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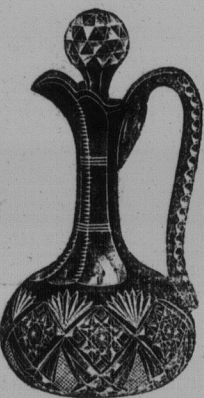
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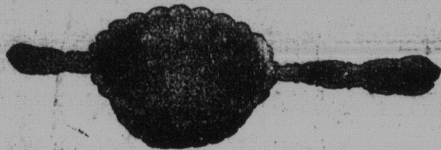
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We are in daily receipt from the markets of Europe and the United States: Exquisite Cut Glass, Solid Silver, China,



Leather Goods and Ornaments, and are daily expecting a large shipment of exquisite Cauldon China, making the largest assortment ever shown by us.

C. FLOOD & SONS,

31 and 33 King Street.

DURING THIS WEEK

We are Selling Out Odds and Ends of

PRINTED DINNER SETS.

COME FOR BARGAINS.

C. F. BROWN, 501-505 MAIN STR.

CONCERT AT THE ASYLUM.

The young people of German street church last evening gave a concert in the asylum at Fairville. About twenty-five took part and the programme was apparently much appreciated by the patients. After the concert refreshments were served and dancing was indulged in for an hour or two. The programme included vocal solos by Miss Baird, Miss Knott, Miss Holder, and Robert Seely; piano solo, Miss Randall; bones, Mr. Bond; harmonica, Mr. Stillwell and a trio by Messrs. Stillwell, Hopper and Hoyt.

Newspapers are now being sold through automatic machines in Berlin.

THE TICKET AGENTS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The members of the Canadian Ticket Agents' Association who have been meeting in this city, left here this morning for Richmond, Va. The party will spend the day in the Virginian capital and return here this evening.

DUFFERIN.

Oct. 22.—Charles H. Poor, Haverhill; Philip N. Wadleigh, Haverhill; Frank C. Wilson, Haverhill; Geo. C. Elliot, Haverhill; D. E. Jenkins, Montreal; G. A. Fenwick, Toronto; A. N. Cote, Montreal.

St. John, October 22, 1902.

Overcoats and Suits.

Have you ever met anyone who has disputed the fact that our clothing prices are the lowest in the city, if so, we will guarantee they have never worn any from this store. You are sure of satisfaction, correct style and lowest prices when buying here:

MEN'S OVERCOATS, ready-to-wear, \$1 to \$12.
MEN'S OVERCOATS, made-to-measure, \$10 to \$22.
MEN'S SUITS, ready-to-wear, \$3 to \$14.
MEN'S SUITS, made-to-measure, \$10 to \$25.

J. N. HARVEY, Men's and Boys' Clothier,

199 Union Street, Opera House Block

U. S. MINERALS.

Anthracite Coal Cost \$2.05 at the Mine in 1901.

Strikes Have Cost Coal Miners 20,000,000 Days Lost Time —Interesting Figures.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The annual volume on the mineral resources of the United States for 1901, prepared by Dr. David T. Day of the geological survey, has been sent to press and will be issued soon.

An interesting feature of the report is a compilation of statistics showing the number of working days lost in strikes in the coal industry. These figures include the present year and are brought up to date.

The total number of days lost during the present year is placed at 20,000,000 days, compared with 733,902 days in 1901, 4,878,102 in 1900, and 2,124,154 in 1899.

The report places the total mineral output of the country for the year at \$1,086,529,521, a gain of a little more than 2 per cent. over the production of 1900. The gain was made in the non-metallic products, and amounted to \$35,965,882 against a loss of \$32,156,909 in the metallic products. As heretofore iron and coal are shown to be the most important of the mineral products.

The value of iron in 1901 was \$242,174,000, as compared with \$259,944,000 in 1900, an dthe value of coal was \$348,910,469, as compared with \$306,671,364 in 1900.

The value of fuels increased from \$406,359,351 in 1900 to \$442,395,304 in 1901, a gain of almost 4 per cent. Every variety of fuel increased in value except petroleum, which showed an increase in quantity of 5,768,665 barrels, but a decline in value of \$9,571,978, due largely, the report states, to the less valuable character of the increased product of the new petroleum fields as compared with the older field.

Anthracite coal increased 9,021,207 long tons in output and \$26,746,169 in value. The average price of anthracite coal per ton at the mine was \$2.05, the highest figure obtained since 1888, and the average price per ton for bituminous coal at the mine was \$1.05, about one cent more per ton than in 1900.

UPHOLDS GERMANY

In the Dispute Relative to the Samoan Islands.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—King Oscar, of Sweden and Norway, has decided the Samoan controversy in favor of Germany, says a despatch to the Tribune from Washington, D. C.

This fact became known on the return of Mr. Grip, the minister of Sweden and Norway, from a long visit to his home. Mr. Grip called at the state department, but did not of course disclose the decision of his sovereign, which must be formally presented simultaneously to the three powers concerned. The controversy was relative to the joint landing of American and British marines at Apia, in 1889, to sustain the decree of the Samoan supreme court and end the revolution.

The full scope of the arbitrated decree of King Oscar is not yet divulged, but the extent to which it covers the claims for damages filed by the citizens of Great Britain, the United States and Germany and France may not be known for several days. The claims, which were nominally the prime cause for arbitration are insignificant, however, compared with the question of national honor on which they depended, and which the contention of the United States and Great Britain had been sustained by the royal arbiters, would have fallen to the ground.

Stunning styles and sterling good French flannel waists have just been received at Dykeman's. Prices are reasonable.

ONLY A CRANK.

No Plot to Assassinate the President of Franco.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The police commissary attached to the Elysee Palace says the report published in the Figaro this morning of the alleged attempt of a dangerous anarchist to seek an opportunity to assassinate President Loubet is much exaggerated. The facts are that a man of unbalanced mind late on Monday evening tried to climb the railing in front of one of the gates of the Elysee beside a sentry box. The sentry ordered him away. The man talked incoherently and finally had to be removed. No revolver or poignard were found on him.

THE WEATHER.

TORONTO, Oct. 22.—Moderate to fresh westerly and southwesterly winds, fine. Thursday, southerly to southeasterly winds, milder, becoming showery.

Synopsis.—An extensive area of high barometer is passing southeast across the Atlantic states and there are indications of very disturbed conditions to the westward of the Great Lakes. During Thursday winds are likely to be strong southeasterly on the coast between Canadian and United States ports.

SCHWAB'S TRAVELS.

VENICE, Oct. 22.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States steel corporation, who had been here for some days, took a special train this morning for Milan, Italy.

TOBACCO COMMISSION.

Five Witnesses Examined in This City This Morning.

The tobacco commission commenced work this morning in the admiralty court room and will probably conclude its sitting this afternoon. Although not definitely decided yet it is believed that no session will be held in Halifax, but that the commission will return to Montreal this evening.

The commissioner appointed to hold the inquiry is Judge McFavish of Ottawa. T. F. Owen of the Harnard staff is repeating, and the counsel in the case are Senator F. T. Belque, K. C., and C. S. Campbell, K. C., of the firm of Abbot, Campbell & Merideth, Montreal, who appear for the American Tobacco Co., and Maxwell Goldstein of Montreal, solicitor for the Canadian manufacturers, at whose instance the commission was appointed. C. W. Gregory, W. B. Davis and W. S. Bourke, tobacco manufacturers, are also of the party.

At this morning's session five witnesses were examined. The general statements made by them were to the effect that the business of Canadian firms is injured by the form of contract adopted by the American Tobacco Co. with their customers, but that the latter company has shown much enterprise in pushing their business.

Mr. Duckworth, representing Tuckett of Toronto, was the first witness. He found no trouble in regard to tobacco and cigars and had no complaint to make beyond the form of contract adopted by the American Tobacco Co., which he claimed injured his business. He said the consignees as a rule waited an open market, but must have the American Co.'s goods, and thus were unable to handle others. Tuckett has one traveller in the maritime provinces, while the American Co. has six. He could do a larger business if it were not for the contract.

A. Isaacs, of St. John, was once a consignee of the American Tobacco Co., but went out of the retail business when he started manufacturing. He could do a larger business in cigarettes if it were not for the contract made by dealers with the American Co. Mr. Isaacs admitted that his business had increased during the past six months in spite of the contract. The cigar trade is larger than that of cigarettes, and he sells to both wholesale and retail. Some firms had returned cigarettes to him after signing the contract with the American Co. Mr. Isaacs has four travellers in Canada.

William Farren, of the Imperial Co., gave practically the same evidence as Mr. Isaacs. He stated that he was forced to sign a contract with the American Co. The Imperial Co.'s business was good in British Columbia at one time, but their traveller there had dropped out and was not replaced. Since then the business has fallen off.

Wm. Stevens, of the McAlpine Co., Toronto, did a good business for the Empire Co. some years ago. He was satisfied with the conditions existing here at present. In with the McAlpine Co. now and objects to the system of giving premiums, which is adopted by the Empire Co. His firm does not do this. Although the Empire Co. has no contracts very few of the wholesalers handle his goods.

Mr. Hoffman, Foster's representative, said that the American Co. controls the best trade by reason of the contracts made. He referred to the Empire Co.'s premiums as injuring trade. Fortier has jobbers in St. John handling his cigarettes. He did not know of anyone who was cut off by the American Company for handling other goods.

The enquiry adjourned at one o'clock.

AT THE MINES.

Thousands of Men Went to Work Again Today.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 22.—Thousands of men began work today repairing the mines and placing the collieries in condition for the general resumption of coal mining which will take place throughout the anthracite region tomorrow. Those men who are directly engaged in cutting and handling coal will not return to the mines until tomorrow morning. While there are thousands of men today who are again able to gain their daily bread, there are hundreds who were disappointed when they applied to the superintendents of the collieries where they were formerly employed. These latter were principally steam men, engineers, firemen, pump men and others whose places had been filled.

DENMARK DECLINES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 22.—The Landsthing today rejected the second reading of the bill providing for the ratification of the treaty between Denmark and the United States in regard to the cession of the Danish West Indies to the latter country. The vote stood 32 to 32, a tie. The announcement caused the greatest excitement in the house and demonstrations on the part of the spectators in the building.

ANOTHER STRIKE.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 22.—After voting nearly to a ultimatum from their employers, 1,200 plasterers have decided to strike today. Laborers to the number of 400 also will be affected. The employers' ultimatum was a scale of \$4.50 instead of \$5 a day, and the right to select their own foremen. Work on many buildings will be interrupted.

WELSH COAL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Bristol City line steamer Bristol City, which arrived here last night from Bristol and Swansea, brought 1,500 tons of anthracite coal.

MR. CARNEGIE

Offers Emperor William a Somewhat Large Contract.

Wants Him to Unite Europe to Repel the American Invasion.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Andrew Carnegie this afternoon was formally reinstalled Rector of St. Andrew's University in the presence of a large and brilliant assemblage over which Principal Donaldson presided.

Mr. Carnegie's rectoral address consisted of a lengthy study of the comparative growth of nations in the paths of industrial ascendancy with a striking commentary on their future. In his speech, which was replete with notable statistics and important economic prophecies, perhaps the most remarkable feature was an appeal to Emperor William to use his influence toward the eventual creation of the United States of Europe under the form of a political and industrial union. In this way alone, Mr. Carnegie declared, can Europe conquer the foreign markets or repel the American invasion. France, Germany and Russia, who had already taken joint action against Japan, would suffice to ensure a satisfactory union in Europe.

"The czar," he continued, "having taken the first step toward the peace of the world in the Hague conference, the other mighty emperor might some day be impressed with the thought that it is due to himself and Germany to play a great part upon the wider stage of Europe as her deliverer from the incubus which oppresses and weakens her, the appalling paralyzing fear of war and of ruin between members of her own body."

Mr. Carnegie in the course of a glowing tribute to Emperor William, said he could not help believing that "one so supremely great" could "influence the few men who today control Europe to take the first step, not to federate, but by alliance to ensure international peace, which is all that can be expected at present."

Unless the powers agreed to something of the kind all they could look forward to was to "Revolve like so many Lilliputians around this giant Gulliver, the American Union, soon to embrace two hundred millions of the English speaking race and capable of supplying most of the world's wants."

For the best essays on this subject Mr. Carnegie offered a Rector's prize.

FREDERICTON.

Timber Berths Sold—The New Ormoco Bridge.

(Special to the Star.)

FREDERICTON, N. B., Oct. 22.—Three timber berths were sold at the crown lands office today, as follows: Lower Otter Brook—Cain's river, 43 miles, William Richards Company, \$102 per mile.

Mispec River, St. John county—Two miles, A. E. Smye, \$8 per mile. North East of Gounamitz river—Two miles, William Richards Company, \$8 per mile.

The department of public works is calling for tenders for masonry, substructure and approaches to the new steel bridge to be erected at the mouth of the Ormoco to replace the bridge which collapsed a few weeks ago. Tenders will be received up to November 17th.

A TERRIBLE FIRE.

Five Persons Dead, Seven Injured and Twenty Missing

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 22.—Five bodies in the morgue, a score missing, some of whom are thought to be dead in the ruins, seven injured, and a property loss estimated at \$400,000 is the record of last night's fire in the plant of the Corn Produce Co., West Taylor street and the Chicago river.

Early today the loss of life could not be estimated accurately. Some of the firemen said that probably as many as six bodies were still buried in the ruins of the six story "annex" to the plant where the fire occurred. All the known victims lost their lives in an attempt to jump from the upper stories in the life nets that were being held below.

The Corn Products Co. took over the Taylor street plants from the Glucose Sugar Refining Company some time ago.

A PAPER MILL.

Kansas City Star Co. Will Make Its Own Paper.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 22.—The Kansas City Star Co., owner of the Kansas City Times, morning, yesterday bought a block of ground here, upon which it will erect a mill to manufacture the white paper used in the publication of these papers. The mill will have a capacity of 100,000 tons of paper a month, will cost more than \$250,000 and will employ about 100 persons. The paper will be made from pulp manufactured in the North. The Star, it is believed, will be the first newspaper in the world to manufacture its own paper.

TARTE'S SUCCESSOR.

TORONTO, Oct. 22.—The Globe's Ottawa correspondent says that the question as to who will succeed Tarte has not been settled, although a number of names are mentioned.



FURS For this week in all the fashionable shapes. Prices from \$1.50 to \$25.

J. & A. ANDERSON, 19 Charlotte Street.

WE SELL THE PACKARD SHOE Co. OF BOSTON, MASS.

High Grade Boots.

in Box Calf, Dongola and Patent Enamel.

SEE OUR WINDOW.

W. A. SINCLAIR, 65 BRUSSELS ST.

WILLIAM PETERS, DEALER IN LEATHER and HIDES.

Shoemakers' Findings, Plastering Hair, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools, Lampblack, etc.

266 Union Street

SHORT'S Dyspepticure, A REMARKABLE REMEDY, well proven during the last quarter of the 19th Century and now more highly appreciated than ever as a cure for stomach, Nerve and Constitutional Diseases. Send for circulars to C. K. SHORT, St. John, N. B.

VERY CHOICE

Medium Codfish.

JAMES PATTERSON, 19 and 20 South Market Wharf, 8 City Market.

BURIED TODAY.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Sarah Sweeney took place at eight o'clock this morning from her late residence, King street east to the Cathedral, where requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. R. J. Meehan. The body was interred in the new Catholic cemetery. This morning at a quarter to nine o'clock the funeral of the late Mrs. Margaret Phillips took place from her late home, 541 Main street to St. Peter's church. Requiem mass was celebrated by Mrs. Phillips' brother, Fr. O'Neill, assisted by Frs. Borgman and Scully. Interment was in the new Catholic cemetery.

The funeral of the late John W. Fisher took place at half past two o'clock this afternoon from the residence of Thomas Williamson, Pitt street. The body was interred in Fernhill.

THE GRAPE SEASON.

Practically the grape season, so far as the supply from the upper provinces is concerned, is over. Very few if any more lots will be received, and the fruit is as low as it possibly can get, with a probability of an upward tendency in price within a short time. J. F. Estabrook & Son have just received a carload, or about 3,000 baskets of grapes of the finest quality, just right for the market.

HANTSPORT BARKENTINE WRECKED.

The barkentine Africa, with culm coal from Parreboro for Portland, Me., went ashore on Libby Island, near Machias, on Sunday and became a total wreck. Capt. Fielding and crew of twelve got off, but saved nothing at all. The Africa was a Hantsport vessel of 579 tons, built in 1893, and owned by Capt. Masters.

In the case of Etta L. Alton, on behalf of herself and other creditors, v. the administrators of the Estate of Mont McDonald, in equity court this morning, an order was made for the sale of the real estate, the personal property not being sufficient. C. N. Skinner, K. C., and A. W. Macrae for the plaintiffs, and Dr. A. O. Earle, K. C., and A. A. Wilson, K. C., for the defendants.

A correct fitting corset is a prerequisite to a perfect fitting dress. This is to be had in the long hip, bias cut, straight front corset sold at Dykeman's at \$1 per pair.

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, 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 1873, and then the product decreased, because the trees had been killed by the shortsighted 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 Yankees." 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

JEWELRY, Etc.

FERGUSON & PAGE,

Have in stock and daily receiving additions to their lines of Watches, Fine Jewelry, Gold and Silver Plated Goods, Cases of Sewing Machine and Fish Baiting Boxes and Forks, Carving Sets, etc.

A big assortment of SOUVENIR GOODS.

See Notice

At 41 King Street.

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED

MILLINERY.

The largest and best display of trimmed and untrimmed

HATS, TOQUES and BONNETS, shown by us, including the latest French, English and American styles. Also Misses' and Children's trimmed and untrimmed Hats, Outing Hats and Walking Hats.

Corsets a specialty. Prices moderate. Inspection cordially invited.

CHAS. K. CAMERON & CO.
77 King Street.

Coal

Sold by bushel, barrel or ton. Wood in any quantity at

LAW & CO'S.,
Tel. 1346. Foot of Clarence St.

SET OF

Silver Spoons,
WON BY
TICKET No. 213
Miss Sturdee, Princess Street.

S. FROST, 11 Union Street.

SPRINGHILL NUT LANDING.
Best for Ranges and Cook Stoves.
NUT HARD COAL for self-feeders and Furnaces.

THIBBON & CO'S.,
Near N. Ward, 6 1-2 Charlotte St.

CURRIE
OPEN
BUSINESS
DAY & NIGHT
UNIVERSITY
129 CANTERBURY ST.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mrs. Ephraim Dunn, of Fredericton, died suddenly on Monday night, aged 64 years. She leaves a husband, two sons and two daughters.

The death occurred yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hugh Marysville, of Mary, widow of the late Abraham D. Peterson, of Tracy. She was 53 years old, and leaves one son and four daughters.

William Harrison, of the engineers' office at the Board of Works, Fredericton, died of a heart attack last evening. He was 50 years of age, and leaves a wife, Sarah, widow of the late William Harrison, of Sheldiff, Sunbury county, and a sister-in-law of Charlotte Harrison of the University of New Brunswick. The deceased lady, who was 72 years of age, leaves one daughter, Mrs. Thomas P. Taylor, of Sheldiff, and four sons.

For quality select Red Rose tea. It's the best tea.

SNUG QUARTERS.

The men of No. 1 Hook and Ladder Co. are getting their new room into a pretty good order. Yesterday evening the room was scraped and polished and the room is now ready for use. Among the ornaments on the walls and tables are quite a number of relics of the old fighting days, including hats worn by members of the department many years ago, speaking trumpets, and other curios. A number of the articles in the room have been donated to the company by Chief Kerr.

GRAND DIVISION, S. OF T.

The Grand Division, S. of T. of New Brunswick, will hold its annual meeting in the city, commencing this evening. The sessions will be held in the Market building and will continue all day tomorrow. This evening the reports of the officers will be received and matters of general business discussed. L. P. D. Tilley is the grand worthy patriarch.

CHESNUTS.

The first chestnuts of the season were received yesterday by A. L. Goodwin, and are now selling rapidly. The consignment consisted of fifty bushels and are fine stock. Mr. Goodwin has just received a carload of Allen's celebrated apple juice in ten, fifteen and thirty gallon kegs. This is said to be "Dern good cider for the time of year" and is now on sale for the Market street trade.

LOCAL NEWS.

C. H. Cahan left Halifax yesterday on a business trip to Mexico.

The Empress India arrived at Yokohama on Tuesday.

Charles Ryan, of Norton, has sold his store and dwelling to Albert Taber, of Handford Brook. Mr. Ryan has bought out a business on Mill street, St. John. Mr. Taber intends to run a general store.

William H. Friend, a Gloucester, Mass., coal dealer, has purchased two cargoes of Cape Breton coal, which is expected to arrive during the next two weeks. The coal is from the Broad Cove mines.

John L. Peck and J. Nelson Smith, who purchased the Albert Mines a short time ago for \$15,000, have bonded the property to American capitalists for \$40,000. A two foot vein of albertite, it is said, has been struck on the property.

The park attraction committee will be glad to receive from friends in the country acorns, beech nuts and other native nuts. Contributions can be addressed to A. H. Hanington, St. John, chairman of the committee and will be duly acknowledged.

WEDDED TODAY.

BURNS-ROGERS.

In Holy Trinity church this morning Miss Gertrude M. Rogers, daughter of James Rogers, St. John, was united in marriage to John A. Burns, of Margerville. The ceremony was performed at half past six o'clock by the Rev. J. J. Walsh in the presence of a large number of friends of the parties. Miss Rogers wore a travelling suit of navy blue broadcloth with hat to match and carried a bouquet of white roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Mamie Rogers, who wore white serge and carried a white prayer-book. The groom was supported by his cousin, William Thompson, of St. John. After the ceremony breakfast was served at the bride's home, and Mr. and Mrs. Burns left on the Victoria for Margerville, where they will reside.

BRYMER-SMALL.

Among the happy events of today was a very pretty wedding in St. James' church at eleven o'clock this morning, when Rev. A. D. Dewdney united in marriage Miss Sarah Ellasboth Small, daughter of the late Otis Small, of this city, to John Brymer, of Toronto, accountant with Hardy & Jenkins. The bride, who was unmarried, was becomingly attired in a gray-away gown of blue broadcloth with white trimmings and blue and green hat and carried a white prayer-book. She was given away by her brother-in-law, S. B. deForest. After the ceremony was performed a wedding reception was held at the home of S. B. deForest on Duke street, after which the happy pair took the noon express for an extended trip to Halifax, Quebec and Montreal, and will reside in the last named city. The bride, who is exceedingly popular, was the recipient of very many beautiful and costly presents.

SPARKS-NICHOLSON.

One of the most brilliant events in this season of pretty weddings took place in Trinity church this afternoon, when Miss Dorothea Talbot Nicholson, daughter of the late John W. Nicholson, was united in marriage to Lieutenant and Commander H. M. S. Colborne, of the North Atlantic squadron. Miss Nicholson, who is one of the loveliest brides seen in St. John for many a year, wore a costume of white satin, white chiffon and lace diamante, with veil and orange blossoms. She was attended by her friend, Miss Ella Seaton, of Halifax, who was becomingly attired in pastel pink cloth, with black picture hat and carried a bouquet of pink roses and chrysanthemums.

Mr. Sparks was supported by Lieut. R. G. Stapleton-Cotton, and both groom and bridesman wore the dress uniform of their rank.

The ceremony was performed at half past three o'clock by Rev. Canon Richardson, in the presence of a very large number of friends of the parties. During the service Trinity's choir, under the leadership of Mr. Strand, sang "Oh Perfect Love" and "How Welcome was the Call."

The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Dr. Murray MacLaren.

Upwards of one hundred and fifty guests were present and these were ushered to their seats by Beverly Armstrong, B. F. Jones, James Harrison and Alexander McMillan.

After the ceremony the party drove to the residence of Dr. MacLaren, where a reception was held. Lieut. and Mrs. Sparks leave this evening by the I. C. R. for Quebec. They will reside for the winter in Bermuda, where the Columbine will be stationed.

The bride's going away gown is of grey tweed, with Russian embroidery, and grey felt hat. She was the recipient of a large number of very beautiful presents, the gift of the groom being a diamond star.

THIS EVENING.

"The young men's Baraca class which meets in connection with Leinster street church intends holding an entertainment this evening in the church vestry. Rev. Mr. Burnett will preside, and impromptu speaking interspersed with readings and music, both instrumental and vocal, will be the features of the evening. All young men, whether members of the class or not, are invited to attend. Gilbert Davidson is on the programme for banjo solos.

A KICK COMING.

"What time is it?" queried a citizen over the telephone at six minutes to one o'clock today. The Star man gave the correct time.

"Well," said the citizen, "the letter boxes hereabouts are not supposed to be emptied before one o'clock. The one nearest where I am has been emptied, and since then a letter has been dropped in that must now await the next delivery. Better say something about it. The thing is not done right, half the time."

THE COAL QUESTION.

The Plan of the City Teamsters and the Action of the City.

The St. John Teamsters' Union at a meeting last evening, approved of a resolution which it is intended to submit to the mayor and council. The resolution will call attention to the decision of the city to vote \$50,000 if necessary to buy coal, and to the prices now charged by local dealers. The city will be asked what is to be done. Upon the answer received depends the establishment of a coal yard by the union, where fuel will be sold at cost.

Mayor White this morning said that as yet the resolution of the union had not been received. He was not a member of the committee of the council to which the coal question had been referred, so he was not exactly conversant with what had been done. Personally he was of the opinion that any action on the city's part to bring coal here as matters now stand, to enter into competition with the local dealers would be illegal.

Ald. Baxter, of the coal committee, expressed a similar opinion. So long as it was a matter of necessity, that is, while there was a fear that the city would not be adequately supplied with fuel, the council might act. But when that was removed any ratepayer could by procuring an injunction prevent the city from entering into competition with its local dealers. The special committee of the council is still in existence and may act. Up to the present they have received quotations from a number of concerns, but the rates received have been about prohibitive.

SHERIFF RITCHIE.

Takes a Newspaper Man Into His Confidence.

The practice of making hard labor prisoners in the jail do some work during the time they are confined has been extended to women. Yesterday afternoon two female prisoners were sent to No. 1 Hook and Ladder Station, where they spent some hours in cleaning up the place.

This morning the Star asked Sheriff Ritchie for further information concerning this new departure.

His highness answered: "We have no information whatever in this office for the press."

Referring for a moment from the solemn and weighty business before him, the ruler of the jail went on to observe that "the press had published some nasty little innuendoes concerning himself and had said things about Higgins, when he desired that absolutely nothing should be said."

He further announced that in the future the press could go elsewhere for its information, as he would give them nothing more.

THE STRIKING MINERS.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—Replying to an editorial in the Gazette of Saturday, in reference to the anthracite coal regions, the writer seems to think the men as dangerous as St. Vincent and Martinique. Now, Mr. Editor, I do not say he is telling like me when I am coquetting with the truth. A person who did not know better would also think President Mitchell was an outlaw. I do not think any pressure other than the welfare of his men and the people generally induced him to accept arbitration, and I do not think he surrendered anything; and I cannot see what the editor and manager of the Gazette want Mr. Mitchell and his men or advisers arrested for, or why they are traitors. He concludes it is wrong to temporize with rattlesnakes. That must be a legal terror. I suggest in the interests of this city and as much as some of those dreaded monsters may know that the Curfew be at once instituted, that some of the babies may not be out at late hours.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your space, I am

Yours faithfully,

V. W. DYKEMAN.

BOYS' FLEECE LINED UNDERWEAR in all sizes is being sold much under the regular price at Dykeman's.

WANT OIL WELLS.

H. A. Edwards, Miles Whittier, of Caribou, Me., and M. H. Whittier, of Los Angeles, were in Moncton yesterday on a visit to the St. Joseph oil wells. The two former contemplate forming a company to operate for oil in this section, providing they find territory to suit them. M. H. Whittier belongs to the Associated Oil Company of Los Angeles, and was very favorably impressed with the New Brunswick Company's oil field.

I. C. R. WORK.

Ballasting was this morning commenced on the last section of the new I. C. R. yard at Gilbert's Island. This work will occupy about two weeks and when it is completed nothing more will be done until next spring. It was at first intended to start work on the new roundhouse and other buildings to be erected, but as it is impossible to satisfactorily handle concrete in frosty weather, nothing will be done until spring.

PERSONAL.

Miss Beatrice Harper, of Shediac, returned home Monday, after spending a few days in St. John, the guest of A. N. Shaw.

Arthur Dick returned to his home in St. John Monday, after spending a few days in Moncton, the guest of Norman Fuller of the Bank of Montreal.

Mrs. J. W. Longley, wife of the attorney general of Nova Scotia, is dangerously ill at Annapolis of typhoid fever.

VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES.

The secretary-treasurer of the St. John Branch of V. O. N. begs to acknowledge receipt of the following subscriptions:

Judge Barker \$25.00
W. E. Earle 5.00
Judge Forbes 5.00

ON THE RIVER.

A Pertinent Suggestion to Owners of Steamers.

"If the Tourist Association could prevail on the steamboat owners on the St. John to make the most of their opportunities," said a gentleman at the Star yesterday, "the river would attract far more tourists than it does."

"I came down the river on Saturday, and there were several American tourists on board. It was too cold to stay on deck all the time, but I suppose the river was never seen in greater loveliness. In the early morning, after leaving Fredericton, the stream was like a mirror, reflecting the autumn foliage. The leaves glided with the frost, and it was like a journey in fairyland. We were all enchanted, and the strangers could not find words to express their enthusiasm. But they had to go inside from time to time to get warm. We were on the steamer Victoria. The windows of the forward saloon are high and narrow, and up in front a sales counter and large mirror obstruct the view. It was impossible to get a good view of the river from the saloon, and yet that is just what is wanted."

"Why don't the steamer people lower and widen those windows and remove that counter? Why don't they make the front and sides of that forward saloon as nearly all glass as possible? There are observation cars on railways—why not observation saloons on steamers, where passengers could sit even on a rainy day, and enjoy at their ease the lovely scenery of the river? Those people on Saturday talked about it and declared it was a pity the steamer owners did not realize what a great thing it would be for themselves if they did what I have suggested. Why, it would simply boom business for these lovely Victoria, if that were done and properly advertised."

POLICE COURT.

A young boy named Charles D. Stephens, 16 years of age, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Jenkins on the charge of stealing from David Love's store, on Charlotte street, seventeen bottles of Minard's liniment, one rubber carriage rug, three linen and three woolen rugs, four neckties, one pair of ladies' boots, one feather duster and three pounds of butter. Most of the stolen articles were recovered by Deputy Jenkins in Stephens' home. The boy was remanded until Friday.

You can buy men's fleece lined underwear at half price at Dykeman's.

OFF THE TRACK.

Engine No. 55, attached to the Sussex express, went off the rails at Sussex this morning while the train was being made up, thereby delaying passengers for a couple of hours. The accident was due to a misplaced switch, and the engine, which went completely off the track, is still off. An attempt was made to pull her on, but as this proved unsuccessful, another engine was secured and the train reached St. John about eleven o'clock. Earlier in the morning a special train put on from Hampton to St. John, brought a large number of passengers to the city.

LITTLE GIRLS' HOME.

A W. C. T. U. meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the Orange hall for the purpose of discussing matters in connection with the Little Girls' Home. There was some talk of closing the institution, but yesterday's largely attended meeting decided to continue it. The financial support has not been as good as desired, but the W. C. T. U. feel that the home is greatly needed in St. John, so it will remain open for another year.

Dominion L. O. L. No. 141, will hold a social and literary entertainment November 5th, Guy Fawkes day. A number of the sister lodges will be present.

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.
Furnished by W. S. Barker, Banker and Broker, Palmer's Building.
Oct. 22, 1902.

Yester- day's day's	day's	day's	day's
C.P.G.	Op'g.	11 a.m.	Noon.
Amalg. Copper	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am. Sugar Refin.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
A. T. and Santa F.	89	88 1/2	88 1/2
A. T. and P. 100	100	100	100
Balt. and Ohio	100	100	100
Brooklyn R. T.	63	62 1/2	62 1/2
Can. Pac.	134	133 1/2	133 1/2
Ches. and Ohio	134	133 1/2	133 1/2
C. M. and St. Paul	190 1/2	190 1/2	190 1/2
Consolidated Gas	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Erie	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Erie st. pld.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
General Electric	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
Ill. Central	149 1/2	149 1/2	149 1/2
Louis. and Nash	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Manhattan R.	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Met. Street Ry.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Mo. Kan. and Texas	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Mo. K. and T. pld.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Missouri Pacific	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
N. Y. Central	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
N. Y. Ont. and West.	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Norfolk and West.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Penn. R. R.	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
Pacific Mail S. S.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Poo. Gas L. and C.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Reading	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Reed Co. 2nd pld.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Southern Pac. Co.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Southern Railroad	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Ten. Coal and Iron	44	44	44
Texas and Pac.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U. S. R. R.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
U. S. Steel Common	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
U. S. Steel Pld.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Wabash	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wabash, pld.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
West Union Tel.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2

STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Wall Street.—The stock market opened moderately active and with a declining tendency. Pennsylvania was the most affected with a loss of 3/4, and B. & O., Manhattan and Transcontinental stocks also made sharp fractional declines. The stock market opened weak. Amalgamated Copper, 65 1/2; Atchafon, 85 1/2; B. & O., 100 1/2; Brooklyn Transit, 53 1/2; Canadian Pac., 134 1/2; Chesapeake, 51; Erie, 28 1/2; Louisville, 134 1/2; Manhattan, 134 1/2; Northern Pac., 109 1/2; New York Central, 154 1/2; North Western, 77 1/2; Ontario Western, 33 1/2; Pennsylvania, 102; Reading, 67 1/2; St. Paul, 100 1/2; Sugar, 12 1/2; Northern Pacific, 72 1/2; Texas Pacific, 44; Union Pacific, 104 1/2; U. S. Steel, 40 1/2; U. S. Steel Pld., 85 1/2; Western Union, 91 1/2; Wabash, 37 1/2.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Cotton: Futures opened steady Oct. 23; Nov. 23; Dec. 24; Jan. 25; March, 25; April, 25; May, 25; June, offered 25; July, 25.

F. R. PATTERSON,
Cor. Charlotte and Duke Streets.

**DON'T
SPEND
THAT
DOLLAR**

of yours for CORSETS until you have seen our ONE DOLLAR CORSET.

B. C.

that goes to make up a perfect corset will be found in this make. All sizes in stock.

STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING.

**PARLOR
TABLES**

are marked low in our show window this week.

It will pay you, if in need of furniture of any kind, to take advantage of the large discount we are allowing this month for cash, namely: **12 1-2 per cent.** off all goods not reduced for the

FALL CLEARANCE SALE

CHAS. S. EVERETT.

91 CHARLOTTE STREET.

SHOOTING SUPPLIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Guns to Hire at Reasonable Rates.

Boxing Gloves, Punching Bags, Indian Clubs, Dumb Bells, etc.

KEE & BURGESS, SPORTING ... GOODS.

105 UNION STREET (Near Opera House) St. John, N. B.

**YOUR
MONEY BACK**
IF, AFTER A TRIAL, YOU FIND THAT
**LAXA-CARA
TABLETS**

are not as claimed, a cure for constipation, you can get your money back. That shows better than anything else the faith we have in this medicine.

It will promptly correct and permanently cure any case of constipation with all its attendant evils.

This is guaranteed to the very letter.

If Laxa-Cara Tablets fail, your money awaits your call.

Purely a vegetable compound, put up in tablet form, small and easy to take, and pleasant in operation.

35 cents a box at all druggists, or by mail on receipt of price.

FRANK WHEATON

FOLLY VILLAGE, N. S.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA