

ON OCTOBER 10TH

Mathews May Parade

Out of Town

THE C. T. A. UNION WILL

MEET TOMORROW

To Act on Question of Ob-

servance of Fr. Mathew Day

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of the Archdiocese of Boston, one of the oldest organizations in New England, organized for the promotion of total abstinence principles, will hold a special convention in Phoenix hall, Boston, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of taking definite action relative to a proper observance of the 15th birthday anniversary of Rev. Theobald Mathew on Monday, October 10th. Especial interest is centered in the meeting, in view of the fact that the Mathew Temperance Institute of this city is affiliated with the union, being credited with eight delegates, the largest representation of any single society. It is the impression among many of the Lowell delegates that the Archdiocesan Union, will not take any action tomorrow for looking to a parade under its auspices, but will vote to hold a joint parade, if such can be arranged, in connection with the Essex County Total Abstinence Union in Lynn, in which place the last annual union convention holding its annual parade this year.

The delegates from the Mathew Institute have been instructed to vote in favor of a parade, as the Splendid City Mathews attribute much of their success to the many demonstrations in which they have participated. Last year, the Lowell society on invitation from the Essex County union, paraded in Peabody, and made an excellent impression by their splendid turnout. In Lynn this year the parade was in the Essex County union's parade is the Fr. Mathew society, the organization which was entertained at a reception by the Mathews in this city on Memorial Day. It is at tomorrow's convention the Archdiocesan union does not favor a parade of any sort, then it is highly probable that at the request of the Latin Mathews, an invitation will be extended the local Institute to participate in the Essex County demon-

Worst of All Experiences.
Can anything be worse than to feel that every minute will be your last? Such was the experience of Mrs. S. H. Newman, Decatur, Ala. "For three years she suffered from indigestion, stomach and bowel trouble. Death seemed inevitable when doctors and all remedies failed. At length I was induced to try Electric Bitters and the result was miraculous. I improved at once and now I'm completely recovered." For Liver, Kidney, Stomach and Bowel troubles Electric Bitters is the only medicine. Only 50c. It's guaranteed by F. H. Goodale, Druggist, 27 Central Street, Lowell.

JOHN W. McEVOY

Counselor-at-law and Public Administrator. Telephone 69-1.

U. S. Revenue Returns

show increased sales on the

7-20-4

10c CIGAR

During 1903 nearly 500,000 cigars, 29 years' continuous increase in sales, show that quality counts. R. C. SULLIVAN, Mfrs., Manchester, N. H.

Mrs. E. L. DOW

Magnetic Healer, 52 Central st. will be at her home in Central Block on Wednesday and Saturday, 12 m. to 5 p. m. and will treat St. Vitus dance and other nervous diseases, insomnia, rheumatism, etc. Personal treatment for vocalists a specialty. No medicine of any kind used. Take elevator for Room 7.



DOUBLE GREEN STAMPS ON ALL PURCHASES

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY

AT

JOHN F. SAUNDERS

159 GORHAM ST., COR. SUMMER

AND SPECIAL ON FOLLOWING:

On All Kinds of Stamps

125 with 1 lb 50c Baking Powder.

150 with 1 lb 75c Tea.

160 with 1 lb 60c Tea.

10 with 1 lb 50c Tea.

10 with 1 lb 50c Butterine.

10 with 1 Pkg. 10c Mince.

10 with 1 pkg. 10c Turnpike flour.

1 with 1 pkg. 10c Eggs.

1 with 1 pkg. 10c Prunes.

1 with 1 lb. 25c and 25c Coffee.

10 with 1 bottle 10c Blue.

10 with 1 can 12c Beans.

10 with 1 can 12c Tomatoes.

The Celebrated Breakfast Foods, Norka Malted Oats and

Cero Fruto, 20 Stamps on 1 package 14c



station in view of friendly relations existing between Lynn and Lowell Mathews. That no formal observance of Fr. Mathew day is contemplated in this city, is not known as yet. Rough exercises of some nature will, no doubt be held on the Sunday preceding the tenth. The members of the Mathew Temperance Institute who will comprise the delegation at tomorrow's meeting are as follows: President George L. Hunt, Walter H. Hickey, Bernard F. Kane, Nathaniel O. Provencher, James O'Sullivan, Edward P. Sklar, Secretary Bernard McNally and Vice Pres. John V. Donoghue.

ST. JOHN'S SOCIETY.

St. John's Total Abstinence Society of North Chelmsford, one of the most progressive societies in the union will be represented at tomorrow's meeting by a delegation headed by Pres. Thomas H. Larkin.

WILL BE DEPORTED

MEMBERS OF MINERS UNION MUST GO.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., June 10.—Deportation is the order of the day. Gen. Bell, military commander has ordered that 9 members of the miners unions shall be taken outside of Teller county on a special train in accordance with the recommendations of the citizens committee which examined them. This committee was in session nearly all night investigating the cases of 10 other union men who are confined in the Victor armory and submitted another report to General Bell today recommending further deportations. "Within 24 hours this district will be rid of all agitators and other objectionable men," said Gen. Bell today. One deportation after another will be made until no one of the men who were arrested in the district so long will be left here. The agitators are feared and many are leaving the county of their own volition to avoid arrest and incarceration. There are still some desperate characters among the hills however whom we intend getting to matter what the cost. In running them down there are no shots that I do not look for any serious trouble. The agitators are going to the hills in search of certain men who are wanted in connection with the Independence assassins. Telegrams have been sent to sheriffs and captains of police at outside points asking them to watch for these persons whose names are not made public. Sheriff Edward Bell has issued an order that all persons in the district must remain caged until Monday, June 14.

Kilnones, \$1.75, at Oriental Bazaar.

FILIPINO DELEGATES

WERE RECEIVED AT THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Philippine commissioners were at the war department early today and there several speeches were made. In the course of his remarks, Secretary Taft said that if President Roosevelt was elected he (the secretary) would make a tour of inspection of the islands. He also said he believed that legislation which was pending in congress and which was greatly needed would be enacted in some modified form during the coming winter. Dr. Laverne responded to the secretary's remarks and said several complimentary things of Governor Taft's administration in the Philippines.

IN GREAT DANGER

TRIBESMEN DO JUST WHAT

RAISULI SAYS.

LONDON, June 11.—A. J. Nathan of Pennsylvania, long a resident of Tangier and who has just arrived in London, described the situation in Morocco generally as being serious. He considers that Messrs. Pellerin and Vaxier in some measure have been successful in some respects, but that the tribesmen are quite bad by his control. If they thought Raisuli was not acting squarely they would themselves attack the captives. The latter are far from the interior of the province of Belkaid in the vicinity of Mchallah Abba Selm, the most sacred shrine in North Morocco. It is certain, Mr. Nathan says, that if marines attempted to march into that district the prisoners would be killed. Had Raisuli wanted another day he would have captured U. S. Consul General Gamere who was going to visit Mr. Pellerin. Mr. Nathan adds that there is nothing to prevent Raisuli or any other bandit with 100 men from entering Tangier and carrying off any diplomatic body as the local garrison, numbering five hundred men, is utterly unreliable.

MRS. ELIAS SET FREE

Platt's Testimony Insufficient to Convict Her

NEW YORK, June 11.—Mrs. Hannah Elias was discharged late yesterday afternoon on motion of Assistant District Attorney Rand, acting for District Attorney Jerome, at the conclusion of the testimony of John H. Platt, the aged millionaire who caused her arrest for extortion. Mr. Platt has proved a disappointing witness. To questions bearing directly on the charges on which the woman's arrest had been made, he had answered repeatedly, "I don't know." His helplessness and his weak and apparently unreliable memory surprised those who attended his examination. He did not remember whether he had given Mrs. Elias large sums of money during the past ten years, as charged, and did not remember signing certain of the papers in connection with his charges against her. The ordeal had been a trying one for the aged man, and his replies had become scarcely audible toward the last. As soon as he had left the witness chair, Assistant District Attorney Rand said:

"Your Honor, I think the parties to this miserable scandal ought to be allowed to steer in their own groove. There is no evidence before you that will possibly serve to hold this woman on a charge of extortion. I recommend that she be discharged."

Immediately afterwards the woman was reinstated on a writ in the civil suit originally brought against her by Mr. Platt to recover \$655,000. She was released a few minutes on \$20,000 bail, and was escorted by two detectives through the crowded corridors of the criminal courts building to the street, where her carriage was waiting. Several thousand persons, attracted by the case, thronged the building and stood crowded in the streets outside. Among them were many negroes.

When Mr. Platt, feeble and trembling, and apparently dazed, was helped out of the building, the crowd howled and hissed.

THE BOUNTY BILL

Validity of Action is Now

Questioned

ATTY GEN'L PARKER

IS INVESTIGATING

The Meaning of Two

Thirds Vote

BOSTON, June 11.—The question of the validity of the action of the house on the governor's veto of the soldiers' bounty bill was discussed a good deal at the State house yesterday, and it is understood that Atty. Gen. Parker has the subject of the constitutionality of the act under consideration. In view of the fact that the bill was neither signed by the governor, nor received in the house the approval of two-thirds of the full membership of the body.

It is known that Gov. Bates and Atty. Gen. Parker consider the matter of some importance. The governor, though he strongly disapproved the bill on its merits, has no intention of raising the issue of its constitutionality on the last session, and the committee will not do it in any event, but as the sum to be provided for the old soldiers under the bill may be raised by a loan, which would be reimbursed from the recent congressional war claims award, it might be deemed prudent for the interest of all concerned to have an opinion brought, if not by the attorney general for the commonwealth, then by some private citizen, in the supreme court, for the purpose of having it determined beyond question whether acts passed by the legislature under the circumstances which marked the passage of the bounty bill by the house are good law.

Not to have the question thus adjudicated might result in a cloud resting over the bonds which the commonwealth will probably issue for the payment of the bounties. An opinion of the supreme court on the matter would settle both the validity of the bonds and the real intent of the constitution upon an interesting question of parliamentary procedure.

The point of the controversy is as to what constitutes the senate or the house within the meaning of the Massachusetts constitution in part the second, chap. 1, sec. 1, art. 2 of that document. This article, after stipulating that if the governor has any objections to a bill or resolve he shall return it with his objections, directed in writing to the branch in which it shall have originated, which shall proceed to reconsider said bill or resolve, says: "But if after such reconsideration two-thirds of the said senate or house of representatives shall, notwithstanding the said objection, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law."

A careful reading of this provision makes it appear that the approval of two-thirds of the branch to which a veto is sent by the governor is necessary to pass the bill over the veto in that branch, but that "two-thirds of the members present" of the other branch is all that is required. In the case of the bounty bill veto the vote of the house was 151 to 47 in favor of passing the bill. On the basis of the number present and voting, 132 votes were necessary, so that the bill had, upon that theory, 10 more votes than necessary. But the house, recognizing its full membership, consists of 210 members, of which number 161 is two-thirds. These would have constituted the constitutionally, therefore, may claim that the bounty bill received nine votes short of "two-thirds of the house."

Edward A. McLaughlin, for many years clerk of the house, and whose long experience in that office and acquaintance with parliamentary precedents and legal decisions on points arising from the procedure of the house, called him to speak with some degree of authority, does not think the point raised could be made to hold good if any one should care to formally raise it. He is of the opinion that if the framers of the constitution really intended that a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the house in which a bill originated should be had in order to pass a bill over a veto, it was probably due to the fact that at the time the constitution was framed a minority constituted a quorum for the transaction of all ordinary business.

When the constitution was adopted 60 members made a quorum, and in 1857 the people ratified an amendment to the constitution, the 21st, by which

BOYS BUNKED OUT

Police of Several Places

Searched For Them

BOSTON, June 11.—While their parents, assisted by the police, were searching the marshes and city pits of the "Dublin" district in Cambridge, expecting to find their lifeless bodies, Joseph and James Shea, aged 7 and 9 respectively, and Ernest Jabllo, 11, were having a fine time, playing "hooky" from school and "hunking out."

After 24 hours of adventure the boys returned to their homes yesterday afternoon. They were tired and hungry. In the trip there is at least one young American citizen who will never think of leaving home again without associating the thought with the discipline that is to follow.

The Sheas live at 17 Winslow street, Cambridge, and the Jabllo had at 43 Fenno street. They started together for school Thursday morning at 8:30 and up to noon that day their parents believed them to be there.

They did not appear at dinner time and inquiry followed. It was learned that they had not been near the school building. When the afternoon wore away without their appearance their parents began to worry and by evening were badly frightened. Search was made throughout the entire district without avail.

At 9 o'clock Thursday night the police were notified. The Arlington, Belmont and Watertown and Newton authorities were also warned to watch for the lads, but no findings were received up to midnight.

There was not much sleep at either the Sheas or the Jabllo home. Thursday night, no finding could be done until daylight. The West Cambridge city pits have been favorite playing spots for children of the vicinity and the awful fear that the boys might be drowned while at play there was suggested by someone.

Yesterday morning Patrolman McCrehan made the rounds of the pits in an effort to secure a clew of some kind but without avail.

Patrick Shea, the father of the two boys, came into Boston yesterday to secure the aid of the Boston police. He returned home about 1 o'clock, and the entire family gathered to hear his speech for a moment. There were his two hopefuls playing about as though nothing out of the ordinary had happened. When he recovered from his surprise he took the boys upstairs and questioned them. They said that when they left Thursday morning they went up to Belmont and then to Arlington. In the afternoon they returned to Fresh pond and played about there all the afternoon and then turned their steps homeward.

They reached an old abandoned barn between Donald and Cambridge streets about a gunshot away from their homes, just about dusk and decided to explore the place. It was then that the thought came to them to sleep there for the night, which they did. In the meantime the police of the surrounding cities and towns were searching for them and their parents were very much distracted.

They had had nothing to eat and their hunger drove them home early in the afternoon.

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Beecham's Pills
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INDIA RUBBER

GROWTH IN QUANTITY IMPORTED

AND WHERE IT IS FOUND.

Imports of India rubber into the United States in the fiscal year about to end will exceed by far those of any earlier year, and will amount to over 40 million dollars in value. The demand for this article of exclusively foreign production for use in manifold returns, has increased very rapidly in recent years, and the imports in the present fiscal year, as shown by the figures of the bureau of statistics, will amount to about 40 million pounds, valued, as already indicated, at fully 40 million dollars. This rapid increase is apparently due, in a large degree, to the increasing use of this material for tires of vehicles of various classes, though in other lines of manufacture the demand is also very great.

The rapid growth in the use of this article of manufacture in the United States is illustrated in the fact that the total value of India rubber and gutta-percha imported in 1870 was less than \$20 million dollars, in 1890 \$25 million, in 1900 \$30 million, in 1901 \$35 million, and in 1902 \$40 million. The increase in quantity has not been quite so rapid as the increase in value, owing to the fact that prices have advanced materially by reason of the greatly increased demand of the various manufacturing sections of the world, especially the United States.

In 1880 the quantity of rubber imported into the United States amounted to 17 million pounds valued at \$25 million dollars, making the average price about 55 cents per pound. In 1890 the quantity imported was 31 million pounds valued at 15 million dollars, or slightly less than 50 cents per pound. In 1900 the quantity imported was 42 million pounds valued at 31 million dollars, or about 65 cents per pound; while in 1902 the record of the month for which figures are now available shows an average value for rubber imported of 68 cents per pound. In addition to this, however, large quantities of material utilized in conjunction with India rubber are now imported.

Imports of "gutta-percha," a product of India, which is used in certain industries as a substitute for India rubber, now average more than a million pounds a month, while imports of old and scrap India rubber to be remanufactured amounted to over 15 million pounds in the ten months of the fiscal year for which a record is at hand. These imports of old and scrap rubber for remanufacturing and of gutta-percha as a substitute in certain lines of work are comparatively new and have only been reported by the Bureau of Statistics as a separate item during a very recent period. The fact that they are now utilized and that the imports of old and scrap rubber to be remanufactured have reached such a large total indicates the great demand for this material in the manufacturing industries of the United States.

Brazil is the most important source of this material. More than one-half of the India rubber imported into the United States comes from that country, the total from that country alone being for ten months 20,000,000 pounds valued at twenty and one-third million dollars. The United Kingdom supplied in the same period over 7,000,000 pounds, valued at five and a quarter million dollars; Germany, 2,000,000 pounds valued at one and a quarter million dollars; and "other Europe," nearly 10,000,000 pounds, valued at over seven and a half million dollars. These supplies of India rubber which come from the European countries are in practically all cases the product of their various colonies, Germany drawing her supplies from her colonies in Africa; the United Kingdom, from Africa, India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, while the supply from countries designated as "other Europe" is chiefly that obtained in Africa by Belgium from the Congo country which it controls.

Belgium supplied in 1902 nearly five and a half million pounds of India rubber against less than two and three-quarters millions in 1900, less than 1,000,000 pounds in 1897, and but 300,000 pounds in 1893. Germany's supply of India rubber from the United States has grown from a little over one and a half million pounds in 1897 to practically 3,000,000 in 1902, while that of the United Kingdom has increased from six and a half million pounds in 1892 to nearly 10,000,000 in 1902. Portugal also draws considerable quantities of India rubber from her colonies in Africa, her total shipments to the United States having grown from one and a half million pounds in 1893 to over 2,000,000 in 1902. Brazil's supply of India rubber to the United States grew from 25,745,635 pounds in 1893 to 21,159,456 pounds in 1902, and in the year about to end that

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Premium Butterine is the only first quality High Grade Butterine that comes to Lowell. It is way ahead of butter—15c lb.; Fluke, 10c to 12c lb.; Swifts, 10c to 12c lb.; Bear, best and grows 4 lbs. 45c. Flynn's Farm Pot., Butter, Eggs, Potatoes.

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700 Broadway

FELL DOWN STAIRS

DIEBOLD MAN LINGERED TOO

LONG AT THE FLOWING BOWL.

Denims Dunaway of Braut had too much of the ardent alcohol yesterday afternoon and he fell down a flight of stairs in City Hall avenue. The patrol wagon was summoned and Denims was taken to the police station. Officers Thompson went with the patrol and took charge of Denims. The latter was rubbing his neck on the way to the station house, and when asked what the trouble was he said: "I think I broke a bone in my neck when I fell down those stairs."

PREFERS CHARGES

BOSTON'S BUILDING COMMISSIONER IS ACCUSED.

BOSTON, June 10.—John B. Fitzpatrick, who was recently discharged from the office of building inspector, has preferred charges against Commissioner of Buildings James Mulcahy. In documents filed with Mayor Patrick A. Collins, Fitzpatrick alleges that his former superior has been guilty of malfeasance and claims that the commissioner used his position for wrongful purposes.

SEARCH FOR STEAMER

WASHINGTON, June 11.—In response to an earnest request from the maritime exchange of New York, Secretary Moody has telegraphed orders to Commander R. F. Nicholson, at San Francisco, to proceed without delay in search of the freight steamer Concord, now about two months overdue at New York city from Chile. When last heard from there were about 40 persons on the steamer including the crew.

Waist patterns, \$1.75, at Oriental Bazaar.

JEFFRIES FAVORITE

ODDS ARE 2 TO 1 ON THE CHAMPION.

NEW YORK, June 11.—With the contest between Jim Jeffries and Jack Munroe only a week off, the sports have begun betting on the outcome. Jim is the favorite at 2 to 1 on, and it is not likely that the figures will be changed. Betting on the contest in town has not been vigorous as yet, but the chances are that there will be plenty of speculation before the time of the combat arrives. Munroe has a lot of admirers in this city, who are enthusiastic over his chances. They look to him to be the champion. They are sure that his great strength and willingness will go a long way toward victory.

Jim Wackey is an usual a Jeffries man and says that he will back the boldermaker to the extent of 1000. Wackey is willing to give 2 to 1 in any of the Munroe adherents. "While I am betting Munroe's chances," said Wackey to a reporter, "I cannot for the world see how he can win Jeffries. I have followed his career carefully and there is nothing in his record that indicates possible an-

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No two carts alike,

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very fine Reed, finished in Silk, Plush,

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