Eye Troubles are Manifold.

Some are inherited.

Some arise from previous injuries

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AGENT FOR NORWICH UNION FIRE CO'Y.

W. H. HAMILTON
Post Office Bobcaygeon

THE
Bobcaygeon Independent
AND
MIDLAND COUNTIES' HERALD

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1903.

Lord Roberts is not coming to Canada this year. It might be inferred from this that they are catching on to the fact at home that Canada is not to be jollied into militarism.

The Gamey breach of promise case is on before the Commissioners, and like all such cases the bunch of letters is immense. They are about as gummy a lot as usual in such cases.

Immigration returns show that over twelve thousand settlers arrived in west ern Canada during March. That is a splendid rush of purchasers of the land we gave, free of taxes, to the C. P. R. and a fine increase of freight producers for the C. P. R. And is not the C. P. R. Canada. Of course it is.

A movement has been started for increasing the salaries of the judges. They are certainly underpaid. Judge Fralick, of Hastings County, and Judge Barton of Perth, were in Ottawa last week representing the county judges of Ontario who are looking for an increase of salaries. Mr. Gus Porter, M P., accompanied them to the Minister of Justice. If Canada can afford to give subsidies to railway speculators it can certainly afford to give respectable salaries to judges.

The Globe estimates that during the last four or five years, at least $375,000,000 of Canadian money has gone into new enterprises in this country. That is not paper stocks, but the actual money paid for the stocks. That does not look as if this country was suffering much with blue ruin. Not just yet, at any rate. This is a young country, and youngsters have been known to have eyes larger than their tummies, when sweets have been offered There are generally very unpleasant moments when the comparative estimates run out of gear. The 375 million of sweet stuff may be all right. And then again there may be demand for cool bandages to the head, and mustard ditto, elsewhere.

Mr. Patter, a British Columbia Member of Parliament proposes that the Government should extend the Intercolonial line to the Pacific. Certainly, dear boy. This country with its five millions of population which means less than one million heads of families, has given enough cash and lands to build the C.P.R. it is paying about half cost of the Northern, and will pay about half cost of the G. T. Pacific. Certainly, throw a line of rails across the continent on our own account, and why stop at that. Why not fling out a branch to the Yukon, another to the Arctic along the east side of the Rockies, tap Hudson Bay, tap anything, and everything in sight. In fact why not pull out the tap entirely, and let 'er go. Billions of money can be got, why not get them, let all hands get into the pot, and have a built good time. There are only one million of heads of families why not borrow a million each, make a big bold bluff at a grand scheme in which the Atlantic and Pacific will shake hands around the North pole, and let it go at that. That is the ticket. A million a piece. What a royal bengal jag this great country would go on.

IRISH LAND BILL

For a long period there has been chronic discontent in Ireland. The Irish people for generations have been "agin the Government" and the popular cry has been against the "Saxon." So strong has been the feeling antagonistic to the English that on more than one occasion the Irish have joined the enemies of Britain and fought against the British troops. No very important means have been taken by the British Government to sooth the Irish people or to gain their friendship. England conquered the Irish people, and assumed and exercised all the powers of conquerors, with the result of acquiring the bitter enmity of the Irish. The chief source of the Irish peoples animosity was the possession of the land of Ireland by the English aristocracy and plutocracy, who it was alleged, charged the tillers of the land exorbitant rents. There can be no doubt that the question of landlordism had much to do with Irish discontent, and the subject has been frequently discussed, but it was only within the last few days that any suitable and practical proposal has been made to remove the existing causes of discontent. In 1886 Mr Gladstone's Home Rule Bill caused considerable excitement, but never on any occasion was such deep interest taken in any measure as in the Government Irish Land Bill introduced in the British House of Commons by Mr Wyndham, on March 25th.

The Bill proposes to aid the Irish tenants in purchasing their farms from the landlords. Money for such purpose will be lent to Irish tenants who will pay 3¾ per cent interest on the loan. The chief features of the new Irish Land Bill are as follows :

A free grant of sixty million dollars from the British Treasury to the Irish landlords.

A new stock to be issued to the value of $500,000,000 if necessary, at the rate of $25,000,000 yearly, to be given to the Irish tenants as loans.

Tenants to pay 3¾ per cent interest on loans secured from the Government.

Untenanted farms and grazing lands to be sold to neighboring tenants. The Act to be administered by three Commissioners.

The Bill has been taken in hand by the chief Irish leaders and appears to have been favorably received. If adopted it will probably allay much ill-feeling and greatly promote friendship between the English and the Irish people. The real question, however, the one point that forms the foundation of all the arguments, is as to whom does the land belong. Did the Creator give the land of the world to all His creatures or did He give it to particular individuals? It is of course absolutely necessary to secure cultivation of the land that it should be in the possession of individuals, but those individuals should pay the great body of the people for its use and possession. Possession does not mean ownership. No individual can have a right to that which is owned by all, and the all of all time. The subject of Single Tax has come into general discussion in England since the introduction of the Irish bill and some of the Single Taxers have suggested that the Government should buy out the land lords, and become the great landed proprietor of Ireland, charging the holders, or tenants, only such a rent or tax as would pay all the expenses of the government of Ireland, a rent that would be far less than is now being paid into the pockets of the English landlords. Under the Wyndham Bill, England will make a free gift of sixty million dollars to buy out the Irish landlords, and will borrow five hundred millions to lend to tenants to buy their farms. Would it not be better for the Government to buy the land and thus place Ireland under State or National ownership, as every country should be. Landlordism and private ownership is nearly over. The land of the world belongs to the people of the world, not to any favored individuals, and the present century will assuredly see the extinction of landlordism.

A FREE CHOICE

The Dominion Government is introducing a Bill into the House of Commons for changing the representation of the various Provinces. Such changes are necessitated under the British North American Act. By that Act the Province of Quebec has 65 members in the House of Commons, and all the other Provinces have members in the same proportion according to the ratio of population. The members reported at each census decide the representation. It seems that there has been only a moderate increase in the population of Ontario whilst there has been a large increase in the population of Quebec. The result is that Ontario is not now entitled to as many representatives as it was entitled to in the past, and the Bill now being introduced into the Commons takes six members from Ontario. This involves many changes in the constituencies and the changes proposed are causing much discussion. At the last re-distribution the Tory party were in power under such men as Foster Tupper, Langevin, McGrevey, Caron and Rykert and the result was that it was not the interests of the people of Canada which were studied but the interests of the party. The various constituencies were changed, modified, and torn to pieces in such a ruthless way that the re-distribution became known as the "gerrymander." The gerrymander was contrived in the interests of Toryism, and this year, the census demanding a fresh distribution, it falls to the Grit party to make the changes. No doubt in making those changes the interests of Gritism will not be lost sight of, but it really would appear that the changes proposed are not particularly objectionable, for the various newspapers have received the announcements with remarkable quietness. There is one good point in the new re-distribution bill—the county boundaries are as far as possible to be maintained. By the end of the present century the existing mode of voting and representation will be regarded by our decendants as barbarous and absurd. Why should an elector be allowed to vote for one of only two men? Why should an elector not be allowed to vote for any candidate in his Province? At the present date two men are candidates in a neighborhood the one being a Grit and the other a Tory. Whilst a short distance away there is a candidate who is an Independent, a Prohibitionist, a Female Suffragist, a Radical, a Socialist, or a something else. But the elector is permitted only to vote in his own neighborhood. Where there is only a Grit and a Tory, and no matter what may be his individual opinions he cannot go away and vote for a man that really represents him. Is not that absurd? Will not our decendants regard it with ridicule? Mr. Laurier's Bill appears to deal very fairly with the re-distribution of votes, but had he introduced a measure enabling an elector to vote for any candidate, had he given the voter a free choice of the candidates before the Province he would have immortalized his name in history. In the meantime it should be observed that Ontario is losing power and will have six representatives less than it has at the present date. Ontario is getting behind in the race,—is that a subject for joy or regret?

Farm Products.

France and Russia [illegible] largest wheat producing [illegible] the whole crop in Europe will be less than usual.

There is much discussion in the farming newspapers about the egg trade. The Trade Bulletin in commenting on the new season's egg trade says ; It is to be hoped that last years mistakes in paying such high prices on the strength of the short crop will not be repeated. The British dealers lost heavily by last years speculation, and will probably decline to buy Canadian eggs except at low prices. The Monetary Times states The British importers of Canadian eggs during the past season have lost money, and they will positively not be buyers another season, except at a very much lower range of prices. It is possible that ten cents a dozen will be the market price this year.

The subject of potatoes is very important. In many cities they are selling at a dollar a bushel. The recent scientific study of the potatoe has led to some extraordinary theories. It is alleged that the potatoe may eventually become a leading source of light and heat. The potato contains a large percentage of starch and starch and sugar are chemically identical. Sugar can be changed into alcohol and potato alcohol in some countries has long been known. Potato alcohol can be used for lighting, alcohol vapor being burned like gas in a hooded flame cover ed by a Welsbach mantle. Under such conditions, alcohol vapor burns with an incandescent flame which rivals the arc light in brilliance and requires to be shaded to adapt it to the endurance of the human eye. It is used, too, for heating stoves, which, for warming corridors or sleeping rooms, and certain other locations are highly esteemed. The potato is likely to come into general use for many other purposes than food, though as a food it is highly important. An adult will eat about three pounds of food each day, and an acre of land will produce by garden cultivation 200 bushels of potatoes or 12,000 lbs. Two thousand pounds of food will feed an adult for a year, therefore one acre of potatoes will feed a full grown man for six years. All these questions about potatoes are very interesting, and are being more carefully studied in other countries than in Britain or North America. Germany is the greatest consumer of potatoes. Is it possible that in the next century the population of the world may have nothing to eat or to use for warmth or light but potatoes? The scientific theories certainly point in that direction. A dollar a bushel! One bushel 'taters will obtain the BOB IND—the world's great advocate of the True, the Good, and the Beautiful,—for one year! Wonderful! Prodigious!

A Western View

[illegible]ndon is up in the Rockies, and the [illegible] of London has a breezy don't-give-a-way of saying things. How does the following strike you :—

Ralph Connor, author of The Man from Glengarry, has been getting himself disliked down east by telling the truth. In spite of the fact that Ralph is a skypilot he understands men and has caught the spirit of the west ; therefore he talks intelligently. He told the people of Toronto in a lecture that while blood is thicker than water, business is thicker than both and if the Western Canadian and American business alliance continued to strengthen as it has in the past the ties of blood will surely follow, or words to that effect.

This preacher is wiser than he knows. Western Canada has very little occasion to be satisfied with the eastern part of the Dominion. Eastern Canada has loaded this province up with a Mongolian scourage and a score of monopolies, has saddled us with a bonused but unregulated transporation system, and annually taxes British Columbia $4 for every $1 spent here. Eastern business men refuse to cater to the British Columbia market, and when American manufacturers capture the western trade Canadian manufacturers call for a higher tariff—then go to sleep again. Few eastern Canadians will put money into British Columbia mines, and those who do almost invariably find some fool for a manager who skins them to the hoof, ruins their property or runs it as a sort of a political kindergarten at which eastern cousins and nephews draw pay for kicking about the two per cent tax.

There is more enterprise shown in this country by American capitalists than by any other. Practically all the good successful mining in the Kootenay has been done by American companies.

The fact might just as well be owned up to, that Eastern Canada is steadily becoming more distant from British Columbia while the relations between this province and the western states are just as steadily growing closer.

Six thousand copies of the Irish land purchase bill have been sold. This constitutes a record for the sale of parliamentary publications.

The Militia Report

The Minister of Militia has produced his report at Ottawa, and Lord Dundonald, the British nobleman sent to Canada from Britain to command our Militia, has also reported on the subject. It is really most remarkable that Lord Dundonald has sufficient nouse to report at all but he has more, for his report is quite readable and intelligent. It is an opinion which is becoming general in all parts of the world except Britain that the British nobility are brainless and are hereditary degenerates. This is not the case with Dundonald for he has brains enough to write a report sufficiently intelligent to be readable. Of course he wants our Canadian Militia to be drilled and disciplined on the English plan :—the plan which proved such a humiliating failure in South Africa, and made the British army ridiculous throughout Europe. He does though show signs of weakening on the old traditions and seems to realise that all that Canada needs for its defence is that the men should possess a familiarity with a rifle, to be obtained in rifle clubs, and target practice, and a good supply of arms and ammunition. To that extent he is right. The military what-you-may-call-it who preceded Dundonald declared that Canadians could not be put in the field short of three years training, whereas Canadians proved they could step out from their offices, factories and shops, and make the military gentleman, and his trained outfit look like a pack of imbeciles. Canada wants no standing army till there is a standing enemy. And the standing would last a mighty short time on both sides.

The report of the Canadian Minister of Militia is interesting and instructive. The report shows the expenditure to have been $2,914,997 up to June 30 last of which $315,157 was for annual drill, $214,467 for Royal tour, $224,805 for clothing and necessaries, $81,912 for the Royal Military College, $254,96 for the provisional garrison at Halifax, $358,754 for the pay of staff, permanent corps and active militia, and $224,755 for Esquimalt. The revenue was $45,564, of which $10,146 was from the sale of ammunition, clothing, etc., and $36,259 from the Royal Military College. Of the sale of ammunition, London sold $552, Ottawa $690 and Montreal $774.

Smiff on Bar Maids

A letter has been written addressed to the Hon. G. W. Ross Premier of Ontario of which the following is a copy.

Hon. Mr. Ross. Sir.—In the last issue of that great Journal the BOB. IND. there was an article suggesting that it would greatly promote temperance, and cause a cessation of swearing and bad language in bar rooms if the bar keeper was a girl instead of a young man. To have a pretty girl behind the bar would improve politeness and courtesy among the people. Should you adopt this suggestion in the Bill you are about to introduce into the Legislature amending the regulations regarding taverns and hotels. I should feel much obliged if you would appoint me Inspector of Bar-Maids.

I have the honor to be sir
Yours respectfully
Adolphe Smiff.

Municipal Ownership

Fenelon Falls will on the 20th, vote upon a proposal to purchase from Messrs McDougall, Brandon and Aussin their share of the Water Power and privileges in the Fenelon Falls River, their mill, machinery, plant apparatus and franchises and all property real and personal held or used in connection therewith, for the sum of $35,000.

The possibility of purchasing other water power, the improvement of the plant, and the establishment of a system of water works, is estimated at $40,000 and the proposal is to give the Council power to borrow to the extent of $75,000 at 4 p. c. The intention is to pay merely the interest for ten years, and after that take 30 years in paying the borrowed capital.

There is every probability of the By-law being carried, and it is a step in municipal ownership that is highly commendable.

Give Judas His Due

We do a great injustice to Iscariot in thinking him wicked above all common wickedness. He was only a common money lover, and like all money lovers, didn't understand Christ—couldn't make out the worth of Him or the meaning of Him. He didn't want him to be killed. He was borrow struck when he found that Christ would be killed ; threw his money away instantly and hanged himself. How many of our present money seekers, think you, would have the grace to hang themselves, whoever was killed?—John Ruskin.

To Restrain Hoodlums

Dr. Harbottle, of Barford, who has served a short term in prison for resisting the attacks of some hoodlums, has petitioned the Legislature for some legal restraint upon such blackguard conduct as drove to taking his own protection on his own hands. The London News commenting on this says :—

"Crowds of hoodlums were wont to bother and abuse the physician because he thought Hon. Joseph Chamberlain was wrong and the Boers were right. Canadians who were howling for fair play for Britishers in South Africa were deliberately robbing a fellow British subject at home of fair play because he did not see eye to eye with those who thought the war just, and Dr. Harbottle's life was made miserable by a rabble of irresponsible lip loyalists, who sought to make big fellows out of themselves at the expense of the unpopular belief of a fellow-citizen. The man who suffered at Dr. Harbottle's hands provoked the physician beyond human powers of forbearance, and, though Harbottle was punished for taking the law into his own hands, he was nevertheless looked upon as a martyr by 90 per cent of the people of Canada. It would, indeed, do no harm to have the law so amended as to deal summarily with those would-be loyalists who would treat as dogs those who do not see eye to eye with every act of men who happen to be at the head of affairs of the nation. No matter what a man's view's are, he is entitled to British fair play, and those who are not prepared to grant fair play to all should be taught a lesson."

The Winnipeg Telegram is prospering. It has bought a four story building near the Post office, and when the new quarters are filled, the Telegram will have more than double the floor space of any newspaper in Western Canada. Under the clever editorship of Mr. W. Sandford Evans, the Telegram is an admirable paper.

British Reform

Public opinion in England is decidedly changing. The people no longer strongly adhere to the old opinions, simply because those opinions were held by their grandmothers. They favor change, and talk about Progress. An illustration of the change which has taken place is furnished by the announcement made by Lord Rosebury who moved in the House of Lords That the House express its approval of the establishment of a Council of National Defence, and earnestly hopes that the first efforts of such a council will be directed to the adjustment of national armaments to the naval, military and financial conditions of the Empire.

Lord Rosebery is of opinion that the colonies should contribute to the naval expenses of the empire but that it would be necessary for the colonies to send members to the House of Commons, and reform the Lords as a necessary preliminary. As the House of Lords, as at present constituted, is repugnant to colonial statesmen, Lord Rosebery favors reform.

These statements of Lord Rosebery were favorably received, and that such should be the case is a clear proof of the change which has taken place in public opinion. Fifty years ago the man who had proposed the abolition or reform of the House of Lords would have been pronounced to be disloyal and would have been considered a traitor. Now a proposal of the same nature is made by a nobleman, and the proposal is received with general satisfaction. Lord Rosebery is quite right. Unless the House of Lords is remodelled and reformed, it will be abolished, and if the abolishing does not take a particularly unpleasant form the Lords will be running in extra good luck. Fifty years hence lords, and dukes, and noble princes will have ceased to exist, and Lord Rosebery has faintly indicated the change which is taking place in popular opinion

The Great Why

The Daily Province of Vancouver, has the following on the new Pacific grab.

The question whether the Dominion Government should subsidize the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is creating an immense amount of discussion in Eastern Canada at the present time. The projectors of this road do not attempt to conceal the fact that they are seeking a bonus, and we may rest satisfied, when they admit this much they are bringing the strongest influence to bear upon the Administration to meet their demands. The names of the gentlemen who are at the head of the project are a sufficient guarantee of that.

This being the case, it is for the people of Canada to regard the matter from a strictly business standpoint and to ask themselves to what extent their interests are to be served, or if they are to be served at all, by contributing the public money and public domain to aid this project. Canada now possesses one transcontinental system, and a second one is nearing completion. Does she require a third? Is there sufficient transportation business in the Dominion at the present time to warrant the construction of a third system? If there is, why do the projectors of the Grand Trunk Pacific require a subsidy to enable them to construct the line when they can obtain abundance of private capital for the work once they establish the fact that it will be a profitable investment? If there is not sufficient transportation business in the Dominion to warrant the construction of a third transcontinental system, why should it be built? And, especially, why should the people be asked to contribute the money for its construction, and for its maintenance during a long period before it will become a paying investment, in order that its projectors and a few private capitalists should enjoy the benefit to be derived from it in years to come?

That ultimately—twenty-five or thirty years hence—a third system will be required, and will pay well, the present invasion of the great wheat-producing areas of the Northwest and the development of the mineral richness of British Columbia render certain. But that railroad projectors should at the present time, and under the conditions which obtain to-day in the construction of these highways, occupy this route, with the future in view, and ask the people to pay for the building of the road and assist in its maintenance by the grant of immense tracts of land, is a very large bill to present to the country.

Marriage Examinations

As a moralist and one who is ever trying to scatter sunshine along the pathway of humanity by doing something for its betterment, B. F. Nisbett, representing Pottawatomie county, in the lower house of the present Oklahoma legislature, is ever in the lead. He has introduced a bill in connection with marriage licenses, being in part as follows :

"That from and after the passage and approval or this act it shall be unlawful for any persons to enter into the holy bonds of matrimony, or leave any penitentiary or county jail, without first complying with the provisions of this act."

"That from and after the passage and approval of this act the governor of Oklahoma shall appoint three competent, highly educated and skilled physicians, medical practitioners, in each country, who, with the probate judge and country attorney shall be and constitute a marriage board for each county. That this board shall hold at least one session of two days duration in each month at the county seat, in the office of the probate judge, for the purpose of hearing and passing upon the applications of those desiring to enter into the holy bonds of matrimony, and all persons marrying in Oklahoma must receive a certificate or permission from said board before it shall be legal for them to marry. That all persons desiring to enter into the holy bonds of matrimony must undergo an examination as to their physical and mora' soundness and fitness for marital relations, and before it shall be lawful for any person in Oklahoma to marry he or she must receive a certificate of permission and fitness from said board, which certificate must show the names, ages and residences of the applicants, the date of application, and that the persons named in the certificate are persons of good moral character, not given to the habitual use of intoxicating liquor or addicted to the morphine habit and must not be consumptive or afflicted with tuberculosis, and must not have been twice convicted of a misdemeanor or served a term in the penitentiary for felony."

Harry Smith, brakeman, was run over and killed at Lakefield.

D. F. Burk, of Port Arthur, intends to recommend to the Ontario Government that a tourist and health resort department be established by the Ontario and Dominion Governments. If this were done, he thinks it would be a great thing for the country.

Rapid Transit

In his report upon the results of the rapid transit experiments over the German military road between Berlin and Zossen, Chief Engineer Dr. Reichel states that several long distance trips were made with the electric rapid transit cars, and that the velocity was from 120 to 125 kilometres per hour (75 to 78 miles).

At a speed of 160 Kilometres per hour (100 miles) the required power was up to 15,000 volts ; for starting the train the mechanical power was equal to 2,500 horse power ; in full motion only 700. Each of the two motor cars carried three attached cars easily at a speed of 120 Kilometres (75 miles) per hour, the total weight being about 200 tons.

The chief engineer gives it as his opinion that a speed of 200 Kilometres (120 miles) can be attained, provided the required amount of electric energy can be supplied, as during full motion from 1,400 to 1,500 horse power is required.

General Usage

It appears that for the last forty years St. James Methodist church, of Montreal has had the distinction of its Minister wearing a Geneva gown in the pulpit. Dr. Rose, liked the gown and introduced it at Dominion church, Ottawa, but objection was raised, and the Methodist Court of Appeal decided that while the Act of Union of '84 did not forbid the use of the gown, and certain action by the General Conference had not prohibited it yet its use was not in accordance with "general usage." If it is nothing more than a matter of usage, then the rev. Dr. should form a Gown League, and establish a new usage. The policy of continuing in old usages is the cause of two thirds of the population avoiding churches. Whether in gowns or theology, the church must keep in touch with the intelligence of to-day, if it would exercise any real influence for good. The scientific usages of two thousand years ago, were in the back of the book that was torn out long ago. Theological usages so far back that two thirds of them.

A Cold Belt that has Diamonds

An American exchange says Professor William H. Hobbs, professor of mineralogy at the University of Wisconsin, has prepared a map which shows the general location of what is believed to be a great diamond belt. Whether professor Hobbs is right fn his assertion or not, observes The Winnipeg Telegram his investigations have been attended with interesting developments.

As a basis for his deductions he had the discovery of the following seven diamonds in the state of Wisconsin and adjoining states ; "Eagle stone," sixteen carats ; Oregon diamond, 4 carats Kohlsville diamond, 21 carats, Saukville diamond, six carats ; Burlington diamond two carats ; Dowagiac stone, eleven carats Milford diamond, six carats.

Perhaps the strangest fact about these discoveries that attracted the attention of Prof. Hobbs was that the soil in which these seven diamonds were found was not in any case the kind from which diamonds could be produced. In spite of all the digging and delving that followed every discovery, no second stone was ever found

He at once concluded that the precious gems had been carried to the places where they were found by those moving icefields that are known to have existed long before there was any life on this planet. When at last the glaciers stopped and melted, the diamonds which they had carried on their backs were dropped upon the ground, to be discovered ages afterwards by Wisconsin farmers.

The important question, therefore, to be answered is : At what place did the glaciers pick up the diamonds? "The ancestral home of these diamonds," says Prof. Hobbs, "must be in the wilderness of Canada between the points where the several tracks converge upon one another. It is by no means improbable that when the barren territory about Hudson bay is thoroughly explored a region for profitable diamond mining may be revealed."

There is only one kind of soil that can produce diamonds—the black shale around the neck of burnt-out volcanoes. By miners this is called the 'blue ground.' What is called a diamond "pan" is nothing more than the mouth of a volcano that has been worn down by glaciers or the action of the weather. Therefore, concludes Prof. Hobbs, the home of the Wisconsin diamonds is in the volcanic region of the Canadian Wilderness, south of Hudson bay.

Up in Years

Mrs. Margaret Neve, King Edward's oldest subject, died on Saturday at her home in Guernsey. For 110 she preserved her health, strength and even her sight and was known throughout the United Kingdom. She was a wealthy woman, lived on a charming estate, and gladly welcomed visitors who came to see this old friend of the late Queen Victoria. During the lifetime of the late Queen Mrs Neve never missed sending on her Majesty's birthday a telegram of congratulation to Queen Victoria. Her Majesty never forgot to return the compliment, and had Mrs. Neve's portrait hung in a conspicuous place at Osborne. Mrs. Neve lived the simple life of a country gentlewoman, and was keenly interested in her estate, over which she walked unaided by stick or arm.

Among the many accomplishments of Mrs. Neve, who entertained Marshal Blucher shortly after the battle of Waterloo, was a translation which she made of Dante's works into French. She had been a widow for the past half century, had no children, and in May would have been 111 years of age.

A Straight Thrust

The Canadian Gazette published in London make a thrust clean to the hilt in the following ; All that stands between the capable unemployed and the prosperity of the Northwest is the passage money—a paltry £7 per head. When a Carnegie can pour out millions for novel reading ; when a Rhodes can push saholarships on foreigners ; when the British sacrifices in South Africa are pouring gold into the pockets of mine owners already overburdened with wealth - it seems strange, that the need of this insignificant sum should stand between poverty and its relief.

Messrs Stuart and Cox of the Cereal works, Peterboro, having an immense power at the old Dickson Dam, have proposed to take over the Street railway, provided the town give a thirty year franchise, and the lighting of the streets at $60 per lamp. The Ormsbee Power Co'y, that is using dam No. 5, offers to give a stronger light at $35 a lamp. The town charges $5 a year for the use of each pole.

NEWS IN BRIEF

So far about 2,400 Ontario people have left by special excursions to the west.

August 27 to September 12 have been settled as the dates for the Dominion Exhibition.

The Minister of Canals, is to go over the proposed line of the Trent Canal from Rice Lake to Port Hope.

An investigation regarding certain letters, promised by General Audre, the French Minister of War, will probably lead to a reopening of the Dreyfus case.

It is rumored that one object of the German Emperor's visit to Denmark was to secure that country's assistance for the triple alliance in case of war with the dual alliance.

Canadian vessel men at Ottawa passed resolutions favoring the removal of all port charges on ships and the freeing of the canals, and organized the Dominion Marine Association.

The evidence of witnesses in the Gamey charges, will commence on Monday next. There are 150 witnesses summoned, and two steamers have been sent to the Manitulin Island for witnesses.

Recruiting for the Irish constabulary has stopped, as the force will be useless if Ireland is contented. The government contends that the saving in constabulary expenses will nearly equal the yearly cash payment required under the purchase scheme.

The Ross Hospital of Lindsay is running behind rather heavily for maintenance and the Board asks the town of Lindsay to make an annual grant of $1,000 a year. The impression is gaining strength that Mr Ross would have performed a much more satisfactory service had he provided a Home for the Aged and Helpless.

In consequence of the hot, dry weather in Spain enormous swarms of locusts have been hatched out, and are threatening to devour all the young crops in Andalusia, Estremadura and Castile. The government is taking measures to deal with the pest.

DISTRICT NEWS.

NORTH VERULAM

Mr Thos Cosh was rather taken off his feet on Thursday last, when there arrived three of a kind, triplets. As the news was gradually broken to him, first, he was pleased, then surprised, and finally astounded. Don't get excited though and go rushing off to tell the neighbors, because it was lambs.—only lambs, and are frisking around the yard in great style. Doing finely, and so is the mother.

The death of Mr. Andrew Knox of Bethel, at the age of eighty, removes one of our oldest settlers. He came to Verulam in '56 and had a family of eleven, leaving a widow and nine of the family still living. Mr. Knox was born in Fermanagh, Ireland, and came to Canada in '42. He did not come over in a steam greyhound It was a sailing vessel, and he had plenty of time to get accustomed to the sea and enjoy sailing. He joined the Methodist church two years after coming to Verulam, John Dowlar being the minister at that time, and it was before there was any church in the neighborhood He gave a site, and the first log church was put up on his land, to which he has been a liberal contributor ever since. A curious coincidence happened in the death of his grandson, James Wray who was found dead in bed on Sunday morning, the day of his grand father's funeral. He had been suffering from pneumonia. He was 31 years of age, and leaves a widow. I forgot to mention that Mr. Knox was married in '49, to Sarah Ann McClelland, of Smith township.

SILVER LAKE.

Mr. McKenzie and family arrived here last week, to take charge of the Broadie and Forrester Ranch.

Thomas Graham purposes seeing the North West this summer and is leaving his son William in charge of the farm.

Some of the young men from around here have gone to the drive. They have left their sweet hearts behind, and we hope the letters will not go astray.

Easter holidays are coming once more to gladden the hearts of the children. School will be closed for a week.

Mrs. Henry Coulter accompanied by her son and grand-daughter were the guests of Mr. and Mrs E. Coulter of Burnt River on Sunday last.

HALISURTON

Mr. Lewis and Mr. Barnum have gone to Lindsay where they will be employed on the railway.

Large quantities of cordwood have been sent from here during the past few weeks. Dr Giles has been the chief exporter. He sent away 73 cords in one consignment.

Mr. Whitney, who spent a considerable time here for the sake of his health, left for Toronto on Saturday morning in great ly improved condition.

A meeting of the committee of the Agricultural society was held on Saturday, when the necessary arrangements were made for the present year. It was agreed to ask the municipal council for a special grant for the improvement of high grade live stock.

On Monday afternoon the house in which the widow of James David has been residing was totally destroyed by fire. Mrs. David succeeded in saving the greater part of her furniture, but lost all her clothing

Two inches of snow fell last Saturday. It has all thawed and disappeared.

Obituary—The subject of this sketch Mr Edward Ward, was born in Cambridgeshire in 1828. In his twenty-eigth year he was united in marriage to Miss Ann Nicholl, by C. H. Spurgeon in the Baptist Chapel London. Southwarth. He came to this country in 1868 and settled in Acton, where he remained a short period and from thence he came to Haliburton County. Some fourteen years ago death had taken from his side his beloved wife and since that time he has been living with his children, Mrs Wm Arnburg of Bobcaygeon ; Mrs. Wm. Pengelly of Eagle Lake ; and the latter part of his days was spent with his son Henry in the village of Haliburton, at whose residence he departed to his new residence in Glory. Mr. Ward had been a Sunday School Superintendant in the Old Land, and also at Eagle Lake, he took up the work of instructing the young. Since his wife's death, he has been leading a quiet life, living with his Saviour, looking into the word of God, especially John's Gospel. It had been the writers privilege to be with him in his last days on earth and to hear him explaining the christian course he had taken, which left joy not only to me, but to his family. After an illness of years, on Tuesday March 24th 1903 he placed his head on the heaving bosom of Jesus and fell asleep, waiting for the sound of the trumpet, when all that are in their graves shall come forth. We placed his remains in the neat little cemetery in Haliburton, on the 27th day of March, with the hope of meeting him bye and bye in glory.

E. J. McEwen.

KINMOUNT

The K. I. S. has with commendable energy secured the services Col. Sam Hughes M. P. to give one of his Stereoptican Lectures in aid of the Fair Grounds on April 24th 1903 in Scotts Hall. We predict a full house, as Col. Hughes is very popular here and his lectures are interesting and instructive.

Some young men had a difference of opinion on the main street of our village Saturday night. The case will come to court. and Col. Deacon County Police Magistrate will straighten out the differences

The new piers are about two feet above the water and in about a week from now the piers will be finished. It will not take long to put on the superstructure.

Some good maple syrup is coming in, there has been a good flow of sap last week, it is surprising that there are so few people have a sugar bush. The forests about here will soon be a thing of the past the timber has been slaughtered and no effort has been made to save it. A man will sell all his standing timber without a reservation. I know a man a few years ago near this place sold 75 acres of beautiful timber maple, beech, basswood and rock elm for one dollar per acre and five years to take it off. Other lots of timber in proportion have been disposed of for about the same price.

FENELON FALLS

Last week we had thunder on Wednesday night, and thunder so loud, that only one man in our town is known to have slept through the storm. And now we are in the throes of a second winter. If any old est inhabitant can beat the present season let us hear from him, as after last week nothing could surprise us, not even the predictions of your muskrat. We have to smile though, when we look at the beautiful millinery creations in the show room windows and think of the enterprising citizens who have their spring ploughing done, and gardens made. Some clever up-to-date individuals have taken down their stoves. Well! the Inkslinger is thankful that the epidemic has not yet spread to "Hotel Aldous."

The ice came down from Lake Cameron of Tuesday, March 31st which was more than a week earlier than last year. The "Marie Louise" came up to Hanel's Landing on Thursday morning and can claim the honor of being the first steamer to land at Fenelon Falls this season. After the ice went down, before the snow came a skiff and canoe or two took a spin on Lake Cameron's blue waters. It was delightful. Just to see if the canoe was in good working order and you just bet it was. The dear, sweet girls are already beginning to talk about the boating season and how they do love a sail by moon light doutcherknow. Wonder how they would have liked one on Saturday, with snow on the trees and the thermometer steadily descending.

The building boom is coming up in great shape. Besides the houses to which reference was made last week, there are being erected seven new dwellings, and Mr. Brooks has not yet commenced the terrace he intends erecting next to the hotel. The building of the houses will give employment to quite a number of men and when the Sandford factory gets started there will still be need of more houses as at present, A house is not to be had for love or money.

The branch of the Bank of British North America recently established here is already doing a splendid business which is gradually increasing. A very large new safe was placed in the building last week and every attention is shown to those doing business with the bank. The only regretable circumstance is that the staff was lightened. One of our pretty girls looked lonely a few weeks ago, but she is bright ening up again. She evidently thinks that, "there are just as good fish in the sea" etc, etc, and "that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." Sensible girl.

It was a matter of great regret to many to hear that the Rev. R. McNamara had tendered his resignation to the wardens and Methodist church two years after of St James. During his short stay here Mr. McNamara has proved himself a splendid speaker, a good citizen and a thorough gentleman. It is reported that an effort will be made to induce him to reconsider the matter. This, is scarcely to be expected, that he will do, and Fenelon Falls will have great difficulty in filling his place if he cannot be induced to remain.

The swing bridge opened on Monday, which is the earliest on record since the bridge was built. Navigation is therefore fully opened and we hope soon to hear the toot of whistles late and early

During the warm weather of a couple of weeks ago the roads had got so dry that the dust was beginning to fly. Our city Fathers were in solemn conclave as to the advisibility of bringing out once more the famous watering cart, otherwise known as the white elephant. They were undecided what to do when the weather clerk, by bringing on a second winter, came to their rescue, and the watering cart question is once more in abeyance.

A quantity of rubbish was brought down with the ice, as usual a large amount of it gathered in the canal. Sailing peacefully among the refuse is a bottle and we think it ought to be rescued and examined, lest it should unfold some secret of marine disaster. from the forest primeval, away to the north. There are no oceans in Muskoka or Haliburton but there are lakes and wilds and that bottle might unfold a tale of woe which would cause each individual hair on a man's head, to become instantly perpendicular.

BOBCAYGEON LOCALS

CONCERT.—It is understood that Rev. F O'Leary with the assistance of members of his Galway congregation will give a concert and Irish comic play at Kinmount on Monday, 13, Bobcaygeon 14, and Fenelon 15.

BASE BALL. — The Club was again organized last week, and an unusual amount of enthusiasm prevailed at the meeting. The Club intend playing outside teams again this season, and the Club looks forward to a lively term of recreation.

AT HOME.— Mrs. H. Mark entertained many of her friends last week, the number being so large, two evenings were arranged. Progressive euchre and other games were played, and the usual refreshments were served. Both evenings were greatly enjoyed by the young people.

PERSONALIA—Miss M. Kennedy, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Wm. Kennedy. For some time past, Miss Kennedy has been on the Pacific coast and she speaks well of the climate.—Mr. John McDonald arrived last week from Chicago, being called to attend the funeral of his mother.—Mr. N. Ingram, of Parry Sound, is in town for a few days.

AT HOME.—The public library being in need of funds, it is proposed to have an At Home on Friday evening, the 17th, at the Library rooms. Amusements are to be provided, and light refreshments, and a charge of 15c it is hoped will assist to some extent in adding a few more books to the Library.

PELTS.—Mr. James Purdy though for some time retired from active pursuits, has not yet forgotten his woodcraft. and is still as keen a woodsman as he ever was, and there are few his equal. Within the last two months he has obtained four wolves, a thoroughbred wild cat, and a black ground hog. The wolves he got out at Green Mountain with poison, and one of them was a very large one. Mr. Frank Read purchased the pelts and says they are all round the largest he has seen. The wild cat was trapped, and is not the bob tailed lynx that is commonly called a wild cat, but is the genuine long pussy tailed cat. The bounty is $15 per hide for wolves so that Mr. Purdy can turn a rather neat penny when he feels like it, without venturing on May corn margins.

BORN

HARRIS.—On the 3rd, in Bobcaygeon, the wife of Hollis M. Harris, of a daughter.

MARRIED

JUNKIN—PURDY.—On the 8th, at the residence of the brides parents, Bobcaygeon, by the Rev. Jas. Batstone, Chas. E. Junkin, of Verulam, and Sarah Purdy daughter of Jas. Purdy