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WORKING THE TIDES.

With characteristic effrontery, the Oregonian likens Portland to such seaports as San Francisco and Boston, in a discussion of the system in vogue on the Columbia of "working the tides"—that is to say, awaiting extreme high water to navigate. The Oregonian makes the following paragraph from the Boston Herald the subject of its editorial article:

The Dominion line steamship Commonwealth is advertised as sailing from her dock this morning at 6 o'clock. This is unquestionably an inconvenient hour, but it is made necessary by the tide. When the Commonwealth goes out with a full cargo she needs about all the water there is in Boston harbor. This early sailing presents a telling object lesson of the need of a better and deeper channel for our harbor.

The Oregonian then goes on to explain that a similar condition of affairs exists at San Francisco, where vessels take advantage of the tides in order that sufficient depth of water may be insured. "But our good neighbors at Astoria—where loaded vessels, bound out or in, always have to wait for the tide—will not allow that any vessel to or from Portland should 'work the tide,' and are extremely indignant or sarcastic when vessels do," continues the Oregonian. It then concludes its utterance with the statement that "working the tides" is a practice common and necessary in Boston, New York, San Francisco, London, Liverpool and nearly every other great port in the world.

The expression, "working the tides," as applied to Portland, differs widely from an application of the term to such ports as Boston or Astoria. Portland is situated 100 miles inland from Astoria, and approximately 120 miles from the sea. Boston is within a few miles of the sea, as is San Francisco and Astoria. If a vessel must "work the tide" leaving either of the three ports mentioned, she will be subjected to only one delay. The Glenturret, for instance, on the occasion of her recent return from Portland, stopped four times, the duration of the shortest stop being six hours. When the Glenturret got ready for sea, she proceeded out. Of course, she took advantage of high tide to leave port, but the delay was not more than a few hours, if there was any inconvenience on this score at all.

Portland is not an Astoria, or a Boston, or a San Francisco; it is a Portland, and will always be so. One hundred and twenty miles separate it from the sea, and the advantage of taking the ship to the wharves has not yet been demonstrated; indeed, every student of commercial problems will agree that the wharves must go to the ship. Where Astoria, Boston and San Francisco are practically on the ocean, Portland is far inland.

But, apart from all this, ships do not "work the tides" in San Francisco harbor, Astoria harbor or any other of the harbors named by the Oregonian. It's bad enough for ships to be compelled to work the tides coming in and going out of harbors, but when they must work the tide in a port the situation becomes extremely annoying, and the "port" loses its prestige.

The alleged analogy between Portland and the other ports referred to is not apparent.

A few days ago a singularly sad story was sent out from Ilwaco. It was to the effect that an American boy, anxious to join the army, had twice perjured himself regarding his age. On the first occasion the lad's parents informed the department that the boy was under the age limit, and a courtmartial sentenced him to a three-months' term at Alcatraz, California. On his release he changed his name and, again perjuring himself, became attached to Fort Canby. But again the parents interferred, and now the lad is in prison awaiting trial and conviction, and another and longer term in prison. It is difficult for ordinary people to understand parental depravity that sends a son to prison. No doubt the parents of the lad are very much opposed to his proposed career in the American army, but he must indeed be a brutal father who would have his son a convict rather than a soldier. Such parents are largely responsible for the criminal element. It is said of Coolgez that his parents treated him with scorn and forced him to leave home, with the result that he committed the most appalling crime of late years. But the relentlessness with which the parents of the Fort Canby recruit have pursued their son constitutes brutality seldom witnessed.

The French bounty for sailing ships is having the desired effect. The French flag, once rare in the Pacific, now is frequently seen, and that nation is rapidly building up a magnificent merchant marine. It is to be noted with interest that France is likewise increasing her naval forces. Doubtless there is a fixed determination on the part of the French to make their nation the power she once was, under Bonaparte—a policy that is viewed with alarm by England. The latter nation, with Mister Chamberlain about her neck, will find it difficult to keep pace with the march of events elsewhere in the old world, and already loss of Canada and Australia is predicted.

So long as the high tides and rains hold out, the lay days may be relied upon to expire, except, perhaps, in the case of the Carlos P. Just what excuse can be offered for the failure of this vessel to come down the river is a mystery, but doubtless the Oregonian is equal to the occasion.

OREGON IS PROSPERING.

Lumber and Timber Products the Principal Industry.

"Although agriculture is the most important industry of Oregon, the development of manufacturing and mechanical industries since 1850 has been very marked," says a bulletin of the census office, just mde public.

"The natural resources of the state are extensive, furnishing material for its various manufacturing enterprises. It has three good harbors for the marketing of manufactured goods. The streams of the state furnish abundant power at The Dalles, the Cascade and Oregon City, and the mines are producing a continually increasing supply of coal for fuel.

"In lumber and timber products is the principal industry in the state. In 1900 there were 4084 wage-earners employed in this industry, and the products were valued at $10,352,187, as compared with 4214 wage-earners and products valued at $8,530,737 in 1890. There were 776,978,000 feet (board measure) of lumber, exclusive of custom sawing, sawed in 1900, as compared with 470,146,000 in 1890. The importance of this industry is due to the remarkable forest lands of the state."

Flour milling stands second among the manufacturing industries of Oregon, and reflects the large wheat-growing interest of the state, the production of this cereal amounting to 16,196,012 bushels in 1900. The flour-emilling industry gave employment to 443 wage-earners in 1900, and had a product valued at $6,388,027, as compared with 281 wage-earners in 1890, and products valued at $4,134,472.

"The canning of fish ranks next among the industries of the state, with products valued at $1,785,809 in 1900, as compare dwith $1,643,224 in 1889. This industry, which is almost entirely the canning of salmon caught in the water of the Columbia river and its tributaries, has its center in the city of Astoria. The industry dates back to 1866, and reaches its maximum production in 1883. It is carried on also in Washington, the value of the product of this latter state in 1890 being nearly a third of that of Oregon. The Columbia river has long been famous for its salmon, the product for the year 1895 exceeding in value that of any other river in the United States or the world.

"The woolen manufacturies gave employment in 1900 to 697 wage-earners, and had products valued at $937,824, as compared with 358 wage-earners, and products valued at $614,932 in 1890. The importance of the woolen manufacure in Oregon is largely a result of the extensive stockraising interests of the state. The city of Portland is the principal port and railroad center of the state It is the terminus of three transcontinental lines, and is a distributing point for the products and supplies of Oregon, and, to some extent, of Washington, Idaho and Montana. Manufacturers have, therefore, found it advantageous to locate their enterprises in this vicinity."

"THE MILWAUKEE."

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GENERAL CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

IN THE TURKESTAN DESERT.

Remarkable Devastation Wrought There by Drifting Sands.

London Daily News.

Dr. M. A. Stein is returning to India this week after making a preliminary arrangement of the remarkable finds brought to light during his recent expedition in Chinese Turkestan. Dr. Stein says:

"A full investigation of the sculpture, frescs painting, objects of industrial art and seals, etc., which were lug out of the temples and dwelling houses of sand-buried sites will help us to resuscitate the civilization of a region which has played an important part in history as the link between ancient China and India and the classical West. Now for the first time have been brought to light some aspects of the everyday life, the home industries and arts of the inhabitants of the villages and settlements of Chinese Turkestan which were abandoned in the early centuries after the beginning of the Christian era, and have since been buried under moving sand dunes. As showing the extent to which the desert has advanced I may say that some of the settlements I excavated are situated fully a hundred miles beyond the edge of the present cultivated area. The great lifeless desert is naturally regarded with much superstition by the people who live in the scanty settlements along the desert edge, and the difficulay of carrying sufficient supplies and water has luckily kept the native treasure-seekers from visiting and also exploring the more distant and also more ancient ruined sites which have now been systematically explored for the first time under the auspices of the Indian government.

"No doubt can be entertained that the inhabitants of these places were in possession of a culture mainly derived from India, and that they were Buddhists. My excavations go to prove that their culture was highly advanced, and that the art influences of Greece and Rome were felt even at that great distance from the center. Khotan is, I should say, about half way between Pekin and Western Europe. Possibly the most striking excavations I made were at a site in the heart of the desert north of Niya, where one settlement was exposed, covering with its scattered dwellings and shrines an area of about six miles by four. Until digging began all that was visible were weird-looking rows of bleached timber pieces projecting in various places like the framework of a wrecked ship from between the sand dunes. Even with all the interesting work at hand the utter desolation of the place made itself felt most keenly during a prolonged stay, and the uncanny surroundings specially affected my people.

"Of special interest were the refuse heaps which we unearthed near some ruined houses, once apparently tenanted by village official—kinds of 'waste-paper' baskets, containing hundreds of documents, beautifully written on wooden tablets, and carefully tied and sealed. Owing to the preservative nature of the sand many of these were in splendid condition—the ink as black and the seals and strings as perfect as if they were only a few weeks old. As these documents are in a known Indian script, their decipherment can be expected to reveal in a fascinating manner many of the details of the ancient village life. But it will be a task requiring years of close study, as in India itself the materials available of this early script have so far been very scanty. At sights less ancient we also found paper documents in Sanskrit, Chinese, and also Thibetan manuscripts. In none of the excavations did I find any unknown characters. Round most of the sand-buried houses were brought to light carefully planned little gardens, with avenues of trees, fenced lanes, orchards, and so forth. It was truly astonishing on clearing away the sand to find under the shrivelled hedges heaps of dried leaves just as they had fallen in ages gone by. The gardens were much the same in character as those still to be found in Turkestan to-day. The trees were mostly poplars and peach mulberry, and apricot trees. There is no evidence that these places were abandoned owing to any sudden catastrophe, but their gradual desertion was evidently due to the impossibility of continued irrigation, caused by the advance of the sand.

"While articles of real value were, therefore, removed by their possessors, we found in the dwelling places many household implements of small value, such as pitchforks, mouse-trap, locks, chair, shoemakers' lasts, etc. In the ruined temples we found a sort of unintentional exhibition of the fabrics of those remote ages—for in front of some of the niles were heaps of torn shreds of elaborately worked silks and other fabrics, which had been deposited as votive offerings. In one temple it was curious to note an instance of where a pilgrim, anxious apparently to propitiate as many duties as possible, had torn into portions a Tibetan manuscript, which he had dividend among the various idols. These fragments are now once more united under glass panes. Many colossal statues in stucco were unearthed from the monasteries and temples. One of the latter contained in its cloisters over a hundred statues all over life-size. While as many as possible of these were cleared for the purpose of taking photographs, only a few could be rescued, as when the protecting sand was removed the great stuccoes threatened to collapse owing to their inner wooden work having rotted away. However, interesting portions of them were successfully brought away. As showing how the customs of today were in vogue in the past, it may be noted that my laborers at once recognized an ice pit, which was dug out, by dry leaves, which were apparently used then as now, to protect the ice from the terrible summer heat."

MISS CORELLI AGAIN.

From the unusually interesting English literary news letter contributed by James Walter Smith to the October Era, we extract the following:

A so-called biography of Miss Marie Corelli is published, curiously enough, at the time when Mr. Hall Caine's "The Eternal City" is the "rage." It is a book of small compass, which will easily go into the pocket, a circumstance that surreptitious Corelli lovers will appreciate. The little book is written by Mr. Kent Carr, and is published by Mr. H. J. Drane, in his series of "Bijou Biographies" at the price of one shilling. "There are whole passages in Miss Corelli's novels, which," says the faithful biographer, "if split up into necessary demarcations, would read as blank verse pure and simple." I wonder whether Mr. Kent Carr, or even Miss Corelli, knows that it is bad form to write such prose—at least there are some level-headed critics who condemn it. Dickens used to do it, but it was unworthy of him, and the only blot on Blackmore's otherwise well nigh perfect work was his blank-verse prose.

Those in some doubt as to Miss Corelli's standing amongst her contemporary literary great ones, will be reassured by a passage which occurs in this book: "Miss Corelli's supposed and reported 'hatred of men' is pure fiction. She has as many men friends as women—perhaps more. Among them in the literary world are Coulson Kernahan, Anthony Hope, Robert Hichens, W. H. Wilkins, Sydney Williams and many of the French and Italian writers." The book is chiefly made up of such matter as this.

THE ORIGIN OF WHIST.

Leonard Leigh, the well-known authority on whist, contributes the following article to an October publication:

The following extract culled from the current number of a magazine is an egregious blunder:

"The originator of the game of whist is (the) Edmund Hoyle (1672-1769)."

Cotton writing in 1674 tells us that whist was so well known at that time that every child almost of eight years old, hath a competent knowledge of the recreation." Hoyle was then not two years of age. But we must go a great deal farther back for the origin of the game, which is indeed lost in the obscurity of the centuries. Previous to 1526 the game of Triumph (whence trump) which embraced the essential features of whist, had considerable vogue in England. It furnished Bishop Latimer with an illustration for a sermon preached at Christmas, 1529. Shakespeare's familiarity with the game is evidently from Antony's address to Eros ("Antony and Cleopatra," act IV, scene XIV).

The game acquired the name of whist, or whisk, in the forepart of the seventeenth century. Butler uses the present appellation in Hudibras (1663).

About 1728 a little circle of players, presided over by the then Lord Folkestone, was wont to meet in the Crown coffee house. This was the inception of scientific whist. Hoyle was probably a member of the coterie in question.

The publication of his treatise (1742-43) and his efforts as a professional teacher did much to establish the game in the favor of the upper classes of English society.

Henry Brayden, Harris, N. C., says: "I took medicine 20 years for asthma but one bottle of One Minute Cough Cure did me more good than any thing else during that time. Best Cough Cure." CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

Summed up, the verdict is that Admiral Dewey is on to his job.—Chicago Journal.

Many physicians are now prescribing Kodol Dyspepsia Cure regularly having found that it is the best prescription they can write because it is the one preperation which contains the elements necessary to digest not only some kinds of food but all kind and it therefore cures indigestion and dyspepsia no matter what its cause. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

In view of the prominence given to muscular studies, Yale would be justified in calling it a bicepteunial.—Chicago Tribune.

Norris Silver, North Stratford, N. H.: "I purchased a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure when suffering with a cough doctors told me was incurable. One bottle relieved me, the second and third almost cured. Today I am a well man." CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

Admiral Dewey's method of demanding and developing the facts is rapidly clearing away the naval smoke.—Washington Post.

R. W. Purnell, Elnieravile, Pa., says he suffered 25 years with piles and could obtain no relief until DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve effected a permanent cure. Counterfeits are worthless. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

The Yonkers Statesman facetiously says: "Pad-rooski's Hair makes a good display head." That is simply barberism.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Sid Darling, 1012 Howard street, Port Huron, Mich., writes: "I have tried many pills and laxatives, but DeWitt's Little Early Risers are far the best pills I have ever used." They never gripe. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

De Wit may be dead, but it is more likely his inactivity means that he is giving his men a rest and reorganizing them.—Buffalo Express.

George W. Lane, Pewamo, Mich., writes: "Your Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is the best remedy for indigestion and stomach troubles that I ever used. For years I suffered from dispepsia, at times compelling me to stay in bed and causing me untold agony. I am completely cured by Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. In recommending it to friends who suffer from indigestion I always offer to pay for it if it fails. Thus far I have never paid." CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

No loss without some gain. The Schley inquiry will give our future admirals some very straight tips on what not to do.—Mail and Express.

A never failing cure for cuts, burns, scalds, ulcers wounds and sores is DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salves. A most soothing and healthy remedy for all skin affections. Accept only the genuine. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

"De man dat's too willin' to promise," said Uncle Eben, "makes mo' friends an' mo' trouble dan any yuthuh puson on de map."—Washington Star.

Don't wait until you become chronically constipated but take DeWitt's Little Early Risers now and then. They will keep your liver and bowels in good order. Easy to take. Safe pills. CHAS. ROGERS, Druggist.

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DYSPEPTICIDE

The greatest aid to DIGESTION.

A report from Supt. J. C. Gluck, Reform School, Pruntytown, W. Va., Oct. 18, 1900: "After trying all other advertised cough medicines we have decided to use Foley's Honey and Tar exclusively in the West Virginia Reform School. I find it the most effective, and absolutely harmless."—Hart's Drugstore.

There may be children now living—born this year, of long-lived parents—who will live to see a canal in operation across the isthmus.—Chicago Tribune.

Chas. R. Wessmar, Evanston, Ill., writes: "My boy, 2½ years old, had a severe cold which refused to yield to any treatment, until we tried Foley's Honey and Tar. He was completely cured before using one bottle." Take none but Foley's.—Hart's Drugstore.

Jack—Cousin Nellie, this is your 17th birthday. I'm entitled to my seventeen kisses. Pretty Cousin—You foolish boy. Will you never let up on that kissing habit of yours? Jack—Cert. I'll quit when you're 30. Nell.—Chicago Tribune.

After exposure or when you feel a cold coming on, take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar. It never fails to stop a cold if taken in time.—Hart's Drugstore.

The Royal Irish Fusiliers were not all captured by the Boers. An American girl got one—a captain—and shows signs of marrying him.—Minneapolis Journal.

When suffering from tickling cough, take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar. The soreness will be relieved and a warm, grateful feeling and healing of the parts affected will be experienced.—Hart's Drugstore.

The report in London that General Bullee is about to make further remarks for publication is causing a cold sweat to ooze out all over Troy high society.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

J. Odgers of Frostburg, Md., writes: "I had a very bad attack of kidney complaint and tried Foley's Kidney Cure which gave me immediate relief, and I was perfectly cured after taking two bottles." Be sure you take Foley's.—Hart's Drugstore.

While its copper kings are fighting a duel to the death Butte cannot be blamed for telling Beck to lead along to the rate of the ball and find a chair.—Denver Republican.

Backache should never be neglected. It means kidney disorder which, if allowed to run too long, may result in Bright's disease, diabetes or other serious and often fatal complaints. Foley's Kidney Cure makes the kidneys well.—Hart's Drugstore.

The Gothamite who called New York city "Gotage" as distinguished from "Wantage" had a genuine inspiration. The title ought to stick as long as Croker does.—Chicago Tribune.

S. A. Ingills, Crown Point, N. Y., writes: "My wife suffered from kidney trouble for years. She was induced to try Foley's Kidney Cure and in less than a week after she began using it, she was greatly improved and three bottles cured her."—Hart's Drugstore.

Wife—Well, John, I'll have to do the cooking now. The cook left without warning this afternoon. Husband—Not exactly without warning. She told me this morning I had better bring home some dyspepsia tablets tonight, but I didn't quite catch on to what she meant.—Judge.

Mrs. T. Bridleman, of Parshallville, Mich., was troubled with salt rheum for thirteen years and had tried a number of doctors without relief. After two applications of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, her hands became better and in a short time she was entirely cured. Beware of substitutes.—Hart's Drugstore.

Servant on an intelligence office—How many in family? Husband—Three, servant—What do you mean? Husband—Five dollars. Servant—Where do you live? Husband—Oh, don't bother about that, we'll move anywhere you wish."—Harlem Life.

TOT CAUSES NIGHT ALARM.

"One night my brother's baby was taken with croup," writes Mrs. J. C. Solder, of Crittenden, Ky. "It seemed it would strangle before we could get a doctor, so we gave it Dr. King's New Discovery, which gave quick relief and permanently cured it. We always keep it in the house to protect our children from croup and whooping cough. It cured me of a chronic bronchial trouble that no other remedy would relieve." Infallible for coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles. 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Hart's Drugstore.

"Conductor" inquired the timid old lady, "ain't you afraid of bein' killed by the electricity in these trolley cars?" "No, ma'am," said he, as he pocketed four fares and rang up only two, "I'm not exactly a good conductor."—Philadelphia Press.

A DEEP MYSTERY.

It is a mystery why women endure backache, headache, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, fainting and dizzy spells when thousands have proved that Electric Bitters will quickly cure such troubles. "I suffered for years with kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Phebe Cherley, of Peterson, Ia., "and a lame back pained me so I could not dress myself, but Electric Bitters wholly cured me, and, although 73 years old, I now am able to do all my housework." It overcomes constipation, improves appetite, gives perfect health. Only 50c at Hart's Drugstore.

"Yes, it suddenly dawned on her that she loved me." "When did the revelation come to her?" "When she noticed that I refrained from smiling the first time I saw her on the street in her new automobile coat."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

SHE DIDN'T WEAR A MASK.

But her beauty was completely hidden by sores, blotches and pimples till she used Bucklen's Arnica Salve. Then they vanished as will all eruptions, fever sores, boils, ulcers, carbuncles and felons from its use. Infallible for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds and piles. Cure guaranteed. 25c at Hart's Drugstore.

When English shall have become a dead language fancy the unimaginative student encountering "In the Sixth Casey flew up in the air and was pounded all over the lot."—Puck.

OLD SOLDIER'S EXPERIENCE.

M. M. Austin, a civil war veteran, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctor's treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health." They always do. Try them. Only 25c at Hart's Drugstore.

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*9:30 a.m		*7:00 p.m
‖7:30 a.m	Corvallis passenger.	‖5:50 p.m
‖4:50 p.m	Sheridan passenger.	‖8:25a.m

*Daily. ‖Daily except Sunday.

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8:00 a m 7:00 p m	Portland Union Depot For Astoria and Way Points	11:10 a m 9:40 p m
ASTORIA		
7:45 a m 5:10 p m	For Portland and Way Points	11:30 a m 10:30 p m
SEASIDE DIVISION		
*8:15 a m 11:30 a m *5:00 p m	Astoria for Warrenton, Flavel, Fort Stevens, Hammond and Astoria	7:40 a m 4:00 p m *10:45 a m
6:15 a m 2:30 p m 5:30 p m	Seaside for Warrenton, Flavel, Hammond, Fort Stevens and Astoria	12:30 p m 7:00 p m *9:25 a m

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PRATHER & BARNES, Agts. Hood River.
WOLFORD & WYERS, Agts. White Salmon.
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O. R. & N.

UNION PACIFIC

OREGON SHORT LINE AND UNION PACIFIC

Depart	TIME SCHEDULES From Portland	Arrive
Chicago Portland Special 9:00 a. m. via Huntington	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East	4:30 p. m.
Atlantic Express 8:00 p. m. via Huntington	Salt Lake, Denver, Ft. Worth, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and East	8:10 a. m
St. Paul Fast mail 6 p. m. via Spokane	Walla Walla, Lewiston, Spokane, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and East	7:00 a. m

72 hours from Portland to Chicago. No Change of Cars.

OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE
—From Astoria—

	All sailing dates subject to change. For San Francisco every five days.	
7 a. m. Daily except Sun.	Columbia River To Portland and Way Landings.	4 a. m. exc. Monday

Steamer Nahcotta leaves Astoria on tide daily, except Sunday, for Ilwaco, connecting there with trains for Long Beach, Tioga and North Beach points. Returning arrives at Astoria same evening.

G. W. LOUNSBERRY, Agent, Astoria.

A. L. CRAIG, General Passenger Agent, Portland, Oregon.

A FEW INTERESTING FACTS

When people are contemplating a trip, whether on business or pleasure, they naturally want the best service obtainable as far as speed, comfort and safety is concerned. Employes of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES are paid to serve the public and our trains are operated so as to make close connections with diverging lines at all junction points.

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