POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

A TALK WITH FARMERS.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES BY THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT,

Under the Auspices of the Department of Agriculture — Many Ways Shown in Which the Whole Province of New Brunswick Can be Benefited.

The first of the series of Farmers' Institute meetings for the upper St. John counties, was held at Andover on Tuesday night. Though there was not a large attendance yet the Court House was fairly well filled with an appreciative meeting of representative farmers. Among those present were: James E. Porter, M. P. P., and Mrs. Porter, Jos. Porter, D. Curry, Donald Innes, Gilbert Corey, H. Tapley, Councillor Manzer, Edward Pickett, Humphrey Sisson, Isaac Wark, Thomas Work, Bruce Irvine, Sloat Hammond, Elijah Sisson, Ralph Sisson, Mr. Tapley, Mrs. Manzer, Councillor Craig, Wm. E. Spike, George E. Baxter, Thos. Lawson, M. P. P.; E. H. Hoyt, D. Wetmore Pickett, and Mrs. Pickett and many others.

James E. Porter, M. P. P., was called to the chair and on calling the meeting to order expressed his pleasure that the departments of agriculture had arranged for this meeting. Although, perhaps the public attention was directed to the battle fields of the empire, yet, he said, we must not neglect our industries. We were essentially an agricultural country and we must produce from the soil to enable our people to live. We must also produce at a profit. We must have money.

If the practical and successful farmers who would speak here tonight would drop some hint of how we could make more money, the evening would be well spent.

Thomas Lawson, M. P. P., was called on. As a representative of the county he said he would in every way try to encourage the promotion of agriculture. He would like to voice his appreciation of the efforts of the governments of the day in their intelligent efforts to help the farmers. We were, he said, assembled here to discuss real and practical topics, not matters of politics or flights of fancy, but real difficulties with which we had to grapple, as New Brunswick farmers. The farmer was at the base of all other occupations and the farmer must always have our regard and our respect. He was glad to know that agriculture was a progressive science, and he felt that the farmers of Victoria must keep up with the times if they were to get a profit from their business. In the past lumbering had been our main industry, but times were changing and today we must give increased attention to agriculture. There were today large tracts of land in Victoria well suited to agriculture. Farming today was more a science and more a business than in the past and we must learn, he said, to prepare our product for foreign markets and to place them there.

He was glad to know that there was a scheme on foot to establish the factory system of making butter in Victoria and he thought it should have the co-operation of every farmer in the county. He thought we should also have a good grist mill in the county. It would help us to keep our money at home where it was urgently needed.

Mr. W. W. Hubbard spoke upon some of the essentials to success in the dairy business. A creamery, he held, would not be successful unless the farmers produced milk at a profit.

W. S. Tompkins spoke of the importance of putting on the markets such products as they demanded. We should feed all our raw products on the farm. And any time a farmer went to town he should aim to take something with him to sell and always take just a little more money home than he took from it.

Mr. W. B. Fawcett was then asked to introduce a discussion upon beef growing.

He said it was a lamentable fact that today New Brunswick did not make enough beef to supply her own markets. This had not always been so. Twenty years ago we raised enough and had also some for export. He had himself been engaged in the export of beef cattle to England, and it was a fairly profitable business when the stock could be obtained. Halifax, each year, imported from Ontario 1,000 head of beef cattle averaging 600 pounds per head, and 500 more from P. E. Island, showing that over $50,000 went to western farmers. St. John was importing even more, and this province and P. E. Island together paid out $70,000 for beef. Last year we paid out as much for beef as we took in for dairy products. Why is this so? He found that in Ontario for every 100 milch there was 120 young, growing cattle, and they are killing, selling 60 head for every 100 head milch cows.

New Brunswick has only 85 head of young cattle to the 100 head of milch cows and we only kill and sell 40 head instead of 80 head.

We evidently did not manage so well as the stockmen of Ontario. He wanted to start an agitation to increase our number of killed and sold cattle by 25,000 head. We must be destroying very large numbers of young calves and if we would but rear and fatten them we could accomplish the whole story. Will it pay to do so? This is the important question he said and I believe it will. It will probably be maintained that we cannot sell our hay and grain at market prices to our cattle and get our money from the sale. Possibly not, but there are other considerations. First—We must maintain the fertility of our land. It is said that 75 per cent of the constituents from crops will go back on the farm when carefully fed to stock. If only 50 per cent went back he believed that in future years we would be well repaid in increased crops.

To build up the province we must keep stock. We should resolve not to send any of our crops off the farm at a loss. He learned that many oats had been sold out of this county at from 20c. to 24c. per bushel. He believed they could be fed to better advantage. He would never sell an oat at less than a cent per pound. They were worth that to feed. Another advantage of feeding all the field products to stock would be that it would raise the price of farm products by withholding large quantities from the market.

At present a large part of our beef was put into the market in the fall of the year, just when all the poultry and other meats were going on the market. What were the market quotations in St. John today? Country dressed beef at from 2 to 2½ to 5 cents per pound. Butchers' beef 7 to 9 cents per pound. Later on in the winter there would be no country beef on the markets and the only quotations would be an increase price for butchers beef and Ontario beef at that. He would like to see a number of men in each county ambitious to fill their empty stables with feeding cattle. To go out and buy where they could young cattle. He would not advise anyone who had the feed to sell them to these feeders, but feed them themselves and get the profit of feeding from them. In any of the districts near Westmorland county a man could always sell good feeding cattle. In his experience the best way to feed oats to cattle was unthrashed and save the labor. Victoria farmers could raise oats to good advantage and he believed they should be fed on the farm. Hewould not recommend people to throw away their dairy cows. By using a shorthorn sire on dairy cows he could get good feeding cattle and make a good profit out of them in a six months feeding period.

D. Innes—In feeding a steer would you prefer a pure bred or a first grade?

Mr. Fawcett—I like them just as near the pure bred as I can get them. You may get a grand individual in a grade, but you are not so sure as with the pure-bred.

Geo. G. Baxter—Do you advocate having two classes of farmers; one to buy and fatten, and the other to raise the young stock for them.

Mr. Fawcett—I believe in every man doing the best he can to make the best of his circumstances. Only a few weeks ago two men from Dakota were buying New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island stock to take almost to the Rocky Mountains and feed. These men reported that the stock was here and prices were all right but they were not of a quality that would induce them to buy Now was an opportune time to breed and raise more steers for beef.

Hon. C. H. LaBillois next spoke. After referring to the loyalty of Canadians and our ambitions to shine in the responsibilities of the empire, he said: We had assembled here to begin a great battle in New Brunswick to make it as good an agricultural province as any in Canada. It was the duty of a public man to note the progress of the country as well as to see to its needs. He was glad to be able to congratulate the people of Victoria upon the public buildings, their school houses, and court house, and their advancement in general business. The government, would, he said, continue to devote some of the revenue of the country to the encouragement of dairying. He was glad to see the intention of putting a good creamery into Victoria county. It was one of the best lines of work to follow.

A wheat mill was also a necessity. Last year the wheat crop of New Brunswick increased 106,000 bushels and this year we estimated that it would show a further increase of at least 150,000 bushels. By the end of this year we will have eleven roller flour mills at work in New Brunswick.

Two years from now we would raise one million bushels of wheat.

The government were determined to push this business until every farmer raised enough wheat to feed his own family and save upwards of two millions of dollars from going outside the province. He would strongly advise the people of Victoria to establish a good creamery and a good flour mill and get the bonuses upon each before the acts lapsed

He was glad to see that Andover had one of the poultry fattening stations.

Ten million dozens eggs were shipped from Ontario last year to England. A man in St. John had wanted to talk over the egg and poultry business with him. He was now pickling 600,000 dozen eggs for shipment from the port of St. John. If this shipment were successful he would increase his output very much next year. He would advise the farmers of Victoria to send some of their young people to the dairy school at Sussex and learn something of the dairy business. There would be no charge whatever for tuition and good practical instruction would be given.

Now, in regard to the agricultural societies. He was sorry to say that many of them were not doing the work that they should. The Victoria societies were better than many, but he believed all could do better work. They must do better work if we are to make this province a grand agricultural country.

We were now, he said, looking to Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska to be three of the very best agricultural counties in the province. Madawaska was now taking hold of the work and in the past year had established two creameries, two cheese factories, two dairymens' associations and an up-to-date roller flour mill. Arrangements were also in progress for two more factories next year.

Great advances in dairying had been made in Carleton county and Victoria should emulate its neighbors.

In 1897 Carleton county made 134,500 pounds of cheese, in 1898, 201,835 pounds; last year 250,000 pounds and our estimate for next year was 350,000 pounds. In butter in 1897 no creamery butter was made; last year 12,816 pounds were made and this year 135,000 pounds, and from present appearances we could fairly estimate for 1900, 275,000 pounds.

Carleton county is now advancing to make as much butter as all the rest of the province excepting the one county of Kings.

During the last few years we think some progress has been made in agricultural development. Cheese factories and creameries have been established. Roller mills that will make as good flour as can anywhere be produced are running. Our agricultural societies are waking up and new ones being organized. We have a dairy school at Sussex well equipped for educational work.

He closed an able address amid loud applause.

Mr. D. Curry announced that the Victoria County Farmers' and Dairymen's Association would meet at Andover on the 13th December, when the establishment of a central creamery and skimming stations and a roller flouring mill would be discussed.

Mr. D. Innes wanted to see all the farmers of the county uniting to support these institutions.

Mr. Geo. E. Baxter said a good deal of progress was being made towards getting a roller mill and mentioned a gentleman who was prepared to go ahead and build it. He wanted to say that there were some simple old-fashioned farmers who were doing their part to keep the county to the front. He related his experiences in wheat growing and said: The advantages of clover were great and this experience went to prove that writer had not over-estimated it.

Mr. D. Curry wanted to know which would be the best feed, 100 pounds oats or 100 pounds wheat bran.

Mr. Fawcett—I would take the oats, though I cannot tell you why. The bran might be best for milk.

Mr. G. E. Baxter—When do you think you would like to turn off your beef cattle?

Mr. Fawcett—Well, that depends. He killed a calf at eight months weighing five pounds short of 300 pounds. If he could not buy cattle he would raise his calves as well as possible and turn them off at from 24 to 30 months old.

Votes of thanks were moved by Geo. E. Baxter seconded by Alex. Henderson, and Hon. Mr. Labillois returned thanks and said his department would always be prepared to help the farmers of Victoria in any way possible.

BOSTON'S FREE USE OF WHISKEY.

President of the Whiskey Trust Says More is Consumed There Than in Any Other City.

Additional arguments in favor of the amendment of the internal revenue laws so as to facilitate exports and reduce the losses both to the government and to the honest distillers through illicit distilling were heard by the Industrial Commission recently from Samuel M. Rice, president of the Distilling Company of America, generally called the new whiskey trust. It was not the policy of the company, Mr. Rice said, to try to monopolize the business in any department. It had secured the principal spirits distilleries, distributing facilities and 90 per cent. of the best beverage whiskey brands, and it was the policy of the corporation not to interfere with competitors in any way, but to content itself with reducing the cost of manufacture and sale to the lowest possible figure, so that it could sell at so low a price that additional competitors would not be tempted to enter the field. In beverage whiskey, Mr. Rice laid great stress on the value of brands. Mr. Smyth asked him if these were more important than quality. "Well," was the reply, "all whiskey is good. There is no bad whiskey.

Mr. Rice amused the commisioners by telling them more whiskey was consumed in Boston than in any other city in the country, and more in New England than in any other section of the United States. He attributed this to the climate. Mr. Rice admitted, however, that there was much more used in some of the Southern States than appeared by statistics, as no statistics could be obtained of illicit distilling. There were ten illicit stills in operation for every one found, he said. Regulations governing small registered stills were so defective that the government really got revenue from not more than one-half of their product. The witness submitted a circular offering beverage whiskey at $1.19 per gallon, which with the tax at $1.10, and the cost of the package figured at six cents, would leave only three cents for the cost of manufacture and profits. The only assumption was that the tax had not been paid. Mr. Rice suggested a heavy license tax on all distilleries in proportion to capacity, saying that while it would cost his corporation an enormous sum, he would advocate its imposition. He gave statistics to show that since the tax on whiskey had been increased the consumption had increased, on account of the increased prosperity of the country, but the government had receive tax on a much less quantity than before. Mr. Rice's most important recommendatons were in regard to the export trade in spirits. He said Germany practically controlled the foreign trade at this time, being assisted by export bounties and subsidized steamers. He said all the American trade needed to secure absolute control of this business was relief from present restrictive regulations.

The commission has received from Andrew Carnegie a promise to appear before the commission in December and give his testimony upon the subject of trusts. Mr. Carnegie's testimony will be the last taken upon this subject preparatory to the preliminary report upon trusts which will be made to Congress early in January.—[Washington correspondent to the Boston Transcript.

DREAM CAME TRUE.

A Terrible Vision of Sleep Confirmed when Mrs. Maloney Awoke.

New York, Nov. 23—Neighbors of Mrs. Maloney, of West New York, N. J., are talking of the strange dream which caused the woman to jump terrified from her bed, rush out of the house and on to the tracks of the river road to a ditch in which lay the mangled body of her son Daniel, who had been run over by a passing train, while his mother lay asleep. Mrs. Maloney says of her dream: "I saw my boy fall under the wheels of a train. I saw his white face and the look in his eyes. I saw the wheels grind him to pieces. When I came to my senses I was screaming and shivering. I put on my clothes and ran from the house. It is a long side the tracks. I ran along in the darkness and there I found the body of my son, scrushed by the wheels as I saw in my dream."

It is certain that Mrs. Maloney was the first to find the dead man. He was killed scarcely a hundred yards from his home. He was running along on the top of the freight cars when he slipped and fell between the wheels.

The German Emperor's Visit.

Windsor, Eng., Nov. 23.—Emperor William, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cannaught, and Prince Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, shot in the great park this morning, near Cumberland Lodge, where they lunched. The two young German princess visited the houses of parliament in London in the forenoon. There was a strictly family dinner at the castle this evening, but the queen was not present owing to the death of the Princess of Leiningen. For the same reason the military band will not play.

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

THE UNIVERSITY SENATE BROUGHT TO TERMS BY THREE PROFESSORS.

The Over Ruling of the Faculty Was Reconsidered by the Senate; A School of Technology Will Probably be Established by the Three Maritime Provinces.

Fredericton, Nov. 23.—The firm stand taken by the faculty of the University has won the day for them. After being overruled by the University senate in their decision to expel and suspend students for breaches of discipline committed at the opening of the college year, three of the faculty—Profs. Stockley, Dixon and Raymond—handed in their resignations. This apparently was a little more than the senate had bargained for, as this morning the senate met and passed the following resolution:—

"Whereas, at the last meeting of the senate convened to consider an appeal by certain students from a sentence of suspension pronounced by the faculty upon them certain resolutions were passed in settlement of the appeal, by one of which it was determined that such sentence should be varied, so that the suspension of the 10 sophomores and one junior should terminate on the 15th November instant, and that the suspension of the five seniors should terminate on the 1st December next; and

"Whereas, in accordance with the direction of the senate, the sophomores and junior were reinstated on the 15th inst; and

"Whereas, since the above action was taken by the senate Professors Stockley, Dixon and Raymond have tendered their resignation, to take effect not later than the 31st December next, and this meeting of the senate has been specially called to take action upon such resignations and all matters incident thereto; and

"Whereas, circumstances have since arisen which seem to render it expedient that the punishment originally imposed by the faculty upon the five senior students should be dealt with by that body, it is, therefore, hereby

"Resolved, that the previous action of the senate in reference to the sentence of suspension pronounced by the faculty upon the five seniors be rescinded, and that that matter be remitted to the faculty to be dealt with in such a manner as under existing circumstances may seem proper; and further

"Resolved, that the professors above named be at liberty to withdraw their resignations with the permission of the president."

Two members of the senate, Dr. McLaren and Mr. J. D. Hazen, opposed the above resolution.

In the afternoon the faculty met and accepted the resolution of the senate and the professors who took so firm a stand withdrew their resignations.

NEW RULES

Of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.

General Rules.

The following general rules are made in pursuance of "The Supreme Court Act," 60 Victoria, Cap. 24, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Supreme Court," and section 533 of the Crimnil code, 1892.

Judge sitting in open court in St. John.

1. A judge shall sit in open court in the city of St. John, at the Judges' Chambers, on each Tuesday at 11 o'clock, a. m., during the period mentioned, and for the purposes defined in and by section seven of the said act.

Judgement on offer where causes of action joined.

2. When two or more causes of action are joined, and the defendant files an offer to suffer judgment by default in respect to one or more of them under section one hundred and eighty-five (185) of the said act, such offer shall specify by numbers the count or counts in the declaration to which the offer is intended to refer.

3. When an offer to suffer judgment under section 185 of the said act shall be accepted, judgment may be entered up thereon in the following form:

In the Supreme Court.

The day of A. D.

(Date of declaration.)

(Venue.)—A. B. by C. D., his attorney, (or in person) sues E. F., who has been summoned to answer the said A. B., by virtue of a writ issued on the day of A. D.)the date of the first writ) out of her Majesty's Supreme Court for the following among other cases of action joined therewith, that is to say: For that (here copy the accounts in the declaration containing the causes of action to which the offer to suffer judgment refers, and also the subsequent pleadings relating thereto.) And afterwards, that is to say on the day of A. D. (the date of filing the offer) the said E. F., in pursuance of section 185 of "The Supreme Court Act," filed an offer and Concent in writing to suffer a judgemnt by default in regard to the causes of action alleged in the said Counts of the declaration hereinabove set forth, which said offer is as follows: (set out copy of offer in full)—And the said A. B., has in pursuance of the said act, accepted the said offer, and now prays for judgment thereon. It is therefore considered and adjudged by the said court, that the said A. B. do recover against the said E. F. by reason of the causes of action in the said counts of the declaration hereinbefore set forth and specified in the said offer as damages (or debt as the case may be), and also $ mentioned in the said offer as damages and costs in the whole amount to $, and that the said A. B. have execution therefor.

4. When a judgment shall have been signed on an offer, as provided in the last preceding section, the several counts in the declaration together with the other pleadings in reference to which the said judgment shall have been signed, shall be omitted or struck out from the Nisi Prius record, and at the end of the pleadings in such record a suggestion shall be entered to the following effect, that is to say:—"And the said A. B. gives the court here to understand and be informed that the said E. F. was sued in this action for other causes than those set forth in the counts of the declaration hereinabove set forth, and that the counts containing such other causes of action have been omitted herefrom, and that in reference to such omitted causes of action a judgment was signed in this court on the day of , A. D. , in favor of the said A. B. in an offer to suger a judgment by default duly accepted."

Certiorari.

5. It shall not hereafter be necessary on an application for a writ of certiorari to take out a rule or order nisi, but the court or judge to whom such application is made may in the first instance make an order absolute for the writ to issue, and the clerk shall issue the same accordingly. If issued by order of a judge in vacation it shall bear the same date as the order.

6. Any judge sitting in chambers may at any time make an order absolute in the first instance for a writ of certiorari to issue, and on production of such order to the clerk he shall issue the writ in accordance therewith. He shall endorse on the writ the following memorandum: "This writ is issued by order of Mr. Justice dated the day of A. D.

7. Any such writ whether issued by the order of the court or a judge may be made returnable either in term or before a judge sitting in open court in the city of Saint John under section 7 of the said act, as may seem expedient. On granting the writ the court or judge shall grant a rule or order to show cause, specifying the grounds upon which the said writ issued and the time and place of its return, and directing within what time and upon whom the affidavits upon which the application is based or such parts of them as may be considered necessary, shall be served. The order when made by a judge may be in the following form:—

In the Supreme Court.

Ex parte

Whereas application has this day been made to me on behalf of (name of applicant(for an order for a writ of certiorari to remove into this court a certain conviction made before , on the day of , for (or other record of proceeding, as the case may be) with a view to the same being quashed (or as the case may be) And whereas on reading the several affidavits upon which such application is based, I have thought proper to make an order that on production hereof to the clerk he do issue a writ of certiorari of this date, directed to for the removal into this court of the said writ made returnable on Tuesday the day of next at 11 o'clock in the morning at the judges' chambers in the city of St. John, before a judge there and then sitting in open court (or at the next term) at which time and place I do order to show cause why the said conviction should not be quashed or such other order made as may seem right. And I do further order and direct that the affidavits of (with or without exhibits) on which the application is based together with this order be served on the said on or before the day of next. And let all proceedings be stayed until further order

The said writ was granted on the following grounds, (state grounds distinctly).

Dated this day of A. D. ,

A. B.,

Judge of Supreme Court.

8. On the return of the writ cause may be shown upon affidavits, or otherwise, and the matter may be dealt with in all respects and such order made as to the court or judge hearing the same shall deem necessary or right.

9. Any judge before whom sitting in open court such application may be pending, may at any time after the writ is returned, transfer the same to the court in term and direct the same to be entered on the crown paper for argument; and thereafter such proceedings or matter shall be heard, determined and disposed of as though the writ had originally been made returnable in term.

W. H. TUCK, Chief Justice.
D. L. HANINGTON,
P. A. LANDRY
FRED E. BARKER,
J. A. VANWART,
E. McLEOD.
By the Court.
T. CARLETON ALLEN, Clerk.

AFTER THE DERVISHES AGAIN.

General Wingate Defeated Twenty-five Hundred of Them, Killing Four Hundred.

Cairo, Nov. 23.—General Windgate, with an Egyptian force, moved from Fafikohi yesterday, to attack the force of Amhed Fedil, reported to be at Nefissa (Decfissa) 23 miles from the river Nile, on the road to Genial (Gime). The Sirdar, General Kitchener, has telegraphed to Lord Cromer, the British minister as follows:—

"Omdurman, Nov. 23.—Wingate found Nefissa evacuated, pushed through to Abriaadil, four miles further, and found Fedil's forces encamped. They were forthwith engaged by the mounted troops, under Mahon, with four Maxims and two guns, and the Jehadieh under Gorringe. The Dervishes charged with all their old dash, to within 80 yards of the guns. Wingate with the infantry arrived in time to support Mahon and cleared the whole camp. The Dervishes bolted through the bush, pursued by the mounted troops. Wingate estimates Fedil's force at 2,500 men, of whom 400 were killed.

"Wingate captured many prisoners, grain, rifles and spears. The Egyptian casualties were three wounded."

A POLYGLOT PROFESSOR.

Oxford retains a profound respect for the young New College man who swept the classical scholarship board, annexing the Hertford, Ireland, Craven and Derby University scholarships for classics; and the ordination of Prof. Margoliouth by Bishop Ryle has again set the 'varsity gossips agog concerning the exceptional linguistic accomplishments of the Laudian professor of Arabic. Rumor among the dons credits him with proficiency in 41 distinct languages and dialects. His bent is to some extent accounted for by the fact that he is the son of a missionary (the Rev. Ezekiel Margoliouth.) The professor and his wife, a daughter of the Dean of Canterbury, were fellow-students and they have a community of interest in languages.—[Westminster Gazette.

A GERMAN SCANDAL.

GREAT TRACT OF KAMEROON TERRITORY GIVEN AWAY.

The Foreign Office Has Parted With Valuable Land in West Africa for Almost Nothing—The Resignation of Prince Hoenlohe-Oehringen Was Asked For.

Berlin, Nov. 23.—Investigation shows that the facts in the Kameroon scandal far exceed the story made public by the Tageblatt November 18, when that paper said an apparently corrupt deal had taken place by which the chief of the colonial department gave away 80,000 square kilometers of Kameroon soil estimated to be worth about 40,000,000 marks to various high personages. The poolmakers first formed a company and soon sold out to a new company formed at Brussells and made up of Belgians, Englishmen and several Americans for 18,500,000 francs.

The concession, it further appears, really cost them nothing. The first company was named in the Concession Sudkamerun. Prince Holenlohe-Oehringen was one of the original concessioners. For this reason the emperor forced his resignation as chief court chamberlain. The facts in the most recent grant of a concession are even worse. To a company called the Northwest-Kamerun, territory was conceded larger than Bavaria. It lies in the Hinterland of the Kameroons, is extremely fertile and includes valuable forests worth a thousand times the obligations the company assumes towards the empire. The entire financial obligation is only 100,000 marks contribution to the proposed Lake Tehad expedition, while there are other undertakings to spend 300,000,000 marks within 10 years in improvement of the tract, to construct roads, steamer lines, plantations and factories, all to the benefit of the company. The concession was granted for 50 years and is to be extended for 60 years more if the company, within 12 years, constructs a railroad coastwards. At the expiration of the second term the immense tract becomes the company's property absolutely. The company also agrees to pay to government a small share of its net profits. There is no provision that the company or a majority of its shareholders must be Germans. The correspondent of the Associated Press learns from the colonial office, in explanation of the above that the present chief, Dr. Von Buchkas, adopted the British policy of getting big moneyed syndicates to take hold of the colonies on the prospect of large profits.. It is understood that the whole affair will be thoroughly ventilated in the Reichstag and that Dr. Von Buchkas' days as an official are probably numbered.

A MARKET STRIKE.

Stalls in the Moncton Market are Valueless—Shale Deposits to be Worked.

Moncton, Nov. 24—The recent action of of the city council in deciding to grant licences to cut and sell fresh meat and fish outside the city market has caused quite a stir among the present occupants of the market, and today when the meat stalls were put up at auction, there was not a single bid. What the outcome will be it remains to be seen. The market men claim that the licensing of stands outside the market building, decrease the value of the market stalls and they proposed to apply for a license outside. The fruit stands were the only privileges bid in.

John C. Calhoun and Henry Higgins, representing the American capitalists interested in the development of the mining property at Baltimore, A. Co., are in the city, completing the organization of the company. Mr. Higgins is president of the Petroleum Oil Trust of London and is a director of the company to operate the Albert shale works. Work on the property is expected to commence shortly. New machinery is being erected at the site of the oil borings at Dover and it is expected to proceed more rapidly with the boring in the future than in the past

ANOTHER COLLEGE.

A Maritime Technological School to be Established.

Halifax, Nov. 23.—Hon. Messrs. Emmerson and Tweedie, of New Brunswick government, have been here for two days discussing with mmbers of Nova Scotia government, a project for the establishment in some central place of a technological school for the maritime provinces providing for instruction in agriculture, horticulture, mining, mechanical and manual training. It is understood that after full discussion the idea was favorably regarded by both governments, and it was arranged that the government of P. E. Island be communicated with and a meeting held at an early date to more fully consider the whole question.

The Philippine War.

Manila, Nov. 23.—Severe fighting in the north of Iloilo began Tuesday, November 21. Four Americans were killed and 25 wounded, including three officers. The insurgents are retreating to Sana Barbara, but the fighting conti

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