

LAURIER ACTS; EXT MR. TARTE.

SPEAKER BRODEUR MAY BE THE NEXT MINISTER.

Premier Shows That a Strong Firm Hand, Has Grasp of the Dominion's Affairs—Promptly Demands Resignation of Head of Public Works Department.

Ottawa, Oct. 21.—(Special)—Hon. J. I. Tarte is today a private member of the house of commons. Readers of The Telegraph, who have followed this correspondent, will be prepared for this announcement.

There was no other outcome possible. The premier acted firmly and promptly in this matter. Mr. Tarte sent his resignation from Toronto yesterday and it reached Sir Wilfrid Laurier's hands this forenoon. It was immediately accepted. As soon as this was done the first minister gave both letters to the press correspondents. As was to be expected, Sir Wilfrid took the correct constitutional view of the question and, although refusing to discuss the economic theory of which Mr. Tarte is a champion, the prime minister does not hesitate to say that it is a question subordinate to a still more important one.

Canadian generally, no matter what their political convictions may be, will appreciate the importance of having at the head of affairs a firm and strong hand as has been well exemplified in this case. The following are the letters which passed between the premier and Mr. Tarte.— Toronto, Oct. 20. The Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister, Ottawa: My dear Sir Wilfrid—I feel it is my duty to place my resignation to your hands and to ask you to be good enough to have it accepted by His Excellency the Governor-General. In the interview which I had with you you expressed the opinion that I should not have spoken on the tariff as I have done. You are right. I have no definite understanding on their fiscal policy for the future, etc. I shall not discuss with you at the present time the question as to whether I was right or wrong in the course I followed. You are the leader of the government and your opinion, as far as my attitude is involved, must prevail. You told me my utterances are causing you trouble. I have no right and no desire to be a source of embarrassment to you or to the party with which I have been connected since 1882. My views on the tariff are well known to you. I have on several occasions stated them publicly in your presence and discussed them often privately with you. Entertaining the opinion that the interests of the Canadian people make it my duty to revise without delay the tariff of 1887, with a view of giving it more adequate protection to our industries, I cannot possibly remain silent. I prefer my freedom of action and of speech, under the circumstances, even to the great honor of being your colleague. Before severing my official relations with you, allow me to express my sincerest hope that you will soon be restored to your health of former days. You would greatly oblige me by conveying to my colleagues my best wishes for their welfare and their happiness. My personal relations with most of them have been of a pleasant and cordial nature. I hope they will continue to be the same in the future. Believe me, My dear Sir Wilfrid, Very sincerely yours, J. ISRAEL TARTE.

LORD ROBERTS COMING TO CANADA VERY SOON SAYS DR. R. O. PYNE.

The Famous General Intimates His Intention to Toronto Man.

The Commander-in-Chief Places a High Estimate on the Services and Valor of Canadians in the Recent War—A Busy Man. "When I shook hands with Lord Roberts on coming away I remarked that I should not likely soon see him again, but he replied: 'I don't know about that, for I have promised so many of my military friends in Canada that I would endeavor to pay them a visit, and I will try to carry out my promise.' That is what Dr. R. A. Pyne, M. P. P., told the Mail and Empire Saturday of the report that Lord Roberts, commander-in-chief of the forces of the empire, would visit Canada shortly. Doctor Pyne is a cousin of Lord Roberts, his mother having been the sister of Sir Abraham Roberts, father of the hero of Kandahar and South Africa. Doctor Pyne has just returned from a trip to England and Ireland, and just before coming away he called on Lord Roberts at his house in London, when the conversation given above took place. The Mail and Empire called attention to the fact that press despatches announcing that Lord Roberts would shortly visit New York, and asked whether the commander-in-chief had intimated that he would visit Canada on a side trip on that occasion. 'It is Canada that he is going to visit,' replied Doctor Pyne. 'Canada is the coun-

HOW THE MAD MULLAH MENACES THE BRITISH.

ABYSSINIAN CO-OPERATION IN SOMALILAND IS BEING ARRANGED.

The Thin Red Line is in a Tight Fix, and the Foreign Office is Criticized Sharply by Military Men in London. A Glance at the Situation as It Stands.

Rome, Oct. 22.—Negotiations are proceeding with the object of obtaining Abyssinian military co-operation in Somali-land, similar to that of 1890, when Ras Makonnen invaded and devastated Ogaden. The suggestion is that the Abyssinians should head in the Mad Mullah's forces from the southward and the British attack them from the north. London, Oct. 21.—Military men hold the foreign office responsible for the reverse to Colonel Swayne's force. For economy's sake the department accepted raw levies of Somalis as trained, disciplined soldiers, while Colonel Swayne's urgent counsel to establish a permanent military post at Burao was treated with contempt. News Eagerly Awaited. Lord Cranborne's statement in the house of commons has created an uneasy feeling, and further news is eagerly awaited. There is no question that Colonel Swayne's force is now in a most perilous position, as the Mad Mullah will receive large accessions of fighting strength from tribes which have previously remained passive. The Mad Mullah's Rise. The British force consists of active troops acting under English officers. It is evidently much smaller in numbers than that opposed to it. The country is rough, and unexplored, and the superior

arm and tactics of the British alone prevents their being wiped out by a fanatical and constantly increasing host, which has more than once swelled to 40,000 men. No sooner is peace proclaimed in South Africa than the fact that the British military forces are always fighting in some part of the world is brought home to us. The Somali expedition may get its reinforcements, thoroughly crush the enemy, and restore quiet. On the other hand, a difficulty of some magnitude may be on hand, involving not only British authority in that region, but also Britain's relations with her neighbors in that part of Northeast Africa. These neighbors are Italy, France and Abyssinia.

He Begins All Over

The Mullah, after a few months of apparent quiet, resumed operations as boldly as ever last spring, and the British column, under Colonel Swayne, started out several months ago to repeat the punishment of last year. An engagement in which two British officers have been killed, two wounded, 50 men killed and 100 wounded, is no light affair. The loss of Colonel Phillips and Captain Angus, who have served with distinction in India and are trained by Indian experience for just the work now going on in Somaliland, is deeply to be regretted. Over and above this, the Mullah is in possession of a future movement of serious proportions in a region near to the Sudan, with the complication involved in having to consider the various rights of other nations. The exact position of affairs at the present time is therefore a matter of importance.

The Conditions

As is generally known, the British protectorate over a section of Somaliland dates back 18 years. The Italian protectorate is separated from ours by the River Jubba. The French sphere of influence centres about Obok. Abyssinia is a wedge between the British and the French spheres, and our Somaliland territory. These states divide between them therefore the northeastern horn, or promontory, of the African continent. Formerly British interests there were under the control of the government of India. A year or two ago the foreign office in London assumed charge, and it is now administered by a political resident sent out from London, the present official being General Creagh, V. C. The French colony possesses ports on the Gulf of Aden, just as the Italian and British territories have, and with all these nations the commercial interests include a rich trade in ivory, skins, ostrich feathers, and guns. The French have built a railway, and the Italians, who have the largest slice of the region under their control, exert their influence by means of a great corporation, fashioned something after the chartered British companies in Rhodesia and East Africa, and known as the Italian Trading Company of Benadir. A place where extensive commercial interests exist and where the rivalries of traders are apt to occur is always a dangerous spot, especially where there is joint action for defensive purposes, and a necessarily loose hand over the exact limits in which warfare operations may be carried on.

MINERS TO WORK ON THURSDAY.

YANKEES AND GERMANS HAVE SUPPLIED GUNS TO FOE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

They Get Rifles to Mad Mullah Under Guise of Cotton Goods.

Fondness of the Somali for American Calicoes is Explained—Indian Troops Being Rushed to the Scene of Trouble and Will Sail Tomorrow.

London, Oct. 21.—An official connected with the Red Sea ports in an interview published in the Star today says: "The Mullah and other turbulent chiefs have been liberally supplied with rifles by Americans and Germans in spite of the American war. The rifles supplied by the Americans were done up as 'cotton goods.' This explains the frequent reference in consular reports to the fondness of the Somalis for American calicoes and shirtings. It is not calico the Somali wants, but rifles inside the calico." A letter from an officer belonging to the Somaliland expedition, shows the British force is even in a more precarious position than indicated by official despatches. The writer says: "We are in a regular trap. We have had stiff fights and have lost many men. The worst is that our blacks are flanking and our camels have nearly all been killed or captured. We have next to no water and we are miles from any wells. We have no supplies and nearly no ammunition. They have captured two of our Maxim's. I do not suppose they care what happens to us. It is a brutal shame to send us blind into an ambush like this. I hear fresh troops are coming up and only hope they will come from India." The British vice-consul at Bebera, Somaliland, in cabling to the foreign office here the substance of the report he received from Col. Swain, commander of the British force, operating against the Mad Mullah, referred to the Mullah being in communication with "Karl Inger" in the direction of Wobor river. He apparently means "Karl Inger," the former officer of the Austria-Hungarian army, who has several times been mentioned in connection with the Mullah's movements in Somaliland. Inger is also said to have caused the British authorities trouble in the Sudan some years ago.

DELEGATES WITH CHEERS END THE BIG STRIKE.

Roosevelt Receives the News and Announces First Meeting of Commission for Friday—Miners Warned Against Accident Because of Conditions in the Collieries.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 21.—With a shout that fairly shook the convention building, the representatives of the 147,000 mine workers who have been on strike since last May, officially declared off at noon today, the greatest contest ever waged between capital and labor, and closed all the questions involved in the struggle in the hands of the arbitration commission appointed by the president of the United States.

The vote to resume coal mining was a unanimous one and was reached only after a warm debate. The principal objection to accepting the arbitration proposition was that no provision was contained to take care of those men who would fall to get back their old positions or be unable to get work at all. A few moments before adjournment, however, a partial solution was reached when a delegate moved that the problem be placed in the hands of the three executive boards for solution, and his suggestion was adopted.

A Serious Question for the Union.

The question of taking care of all who will fall to get work immediately will be a serious one for the union. There is no doubt the executive boards will take care of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen, but there will be thousands of other classes of mine workers who will have to be looked after. In some places hundreds will not be able to get work for weeks and in other localities where the mines are in very bad condition there will be no employment for many workmen for months. Hundreds of men needed to repair mines and otherwise place them in condition for operation will be at work to-morrow morning.

Some Friction in Local Unions.

The proceedings in the convention indicate that there will be some friction between some of the local organizations over many little questions which will come up in connection with the men returning to work. After Mr. Mitchell had notified accident Roosevelt of the action of the convention and had received a reply to the effect that the commission would meet in Washington on Friday, he sent out the official announcement to the strikers that the strike was off. It was addressed to all miners and mine workers in the anthracite region and was as follows: "You are hereby officially notified that the strike has been terminated. The delegates attending the special convention that all mine workers should report for work Thursday morning, Oct. 23, and that the issues which culminated in the strike should be referred for adjustment to the commission appointed by the president of the United States."

The Men Warned Against Accident.

"We are authorized by the executive officers of districts 1, 7 and 9 to caution all those who resume work to exercise more than usual care in order that accidents to life and limb may be averted. Owing to the condition of the mines after an idleness of five months there will be great danger when work is resumed. We are prompted to offer this advice by the fact that at the close of the strike two years ago many more accidents and deaths occurred than take place when the mines are operating regularly."

Plans for the Commission.

It is understood that few meetings of the commission will be held in Washington. After the work of the commission has been mapped out, the first step will be to take the testimony of the miners, who may be regarded as plaintiffs in the case. The parties to the inquiry will be permitted to be present at the hearings either personally or by counsel. It is probable that the first of the commission at which testimony will be taken will be held in Philadelphia or New York or in both cities. Whether the sessions of the commission will be open to the public is a question the commission itself will have to determine but it is regarded as quite likely that at all sessions when testimony is taken representatives of the press will be admitted. How long the hearings will continue nobody can forecast. At their conclusion each member of the commission will be supplied a copy of the testimony and will consider it at his leisure. Subsequently, the commission will convene to formulate its report to the president.

A Pipeful of Amber Plug Smoking Tobacco Will Burn 75 Minutes.

"Save the Tags they are valuable." A wall 30 feet high and 13 feet broad could be built all round England with the coal annually raised in that country.

PRINCIPLES ADOPTED BY NATIONAL W. C. T. U.

A Big Day in the Convention at Portland, (Me.)

Portland, Me., Oct. 21.—A departure from the National W. C. T. U. convention programme was the substitution of tomorrow night's events for those arranged for tonight. As this included the parting words of Lady Henry Somerset and Rev. Henry S. Sanders of London (Eng.), there was an immense gathering at the Jefferson Theatre and a crowded order of service meeting at the Free Street Baptist church was made necessary. Much of the late afternoon session was devoted to resolutions. The most important additions to the basic principles of the W. C. T. U. were these: "We declare in favor of the enfranchisement of women on equal terms with men. "We emphatically reaffirm our former declaration in favor of purity in the individual, in the home, in society and in the state. "We condemn the lawlessness manifested through mob violence and anarchy in various parts of our country and hold that no man, however guilty, should be deprived of life or liberty without due process of law. "We will strive with renewed vigor to arouse public sentiment concerning the dangers threatening our country by the spread of Mormonism and will do our utmost to secure an anti-polygamy amendment to the federal constitution. "We render honor to the chief executive of our nation for his earnest effort to settle by arbitration the strike in the coal regions. "We protest against all employment of child labor in mines, factories, department stores and other lines of industry; we reaffirm our sympathy with labor in its just demand for a living wage, an eight hour day, the right to organize for mutual protection and advancement and the right to claim equal justice in our courts. "We deplore the existing conditions of child labor, which seriously interfere with the best development, physical, mental and spiritual. A resolution was passed that "We hereby express our delight at the presence of Lady Henry Somerset; as our white ribbon comrade, counsellor and friend; we hold her in affectionate regard, and as our honored president of the world's union, we pledge to her anew our unwavering loyalty."

HALIFAX MEN PURCHASE ELGIN & HAVELOCK R. R.

Syndicate is Headed by B. F. Pearson—How it All Came About—The Price.

The Elgin & Havelock Railway has been sold to a syndicate of Nova Scotia capitalists and the transfer will be made in a few days. It will be remembered that the road was offered for sale at public auction at Quabbin's corner some weeks ago. The best offer received for it then was upwards of \$5,000, and the then owners refused to sell at that figure. It is understood that the syndicate, which at that time consisted of considerably more than that, although those concerned decline to make the figures public. The road, which was built by A. E. Kilham, ex-M. P., runs from Elgin, Albert county, to Havelock, Kings county, crossing the Intercolonial at Petticoat. Shortly after the road was built the English bond holders were given a mortgage upon it for their security, and in 1893 this mortgage was foreclosed and the property sold to a syndicate of Halifax capitalists. Since that purchase Herbert C. Tilley, of the firm of Tilley & Fairweather, has been secretary-treasurer, and for the past two years he has been manager of the road. The most recent sale was effected through the Halifax firm of Harris, Henry & Cahane. The syndicate purchasing the road is headed by B. F. Pearson, a well-known Halifax capitalist.

SAY MILITARY OFFICE SHOULD BE IN ST. JOHN.

Ottawa Reports That No Action Has Been Taken Thus Far.

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—(Special)—Nothing has been done towards the moving of the military office from Fredericton to St. John. The minister of militia is not in the city at present and no action of any kind can be taken until his return. Although nothing of a definite nature can be learned regarding the establishment of the district office commanding, yet in the opinion of different local officers such is quite probable. From 1881 to 1884 Lt.-Col. Taylor, D. A. G., with Lt.-Col. Crow-Reid as brigade major, were stationed here, having their office in the custom house, but since then the military office of the district has been at Fredericton. It is claimed by the department that St. John is the military base of the district, that the stores are here and that in the event of such necessity the mobilization of troops would take place here. If Lt.-Col. White, the recently appointed D. O. C., comes to St. John the district office will be moved to the slighted degree of a fact; the position of the permanent staff at Fredericton remaining as it is, with Lt.-Col. Wadmore in command. The officers of the local militia are strongly in favor of the D. O. C. office being in St. John, for it affords a large amount of military and official correspondence saved.

TO CELEBRATE KING'S BIRTHDAY MAY 24.

Salute Will Be Fired on November 10—Special Gratuity for South Africa Constabulary.

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—(Special)—The next issue of the Canada Gazette will have a proclamation announcing that there will be no celebration of the king's birthday on November 9. Instead it will be observed on May 24. On Monday, November 10, however, there will be the usual royal salute fired at all military stations. A cable has been received from Hon. Joseph Chamberlain stating that members of the South African constabulary are entitled to the special war gratuity. All who have served between October, 1899, and May 31, 1902, will be entitled to this gratuity. It will be paid by the staff officers, South African, King's Court, Broadway, London, S. W.

NEW ONTARIO COAL MINES: Valuable Anthracite Discoveries Near Sudbury—Work to Begin Shortly.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—(Special)—Anthracite coal has been discovered in northern Ontario near Sudbury. A German geologist connected with large nickel companies at Sudbury announces it high grade anthracite and Pennsylvania coal experts who recently examined the property say slate found in opposition to the coal is of exactly similar quality to that found in the anthracite beds of Pennsylvania. Energetic development work is to be prosecuted at once.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSIONS.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21.—In the presence of two scores of bishops and hundreds of clerical and lay delegates from all sections of the United States, a missionary council of the Protestant Episcopal church in America began its sessions here today. Bishop Doane, of Albany (N.Y.), president of the board of the board of foreign missionary society, showing the receipts for the year ended August 31, to be \$1,099,018. In meeting appropriations there was a deficit of \$119,143. Corresponding secretary John W. Wood, of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, reported that the Indian schools had been closed because the government had failed to issue more rations and the church did not contribute the \$4,000 necessary.

WOULD NOT LUNCH WITH CHINESE PRINCESS.

Pekin, Oct. 21.—The Imperial Princess Yung-Chu, the Dowager Empress' adopted daughter, gave a fifth today to the legation ladies. The English women declined to accept the invitation owing to the strained relations existing between the British minister and the court as the result of the alleged miscarriage of justice in the case of the murders of two British missionaries in Ho Nan province.

CASUALTIES IN FISHING FLEET ON GRAND BANKS.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 21.—The losses of two other fishing vessels have been reported. Fortunately their crews were saved. The French fishing vessel Cecilia has been lost on the Grand Banks and her entire crew of 18 perished. Owing to the recent heavy gales on the Banks it is feared that there have been other casualties there among the Newfoundland, Canadian and American fishing schooners.

ALL DISEASES AND WEAKNESSES OF MEN.

From whatever causes arising, old and young, men who are suffering from any of the following ailments should at once procure and use the following medicine: PEARBOY'S MENTAL WITNESS. NO. 4 BULLFINCH ST., GOSWICK, BOSTON, MASS. CONSULTING PHYSICIAN FOR 30 YEARS, graduate of Harvard Medical College, class of 1864, late Surgeon Reg. U.S.A., Volunteer Assistant Surgeon and Surgeon in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was 1885. These PEARBOY'S MENTAL WITNESS capsules cure all the following ailments: Nervousness, Headache, Dizziness, Indigestion, Stomach Troubles, Female Complaints, etc. Write for a free copy of the book. Consultation by letter, 9 to 6 P.M. Send 10c to PEARBOY'S MENTAL WITNESS, No. 4 Bullfinch St., Boston, Mass.

REMOVAL OF CATTLE RESTRICTIONS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Helped the Thing Along While in England.

Toronto, Oct. 21.—(Special)—The Telegram's special cable from London says: "Hon. R. W. Hoare, president of the board of agriculture, discussed the removal of embargo on Canadian cattle with Lord Roberts at his house in London, when the latter was visiting here. Mr. Hoare instituted further inquiry and the result is now under consideration. It is highly probable the restrictions on the importation of live Canadian cattle into British ports will be removed very shortly." The husband, "But he has just twice as much money to be self-denying with."—Brooklyn Life. Some of the insurance companies of Paris refuse to insure people who dye their hair.

NEW COLONY, 2,000 STRONG, FOR THE GREAT WEST.

Winnipeg, Oct. 22.—(Special)—Rev. Isaac Barr, of St. Saviour's church, Tollington Park, London (Eng.), is at present in Winnipeg conferring with Land Commissioner Smith about the location of 2,000 settlers whom he expects to bring out next spring. The majority of these will be agriculturists there will also be a number of artisans, merchants and professional men. The party is expected to leave Liverpool early in March and a tract of country west of Edmonton (N. W. T.), will likely be reserved for the new colony. Instruction in swimming will form part of the evening school work in Bradford, England, this winter.