Demand For Oats

Too High to Supply Canadian Article at the War Office Prices.

Final Census Returns For Dominion Will Not Be Ready For Month.

Mounted Rifles Leave Halifax For South Africa By January Tenth.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 12.—It is now certain that the Department of Agriculture will not be able to fill the order for oats which the War office sent to Canada three weeks ago. The demand for oats is so active in Canada and the price has advanced so rapidly that it is now far beyond the limit fixed by the Imperial authorities. As a result only small quantities of this grain are going forward on the hay ship.

The Militia department was advised today that Richard Took of the South African Constabulary who comes from St. Helens, Ont., is dangerously ill of enteric fever.

No further signs of smallpox have appeared at Ottawa University.

Final returns of the census will not be available for over a month as certain remote points still to be heard from.

The Allied Trades association have put four labor candidates in the field in the municipal elections.

Exchequer court judgments have been given as follows:

King vs. Harris expropriation proceedings for the purpose of a rifle range at Victoria, Harris receives $9,350.

Queen vs. Young and others—Action to determine value of six acres of land taken for purposes of Esquimalt fortifications; compensation assessed at $2,750 with over two years' interest.

King vs. Sedgar, similar claim—Judgment for Sedgars $3,750 with interest.

Lt. Snider, Portage La Prairie, is appointed transport officer for the Mounted Rifles.

The Ottawa quota for South Africa left for Halifax this afternoon, and were given a great send-off.

The Department of Militia was advised today that the transports Victorian and Manhattan will reach Halifax about January 9, and leave for South Africa with the Mounted Rifles not later than the 10th.

WILL REACH WINNIPEG TODAY

Western Men For Mounted Rifles Pass Through This Morning.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 12.—About 200 men offered their services for the third contingent when enlisting opened here today. The recruiting officer had no difficulty in making a selection as only 20 are taken from this point. The troops from the West pass through here on Saturday morning for Ottawa and Halifax by special train, taking up the Winnipeg contingent here.

FAIRVIEW MILL.

Twenty-Five Stamps Now at Work—Vancouver Footpads.

Vancouver, Dec. 12.—(Special.)—The Fairview Corporation mill, Fairview, has been started up. The old ten stamp mill with 15 stamps, has been enlarged by the addition of 10 stamps of the abandoned "Jim Dandy" mill. The result of the clean-up is expected daily. It will be remembered that the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate advanced enough money on a mortgage to prove up the Stemwinder property, this most promising claim belonging to the Fairview corporation.

The Friendly Aid society has been reorganized, Dr. McLaren being elected president, Miss Breeze secretary, and Mrs. Murray, treasurer.

Footpads are still operating, Mr. Thos. Towler being the last victim. Two of them "touched" Mr. Towler for $7.50 last night.

A large audience was present at the opera house on the occasion of the production of the comedy of "On the Quiet" by Willie Collier.

Ground will be broken for the new Hotel Vancouver on Monday.

The Duke of Connaught's Own have decided not to have a ball this year, but a grand military display in aid of the band, concluding with spectacular moving tableaux entitled "The Charge on Cronje's Laager at Paardeberg.

SOO SHIP PLANT.

Canada to Have the Largest Yard on the Great Lakes.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Dec. 12.—On indisputed authority it is learned that plans for the ship building plant to be located here by English capital, headed by the Furness syndicate are now prepared and the site chosen. The plant is to be the largest on the Great Lakes, allowing the construction of four ships at the same time.

LAWYER'S PROTEST.

Montreal, Dec. 12—The English-speaking members of the Bar held a meeting here today and passed resolutions strongly protesting against the appointment of a French-speaking lawyer to fill the vacancy in the Court of Kings' Bench, which will be created by the resignation of Mr. Justice Wurtele. A deputation will be sent to Ottawa.

TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS AWAY.

Eusebe Charette Wants Decree of Separation Annulled.

Montreal, Dec. 12.—Eusebe Charette, has applied to the courts for the annulment of a judgment granted November 27, 1874, granting separation of bed and board from his wife. At the time Charette was absent and judgment was rendered by default. Now he claims that it should be annulled because he was not notified. Charette has been away 27 years.

C. P. R.

Calais, Maine, Dec. 12.—The Canadian Pacific railroad has surveyed a route across Maine to form a connecting link between parts of its system, and provide a through line for its traffic from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The road now crosses Maine from Mattawamkeag and Vanceboro, under lease arrangements, on the Maine Central tracks. By building a line from Mattawamkeag to Princeton the Canadian Pacific railroad can be independent, and can make connections that will give it through traffic by a shorter and easier route. It is understood that the work will be begun in the spring. The line will cross a part of Maine hitherto undeveloped.

LORD STRATHCONA.

Cable From London Says He is Better.

Montreal, Dec. 12.—E. S. Clouston, manager of the Bank of Montreal received a cable today from London saying Lord Strathcona was better again today and making excellent progress. He was able to leave his room for a short time.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Miner Killed Fellow Workman in a Row.

Quebec, Dec. 12.—Odillon Gregoire has been sent to jail to await trial on a charge of murder. Gregoire, it is asserted, got into a row with a fellow employee, Edmund Landry at the Ford mines and struck him on the head with a hammer, Landry dying from the effects of the blow.

A MURDERER'S WISH.

Leplaine Wishes Autopsy to be Held After His Execution.

Montreal, Dec. 12.—Joseph Ernest Laplaine will be executed at Montreal jail tomorrow morning for the murder of Mrs. Louis Lefebvre of St. Cunegonde. Leplaine has expressed the wish that an autopsy be held on his body as he is positive an examination of the brain will show he was insane.

MANITOBA LIBERALS.

Avoid All Reference to Prohibition at Their Convention.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 12.—The Provincial Liberal convention closed this evening with the adoption of a series of resolutions in line with the Liberal policy. The Voters' List Regulation act now in force in Manitoba was vigorously condemned. The preparation of a platform for the next provincial contest was left to an executive committee. No reference was made to prohibition. Tonight an entertainment was tendered the delegates at which short speeches were given by Hon. Mr. Sifton, A. A. Campbell and others.

Picking Out Smelter Site

Tyee Officials and Mr. Dunsmuir Visit Ladysmith to Settle Location.

Wellington Collery Miners Ballot Secretly Today on Amalgamation Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, B.C., Dec. 12—Wm. Thompson, consulting engineer of the Tyee Co., Clement Livingstone, one of the directors of the company, and Hon. Jas. Dunsmuir, made a visit to Ladysmith this afternoon for the purpose of selecting a site for the new smelter which will be very convenient to the railway and to sea water. It will be built on a point at some distance north of where the wharves are situated, and near the lagoon which was originally included for the workshops of the railway. It is well situated for delivery of ore and for shipping by way of water.

The Alexandria miners now feel that they made a mistake in closing the mines to attend a meeting at Nanaimo on Saturday. Opinion is very much divided among them. The Ladysmith men are mostly in favor of discouraging amalgamation scheme. It has been decided to take a secret ballot on Saturday of miners of the Wellington Colliery Co. as to the scheme of amalgamation. In this way the exact voice of the men may be obtained.

PASS RAILWAY BONUS BYLAWS

Grand Forks and Columbia Decides to Give Aid to Transportation Companies.

Grand Forks, Dec. 12.—The ratepayers today adopted two by-laws granting financial aid to the V., V. & E. and Republic, and Grand Forks railways respectively. A light vote was polled. The vote on the V., V. & E. by-law stood 130 for and 52 against. In return for a municipal grant of $7,500, the railway agrees to locate its engine and freight stations at the inter-section of the corporate limits of Grand Forks and Columbia.

The other by-law provides for a bonus of $3,500 cash to the Republic and Grand Forks railway in consideration of which the railway company has agreed to locate its depot, terminal grounds and round house on the Ruckle addition of Grand Forks. The vote stood 127 for and 48 against. Both by-laws required a two-thirds majority.

The ratepayers of the city of Columbia also adopted a bonus by-law granting $7,500 in aid of the V., V. & E. railway to aid in the acquisition of the lands required for the proposed depot at the intersection of Columbia and Grand Forks. The vote stood 50 for and 1 against.

B. C. PACK TRAIN.

Kootenay Men May Form a Company For South Africa.

Nelson, B. C., Dec. 12.—(Special.)—Lieut. Brown, who was with Strathcona's in South Africa, has volunteered to raise a company of skilled packers in British Columbia for service in South Africa with the third contingent. Today he received instructions from Captain Leckie, who recruited the volunteers in Southern British Columbia, now on the way East, to send a pack saddle and outfit complete to Colonel Evans. This was done and the fact that Captain Macdonnell of the local militia was asked to obtain names of expert packers ready to enlist would indicate that the proposal is likely to be adopted.

MORE WARLIKE.

Chili and Argentine Republic Getting Nearer a Fight.

London, Dec. 12.—The Times in its second edition today publishes a despatch from Valparaiso, under today's date, which says:

"The first symptom at the present juncture of a possible awakening of a warlike excitement among the Chilian public is the announcement that a mass meeting of working people is to be held at Santiago on December 15 to express approval of action of the government in dealing with the Argentine question. Even, this apparently, is merely an offset to another meeting promoted by the advocates of 'peace at any price.'

"The buying of ships to take the place of vessels of questionable efficiency, the mobilization of the fleet for manoeuvring, the strengthening of relations with friendly neighbors, Colombia and Ecuador, are not regarded here as signs of aggressive intentions on Chili's part, but only as natural precautions evoked by the unexpectedly threatening demeanor of the Argentine."

The Manitoba Liquor Act

Full Text of the Judgment Delivered By Privy Council.

Grounds Upon Which the Province Was Found to Have Jurisdicton.

Following is the full text of the judgment of the judicial committee of the privy council in the Manitoba Liquor Act appeal case. Judgment was delivered by Lord Macnaghten and concurred in by Lords Hobhouse, Davey, Robertson and Lindley:

"In July, 1900, an Act was passed by the legislature of Manitoba for the suppression of the liquor traffic in that province. The act, which was known by its short title of "The Liquor Act," was to have come into operation on June 1, 1901. Before that date, on a reference under chapter 28 of the revised statutes of Manitoba, the Court of King's Bench pronounced the whole act to be unconstitutional. From that decision the present appeal had been brought. Although the questions submitted to the Court of King's Bench were eleven in number, the only one considered in the court below and argued before that board was the first: "Had the legislative assembly of Manitoba jurisdiction to enact The Liquor Act, and, if not, in what particular or respect has it exceeded its power?" To that the answer given was, "It exceeded its powers in enacting The Liquor Act as a whole." The other questions were either of an academical character or such as could be material only in the event of the act being declared partly and not wholly unconstitutional. No answer that could be given to any of those questions would be of any practical value. Their lordships, therefore, would confine their attention to the subject to which the judgment of the Court of King's Bench and the arguments at the bar were addressed.

The question at issue depended on the meaning and effect of those sections in the British North America Act, 1867, which provides for the distribution of legislative powers between the Dominion and the provinces. The subject had been discussed before the board very frequently and very fully. Mindful of advice often quoted, but not perhaps always followed, their lordships did not propose to travel beyond the particular case before them. The drink question, to use a common expression which was convenient, if not altogether accurate, was not to be found specifically mentioned either in the classes of subjects enumerated in section 91, and assigned to the legislature of the Dominion, or in those enumerated in section 92 and thereby appropriated to the provincial legislatures. The omission was probably not accidental. The result had been somewhat remarkable. On the one hand, according to "Russell vs. Reg." (7 app. Cas., 829), it was competent for the Dominion legislature to pass an act for the suppression of intemperance applicable to all parts of the Dominion, and when duly brought into operation in any particular district deriving its efficacy from the general authority vested in the Dominion parliament to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada.

On the other hand, according to the decision in "Attorney-General for Ontario vs. Attorney-General for Dominion" (1896, A. C. 348), it was not incompetent for the provincial legislature to pass a measure for the repression or even for the total abolition of the liquor traffic within the province, provided the subject was dealt with as a matter "of merely local nature" in the province, and the act itself was not repugnant to any act of the parliament of Canada. In delivering judgment of the board in the case of the "Attorney-General for Ontario vs. Attorney-General for the Dominion" Lord Watson expressed a decided opinion that provincial legislation for the suppression of the liquor traffic could not be supported under either No. 8 or No. 9 of section 92. His Lordship observed that the only enactments of that section which appeared to have any relation to such legislation were to be found in Nos. 13 and 16, which assigned to the exclusive jurisdiction of the provincial legislatures (1) "Property and civil rights in the province," and (2) "Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province." He added that it was not necessary for the purpose of that appeal to determine whether such legislation was authorized by one or by the other of those heads. Although that particular question was thus left apparently undecided, a careful perusal of the judgment led to the conclusion that in the opinion of the board the case fell under No. 16 rather than under No. 13, and that seemed to their lordships to be the better opinion. In legislating for the suppression of the liquor traffic, the object in view was the abatement or prevention of a local evil rather than the regulation of property and civil rights, though of course no such legislation could be carried into effect without interfering more or less with "property and civil rights" in the province. Indeed, if the case were to be regarded as dealing with matters within the class of subjects enumerated in No. 13, it might be questionable whether the Dominion legislature could have authority to interfere with the exclusive jurisdiction of the province in the matter. The controversy, therefore, seemed to be narrowed to this one point: Is the subject local nature in the province" of Manitoba, and does the Liquor Act deal with it as such? The judgment of the board in the case of Attorney-General for Ontario vs. Attorney-General for the Dominion had relieved the case from some, if not all, of the difficulties which appeared to have presented themselves to the learned judges of the Court of King's Bench. The board held that the provincial legislature had jurisdiction to restrict the sale within the province of intoxicating liquors so long as its legislation did not conflict with any legislative provision which might be competently made by the parliament of Canada, and which might be in force within the province or any district thereof. It held, further, that there might be circumstances in which the provincial legislature might have jurisdiction to prohibit the manufacture within the province of intoxicating liquors and importation of such liquors into the province. For the purpose of the present question it was immaterial to inquire what those circumstances might be. The judgment, therefore, as it stood, and the report to Her late Majesty, consequent thereon, showed that in the opinion of that tribunal matters which were "substantially of local or of private interest" in the province, matters which were of local or private, "from a provincial point of view," to use the expressions to be found in the judgment—were not excluded from the category of "matters of merely local or private nature," because the legislation dealing with them, however carefully it might be framed, might or must have an effect outside the limits of the province, and might or must interfere with sources of Dominion revenue and industrial pursuits of persons licensed under the Dominion statutes to carry on particular trades. The Liquor Act proceeded upon the recital that "it is expedient to SUPPRESS THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC in Manitoba by prohibiting provincial transactions in liquor"; that was the declared object of the legislature set out at the commencement of the act. Towards the end of the act there occurred this section: "119—While this act is intended to prohibit and shall prohibit transactions in liquor which take place wholly within the province of Manitoba, except under license or as otherwise specially provided by this act, and restrict the consumption of liquor within the limits of the province of Manitoba, it shall not affect bona fide transactions in liquor between a person in the province of Manitoba and a person in another province or in a foreign country, and provisions of this act shall be construed accordingly."

Now that provision was as much part of the act as any other section contained in it. It must have its full effect in exempting from the operation of the act all bona fide transactions in liquor which came within its terms. It was not necessary to go through the provisions of the act. It was enough to say that they WERE EXTREMELY STRINGENT—more stringent probably than anything that was to be found in any legislation of a similar kind. Unless the act became a dead letter it must interfere with the revenue of the Dominion with licensed traders in the province of Manitoba and indirectly at least with business operations beyond the limits of the province. That seemed clear. And that was substantially the ground on which the court of King's Bench had declared the act unconstitutional; but all objections on that score were, in their lordships' opinion, removed by the judgment of the board in the case of "Attorney-General for Ontario vs. Attorney-General for the Dominion. Having attentively considered the very able and elaborate judgments of Chief Justice Killam and Mr. Justice Bain in which Mr. Justice Richards concurred, and the arguments of counsel in support of their view, their lordships were not satisfied that the legislature of Manitoba had transgressed the limits of its jurisdiction in passing the Liquor Act. Their lordships would therefore humbly advise His Majesty that the judgment of the court of King's Bench of the province of Manitoba, dated February 23, 1901, ought to be discharged, and that in lieu thereof there ought to be substituted the following answers to the 11 questions submitted to it:

(1). In answer to the first question—That the legislative assembly of Manitoba had jurisdiction to enact the Liquor Act.

(2). In answer to the questions numbered 2 to 11, both inclusive—That no useful answer could be given to those questions. There would be no costs of appeal.

DOWIE IN TROUBLE.

Suit For Swindling Brought by Brother-in-Law.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Proceedings in the suit brought against "Dr." John Alexander Dowie, head of the Christian Catholic church and the self-styled "Elijah II." to force a receivership for his Zion lace industries, were begun in court today.

A bill of complaint filed by Dowie's brother-in-law, Samuel Stevenson, was read in Judge Tuley's court today, charging Dowie with defrauding him of $185,000. According to the bill Dowie approached Stevenson in Boston, England, and persuaded him to relinquish a lace business, earning $20,000 yearly income and Stevenson relates that he married Dowie's sister and gave her a wedding dower of $50,000, which was to be returned to him in the form of stock in the Zion lace industry. The plaintiff said it was his belief that he was Dowie's co-partner, and that Dowie, by fraud, had secured his name to a paper giving Dowie all right in the company. Stevenson charged Dowie, that on the night of August 8, 1901, changed papers on him when he supposed he was signing joint partnership agreements.

"Dr." Dowie, through Attorney S. W. Packard, entered a general denial to all the charges.

CAUGHT TURNIP ON A FORK.

John Bedini, of London, England, holding an ordinary carving fork in his mouth, caught a turnip hurled from the summit of the Masonic Temple at Chicago, a few days ago, impaling the vegetable squarely upon the tines of the fork, and thereby upsetting all the old ideas of gravitation and the force of falling bodies.

An immense crowd watched the feat, which took place at 12:45 o'clock on the State street side of the building. Cars were blocked, and a squad of police worked hard to keep back the people. Bedini, a tall, well-knit Londoner, 27 years old, stood watching the building without the least sign of nervousness, while his official turnip-hurler, Arthur Shaw, was going up an elevator shaft. Shaw poked his head out of the tiny window under the highest angle of the roof, at the southwest corner of the building. Meanwhile Bedini had donned a head-dress like that of a cannibal king, with a spike on top, and then put the fork, a wooden-handled affair about a foot long, between his teeth. Then he sauntered calmly up under the lee of the building.

After one turnip had been thrown and lost, and another, which was caught on the spike on Bedini's head, he called for a third turnip, and it came, whizzing fairly straight, and going like a sledgehammer dropped off a mountain. Bedini danced under, judged the fall to a dot, thrust out the fork, and took the terrible shock unflinchingly. His lips bled and he went tumbling backwards, but he clung to the fork with set teeth, and there on the tines of the fork was the turnip snugly nalled.

The Londoner was given a tremendous ovation by the crowd, and sundry scientific gentlemen went forth, averring that the laws of nature had been spoiled.

FULTON RAISED.

U. S. Submarine Boat Raised from the Mud.

New York, Dec. 11.—The submarine torpedo boat Fulton, which sank at her dock at New Suffo'k, L. I., on Monday, was raised today. The only damage done the boat was by the water that poured into her through the open forward hatch. Her bottom was not damaged.

DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

Coming to Pacific Coast in Search of Health.

Montreal, Dec. 11.—The Duke of Newcastle, son of the Duke who accompanied the Prince of Wales to Montreal in 1861, passed through the city this evening en route to the Pacific Coast. He is in poor health and will spend three weeks in Banff and some time in British Columbia.

If there were a hundred chickens in a coop, said the teacher, who was trying to fasten the attention of her class of colored children, and two were missing one morning, how many would you have?

UP-TO-DATE STYLES AT WEILER BROS.

Our First Consignment

Of Fall Goods in the Upholstering, Drapery and Curtain line are now on sale, and we can only say that for coloring, artistic effect and value we have surpassed ourselves in these last purchasings.

Latest Novelties Fro PARIS, BERLIN, LONDON.

WEILER BROS
VICTORIA B. C.

EVOLUTION IN FARMING

Changes of Which Events In Recent Years Are the Forerunners.

From St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger.

The man who follows current affairs closely cannot escape the impression that the business of agriculture, or to use the vernacular, that of farming, is even now undergoing a process of evolution that is bound eventually to raise it from the indefinite, hap-hazzard status of former times to the more certain and substantial as well as the more thoroughly systematized and classified standard of distinct and well organized commercial undertakings. The reader who is at all interested in this particular husy Almb mbmb mbz mbz mbz mbm phase of the industrial problem does not need to be told that for generations Vermont soil was farmed mainly by inheritance and not from choice Sons succeeded to the farms of their fathers and their sons succeeded in turn to the same patrimony, and all the time the ancestral acres were tilled, sown and reaped in the same old way that was hallowed by usage, if not altogether justified by the latter day experiments of modern scientists, by men and the sons of men, many of whom farmed because they had to farm and not because they wanted to. In short, the son found himself with a farm on his hands, all that he owned in the world was locked up in it, his only immediate chance of a livelihood lay in tilling the soil and wresting a more of less meagre maintenance from stubborn nature. His mind might have one time hopefully indulged in the fancy that he would like to be a physician, a merchant, a lawyer; in fact, almost anything except a farmer, but there was the inevitable bringing back to earth again, literally, the obstinacy of chance that tied a farm around his neck and all too frequently threw a mortgage in with it to boot. There is just a little more than a passing phase of sentiment in the pathetic unwritten story of the boys who have stayed at home and carried on the farm in the declining years of the old folks, when every instinct, every hope, every pulse, heat of ambition urged them to a career of usefulness in the tempting world of industry outside. In the reluctant but patient assumption of an unwelcome duty by these white slaves to ancestral acres one may read the first cause of the comparative stagnation of the farming interests of Vermont in the years not so very long ago.

Perhaps the first important movement towards the revolutionizing of farm life in recent times was the introduction of the creamery system, the beginning of something like specialization in agriculture, the opening of an opportunity for the young man to whom the old-time routine drudgery of farm work was distasteful and who was inclined to the study of new conditions and competent to take advantage of them to exercise his special fitness in the development of a specialty. It was important, too, in a degree that will be more and more realized as time goes on in that it first placed the farmer in touch with the great outside world of business as a regularly constituted agency in a chain of commercial sequences. The farmer became a manufacturer, a producer of a certain class of goods in certain quantities at specified times, he became a consultor of market prices, a buyer and seller for speculative gain, and with that change he abandoned the old-time status of hap-hazard soil scratching for anything he could get and began to take his place be ide the man who operated a factory, a quarry, a mine, or a store, as an important factor in the machinery of trade. Here began the specialization of agriculture. What it will lead to the next 10 years will better tell. But the beginning has been made and the development of the idea, the evolution of the principle, rest only with time and the ingenuity of mankind. Farming has become a business.

Another movement that, to the mind of the Messenger, is bound to exercise a great influence on farming life is the modern tendency toward combination of capital and the concentrations of business interests. Each succeeding census now shows that the larger cities and towns are increasing in population at the expense of the rural districts. If this means anything at all, it means that every year the men and women who are not satisfied with farm life are leaving it for occupations more to their liking. By the same reasoning then, the farms are more and more coming into the hands of the men who are farmers from choice, and, therefore, as a general rule, successful farmers. From this, one can easily predict still greater development of the standard of agriculture as an organized industry. But there is a stage of development possibly more remote, but none the less promised by all the signs of the present, and that is the concentration of farming lands in the hands of the business men who now buy the products of the soil. This means, simply farming on the wholesale plan, with acres and acres sown to this crop and that crop, with such a percentage of the supporting capacity of the farm devoted to dairy stock, and in a variety of similar ways the businesslike apportionment of the levy on the farm's productive capacity made by business men in touch with the markets, and directing the cultivation and maintenance of these distant farms as they now direct and operate combinations of manufacturing plants and regulate the output according to the demands of trade. These farms will be carried on by professional farmers, professional agriculturists, men chosen for their knowledge of agriculture as a science and farming as a business. They will be salaried men and stand on the same plane in the business world as the operators of woollen mills, foundries or departmental stores. The great army of laborers on these farms will come from the ranks of men born to the occupation and some of them will be the small farmers who are today struggling along with a few spare acres and a growing mortgage.

The time is drawing near when the people will live in the town and live on the country. The country will always feed the town, of course, but it must first better organize its resources than they are organized today, before it can make its fair profit at the business. That means that sagacious business men will bring farming into the great combination of industrial resources that are the keynotes of modern commercialism, and that, in consequence, most of the men who will surrender their acres to accept employment on them will fare far better than they do today. It means that the future holds in store a development of Vermont's farming interests that will make the term "rural state" mean as much to the great world of commerce as terms now familiar such as "oil regions," "coal regions," "iron regions," and so on. Do not lose sight of the fact that farming, the oldest of human occupations, is still a great overwhelming undeveloped possibility.

The lesson of this speculation to the young farmer is: If you like your business and want to stay in it, make a serious life-study of it. If you do, it will be money in your pocket when the change strikes your acres. There is just as promising a future for the young farmer as for the young man in other walks of life. Keep up with the times.

TELLING FIGURES.

U. S. Exports in Iron and Steel Goods Far Behind Great Britain.

From London Daily Graphic.

The week's issue of "Commercial Intelligence" contains an article on American competition in the iron and steel trades which the professional pessimist will read with much discomfort. The method of the article is simple in the and steel goods are taken in detail, and compared, as far as possible, with the corresponding exports of American goods. The results are striking. Take, first, the question of locomotives, which Hamilton. So far from the Americans beating us, it appears that during the the American export of locomotives was steam engine and of machinery, it will be found that the American total was only £6,046,000, against a British total of £13,102,000. The same general com- £1,709,000, against a British export of £2,159,000. Finally, if we take the totals of all iron and steel goods of every description we find that the Amer- £13,869,000, against a total British export of £35,866,000. These figures hardly look as if Brother Johnathan the field, or even to catch him up sufficiently.

PUNCTUALITY WON.

From the Punxsutawney Spirit.

A life insurance agent who resides in this place deserves great credit not only for the energy and persistence with which he pushes his business, but for his punctuality in keeping engagements. He had been after a man who resides in Anita for the past two years, and had received some encouragement. He called one day last week and when the man saw the insurance agent approaching he ran and hid. But the insurance agent had caught a glimpse of his fleeting form and was not to be foiled. He finally smoked his man out and told him he had come to talk insurance.

"I am too busy," said the man, "call again when I have more time."

"When may I call, then? Set your own time, and I'll be there."

The man thought a moment, then made reply:

"You may call next Friday morning at 3 o'clock."

"I'll be on time."

When the appointed day arrived our indefatigable insurance man arose at 1:30 o'clock and walked to Anita, a distance of nearly five miles, arriving there at 2:55 He sat down on the porch and waited until precisely 3 o'clock, then rang the doorbell.

"What's wanted?" inquired a female voice from an upstairs window.

"Is Mr. Jones at home?"

"He is."

"Tell him to come down rightaway. I have some very important business with him."

Mr. Jones hustled downstairs in his night shirt and there was the life insurance agent.

"I have called," he began, "as you requested, to talk life insurance."

Jones was somewhat astonished and bewildered, but realizing that he was up against it, said:

"Such punctuality deserves to be rewarded. I surrender.

And he gave him his application for a policy.

THE CANADIAN STEEL INDUSTRY

Will Soon Command the Situation on Continent of America.

Montreal, Dec. 11.—An important meeting of the Dominion Iron & Steel company's directors was held here today. At the close it was announced that James Ross hereafter would take a more active part in the management of the company, practically replacing H. M. Whitney in the financial management, as he did a short time ago in the management of the Dominion Coal company. Mr. Ross announced that he had just returned from a trip to the leading steel manufacturing centres of the United States, and felt that nothing could prevent the Dominion Steel company from commanding the situation, both in pig iron and steel, on the American continent.

He also announced that the manufacture of steel would begin early next month, and that the output had been sold in advance at remunerative prices. Messrs. Ross, Cox and other Canadian shareholders have largely increased their holdings recently and the company is becoming Canadian in ownership as well as location.

PLAYING GOLF.

A young Highland laddie
Went down by the dune;
Behind him walked his caddie,
And loud sang a tune;
"A plaid ye may wear,
A tam ye may doff,
Ye'll nae be a Scotchman
Unless ye play golf."
—From the "Kids of Many Colors."

An English tar paid off at Malta, having only a day in which to spend the money before his ship left port, hired forty rowing boats, formed them into a procession, and seating himself comfortably in the stern of the flagship boat, he had himself and his forty boats rowed round his ship, much to the amusement of his comrades. After making the tour several times, Jack paid the boat hire and then returned to duty, evidently well satisfied.

On Saturday he spread his tail, a gobbler
great and fine;
On Sunday he was present when the family
came to dine;
On Monday he was served up, cold, in
many a tempting slice;
On Tuesday he was salad, with a dash of
oil and spice;
On Wednesday he was sandwiched; on
Thursday he was ground,
And made his farewell bow as hash when
Friday came around.

Girls' Auxiliary, Christ Church cathedral, a sale of work will be held in the Cathedral school room on Thursday, December 19, at 2 p. m. Christy Minstrel show and fancy drill at 8 p. m. Admission to evening entertainment, 25 cents. *

First Banqueter—That was a great dinner.

Second Banqueter—Elegant. I haven't felt so uncomfortable for a long time.—Philadelphia Record.

Little Elmer—Papa, what is executive ability?

Professor Broadhead—It is the faculty, my son, of making some one else do your work for you.

His Friend—And you can't get moneyed men to consider the matter?

The Promoter—No. Money talks, but I've found it a very poor listener.—Puck.

Treatment Of Prisoners

Lord Kitchener's Statement of Investigation Regarding the Wounded at Brakenlaagte

Some Men Well Looked After—Others Horribly Used By Boers.

London, Dec. 12.—The War Office issued a statement tonight dealing with the Boer treatment of Col. Benson's wounded at Brakenlaagte, which is the result of the investigation of the matter instituted by Lord Kitchener. The statement sets forth that 18 officers and men of Col. Benson's command were kindly and even carefully treated by the Boers, while the remaining 75 men who were examined testified that they witnessed and suffered atrocities worse than those which followed the Vlakfontein disaster. These latter said unarmed and wounded men lying around the guns were killed at close range and that the survivors of the engagement suffered torture, being robbed and stripped of their clothing in spite of their wounds and broken limbs.

Lord Kitchener says that evidently the Boer leaders are no longer able to repress murder and outrage on the part of their subordinates.

treatment of—2

At the St. Andrews' banquet at Capetown, the Premier, Sir Gordon Sprigg, made the following important address:

He said the new arrangement under which the Cape government was responsible for maintaining in the field the forces that were operating in the Cape involved responsibility for the total expenditure of supporting 18,000 town guardsmen in 31 districts, and four-fifths of the expenses of an additional 18,000 men, comprising the Cape Mounted Rifles, the Cape Police, and other volunteer corps, and the district mounted troops serving in the colony. These figures included 1,000 whites, who were armed to protect the transkei. The responsibility for safeguarding the vast Transcian territory was entirely in the hands of the colonial government. A noble response, the Premier said, had been made to the call to arms by the government. Eleven months ago that aight (Saturday) two hundred men of the Capetown Guard, under one of the colonial commanders, had gone to the front to participate actively in the operations.

Sir Gordon Sprigg said that under the new arrangements the Boers would be systematically driven out of the various districts, and measures would be taken to prevent their returning. At the same time means would be taken to prevent the local Dutch from joining or otherwise aiding the Boers. The forces in the field would move in northeasterly and northwesterly directions, with the ultimate object of gaining complete possession of the whole colony. Sir Gordon said it was impossible to say at what precise time the war would terminate, as numerous small bodies of the enemy must be wiped out one after another. The war could come to an end when the means of carrying on hostilities by the invaders and rebels had disappeared, when the last man was gone or had been made prisoner, the last gun captured, and the last round of ammunition taken. The speaker said he was not pessimistic two years ago. He was not optimistic now, but he was thoroughly convinced that war was drawing to a close.

The Premier said that absolutely no friction ever existed between the Cape government, Lord Milner, Lord Kitchener, and the Imperial government. All were working together in the most perfect harmony. As soon as the war was over in the colony, parliament would assemble, as the government was most anxious to meet the people.

Regarding the future settlement of affairs, Sir Gordon said many things had been decided, but he was unable to indicate the details at the present time. The Imperial government would publish the details when it was desirable to do so. The first thing, however, would be a customs conference of all the states and colonies. Confederation, the Premier declared, must come, but it would take considerable time for its fruition. The Cape Colony would take a leading position in federated South Africa. Referring to the finances of the colony, Sir Gordon said there was no reason for dismay. The ordinary expenditure was more than balanced by the revenue. The burden of the debt to meet the war expenditure was unavoidable, but the future prospects were of the rosiest character.

FIRE AT SPENCERWOOD.

Official Residence of Quebec's Lieutenant-Governor Damaged.

Quebec, Dec. 12.—(Special.)—Fire last night did four thousand dollars damage to Spencerwood, the Lieutenant-Governor's residence.

SENTENCED TO HANG.

Murderer at Sault Ste. Marie Condemned.

Sault Ste. Marie, Dec. 12.—Judge Britton yesterday sentenced Frederick Shultz, alias Lindsley, to hang on February 7, for the murder of his paramour, Mrs. Mary Craig, last August.

SWISS PRESIDENT.

Dr. Joseph Zemp Chosen for the Position.

Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 12.—Dr. Joseph Zemp, of Lucerne, vice-president of the federal council, has been elected president of the Swiss confederation for 1902. Dr. Zemp is a Catholic Conservative.

GALES IN EUROPE.

English and Irish Channels Having Stormy Times.

London, Dec. 12.—A fierce gale is sweeping the English and Irish channels, many vessels are seeking shelter, and the lifeboats are busy rescuing small craft. Dover is experiencing the full force of the storm, and a number of ships off there are showing signals of distress.

BALLOON ADRIFT.

One of Marconi's Trial Balloons Lost.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 12.—The trial balloon used by Wm. Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy, who is here conducting experiments with his system, broke from its moorings last night and drove away seaward. The accident is not uncommon, and occasions little annoyance. The inventor is prepared for such emergencies and will send up another balloon today.

DR. KRAUSE

Remanded at Bow Street Till Monday.

London, Dec. 12.—In the Bow street police court today the prosecution against Dr. Krause, ex-governor of Johannesburg, on charges of high treason and inciting to murder, having concluded its case, counsel for prisoner announced that he reserved his defence.

Dr. Krause was again remanded until December 16, when he will be formally committed for the January assize on the charge of having incited Cornelius Broeksma to murder John Douglas Foster.

Well, answered Pickaninny Jim, if de chickens was mine in de fus' place, I'd have ninety-eight, an' if de wasn't I reckon I'd have two.—Washington Star.