

TARTE DISSECTED

What Conservative and Liberal Leaders and Press Say

With Regard to His Resignation of His Portfolio—His Past Record and His Future Actions—What Will He Next Do?

CONSERVATIVE OPINION.

(R. L. Borden, Opposition Leader.)
 "As a member of the cabinet Mr. Tarte has shown broader views and more initiative than any of his colleagues. It has been apparent on many occasions during the past two or three years that his ideas on many subjects of national importance were in advance of those of his colleagues, and that he felt himself greatly restricted by his association with some of his colleagues. A notable illustration of this was a communication from Mr. Tarte, which appeared in *La Patrie* within the past twelve months, in which he pointed out many lines of policy which he favored and desired to advocate. 'This policy,' he said 'I would advocate, these things I would do, if I were a member of parliament. But I am not a member of parliament; I am only a cabinet minister.'"

(Hamilton Spectator.)
 Mr. Tarte's going will be bad for Laurier and his aggregation of little politicians. There's not a large idea among them. They are all petty party men, unable to see the future of Canada, and unwilling to get out of the rut. They will endeavor to keep themselves in power by small tricks and intrigues.

Tarte is the brains of the cabinet; Laurier is the handsome figure head, and the rest are, to a man, too small to be good county councillors. With Tarte goes all the progress, all the large ideas, all the force of the Laurier government.

(Montreal Gazette.)
 In the campaign of 1898 Mr. Tarte was untiring in his work as organizer of the party that up to that time had never had an effective organizer. He went everywhere and did everything. No one else, not even Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself, did so much of the quiet work that tells. Mr. Tarte continued his work after the change had made him a minister. He was entrusted with the important and delicate tasks the government needed to have done. He arranged at Sir Wilfrid Laurier's instance for the transfer of *La Patrie* from Mr. Beauregard to independent hands to those which would more carefully promote the new administration's interests. He directed the work in Quebec in the prohibition plebiscite gave Sir Wilfrid Laurier an easy means of avoiding the fulfillment of his pledges to the prohibitionists. He was the brains and heart of the party's campaign in 1900, which sent to the house of commons from this province an almost solid government delegation. The tone of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's letter accepting Mr. Tarte's resignation indicates that gratitude for services rendered was not influencing his author's mind. It is the letter of a selfish man, angry that he has been given the cause of his trouble in such a connection. It compares unfavorably with that which Mr. Tarte wrote, offering to give up his portfolio. It is such a letter, indeed, as probably never before written by a prime minister to a member of his cabinet. It suggests that his pain the writer felt in adopting the course he did was not shared with the effect it would have on his own fortunes.

(Mail and Empire.)
 The dismissal of Mr. Tarte is a declaration against the principle of Canada for the Canadians, which looks to the upbuilding of our industries, the defence of our workmen, and the rapid development of the country in all lines of effort. This is the first time that the government has frankly announced where it stands, and its declaration is so emphatic that no man can misunderstand it.

(Ottawa Citizen.)
 The unceremonious deposition of Mr. Tarte looks like the beginning of the end for the liberal administration. He is undoubtedly the strongest man in Quebec today and the strongest French Canadian statesman in the esteem of the country at large. He is evidently equipped for battle. His campaign of the past two months on the policy of higher protection and better transportation facilities has won him the approval of the manufacturing and commercial interests and of the progressive elements of our population, as his hard work and well directed energy as a member of the government had already earned their confidence and esteem.

(Quebec Chronicle.)
 Sir Wilfrid Laurier has certainly lost no time in settling the dispute which arose in his cabinet during his absence abroad, and has done so apparently in the most offensive and brusque manner he could possibly have used. On Sunday, according to his letter, he conversed with Mr. Tarte and explained to him his views of the conduct pursued by the ministers of public works, who, if his previous speeches are to be believed, was ready to accept the consequences and to tender his resignation voluntarily. Instead, however, of permitting him to do this, which would have been a kindly and gracious act towards a colleague whom Sir Wilfrid once prized so highly, that he declared that he himself would leave the ministry if Mr. Tarte did, the premier waited upon him to be obliged to inform him that he was "obliged to demand the resignation of your portfolio." That is the way in which Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G. C. M. G., treats his friends when they threaten to injure his own interests. Of course, it

is needless to expect him to keep his promise of leaving the cabinet when Mr. Tarte did. What promise did the premier ever keep to his own disadvantage?

(Winnipeg Telegram.)
 Mr. Tarte is out of the ministry, but still a political force. Whatever view may be taken of Tarte's views, his frankness and chivalry deserve much more esteem than can be accorded to the hypocrisy and betrayal of public interests of some of his colleagues. Sir Wilfrid continues to embrace.

(T. C. Casgrour, M. P.)
 I do not approve of everything Mr. Tarte has done and said since that time, but I am bound to repeat what I said in the house of commons in 1898 or 1899 on the debate on the address, that the late minister had instilled conservative ideas and principles into the administration of affairs and that it was due to Mr. Tarte. There is no doubt he was the "master of the administration." Ever since 1898, if you exclude the preferential tariff, the Yukon and the Manitoba school question, the administration of the Yukon and of the intercolonial and some pretty bad scandals, the liberal party has governed the country on conservative lines.

"So that virtually, Mr. Tarte, at the present moment finds himself in the same position, politically, as he was when he left in 1898."
 "I can't speak for the conservative party. I know how I feel. I was Mr. Tarte's legal adviser and intimate friend in Quebec for fifteen years and I got him out of many a journalistic scrape before the courts, as he will tell you. I think he is one of the keenest, most clear-headed, far-seeing politicians in Canada. Has he committed faults? Of course he has; he would not be man if he had not; I do not by any means excuse his faults, but I think that, taken all in all, he is one of the most potent factors in Canadian politics today."

(Samuel Barker.)
 "As a conservative, I think the departure of Mr. Tarte from the cabinet cannot fail to be of interest to us, and I further think our policy should be a waiting one and I view with intense interest the present and future developments of the Laurier cabinet."
 "It is scarcely necessary for us to add that Mr. Tarte does not come up to the standard which we consider should be demanded in a Canadian statesman and public man; but it must certainly be said that he was not the inferior of any of his colleagues in any respect, that he was by far the ablest man in the cabinet, and the only man with a clear and consistent policy, capable of being carried out, and which he had the courage to wish to see carried out for what he alleged to be the benefit of the country. * * * The public will be deeply interested in Mr. Tarte's resignation, and I view with intense interest the manner in which the clear-headed and far-seeing statesman of the Laurierite combination is not far off."

(Vancouver Province.)
 Mr. Tarte is not essential to the cabinet. He could be dispensed with, but I say so only as a member of the cabinet. He was indiscreet, but his loyalty is assured and he will do his best to be useful and active member of the liberal party.

(Fredericton Herald.)
 So convinced was he of his own importance that during the absence of his leader he travelled about the country consorting with the government's enemies and proclaiming political doctrines entirely at variance with the well understood policy of the administration. Mr. Tarte's course was a disloyalty to his chief, and opposed to all the traditions and principles of conservatism of the government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier promptly told him so, and followed it up by compelling Mr. Tarte to surrender his portfolio.

(Halifax Chronicle.)
 We congratulate Mr. Tarte on the good-natured way in which he has bowed to his leader's decision. We congratulate Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and we cannot compliment him too highly, on the promptness and firmness with which he has acted in this really painful, trying matter. Let us have the tariff issue settled at an early date, once for all. Let the people decide the question, which is entirely theirs, for themselves. We know not how the suggestion may strike the government, but as for us, we should like to see a general election in Canada before the snow lies on the ground.

(Montreal Witness, Quebec Correspondence.)
 While editor of the *Canadier* in this city, he was an ultramontane of ultramontane, and took every opportunity to revile everything English, and stir up national strife in the community, and in a great measure is responsible for the national prejudice that existed even to this day. The first step that he took in his downward career in the conservative party was his desertion of his party benefactor, Mr. McGreevey when the construction of the Quebec bridge was first spoken of. Mr. Tarte worked underground against Mr. McGreevey for the benefit of Mr. Beemer, whom he persuaded to subscribe shares in the enterprise to the amount of

\$500,000. As soon as Mr. McGreevey learned of his perfidy he told Mr. Tarte that he would not only hurl him out of the party, but also out of the city of Quebec. Mr. McGreevey kept his word, and every Canadian knows the sequel; he went over to the liberals solely for revenge, and under no promise of emolument. When Sir Wilfrid called him to his cabinet the dissatisfaction that reigned in this city and district was intense.

(Montreal Witness.)
 It was then, according to Mr. Tarte's new champions, Mr. Tarte's deliberate and preconcerted game to play the traitor during his leader's necessary absence in order to wreck the liberal party as much as one man could do, if it was possible to stop him, and then retire, when the hand of authority was no longer stayed.

(Ex-Mayor Prefontaine, M. P.)
 Well, there has been a motive ascribed to Mr. Tarte in the premises which I think I may mention, though, mind you, I do not say that I subscribe to it. Mr. Tarte and his friends, nor could Sir Wilfrid, with all his trying, make us such, but I intend to be just. The motive is alleged to be this: Mr. Prefontaine was a close friend of Mr. Tarte. That was understood. That has been discussed by the party, and, indeed, settled. Mr. Tarte will not know this. Of course, this was not to take place tomorrow. Mr. Prefontaine was to have the right of succession. Well, Mr. Tarte, in order to impose himself upon Mr. Prefontaine, in order to make himself indispensable, works out this campaign so that he might be able to show his power or to hold him up with a threat, the same as he held up Sir John Macdonald. If Mr. Prefontaine did not give him a place then there would be war, and Mr. Tarte would have the munitions of war. That has been stated.

Mr. Prefontaine went over the circumstances which led up to the quarrel between himself and Mr. Tarte, a quarrel which Sir Wilfrid vainly endeavored to patch up. Sir Wilfrid asked him to take Mr. Tarte by the hand. Mr. Prefontaine replied that he had done and would do so much for the Wilfrid as he had done or would do for his own father, but he could not take the hand of a man who had treated him as Mr. Tarte had treated him, and still retain his sense of dignity and self-respect. Sir Wilfrid said a little hurt, Mr. Prefontaine thought, but he could not help it. As a fact, for over a year very few members of the liberal party ever went near the offices of the minister of public works.

(Toronto Globe.)
 But the tariff is not the only question in which the minister's ultra-liberalism has been manifest. He has been in the habit of making promises and expounding policies not sanctioned by the minister, involving heavy expenditures relating to obnoxious matters. His Paris speeches, while their dangerous tendencies were grossly exaggerated, were indelicate, created ill-feeling in the country, and I think the embarrassment of the government at the local time, Mr. Tarte in his resignation takes with him any cause of dissension which may exist. The ministry is a unity on the tariff and on all other questions.

(Ottawa Free Press.)
 The public will judge the merits of the case for or against Mr. Tarte. As a point of cabinet or ministerial discipline, Mr. Tarte may have erred. He has been punished perhaps for an excess of sympathy, but we think that public sympathy has been embarrased, his conduct and the punishment fits the crime. It is a matter which the student of history will readily form an opinion. The country, however, does not lose the minister's services, and it is reasonable to believe he will still chivalrously aid others in forwarding the work he has commenced.

(Charlottetown Patriot.)
 Mr. Tarte's going out is not of sufficient weight to shake the liberal fabric. With or without him the party will progress in the confidence of the confidence of Canada fear the future.

(Winnipeg Free Press.)
 With no dissenting to the seriousness of the situation now existing, we see no reason for any despondence for the future. The liberal party, we have no doubt, will remain for many years yet the dominating factor in Canadian public affairs.

(Vancouver World.)
 This was unpardonable disloyalty and inexcusable politics. The man who could no longer be considered a political possibility by either party, and must become a self-declared pariah, an outcast, the usefulness of whose brilliant mentality was negated by his inability to recognize the obligations of honor. His conduct formed a proper basis for his immediate dismissal from the cabinet to which he had been false. Mr. Tarte's apparent purpose was to embarrass the government of which he was an unworthy member.

(The Molineux Trial.)
 NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—A strong point was scored by the defense in the trial of Roland M. Molineux today when Justice Lambert decided that as evidence the letters must be excluded as improper, but that he was willing to admit them simply as a standard of comparison in handwriting. The counsel for the defense were highly pleased with the decision, which is in line with that of the court of appeals, which held the letters inadmissible relative to the letters given at the last trial were irrelevant.

(CALAIS, Me., Oct. 28.—The schooner *Orombo*, bound from this port to Cape Breton, N. S., with a cargo of lumber, grounded last night on the Point. A tug has gone to her assistance.

Quinine Castoria gives the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

ABATTOIR QUESTION.
 Mr. John Brown, a Modern Slaughtering House—Kane and McGrath's Proposition Given the Cold Shoulder.

That St. John will in the near future have a modern abattoir seems certain, but that it will be located outside of the city limits would appear to be equally certain. Some time ago Kane and McGrath asked the common council to approve of the old Calthoun mill property as a site for such an establishment. In the event of this not meeting with the approval of the city government, Kane and McGrath intended that they would be willing to erect their place at the foot of Mecklenburg street, provided they could obtain a lease of that property.

A sub-committee of the council heard Kane and McGrath the other day and looked over the sites mentioned, and also another place to the northward, the York Cotton Mill at Courtenay Bay.

In the meantime other parties seem equally anxious to provide St. John with a modern abattoir. Mr. Carritt has had a proposition before the slaughter house commissioners for months. And now another syndicate, of which J. H. Duddy is a member, would be conducting an abattoir near Alderman Bullock, McLeod's and Hamm of the sub-committee had a conference yesterday afternoon with chairman Reynolds and Drs. Christie and Daniel of the health board. The above mentioned board of health commissioners did not speak as members of that board, because the question of the erection of an abattoir has not been brought before them in a proper way. They, as citizens of St. John, anxious to promote everything that would be conducive to its good, gave the aldermen to understand that they were not willing to grant a permit to any man or company for the erection of an abattoir within the city limits.

There was a long informal talk between these gentlemen and the aldermen. It was shown that great difficulty would be experienced in the matter of drainage if an establishment of this description were erected on the Calthoun property. The objection to the Mecklenburg street site was almost unanimous, it being felt that it would be a disgrace to the city. Then it was stated that the management of the York Cotton Mills objected to the establishment being located there.

The city have to approve of the site and the plans for the structure provided the abattoir is erected in the city. The board of health have to give a permit before the plan can be built. Reference was made by some of the board of health men to the nuisance which the slaughter houses in the suburbs had become.

Later on the sub-committee met at the City Hall and heard George W. Jones, W. H. Thorne and J. M. Robinson of the directors of the Cornwall and York Cotton Mills, with regard to the location of the abattoir to the northward of the York Mill at Courtenay Bay.

Mr. Jones claimed that it would be detrimental to their property to have such an establishment near it. The directors were very much opposed to the carrying out of such a proposition. They had a valuable property there and it would necessarily suffer if such a place were located near it. He was opposed to the erection of an abattoir anywhere within the city limits.

Mr. Robinson asked if the city would not have trouble in controlling the establishment provided it were put up. Ald. Bullock replied that the board of health would have all to do with that part of it.

The cotton mill directors looked over Kane and McGrath's plan, and then there followed a general discussion, in which several of the gentlemen pointed out that this concern would be not only a killing house, but would be fitted with cooling rooms, but no provision was made for refrigerators.

It was stated that one of the concerns of the city would erect an abattoir had an option on the property near the York Cotton Mill.

Ald. Hamm remarked that from the reports of the foreman, Mr. Bruce, he believed that the proposition to issue a permit for the erection of an abattoir anywhere within the city limits.

The committee finally resolved to report to the council that they would not approve of the Calthoun mill property or the place at the foot of Mecklenburg street as a site for an abattoir.

ONLY TWO BEHEADED
 For the Murder of Two British Missionaries in China Last August.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The China Inland Mission has received a report of the murders of the two English missionaries, Bruce and Lewis, in August last, at Chen-Chou-Pai, in Honan province, from a missionary who investigated the crimes. The rioters posted placards urging the destruction of the chapel and the annihilation of the foreigners. Mr. Bruce sent a remonstrance to the local magistrate, who proceeded to the mission accompanied by troops, but he was too late. Mr. Bruce had been murdered when the magistrates arrived there. Mr. Lewis was starved to a rock crashing into his study and he escaped to a neighboring house, the occupants of which thrust him out, the millitary force on duty at the Yamen slammed the door in his face and Mr. Lewis was murdered in the street. Of thirty persons arrested in connection with these crimes only two were beheaded.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Mrs. Dan Lyons, the wife of a prominent merchant in this city, drowned her eight-year-old daughter in the bathroom at her home, and then committed suicide by hanging her throat tight. The woman may recover.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 28.—One hundred deputies who were on guard at the colleries in this region during the strike were sent home last night, under orders to be ready to return at any time when notified.

Assure hard Soap
WILSON'S SOAP
 MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY

TARTE'S STATEMENT
 MONTREAL, Oct. 28.—*La Patrie* today contains two columns and a half statement signed by Hon. J. I. Tarte concerning his resignation. He says that he leaves the cabinet without regret or pain or bitterness against anybody. For six years he had worked hard and day to advance the great cause of the national means of transportation. He indicated what he has done and intended doing. Under this head appears the following:

"At the present moment a powerful dredge is under construction at Sorel with the view of improving the ports of the maritime provinces, St. John in particular. The port of St. John is in point of winter traffic the natural port of Canada."
 Continuing, he says that some have reproached Laurier for the tone of the letter he addressed to Tarte. He explains that the prime minister is fatigued, harassed, ill. The undeniable harshness of some of his words feeling toward him. He has grown old enough, he says, to take the circumstances into consideration. Laurier had no right to tell him he had failed in loyalty to his colleagues in talking as he did on the fiscal question. He did not organize a campaign in Ontario, but went there only by invitation. He had been represented during the elections of 1900 as a man disloyal to the sovereign. He had seized every possible opportunity to dispel this prejudice, and is convinced that if those who hold the strings of the political organization in Ontario in 1900 had not prevented him from going to speak in that province the results of last electoral battle would not have been the same in many counties. Since then he has been in Ontario, and he says: "It is possible that I overshadow somebody, that unintentionally I wounded some susceptibilities." He has been charged for meddling with things under control of other departments than his own, and declares: "From my seat in parliament I will ask my colleagues to reply to me for this malevolent attack."

He says he desired to retire, but remained at the solicitation of personal friends. The constitutional pretext which is the cause of his retirement is nothing but a shallow argument. In conclusion he states he believes his views on the fiscal situation to be those of a great majority of the people of Canada and of the liberal party. It is a policy of firm protection, without ambiguity, for our industries, our agriculture and our working classes and that he will continue to defend with his pen and his speeches from his seat in parliament.

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MONTREAL, Oct. 28.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier arrived here this morning and all day has been occupied in receiving prominent Montreal liberals. The last man to be received was Mr. Prefontaine. Rumor now gives the public works department to Sutherland and makes Prefontaine minister of marine and fisheries. Whether this will be carried out remains to be seen. Quebec has so long possessed the minister of agriculture and public works, and the folio of justice was given to Fitzpatrick, Ontario was robbed of a portfolio and that the gift of the public works is only a just compensation for this loss. Laurier leaves tomorrow for Quebec, and after spending a couple of days there will go to Arthabaskville for a few days. It is not likely that anything will be done until the premier returns to Ottawa.

FORCED LAURIER TO DISMISS TARTE.
 OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—Matters are quiet in political circles. Laurier, accompanied by Lady Laurier, left this morning for Montreal and will tomorrow go on to Quebec, after he has settled between the conflicting elements as to Tarte's successor in the cabinet. Should the prime minister get through his cabinet difficulties which detail Sir Wilfrid on his return. It is known that for some weeks past Tarte had been practically boycotted by those of his colleagues who were in Canada. Recommendations to the council sent in by the minister of public works were hung up. The ministers retired from the field of controversy after the first crack at Tarte by Sifton. The Toronto Globe was called off, and then the protecting ministers began to threaten a drastic measure to get rid of their recalcitrant colleague. The applicant was that when Sir Wilfrid boarded the train at Rimouski five resignations were tendered to him with the intimation that they must be accepted unless Tarte was dismissed. The five were Messrs. Sifton, Mulock, Phipps, Templeman and Paterson. Templeman had been communicated with by Sifton and fell into line with his western leader. Paterson had some protectionist qualms of conscience at first, but eventually said ditto. The outcome of the matter is known to the public.

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BATHURST
 was continued.
 Luke Doucet, Hammill, Frederic Peter Irvine gave important stores Chamberlain as
 FREDERICK
 My name is I reside at Dur Beroford, in the Bathurst village 11th October last night. I know keeps a beer store in the village. On the Saturday night at 8 o'clock in the back room of the room contains a stove etc. There was Peter Irvine, Bertin. I think Kenny was the others, but they were there this evening. I never saw a bag of clothes laid down in the in the corner of the table where were. I also thought were the other went out. The table and held of he would give it lick the mate of person answered, and came over a ferred the money would give it to mate. While he smate came in the street, and he saw now." I saw he a foolish thing with a stranger put the money over to a tab room. Before that I took big enough. I think I took the table, and a front part of his walked over to that is the door rooms, toward the mate was with his back to the wall opposite sailor struck him had the bottle in his hand, and the bottle in the mate's hand, and he kept his right hand and he pulled it mate with it. He said I saw a and catching his sang out, "You you now." He said I saw a hit him or not, but again and Joe B. Joe Bertin and him up he said, after the sailor, one should go a back, and Joe B. said I saw a for him, but came back to explain was the a curious thing that I saw. I thought it would not be wanted. T. him go to hell, and I saw a bottle after the sized black bottle ordinary bottle neck. He did not get with him. I did bottle was full of after the sailor went into the back and bring the mate hurt. After a moment he up—he could not stand. two Norwegian court today; the time the mate would know the next if I saw a slightly built, tall. Don't wear clothes. That was struck a mate, before he struck and struck him, start over toward the door. BATHURST was concluded at Kenny, proprietor was examined a same story as the saw the bottle in his possession, John J. Harrington, peace, directed with witness to title, and as he wished to see the affair occurred. White House team accompanied by C. examined the pre the evidence of included. After del by minutes the Justice struck a verdict. "That Burns M. on the eighteenth stant, in the Mar ured. In the count that the cause of he was on the 11th stant, at Bath county of Glouce head by a bottle Frank Lyman, who Mason had a viol brain and died of an interval of one they saw that he did kill the said BATHURST. O jury met pursuant evening. ANGU sworn: I reside at

BATHURST
 The Coroner's Verdict
 To the Effect Was Killed
 From

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STOLE THE SIDEWALK.
 Evidently some Carleton or Lancaster people are beginning to feel the need of cheap fuel, for Friday night several of the planks of the sidewalk on the road in Lancaster, below the Jewett house, were carried away and some others were piled up to be taken but for some reason were not removed. It is understood that repairs will be made at once and that an effort will be made to find out the thief. Several charitable organizations have made preparation to furnish fuel at reasonable rates, and in cases of absolute poverty to give it away.

WILLIAM BASKIN RECOVERS
 Good News for the Friends of the well-known Norwood Contractor.

He Uses Dodd's Kidney Pills for Pains in the Back and Weakness, and Reports that he is Completely Cured.

NORWOOD, Ont., Oct. 24.—Lumbermen and railroad men all over the country will be pleased to hear that William Baskin, the well-known contractor, is completely restored to health.

Mr. Baskin, who was connected with construction work on the C. P. R. and Harry Sound railway, was for two years troubled with Kidney Disease. He suffered much from pains in the back and was subject to spells of weakness that caused much anxiety and loss of sleep. Now he is entirely cured and he thanks Dodd's Kidney Pills for his recovery.

Mr. Baskin does not object to talking of his recovery, nor of Dodd's Kidney Pills, the cause of his cure. He calls them "The Genuine Kidney Disease Destroyer."

"Yes," says Mr. Baskin, "Dodd's Kidney Pills completely killed off my old enemy. Only those who have had trouble with their Kidneys can know how I suffered during those two years. But one day I happened to read of the wonderful cures Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for others. I thought I could only try them and I can say now that I have not got any pains since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"I think Dodd's Kidney Pills are unequalled for Kidney Complaint and recognizing the benefits I received I desire fully and most cordially to recommend them to my friends."
 Others in this neighborhood have profited by Mr. Baskin's experience and advice, and all unite in recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills for Rheumatism, Lumbago, or any other disease arising from the Kidneys.

MANILA, Oct. 28.—Cholera has disappeared from here, but is raging in the Philippines group. The cases reported up to date exceed one hundred thousand.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 28.—The police have captured an accomplice in the plot against Dowager Empress Marie Dagmar of Russia, which was recently unmasked at Copenhagen.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARSHALL, Manager.

NOTICE.

When a subscriber wishes the address on the paper changed to another Post Office, the OLD ADDRESS should ALWAYS be sent with the new one.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 29, 1902.

CONSERVATIVES AND THE WEST.

Mr. Foster's friends in this province, and conservatives in all parts of Canada, will be glad to hear the announcement made by him at Winnipeg that he has not retired from public life.

The enthusiasm of the conservatives seems to have been greatly well expressed before Mr. Foster replied to his toast. The press of both parties describes the occasion as a memorable one in the annals of the west.

This was the closing incident in a tour which Mr. Borden has described as one for his own satisfaction and for the information of others, chiefly junior members of parliament, who were with him.

The western people have also learned much by this expedition. Mr. Borden and his friends visited nearly every important centre of population, and were brought into personal contact with men representing all the western interests.

Some weeks ago Premier Ross of Ontario contradicted the report that he was trying to form a coalition government, declaring that he proposed to hold on to power and to increase his majority of one.

THE RIVER SERVICE.

The Fredericton scheme makes objection to the plan for amalgamating the various lines of the St. John river service as put forward by a prominent shareholder in one of the companies in an interview published in Saturday's Sun.

As the situation has been described both by patrons of the boats and by the owners of some of them, the service on the main river and its branches is already a monopoly as to part of the field and an overlapping as to the rest.

The coal situation is likely to be found much better than the reports from the producing districts indicate. It is not in the interest of the operators to make it appear that the supply is unable to overtake the demand for a long time to come.

Mr. Chamberlain's journey. Mr. Chamberlain has given the empire a new surprise. The other day he gave a new turn to the political education bill.

With his long eye for a situation the colonial secretary sees that during the next year South Africa is the spot in the empire where statesmanship is most needed.

It is true that Great Britain has acquired, or is acquiring the Portuguese possessions on the east coast that change also would add interest to Mr. Chamberlain's visit.

One advantage which Speaker Broderick will enjoy in his contest for the vacant portfolio is the fact that he represents a safe constituency. In the election of 1898 Mr. Broderick received 1,747 votes and his conservative opponent 888.

BOSTON LETTER.

Smallpox is still epidemic in New England.

The Coming November Elections—Massachusetts Frenchmen Want Laurier to Address Them—The Fish and Lumber Markets.

(From our own correspondent.) BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The voters are giving much of their attention just now to political affairs.

The venerable Senator Wark has a competitor, but not a close one, in the Danish legislator named Thygeson, who at the age of 87 travelled from his home, 150 miles distant, to vote in the Rigsdag against the sale of the Danish Islands to the United States.

United Canada, printed in Ontario, has this solution of its own: "If Sir Wilfrid Laurier should retire from public life, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, minister of marine and fisheries, would be his most probable successor."

Mr. Tarte's Patrie is not saying much as to Mr. Tarte's future attitude toward the government, but keeps up a protectionist note.

On Saturday some of the Tweedle organs were amusing themselves with the announcement that Mr. Hagen had given up for the present his political campaign.

One of the first tasks before Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Montreal friends is the establishment or purchase of a French newspaper to be the government organ.

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in St. John.

Together With from Corro and Exch.

Monahan has been appointed to the position of Mount St. Vincent hospital.

Sch. Orosimbo, from the other night at 3 and came off.

Capt. Bloomfield of the marine examination John E. Carlson has been master for foreign John B. Pratt for

The bark Florence Bear River for Buan abandoned October 10, condition. The capt arrived at George ada, B. W. I.

Sch. Lucia Fortes from Boston, reached afternoon in tow of In the bay the Portage; in fact, she her sails.

For efficient service picnic at Sussex, Deputy Consul, J. Davidson have been handsome briar pipe Stationmaster Ross's meerschaum cigar

THE O. P. R.

And others have been urging us for some time, to add Telegrams to our Course of Study.

We have made arrangements to begin TELEGRAPHY CLASSES

Wednesday Evening Oct. 1st, Terms on application.

S. KAY & SON, ODDFELLOWS HALL.

Estimated at Over 47,000,000 Bushels—Wheat Nearly 65,000,000.

WINNIPEG, Oct. 27.—The Northwest grain dealers' association has issued a statement based upon the most reliable information available, which places the total year at 45,234,722 bushels, of which amount Manitoba produced 5,243,722 bushels.

Under the title "Church," the sermon by church on the 1st anniversary of the 55th Canon of K printed, with explanation of J. & E. G. Nelson & Co.

A patent mechanical ingenious design has been placed on the str. The coal is fed up by that all smoke and wasted, have to pass fire and are consumed necessary forced draught power engine have been installed, atus has been tried, trips and has given the Queen is this part of the court method of stoking.

TO BE HANGED.

HALIFAX, Oct. 26.—Three months ago a woman was killed on one of the upper streets of this city by George W. Cook, her husband, who cut her throat from ear to ear.

At the trial, which began on Friday, Cook pleaded "not guilty." On Saturday evening the jury after being out two hours, brought in a verdict of guilty.

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Once a Week.
FOR A YEAR.
Price, 75 Cents.

Shipping in the Maritime Provinces.
FULL SHIPPING NEWS.
BY EMINENT AUTHORS.
FARM.
parts of the World.
PLEASE COPY—FREE.

THE TARTE SITUATION
(Montreal Herald, 23rd.)

Sir Wilfrid's Letter.
Ottawa, Oct. 21.
My Dear Tarte—
Back to the tall timber. You are
inconstitutional and talk rattle.
Wilfrid Laurier.
Mr. Tarte's Letter.
Ottawa, Oct. 21.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier—
So you separate me from my salary.
I will meet again.
J. Israel Tarte.

The News in Toronto.
TORONTO, Oct. 22—(Special)—Not
in the memory of the oldest inhabitant
has there been such a sensation
here as has been caused by the Tarte
affair. Editorially the Globe says: "Our
compliments to Mr. Tarte. He is a
man."

Opinions in Halifax.
HALIFAX, Oct. 22—Just as soon as
the residents of this city wake up
there will be great excitement. The
chronicle says: "Mr. Tarte has re-
turned. He is a grease spot and a blot
on the map." The Herald says:
"There are three great men in Can-
ada. J. Israel Tarte is all three."

Hamilton Speaks.
HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 22—(Special)
The Hamilton Spectator says: "Two
years ago we called Mr. Tarte things
that were unfit for publication. We
are sorry. He is one of the sweetest
men we know of. We love him."

In Montreal.
Editorially, last night, the Star said:
"The Sultan of Turkey seems deter-
mined to keep up his friendly rela-
tions with Russia."

CRUELTY TO MARIE CORELLI.

(Chicago Inter Ocean.)
The average reader of Marie Corelli
chapters does not remember the slight-
est remarks which she makes in her
novels about the press, and particu-
larly about the society columns of the
press, and how bitterly she assails the
nobles who seek the notice of the
press.

However, the editor of the Gentle-
man (published in England) remem-
bers them. Every expression of con-
tempt for the newspapers and news-
paper notoriety and newspaper "snob"
at Marie Corelli has written has
been treasured by that person when
in conviction that some day or other,
perhaps of later, the collection might
serve a good purpose.
And sure enough, Marie Corelli, with
Byron as her guest, attended the
senior Highland gathering in the
local enclosure recently. It is part of
the business of the Gentleman to
make special mention of such affairs
this, and the Gentleman did not
forget its duty. However, in mention-
ing those present it named Lady Byron
one of the most distinguished, and
listed all mention of Marie Corelli.
Whereupon the author, who de-
spises the press and loathes newspaper
notoriety and entertains nothing but
contempt for the "snob" who seeks it,
tolerates it, writes in the Gentle-
man complaining of the omission,
after reciting the circumstances,
says: "I can only conclude that my
name was purposely omitted."
To which charge the editor of the
Gentleman frankly pleads guilty,
with the explanation that the
omission was "in deference to Miss
Corelli's expressed opinion of newspa-
pers." Her letter of protest, how-
ever, proves to the editor that she has
been misunderstood, and that mention
of her name as that of one who was
present would have gratified
her. The editor can plead only
the excuse for the mistake be-
cause of the apparent sincerity of Miss
Corelli's letters and writings on the
subject of "snob" and newspapers,
so explains that "logical consti-
tution compels him to believe that Miss
Corelli, in marking her letter 'private
& confidential,' only meant a re-
quest for publicity." Although the ed-
itor of the Gentleman assumes the
female gender here, yet a doubt
is allowed to linger. It does not
seem possible that a man could be so
kind to a woman as the editor of the
Gentleman is to Miss Corelli.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.
LORD BERESFORD PUFFS U. S.

VERPOOL, Oct. 26—Vice-Admiral Lord
Beresford arrived here today from
New York on the Cunard line str. Umbria.
The United States Lord Beresford studied
the United States' battleships and
investigated shipping matters. He was
wined on his trip to America and said
he had had a splendid reception in the
United States and that he could vouch for
the business of the kind sentiment entertain-
ed in America for Great Britain. He said
investigations on the other side had con-
vinced him that Great Britain had nothing
to fear from the International Mercantile
Marine Company; on the contrary he be-
lieved this combine would benefit England
materially and otherwise.
"The United States," said the admiral, "is
far ahead of us in engineering and ad-
aptation and we need to adapt ourselves
to modern ideas."

FINDING FORTUNES IN RUBBER.

THE BOOM IN MEXICO'S GREAT INDUSTRY.

By OLIVER SHEDD.

Mexico is full of opportunities for enterprise and capital. The surest, cleanest, and often the quickest fortunes are those made by the intelligent development of the uncultivated resources of nature. There was a time in the United States when the young man could "go West and grow up with the country," being assured, with the exercise of reasonable intelligence and industry, of an ultimate substantial fortune and position in the community in which he lived. But there is no longer a frontier—no longer a "West" in the sense in which Horace Greeley used the word. There are no longer fertile virgin fields teeming with productive resources, smiling with rich verdure, waiting only for the plow. But the resources of Mexico have been only half developed. The products of its fertile soil have been used unintelligently and to a limited extent by the natives.

American push and "headwork" are being abundantly rewarded in the agricultural districts of the Mexican republic. One of the industries which has been developed there, and which is proving to be among the most profitable is the production of rubber. About five years ago Americans began to realize the chance to make fortunes out of rubber, and the way the industry has already grown since the new American methods have superseded the crude and wasteful methods of the natives, and the enormous profits which this industry yields, are attracting the attention of those who are looking for new fields of opportunity.

There is in the eastern and southern part of Mexico a long, irregular strip of land fifteen or twenty miles wide which has a soil as fertile as any in the world. The wonderful fertility of this limited area is due to an interesting fact. It lies at the base of the great mountainous plateau which runs lengthwise through Mexico, and between the narrow strip and the coast lie open plains perhaps fifteen miles in width. The warm currents of air, laden with moisture from the ocean, moving across these plains, encounter the cold air from the mountains. The result is an abundant rainfall over the territory where these currents meet. This rainfall has for ages produced abundant vegetation, which, dying and enriching the earth, has made a soil of great fertility. The black soil of this district is forty feet deep and so fertile that three crops may be raised on it every year, for in this country there is no winter. Corn, cotton, cocoa, coffee, rice, pineapples, oranges, and many staple fruits grow with rapidity and produce with great abundance. And it is in this strip of land that the rubber trees thrive.

Another fact that makes opportunity for Americans is that this rich territory, which was once almost inaccessible, is now reached by railroads which have been built through subsidies from the Mexican government. Products are easily taken to the coast ports and shipped by steamer to the great markets of the United States. Rubber has for many years been produced in this part of Mexico, but until five years ago it was gathered entirely by natives, who were employed by those who sold the rubber to be shipped. These men would "grub stake" the natives, and then send them into the forests to look for rubber trees. There are no rubber forests and few groves, the trees usually standing alone in the tropical thickets, so that the natives would frequently spend months in the forests before they returned with the crude rubber. They disregarded the fact that the liquid which contains this product is entirely separate from the sap.

By their crude methods the natives killed the trees which gave them a livelihood. Sometimes they felled the trees and then cut the bark so that the rubber liquid would run out. Other times they would make gashes at regular intervals in the bark as the tree stood, sometimes on both sides of the trunk, and this mutilation always killed the tree. The sap would run down the trunk to the lowest gash, and in this the gatherer would stick a stiff bit of leaf, which the liquid would follow to the end and then drip into a round hole which the native dug in the ground. The interior of this hole would be washed with the juice of

moonplant to prevent the milk of the rubber bark from soaking into the earth. The rubber in the rubber-bark sap is like the cream in milk. It separates of its own accord and the watery residuum will dry up in the course of two or three days, leaving the pure rubber. The native would pack this hardened rubber in rough sheets or roll it up in balls to be delivered to the man by whom he was employed. The balls of crude rubber were always cut open before the native was paid for them, to thwart a little trick for profit which was often practiced—that of wrapping the ball of rubber around a stone. The natives were paid for the rubber by weight—about twenty cents a pound. The rubber gathered in this way was always far from clean. Usually the crude balls or sheets delivered by the natives contained forty per cent. of foreign substance.

Another fact that reduced the profit of this method of gathering was that seventy-five out of a hundred of the natives who were employed, or "grub staked," never returned to their employers. Many of the former would become sick in the dense forests, and others would give up the task through indolence, and others, after they had gathered a load of the product, would sell it to some one more convenient, perhaps, than he who furnished the outfit. Not only was the native method costly and unsatisfactory, but it was rapidly killing off the trees and reducing the supply of rubber. This fact was illustrated recently in a rubber-trade publication by a table showing the rise and fall of the rubber production in Colombia, South America. The table showed that in 1855 half a million pounds were taken from that country. The quantity increased, as the demand grew, to seven million pounds in 1875, and then the product decreased, because the trees had been killed by the short-sighted natives and new fields were hard to find. In five years the quantity of Colombia's rubber was reduced to three million pounds a year, and in 1900 less than one million pounds was shipped. It was the custom to fell the trees, but the authorities, appreciating the loss to the country, prohibited it. Then the natives tapped the trees, lacerating the bark so that the trees died. The same course was pursued in Mexico by the native rubber gatherers.

Then came the Americans with intelligent business methods. In the first place, it was obvious that, inasmuch as the supply of trees had been reduced through their destruction by the natives, the first step should be to plant more trees. Immense nurseries were started; the young, broad-leaved plants looking like fields of tobacco. The shoots are set out four hundred to the acre. When they have started on a strong, assured growth they are thinned out, usually at six years old, and two hundred are left standing. Each tree that is cut down at this stage will produce about five pounds of rubber worth 70 cents, so that in this process of development each acre produces \$700. In some cases trees are tapped for rubber milk when they are four years old, four hundred young trees, tapped by native methods, yielding forty-four pounds, worth \$36.80, at each tapping. It is usually considered advisable, however, to wait until the sixth or even the eighth year before beginning to draw the rubber milk. The bark is cut carefully and only a limited quantity of the milk is taken at a time, so that the tree is not injured and its growth not in the least retarded. From an eight-year-old tree a pound of rubber a year may be safely taken. When there are two hundred trees to the acre the product of each acre a year would be two hundred pounds of rubber, worth \$140. This would be obtained without any expense or labor in maintaining or caring for the trees, the only work being the tapping.

A man owning one hundred acres would thus receive \$14,000 a year income. But rubber trees grow rapidly, and as they increase in size the quantity of the rubber milk which they will produce grows in an equal ratio. A tree nine years old will give one and three-fourths pounds of rubber; a tree ten years old, two and one-half pounds in the same time; a tree fifteen years old will produce five pounds a year, so that

one acre will yield 1,000 pounds, worth \$700, and the product of one hundred acres would be worth \$70,000.

The enormous possibilities of the rubber business have led investors to buy large tracts of rubber land in Mexico. Senator Clark, of Montana, owns one of the largest plantations, and near his property and below Vera Cruz is the Obispo plantation, represented by Mitchell, Schiller and Barnes of 52 Broadway, New York, and called by the natives "La Suerte de los Gringos"—in English, "the luck of the Yankee." This plantation contains 9,000 acres. On it there are 120,000 trees permanently set out, and besides a nursery containing 600,000 trees which are over a year old. On this plantation 8,000 acres will be planted entirely in rubber trees, showing to what an extent the industry will be developed. This will be 1,600,000 trees. These trees are to be tapped within six years and will then produce \$1,120,000 worth of rubber. In seven more years the product will be worth four and a half million dollars a year, and rubber trees live to be more than fifty years old. Figures like these show the possibilities for enormous fortunes in the yet undeveloped rubber resources of Mexico.

Those who have bought rubber lands in Mexico have paid small prices. The land was formerly owned by native plantation owners who did not cultivate it, being too indolent or too ignorant to develop its resources. Many of these native owners would become burdened with the large amount of property which they owned. They would borrow money to pay expenses, and then, when they were pressed by their creditors, would be glad to sell in order to be free from debt. In this way many American investors were able to buy wonderfully fertile land at a small price. On the Obispo ranch were found many rubber trees in a tract supposed to have been depleted of its rubber, and this land was purchased without its owner realizing its value.

American ingenuity has devised several new methods for getting rubber ready for the market. The milk is drawn from the bark by suction, so that the pure sap is obtained free from the grit, bark, and foreign substances which were always present in such large quantities in the rubber sold by natives. After the rubber milk is obtained, the pure rubber is separated from the other ingredients of the sap, in much the same way that cream is separated from milk, by a patent process. In the new method introduced and practiced by the Americans there is no waste of sap. By the natives half of it was wasted. When the rubber is coagulated, it is tied up in bales and shipped to New York, where it sells at from seventy-five cents to one dollar a pound, and the total expense of extracting it, separating and coagulating it, and shipping it to the eastern market, is not more than five cents a pound. This shows the enormous profit.

The value of rubber has increased recently because of the decrease in the quantity imported into the United States. In 1900, this was 58,506,569 pounds; in 1902 the amount received was 50,939,248 pounds. The destructive methods of the natives are responsible for this, and make demand for new rubber greater. It is interesting to know that rubber is constantly becoming more valuable as its uses in a hundred branches of manufacture increase. The general use of rubber tires on vehicles of all sorts—carriages, automobiles, bicycles—and the depletion of the uncultivated rubber trees by the destructive natives wherever rubber is found, combine to make a price that will constantly advance.

Andrew Carnegie recently was asked by a reporter in Pittsburg whether, if he were a young man, he would go into the manufacture of steel. He said "No," and added: "The best opening for a young man today is in rubber. Rubber will, in a few years, make a greater fortune under present conditions than steel, or, in fact, any other branch of manufacture. The great value and manifold uses of rubber are just beginning to be properly appreciated, and the profits in its production are greater than almost anything about which I am informed."

ELKIN & CHIPMAN, - - Agents, - - - Eastern Canada.

Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Saint John, N. B.

F. L. POTTS, Local Agent at St. John.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. Oct 24 - St. Croix, 100, Pike, from Boston, W. G. O'Brien, master. Oct 24 - Sch Anna, McLean, from Hillsboro for New York (in harbor). Oct 24 - Sch Wm Marshall, Williams, from Boston, Sch Lucia Porter, Sprague, from Boston, Sch Nimrod, 27, Haley, from Boston, J. A. Gregory, master.

FOREIGN PORTS.

At Buenos Ayres, Oct 29, bark Robt S. Bennett, Anderson, from Boston. At New York, Oct 29, bark John S. Bennett, from Boston. At Philadelphia, Oct 29, bark Dunstan, from Boston.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

HALIFAX, Oct 29 - Arr, str. Brashear, from Havana, Nundin, from Glasgow and Liverpool via St. John, N.B. cleared for Philadelphia, tug O. W. Morse, from New York, and cleared for Boston. Oct 29 - Arr, str. Halifax, from Gloucester via Liverpool, and from Gloucester via Port La Tour, and cleared for Boston.

BRITISH PORTS.

HALIFAX, Oct 29 - Arr, str. Benjamin, from St. John, N.B. cleared for New York. HALIFAX, Oct 29 - Arr, str. Banana, from Mobile and Norfolk via Sydney, CB, for Liverpool. HALIFAX, Oct 29 - Arr, str. Loyalist, from St. John, N.B. cleared for New York.

At London, Oct 29, bark Sigrid, Hansen, from Papebae.

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CHAMBERLAIN'S TRIP

To South Africa a Master Stroke of Policy.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The striking precedent to be established by Colonel Secretary Chamberlain in visiting a colony during his term of office is a subject of universal and approving interest.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Notice is given by the inspectors of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey that the wreck of the schooner "The Arthur Kill," New York harbor, was discontinued, the wreck having been removed.

LITERARY NOTE.

Arthur Shepley Hardy, who has recently become the United States ambassador to Spain, is a native of New York.

BAC KFROM SOUTH AFRICA.

John Nice and Harry Pike, two young men from the west side who have been serving in the South African Corps, returned home on Saturday, having come by way of New York.

SHOULD BE RUN DOWN.

Two married ladies who had been making some purchases in the central portion of the city started for their homes Saturday night.

THE CANVASSERS AND COLLECTORS FOR THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN

are now making their rounds as mentioned below. The Manager hopes that all subscribers in arrears will pay when called on.

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I. D. Pearson is in P. E. Island.

Edgar Ganning will shortly call on Subscribers in ALBERT COUNTY.

F. S. Chapman in Kings County N. B.

J. E. Austin in the Counties of Queens and Sunbury, N. B.

BIRTHS.

MARRIAGES.

DEATHS.

THE MOLASSES MARKET.

WYNDHAM BEATS MORLEY.

CHILDREN CRY FOR CASTORIA.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Charles H. Fletcher.

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

YESTERDAY'S WEDDINGS.

At the residence of Samuel Corbett, Adelaide street, at six yesterday morning, Miss Ethel Irene Corbett was married to Livingston C. Prime.

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What the Is About D When The First Dis Investig

SCRANTON, Pa., commissioners Roosevelt to adjust listing between the workers and their made a tour of the field and saw every production of coal, blasted from the surface where it is to be used of the consum

The trip was quite of those in the com some of whom had hard coal regions.

Today's tour consisted of number two, side Coal and Iron Co. by the Erie Company breaker of the Delaw On the run up the ley the commissioner

the several m asked along the railway. The start this city at precisely morning. In the par commissioners, Recon Nell and four stenog paying them were A. Philippi of the D Gen. Supt. E. E. Rose Hudson; Gen. Man of the Erie; Gen. Su of the N. Y. Ont. & Manager S. B. Thorr Iron Co. These offi the companies, and were represented by ollis, president of the United Mine Work Henry Collins, nativ this district; the Rev. Mahoney City, and New York, the latter sides there were about a dozen news ents.

When the party a City a crowd of pers were some mine wor ered. There was no any kind, the worker ly, watching the differences existing b the foot or bottom drive was taken thro give the commissione to view the hon workers, and then a what is known in the mine as a "loki," locomotive, draw the Great Britain dista ley. As the mine wa the company official overhauls, overall, je ers' caps for the est

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