mother love impressed upon them was to come.

"In my uniform of blue, I'll come marching back to you," the words of the chorus went on. The little actress grew whiter and whiter, she leaned far forward; pleadingly she stretched her bejeweled white arms out still nearer her little one in the wings; then came the last line of the chorus. Every note was as clear as the thrill of a thrush as involuntarily she stepped toward her little girl.

"Good-by, little girl, good-by." There was a crash a cry of horror from the audience, the actress mother lay dead before the crowded house in the glare of the footlights at the feet of her child.

Eva Gray was a handsome woman, soprano soloist and illustrated song singer with the Dot Karroll company, which is playing at the Biddeford Opera House this week.

She died of heart failure while giving one of her specialties between the second and third acts of A Titled Outcast. She had responded to one encore, repeating a verse of her first song, but when the second encore came, instead of continuing with the first song, which was her custom when she made a hit, she sang Good-by Little Girl, Good-by.

Evidently she felt the attack coming. Something doubtless whispered to her mother heart, for she sang the chorus to her little girl, not to the audience.

Miss Gray was the wife of Hiram Willard, a Lynn, Mass., pianist, and came of a theatrical family. Her brother is a member of the musical specialty team of Gray and Graham, and her stepfather is E. E. Nickerson, one of the pioneers of repertoire in the East.

WEDDINGS.

McCarthy-McCormick.

At 7 o'clock Wednesday morning, Oct. 26, an interesting event took place in the Catholic church, Grand Falls, when Miss Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Thomas McCormick, of Rappid de Ferne, was united in marriage to Alexander McCarthy, of Grand Falls. Rev. Father Joyner performed the wedding ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy left for Houlton Maine, where they will visit for a week or two. On their return, they will hold a reception in their future home, Grand Falls.

Logue-Hanlon.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning at St. Rose's church, Fairville, Miss Emma Marie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Hanlon was united in marriage to James S. Logue. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. C. Collins.

Is Your Doctor Bill Large?

Best way to keep it small is not to call the doctor, but use Norviline instead. For minor ailments like colds, coughs, chills, cramps, headache and stomach trouble Norviline is just as good as any doctor. It breaks up a cold in one night, cures soreness in the chest, and for neuralgia, toothache and rheumatism you can't get anything half so good as Norviline. The fame of Norviline for cramps, colic, and pain in the stomach extends far and wide. Good for everything a liniment can be good for and costs but 25c. for a large bottle.

MARINE NOTES.

Bark Howard D. Troop sailed from Kobe Oct. 29 for New York. C. P. R. steamship Tartar arrived at Hong Kong last Wednesday from Vancouver. Donaldson line steamer Alcides Captain Horsbury arrived at Liverpool Wednesday. The steamer London City passed Seilly yesterday bound from St. John and Halifax from Havre and London.

HAVE A FUND OF \$2,000,000.

Republicans Have That Amount For Election Expenses.

Washington, Nov. 3.—The White House mathematicians are asserting that the Republican campaign fund will amount to approximately \$2,000,000. For some time consideration has been given to the subject of presenting to the public some sort of a statement of the condition of the treasury of the Republican campaign committee, and how it was raised.

The situation offered many embarrassments. It was manifestly impossible to give a list of contributors and amounts. Those who have subscribed did so with the understanding that their offerings would be shielded from public knowledge, but the inquisitiveness of certain Democratic newspapers had become irritating to the President. He has thought of many ways of making a statement, but has practically decided that nothing shall be attempted, so far as relates to his direct authority.

It is estimated however, to friendly callers at the White House, for the purpose of dissemination, that the Republican campaign fund amounts to about \$2,000,000, and that it was subscribed exclusively by individuals, and not by corporations.

In the same way the information is given out that the Republican campaign fund in 1900 amounted to \$3,500,000, and in 1896 considerably more was paid in.

It is also conceded that corporations contributed large sums to both the McKinley campaigns. In 1896 the large railroads started off each with \$50,000 subscriptions, and later on many of them paid even larger sums. The President's friends are saying that this kind of money has not been welcomed by the Republican national committee. It is hinted that subscriptions from the packing house trust and from the tobacco manufacturers were refused by Treasurer Bliss.

These semi-authoritative suggestions which are apparently being put forth to answer public curiosity, will in no sense satisfy those who are fairly well acquainted with the way the money bags of the Republican managers have been replenished. The first big contribution came from the biggest national bank in the United States, and was paid in with the knowledge that the President would appreciate its timeliness. Other big subscriptions have come from big banks and from large financial institutions.

Mr. Cortelyou in the first part of the campaign, was out of sight a great deal of his time in New York, because he was drumming campaign funds in lower New York. He sought these from many large corporations.

Two million dollars in this campaign is a great deal more money, for practical purposes, than \$3,500,000 was in the 1900 campaign. Now so little is being done in any except a few states that it is comparatively easy to save most of this money to use on the day before and on election day. That is what the Republicans are planning to do in Indiana and New York.

Those who have observed the preparations in both of these states can clearly see that the manner of spending this money on election day is just like it was spent under Sen. Hanna, Sen. Carter and Sen. Quay, who had charge of various national campaigns for the Republicans.

HARCOURT'S SUCCESSOR.

Thomas Richards, Liberal Chosen by Large Majority.

London, Nov. 4.—The bye-election in West Monmouth today to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, resulted in the election of Thomas Richards, liberal and Laborite, who polled 7,995 votes to 3,360 for Sir John Cockburn, Tariff Reformer.

ACTIVE NONAGENARIAN.

(Burlington News.) J. Wilder, of Woodstock, is one of the most remarkable men of New England. He will be ninety-one years old Oct. 2, yet is active in business, being secretary of a stock farm in Pomfret, and a contributor to several of the leading agricultural and news journals. Mr. Wilder was a railroad man for fifty years and is widely known in railway circles. In a personal letter he writes: "I am a native of Franklin County, Mass., but launched out into the world at fourteen and have worked ever since. I was South in Virginia twelve years, building and operating a railroad; was seventy when I went."

FIRST INDIAN DIVORCE.

(Kansas City Journal.) Probably the first instance of full-blood Indians applying to the "white man's" court for a divorce, was the application of Lucy Buckskin for a legal separation from George Busk in the United States District Court at Vinita. The couple were married a good many years ago according to the rites of the Cherokees. As soon as the decree was entered, the newly made grass widow married her lover, Jim Downing, Chief Deputy Clerk Ed Davidson performing the ceremony.

CONSIDER THE QUANTITY.

There is an advantage in buying "SWISS FOOD" because of the much larger package you get. You gain on quantity as well as quality. Dayitt—That druggist says if you try his pain killer you will use no other. DeBitt—Yes, I have heard the under-taker say the same thing.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

TWO KILLED; TWO INJURED

In an Accident at the Fore River Ship Yards Yesterday.

Quincy Mass., Nov. 2.—Two workmen were killed, two others seriously and several others slightly injured by the sudden slipping from the blocks of a big steel barge, being built for the Standard Oil Co., at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company today. The dead are Louis Crump, single, 34 years of age, 118 Thirtieth St., Newport News, V. A.

William Johnson, married, 35 years of age, of Camden, N. J. The seriously injured are: Jacob Stapleton, married, of Neponset; badly bruised about the face and head; Louis Roberts, formerly of Bristol, R. I., right hip dislocated. Crump and Johnson were both callers and were at work under the barge when she slipped and listed. The former had been employed at the yards for nearly two years, while Johnson had worked only since Monday last, and is said to have been married but nine months. The barge, No. 122, was nearly ready for launching, the purpose being to send her down the ways as soon as the yards were clear of the battleship New Jersey, which is to be launched Nov. 10.

The cause of the accident is not determined. Manager H. G. Smith of the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., says that it is entirely problematical, but has expressed the belief that the barge slipped on account of the careless removal of one of the wedges.

Men who were at work on the barge say that they were making tests preparatory to launching, when one of the "shores" near which Crump was at work gave way under the strain. The barge slid about six feet then listed. Crump evidently attempted to jump to safety, but was caught under the barge's bilge and crushed. Johnson was also caught and instantly killed.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The Figures for the United States on Oct. 31.

The statement in Washington of the public debt shows that at the close of business Oct. 31, 1904, the public debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$980,787,652, an increase for the month of \$4,404,715. This increase is principally accounted for by a decrease of \$5,601,365 in the amount of cash on hand.

The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest bearing debt, \$895,157,770. Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,827,700. Debt bearing no interest, \$86,854,979.

Total, \$1,283,140,449.

This amount, however, does not include \$1,021,556,969 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand held for their redemption.

The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Gold reserve fund, \$150,000,000. Trust funds, \$1,021,556,969. General fund, \$118,025,429. In national bank depositories, \$114,558,481. In Philippine treasury, \$5,794,509.

Total, \$1,409,935,390, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$1,113,582,593, which leaves a cash balance on hand of \$296,352,797.

CURIO HUNTERS WERE DECEIVED.

"Relics of Marie Antoinette's Time" Taken From the World's Fair Prove a Hoax.

St. Louis, Nov. 2.—In their efforts to secure some part of an article supposedly of great historical interest—"souvenir" tiends at the World's Fair have made such an onslaught upon the famous "Marie Antoinette" chandeliers in the Rhode Island building as to cause those connected with the pavilion to tell the true story concerning those chandeliers.

In the early days of the exposition the story got out that the two chandeliers in the east and west rooms, respectively, of the second floor of the Rhode Island building were once the property of Marie Antoinette, and the story ran to the effect that the chandeliers were bequeathed to Marquis de Lafayette by the unfortunate woman as she was being led to the scaffold, the gift being in return for the counsel and advice he had given to her.

The great French soldier was said to have presented the chandeliers to the First Rhode Island Guards of Providence, which had been his escort on his trip to this country in 1827, and which had served with him in the Revolutionary War.

The only statement of fact concerning the chandeliers is that they are the property of the Rhode Island company and were hung in the armory. Marie Antoinette's connection with them is purely mythical. The story might have gone unchallenged had it not been for the work of the souvenir hunters, who removed many of the crystals.

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INVOLUNTARY.

"How much milk does that cow give?" asked the summer boarder. "Well," replied Farmer Appleton, "if ye mean by voluntary contribution, she don't give none. But if ye kin get her cornered so she can't kick none to hurt an able bodied man kin take away about seven quarts a day from her."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

RUSSIAN WORKMEN.

The Government Purposely Discourages Any Improvement

SQUALID HOMES

Overcrowding an Evil Intensified by Uncleanliness—Wages are Low and Rents are High.

(Foreign Correspondence The New York Times.)

London, Oct. 15.—The conditions of life for workingmen are exceptionally hard in the large (Russian) towns, especially in St. Petersburg, where the rents are very large, says a correspondent of the Times.

The squalor of workingmen's dwellings is such as would not be tolerated in other countries. The Government has done nothing to bring about an improvement in this connection. It regards ordinary artisans with suspicion and actually places difficulties in the way of their settling down in large numbers in any particular quarter of the town most convenient to their work, as it fears contact may generate dangerous political movements and facilitate revolutionary propaganda. Everything that has been done to improve their lot is due to the philanthropic initiative of certain firms.

The ordinary lodging houses of the Russian towns are simply unspeakable. To find 17 or 18 persons of four or five different families by no means uncommon, in fact it is quite a common occurrence to find corners of rooms are let separately.

Workingmen's wages range in St. Petersburg from 60 weeks a day to three rubles for the foreman (30 cents to \$1.53) but in many instances they are even lower. Rents, on the other hand are proportionately very high. In one large factory in St. Petersburg in which some 7,000 hands are employed a good deal has been done for the benefit of the workmen, somewhat on the lines of the old Russian factories. Large tenements have been built sheltering 1,500 out of the 7,000 persons employed, a certain number of the employees, whose continued presence on the premises is desirable are lodged free, and in these cases there is no limit as to overcrowding. The rest are lodged at the rate of nine rubles a month (\$4.50) for one room, and here the company has fixed a limit of six persons per room. The law has established no limitation.

The management of this firm is trying to instill the necessity for cleanliness into the workmen but as a rule their conditions are of the dirtiest. There is a difference, however in favor of the workmen of non-Russian extraction—Germans, Poles, and so on—who seem to be better in every way. The Russian workman works hard and steadily and learns easily but he has absolutely no ideas of his own initiative. He will do what he is told, but does not care to know why he is doing it.

Another philanthropic work undertaken by the same firm is the establishment of schools for the children of the employees. The Government does a little for education. "I was informed by one of the officials, "that we must do something ourselves if any good result is to be obtained."

"Another factory which I visited was a large cotton mill belonging to a Russian company, but worked largely under English management. It employs some 600 or 700 men and women (no children.) The English overseers seemed to be satisfied with the Russian workmen as a whole, and were of opinion that if they were better paid, lived in better lodgings and had better food they would be equal to the workmen of most other countries, but in the condition in which they exist no real improvement is possible. The average wage being \$10.20 to \$11.22 a month. (In many cases it is even less.) A large part of which goes in house rent, they cannot grow up healthy or with highly developed intelligence. In his ten or eleven hours a day he does less work and less good work than an English or American workman in eight or nine. Nor can education mend matters to any great extent, as the Government purposely discourages it, again for political reasons.

Another system which tends to depress the Russian working classes is the credit system which obtains in the provision shops and eating houses. As regards the interest taken in politics by St. Petersburg workmen opinions differ, but I am inclined to think, on the whole, that the basis of discontent and the chief cause of the strikes at the events in St. Petersburg, are mainly economic. In other parts of Russia the political elements may predominate, and of course, there are revolutionary societies throughout the country and the circulation of "subversive" literature is said to be very widespread and increasing. But the political movement is more active among the bourgeoisie, and even the aristocracy, whereas among the working classes the chief desideratum is to obtain some improvement in their economic conditions.

The Government by its repressive measures is tending to increase the danger of which it stands in such dread, and to promote political as well as economic discontent. The workmen, especially in the large towns are beginning to see that strikes may bring about improvements, and, in fact, both the increase of wages and the reduction of hours are largely due to the strikes. Doubtless political agitators have helped to cause the strikes, but, if the whole had not been already prepared by the wretched conditions of life in the towns, the artisans would not have listened especially as they knew what treatment they might expect at the hands of the police. Factory managers have told me that the behavior of the strikers is usually most exemplary whereas the brutality of the police is incredible.

One method employed by the authorities to put an end to strikes is to seize a dozen or more workmen from factories where there are disturbances and send them home to their native villages. The men thus singled out as examples are chosen, not because they were personally implicated in a strike—in many cases they were not implicated at all—but solely because they have the largest families to keep, so as to make their case all the harder and thus terrify the others.

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