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W. H. HAMILTON
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THE
Bobcaygeon Independent
AND
MIDLAND COUNTIES' HERALD

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1901

The Governor-General in making his list of C. M. G's, has made two serious omissions. What is the matter with his coachman and his gardener.

The spectacle of half a dozen top knotch medical men searching for four hours for the bullet that killed McKinley, and then being stopped by the family, looks as if an ordinary hospital student was needed on the job.

The betting of 10 to 8 in favor of the Columbia shows that the Americans have not lost faith in their defender of the America Cup. Should Sir Thomas Lipton succeed this time, the Americans can well afford him the pleasure of holding the Cup for a term.

It is pretty well understood that the list of titles conferred through the Duke, was made by the Governor General without the advice of the Government. It would be well if Mr. Laurier notified Hon. Jos. Chamberlain that our climate is unsuitable for Minto's constitution, and suggest that he accompany the Duke home. And stay home.

Consternation is expressed because the Parisians are erecting a statue to M. Monselet, the publisher of a weekly paper on Cookery. Great Goodness why shouldn't he have a statue. Is not a man who teaches the people how to make the best uses of the grand gifts of nature, more worthy of a statue, than a man who kills the people. Certainly the man who makes plum-duff bloom where no duff bloomed before, is infinitely more meritorious than the man who slays his fellow-men.

It is reported that the Mayor of Montreal declined the honor of C. M. G. A paltry C. M. G. might be good enough for the Mayor of a little one horse place like Toronto, but the Mayor of the premier city of the Dominion was justly a peg above such a prize-in-every-package as a C. M. G. That's right, dear boy. A Canadian who wants any other title than that of P. L. G. is not worthy of this great, glorious and Perfectly Independent land of freedom and wild pursuit of happiness. The Mayor shall have a Verulam Fall Show Diploma, richly framed and with a nicely illuminated motto of God bless our Home, Monsieur le mayor Prefontaine will be more distingue than if he had a bushel of tin-pot C. M. G's.

When asked his special desires in the way of amusement the Duke said he would like a days duck shooting, and a lacrosse match. The eternal arches and flags were a night-mare. What the Duke and Duchess wanted was a quiet week at Bobcaygeon clear of all their entourage, free to paddle about the lakes, fishing and shooting. They could have seen our half breed buffaloes, been shown a sugar bush, and all the paraphernalia for making maple sugar, and had an enjoyable, and instructive time. The Duchess would have good naturedly winked at George being off for an evening or two with Smiff, to discuss higher criticism, and other things, particularly other things, and they would have agreed that Canada was one of the finest countries living out of doors.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

There is evidence amply sufficient to establish as a fact that in the northern regions of this Province, south of Hudson's Bay and north of the great lakes, there are quantities of valuable minerals and timber Those minerals, that timber, and the land on which they are to be found, is the property of the people of Ontario. Those people are not rich. They are not so poor as to be in actual want or penury, for they have abundance of the necessaries of life, but decidedly they are not rich. Then how is it that a people who possess enormous quantities of timber and minerals should not be rich? The question is easily answered, for those people are such hopeless idiots that they give away their timber and their minerals and make presents of them to private individuals, chiefly foreigners. The property they own, and which with the most ordinary care would make them rich, they give away or sell for an almost nominal price; they part with their birthright for just about a mess of pottage. The people of Ontario owned the only nickel mines on this continent, and they gave them away to a company of Yankees who are growing fat and overbearing, on the enormous profits of the Sudbury mines. The people of Ontario owned vast quantities of spruce timber in the lake Superior region. Spruce is very valuable, for it is used for making paper, and all the world is demanding paper. Did the people of Ontario avail themselves of the immense wealth which Nature had bestowed upon them? No. They fooled it away on a group of Yankee speculators, and having parted with their wealth for a contemptible trifle they are now hooraying for Clergue, the Yankee who bossed the transaction, and declaring that he is a great and public benefactor because he employs men to cut the spruce.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Hamilton Spectator very sensibly observes: "Ontario must stop this fool business of giving away its riches and use them for the enrichment of its own sons and daughters.'

If Yankee Speculators can grow rich on our minerals and timber, why cannot we use those minerals and timber ourselves? Is there any substantial reason why the people of Ontario should not own, and work the Sudbury nickel mines or the Soo St. Marie pulp Mines, or why they should not use their own timber and minerals for their own profits and advantage? A very general opinion prevails favorably to the Government ownerships of railway and telegraphs, it is well worth considering whether we should not have government ownership of mines and pulp mills.

OF THE EARTH, EARTHY.

The assassination of Mr. McKinley in the States, has elicited expressions of sympathy for the American people from all parts of the world. It was a most deplorable event, and it is natural that the American people should give way to great emotion when the man whom they elected as their chief ruler is murdered. That the emotion should in some instances glide into extremes might be expected, and it migh also be expected that the Christian Church would be unanimous in reproving such extremes. The latter expectation has been disappointed, and many Christian preachers, so far from reproving the proposals for barbarous extremes, have expressed themselve strongly in favour of lynching the murderer, and have approved of the suggestion of submitting him to torture. The Christian Church has not appeared to advantage in this matter of McKinley's murder, for it has not sided with dispassionate law and moral order. There can be no better representative of Christian sentiment in America than the Rev. De Witt Talmage, for his sermons are published weekly in many American newspapers, and his observations on the murder are a fair sample of the opinion of the Christian Church. He said:—

"I wish that policeman in Buffalo who seized the pistol of the scoundrel who shot our adored President had taken the butt of the weapon and dashed the man's brains out on the spot."

Had that policeman fulfilled the Rev. De Witt Talmages wish would he not have been a murderer and have been guilty of a deed equally atrocious as that of McKinleys murderer? Every man is innocent until found guilty, and to slay any prisoner before his trial would be a crime of the greatest magnitude. Yet that is the crime the Rev. De Witt Talmage, one of the leaders of the Christian Church, wished to commit Again, ought the Christian Church to adore anything but the Creator? The Rev. De Witt Talmage "adored" William McKinley Was such adoration right?

As already observed, Mr. McKinley's murder was a most deplorable event, and a just cause for sorrow and regret, but when Christian ministers like Talmage, and the Rev. Dr. Naylor, who in a sermon said "Had I been there I would have blown the scoundrel to atoms," they descend to the atrocious level of the murderer and bring disgrace upon the Christian Church in the minds of all unprejudiced people.

Beet Sugar

Great efforts are being made to introduce into Canada the manufacture of sugar from beet roots, and popular opinion appears to be favorable to the proposal. That sugar beets can be raised in Canada is established as a fact, but whether they can be raised profitably to the farmer and advantageously to the public is a doubtful. To raise sugar beets requires an enormous amount of labor, and labor in Canada is dear compared with labor in other countries where beets are raised largely in Germany where farms are small, labor cheap, population dense, and the Government favors the production of beet sugar by bonuses and other means. What is successful in Germany may not be successful in Ontario and before any important steps are taken in this Province in regard to beet sugar manufacture it would be well to give the subject careful, thoughtful, and unprejudiced consideration. Sugar is one of the necessaries of life. Every family in Ontario uses it. To the poor man it is a luxury. Such being the case ought we not to endeavor to obtain sugar at the lowest possible price? Do we do so? No. Not by a long way. So far from seeking to supply sugar cheaply we put a tax on sugar avowedly to raise its price! There are some persons in this district, not anarchists, who declare that the tax on sugar is a capitalistic iniquity. The excuse for the tax is that by putting a tax on raw sugar, it compels the refining of sugar to be done in Canada whereby a number of men are given employment. This excuse is commonly accepted as a sufficient reason for imposing the tax, and the price of sugar throughout Canada is greatly raised in order that a few hundred men may be employed in the Montreal refineries. If there were no tax on sugar, nor other restrictions, the price of sugar in Canada would be reduced at least one third. Instead of abolishing the tax on sugar the capitalistic interests are now endeavoring to promote the growth of beet roots to make home grown sugar. Do the people want cheap sugar or dear sugar? If they want cheap sugar it should be imported from abroad, and then they would have it at about half its present price. How would they pay for the sugar imported from foreign countries? Canada has no gold currency; only a little silver and paper notes. They could only pay the foreign country where she bought the sugar by sending their Canadian grown produce. Is that not so? Before you commence hooraying for home grown beet root sugar just think about these things. Mrs. Jones, our esteemed subscriber in North Harvey, wants cheap sugar. And she is right.

Calmly Viewed

At a moment when so many public men are letting their think-tanks boil over on the subject of anarchy, the following clear, calm, and dispassionate views are particularly timely. They are by the well known contributor to Toronto Sun, Bystander. No other could use such admirable diction, and scarcely any other would dare express them.

"When the masters of the world meet in council for the repression of anarchism we all approve. But, after all, what is anarchism but the exaggeration in a distempered mind of the spirit of violence and disdain of law with which these potentates are themselves filling the nations? What is it but anarchism when, instead of settling a dispute whenever it is possible by arbitration, they choose to settle it with the sword? What is it but anarchism when they vie with each other in the construction of bloated armaments, at the same time kindling everything the flames of international hatred and stimulating the lust of war? What is it but anarchism when one of them grasping a territory to which he has no right, lets loose his soldiery to choke the rivers with the bodies of innocent people and spit infants on their bayonets? What is it but anarchism when another of them embraces the author of the Armenian massacre? We all abhor the act of the wretched miscreant at Buffalo and deplore the tragic fate of his victim. But had not the victim to keep himself and party in power, made war without a cause, refusing arbitration when it was tended him, and using a manifest fiction to inflame the passions of the people? If contempt of municipal law and government is anarchism, so in its way is contempt of the law of humanity and of the moral government of the universe."

The Business Minded Bagger

The war in South Africa must soon come to an end, if the official accounts of the position are to be believed. The population of the Transvaal at the commencement of the war was less than 250,000. Of these half were females, leaving 125,000 males. Of these males at least one half were infants, or youths, and old men. So that there were about 60,000 Boers capable of taking the field. The accounts published by the British War Office show that about 20,000 Boers are now prisoners, and that 30,000 have been killed. So that there are only 10,000 adult males left in the Transvaal. The British are now engaged in what can scarcely be called war, and which our esteemed contemporary, the Montreal Witness calls a 'man-hunt.' This is what the Witness remarks:—

"Lord Kitchener has reduced the Boers in the field by six hundred and eighty-one during the past week. This is a splendid result bringing the end appreciably nearer. The commander in chief has, however, worded the despatch a little roughly. He says his "bag" totals six hundred and eighty one; sixty-seven wounded and sixty-seven killed. The war has certainly taken on not only the form, but among many of the men, the full spirit of a man hunt. Lord Kitchener's term 'bag' though exactly expressive of the feeling at the front, will come as a shock and an uncouthness to those at home."

General Kitchener, who officially reports that he has 'bagged' so many Boers is the same General who issued the order in Egypt that the Arab wounded found on the field of battle should be killed. The discussion in the British House of Commons established the fact that such order was issued by Kitchener. General Kitchener, if he continues to 'bag' Boers at the same rate, will speedily end the war. He has more than 200,000 British soldiers in his command, and ought to 'bag' every Boer in the field without delay. If the Founder of Christianity were now on earth would he approve of 'bagging' our neighbors.

The Turbine Boat Disaster

It is announced officially that 67 persons perished by the destruction of the torpedo boat destroyer Cobra. Of this number 45 were naval men. The monetary loss by the sinking of the vessel was £70,000. She was a new turbine wheel boat making her trial trip in the English channel. Only one boat was saved, and those in it knew very little of the cause of the disaster. It was reported that she had run full speed on to a rock. An inquest was opened at Grimsby. The coroner said it was impossible that the vessel had struck a rock, as there were several fathoms of water where she foundered. Petty officer Warrener, one of the survivors, testified that a big sea was running at the time of the disaster The Cobra was going dead slow. One of the contractor's men came and told him to get the boats out, as the vessel had broken her back. In a few moments, the Cobra buckled up. After he got away in the dinghy, he saw the stern of the Cobra rear out of the water. Captain Smith, of a local steamer, who went to seek survivors, testified that the Cobra was in the navigable channel where there is ten or twelve fathoms of water. She could not have struck a rock. She must have broken amidships.

Must Unite

The strike of the trackmen on the Canadian Pacific Railway was not successful, and the strike of the men engaged in the American steel works is equally restless. The newspapers published in the capitalistic interests are commenting in vigorous language on the folly of the strikers and condemning all strikes as useless and causing misery to the men and loss to the employers. There can be no doubt that a strike is an exceedingly barbarous operation, and is usually distinguished by all stupidity and ignorance on the part of the strikers, but the general effect of a strike is good even though it fails to accomplish the particular purposes for which it was commenced. Strikes are the only weapons the workman possesses to defend the rights of Labour from the encroachments of Capital. We see how Capital is organizing,—then it must be equally right for Labor to organize. The Hamilton Herald in a thoughtful article on the subject of the American Steel Strike concludes by observing:

Though the strikers fail in this struggle therefore, their failure may eventually prove of greater benefit to organized labor in general than a temporary victory would be, for it will thoroughly arouse the millions to the danger that confronts them and will probably bring about a close and more workable union of all labor organizations for mutual protection.

The Merry Combine

The trusts and combines are becoming more numerous and more powerful. They are taking hold of Canada. A meeting was held last week in Montreal at the offices of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, at which the question of the amalgamation of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, the Dominion Coal Co. and the Crow's Nest Coal Company, was discussed.

A great coal trust has also been organized in Manitoulin. The Souris Coal Mining Company has made arrangements whereby all the companies have [illegible] one trust. These are [illegible] Co. managed by Major Walsh, of Brockville, the Souris Coal Co., the Roche Lake Colliery Co., Taylor & Sons, and Messrs. Knight, and Carl & Son. These have all been fused into one trust with a combined capital of about one million dollars. They will possess a complete monopoly of the fuel industry of Manitoba. Similar trusts are being formed in many branches of trade in other parts of Canada. Is it any wonder that anarchy has an existence?

Here let it be noted that the common idea that anarchy and socialism are associated together is a complete fallacy. The word anarchy is of Greek origin and means a state of society where there is no law or government over the individual. To such a state of society the Anarchists aspire. The anarchist would have no laws, whilst the socialist goes to the other extreme and would have universal law. The socialist would have the state possess everything, and have everything ruled by law. The Anarchist wants no law, the Socialist wants all law. The two systems are diametrically opposed. There are many socialist clubs and organizations, and one division, the Christian Socialists, take the precepts and doctrines taught by the Founder of Christianity as the foundation of their system. There are no anarchist clubs or organizations and the anarchists are so few that association is impossible. The anarchists are simply individual extremists. To associate anarchy with socialism is absurd. The only associate of anarchy is nihilism, which proposes to annihilate the existing social system and when everything is wiped out to begin over again with a clean slate. There is so much confusion of ideas about anarchy, nihilism and socialism, that it is well that these facts should be impressed upon the public mind. Socialism is rapidly spreading throughout North America, whilst anarchy and nihilism exists only in Russia and slightly in some European capitals. Mr. Laurier need not bother himself at all about anarchy but if he does not shake hands with socialism he will probably be sorry for the public consequence.

Mere Civilians

It is a distinguishing characteristic of the English people that they hold the military to be essentially a 'superior class.' The English military officer looks down upon the trading, the manufacturing and the industrial class as being his inferiors, and those classes tacitly recognize the military officer as their superior. A curious illustration of this British characteristic was furnished this week in Canada. The Duke of Cornwall was to present some medals to Canadians who had served in South Africa, and General O'Grady, the British officer commanding the Canadian militia, issued an order that those who were to receive the medals should not appear in uniform but in the ordinary dress of a Canadian citizen. He gave it to be understood that they were not justified in appearing in uniform, as their term of service had expired, and they were what he termed 'mere civilians.' This term 'mere civilians,' shows the firm conviction in the English mind that the military officer is not a common person, but belongs to a 'superior class. Here in Canada that idea of a superior class is very faint, and this term 'mere civilian' has caused considerable comment. Our esteemed contemporary the London News observes:—

That noble warrior, Gen. O'Grady-Haly, has decided that for a man who risked his life for his King and country in South Africa, to appear before the Duke of Cornwall in the clothes in which he fought would be an outrageous insult. Where the insult is he does not explain, but he proceeds to say that these men are 'mere civilians.' 'Mere civilians' brought to a conclusion the only really decisive battle of the war in South Africa and on all occasions bore themselves with discretion, honoring the country from which they came.'

The News dwells strongly on the insult offered to Canada by the O'Grady, but observes that no defence against the insult is necessary. There is but one opinion regarding O'Grady-Haly, held by Canadian "civilians," and that need not be mentioned.

Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario was welcomed back Saturday from the old land with an unexampled demonstration of personal and political devotion. A thousand people, men from every walk of life, and many women, crossed the lake from Toronto to Niagara to escort him from the frontier to his home.

The big dispute involving about three-quarters of a million dollars, between the Sturgeon Falls Pulp Company and Lloyds, Limited of London, England, has, it is announced, been settled; that is, a basis of settlement has been arrived at, but no details will be given out until October 10 when the settlement will be officially confirmed. Mr. Niven was one of many experts engaged in this dispute. Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Dominion Solicitor-general was sole arbitrator. The expense of the dispute will be very large.

Gifts to the University

It is not often that Prof. Goldwin Smith is the recipient of newspaper bouquets, but just now papers of all shades of politics are saying no end of pretty things about the Professor. Somehow his splendid work for the commonwealth in steadying and ballasting public opinion, is not appreciated as it should be, but when he does a few pieces of gold, they chorus his praises in remarkably tuneful lay.

The University of Toronto, is not in the financial condition. For the leading seat of learning its condition is creditable to a city containing so much accumulated from the Province. For many years since a donation was made to the University and it was proposed for a gentleman who has served the country for, to set a generous example. The Professor and Mrs. Smith have asked the Trustees to accept a donation of $10,000 to the Library of the University, and the charming manner of making the gift, is quite characteristic.

In his letter accompanying the gift Prof. Smith refers to the millenary celebration of King Alfred, which is now in progress in England, and to the fact that King Alfred is the patron hero and legendary founder of his old college at Oxford. It is the wish of the donors that the gift should serve the double purpose of paying a tribute to the memory of the restorer of English learning and of manifesting their interests in the University of Toronto.

There is at once a notable example of the cordiale unity of interests of the Professor and Mrs. Smith, and the kindly interests of the scholar and gentleman.

President Roosevelt

The following statistics of the president are of interest at this time:—

Height, 5 feet 8 inches. Weight, 185 pounds. Chest measurement, 42 inches. Collar number 16½. Gloves, number 8. Hat number 7¼. Shoes, number 9½. He has shrunk in the last ten years. His grandfather died at 47; his grandmother at 77.

He prefers simple food, but is a great eater. His appetite is voracious and he bolts it. He does not smoke.

He takes all sorts of physical exercise—rides horseback, uses dumb-bells, spars, punches the bag, wrestles and walks miles at a time. Besides the forms mentioned, his exercise ranges from hunting big game to romping with his children.

Has never had a physician; says he has no use for one. He sleeps eight hours a night; goes to sleep the minute he gets into bed and does not wake up until morning.

The Royal Progress.

The Duke and Duchess have done Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa and have gone on the trip across to the Pacific. The festivities at Montreal falling at the time of the McKinley funeral, had to be lessened much to the disappointment of those who had prepared for receptions. Ottawa did itself proud and put up a really good round of entertainment. The best reports of the Royal Progress have been given by the Toronto Star, and from them there is no doubt that the lumberman's day was one admirably managed, characteristic of the country, and most pleasing to the guests. The party was taken down the slides on a crib and in a pine bush down the river a shanty of the old style was made and fitted completely. Two cooks had a shanty dinner prepared over the blazing caboose, and the Duke and Duchess sat down on a bare bench and took a hearty dinner from tin plates. Then the fiddles were brought out and the men did a step and after that a tree was felled and cut into logs. The French foreman of the work, William Whissle, made an impromptu speech in response to a toast and the day was a most happy relief from the interminable boredom of arches and addresses. Speaking of the day, the reporters of the Star says, "Salt pork and beans a la shanty and sea pie are now Royal dishes, and will in future adorn the menus of up-to-date caterers. The Duke and Duchess to-day partook of lumbermen's fare and enjoyed a few of the lumberman's experiences. They dashed through the timber slides at a breakneck pace, voyaged in Indian canoes, saw tall, giant forest pines laid low, watched the river-drivers roll logs in the Ottawa, sampled lumbermen's food, and enjoyed the entertainment of the men who hew and trim the monarchs of the backwoods. A more realistic exhibition was never shown before, and unless the ingenious men of the rolling prairie and the slopes of the Rocky Mountains make some radical changes in their program as announced, this day will remain in the memory of Duke George and Duchess May as the most [illegible] of the month spent in Canada."

No Unity.

That very clever journal Citizen and Country, which is the organ of Labor party in Ontario, makes the following remarks about the strike of the track-men on the Pacific railway. There is less solidarity among railway employes than any other bodies of organized labor. It is an astonishing fact that no strike was ever made on a Canadian railway that could not have been won in a week if all the railway bodies acted on the principle that "an injury to one is the concern of all." The strike of the G. T. R. trackmen a year ago, and that of the C. P. R. trackmen this year, are evidences of the truth of this statement. In both cases the wages paid were insufficient for the needs of men who are not slaves. But in neither case has sympathetic action been taken by the other railway bodies.

Worthless Confederate Bills

The Toronto World of Wednesday states that Alexander McInroy of Deer Lake, Haliburton County was found guilty in the Criminal Sessions yesterday afternoon of a charge of attempting to obtain a quantity of grapes and nearly $10 in money from Carlo Rocco, an Italian fruit vendor at the old Cyclorama building, West Frontstret, by passing a Confederate States $10 bill on him on Sept. 4 last. Detective Slemin and Policeman Dent traced to the prisoner in all $160 of these worthless bills. One $100 note was found in his purse when he was arrested. McInroy claimed that his wife got $200 worth of bills by sending $2.50 to a firm in Indiana. The jury strongly recommended him to mercy, and his counsel. T. C. Robinette, urged the court to allow the prisoner to go on suspended sentence. A petition, testifying to McInroy's previous good character signed by about 200 residents of Haliburton County, was put in, and Judge McDougall intimated in view of this that he would allow the prisoner to go this morning providing his father would go on his bond in $200 as a guarantee of his future good behavior.

Yukon Telegraph Line

The following particulars of the new Government Telegraph line to the Yukon are taken from the Vancouver Province, British Columbia's leading newspaper.

Commenced in April, 1900, the telegraph line has been built from Ashcroft to Hazelton, Hazelton to Atlin, Atlin to Dawson and Dawson to Fort Egbert on the Alaskan boundary line, spur lines have also been run to Fort Simpson, to the Omineca goldfields and other points, making the mileage of line laid exceed the two-thousand mile mark. The work has been carried on under the superintendence of Mr. J. B. Charleson, of Ottawa.

Owing to the wild unexplored country through which the line passes, its construction has been a most difficult and arduous piece of work. In places the construction party has been forced to work in snow five feet deep, and at an altitude of 3,750 feet. Between 75 and 80 experienced telegraph construction men have been employed on the work, besides a large number of packers. With the exception of the section of the line between Ashcroft and Quesnel, 225 miles, and the Dawson-Atlin section, the construction party had to cut its own trail, pack every pound of wire, tools, food, etc., erect poles, and in fact, cut its own road and run the telegraph wire through a country practically previously untrodden by a white man. The line was started at both ends. The sections were built as follows:—

	Miles.
Bennett to Dawson	540
Dawson to American boundary line, Fort Egbert	90¾
Tagish to Atlin	95
Atlin to Telegraph Creek	241
Telegraph Creek to Hazelton	400
Quesnel to Ashcroft	225
Hazelton to Quesnel	405
Ashcroft to Vancouver	204

Over the last section the wires were not laid, it being the intention of the government to utilize the Canadian Pacific railway lines over this portion. The total distance of the line from Vancouver to Dawson is 2,173 miles. In addition to this, a spur line from Hazelton to Port Simpson, 128 1-2 miles has been built, and is already in operation.

To construct the line the erection of eleven bridges was necessitated to cross the various intersecting and unfordable rivers. Where the work is in progress now, on the Alexander river, a bridge 110 feet long has to be built to carry the supplies, wire, etc., across. In some places some very long spans of wire had to be made to cross the rivers and ravines, notably one in the Yukon, at Ogilvie, where the span crossing the river is 1,180 feet long.

Along the line 47 telegraph stations and linesmen's houses have been built. These are 40 miles apart, and midway between each two is a refuge house so that in the event of a breakdown on any section, the men at each end can travel down till they find the break, meet and spend the night at the halfway refuge, returning to their stations the next day.

The telegraph stations on the line are Bennett, Cariboo Crossing, Tagish, White Horse, Lake Lebarge, Hootalinqua, Little Salmon, Five Fingures, Selkirk, Selwyn, Stewart River, Ogilvie (at this point the wire crosses the river on a 1,180 ft span; two strands of wire have been laid across here in case one should be broken) and Dawson. From Dawson the wire continues 93 3-4 miles to the boundary line to connect with the United States telegraph line to St. Michael and Cape Nome. There are also telegraph stations at Atlin, Pike river, Nakina, Telegraph creek and many other points from Quesnel and Ashcroft.

The main storage electrical batteries on the line are stationed as follows:—

Dawson, 400 jars battery; Selkirk, 175 jars; Bennett, 200; Telegraph Creek, 100; Atlin, 150; Hazelton, 150; Port Simpson, 100; Quesnel, 150. Repeaters are fitted at the Ashcroft, Hazelton and Atlin stations, and at every refuge station a special line-tapping equipment is provided to enable quick temporary repairs to be made.

The line is now in operation, and the rate is about $4 a message.

Presenting Medals

One of the events at Ottawa during the Ducal visit was the presentation of African medals to the returned soldiers. The first to receive his medal was Lieut. Holland, who also had earned the Victoria Cross. The Toronto Star correspondent says that during the ceremony a most pathetic thing occurred. Trooper J. L. W. Mulloy of Winchester, whose eyesight was destroyed by a Boer bullet at the battle of Witpoort, approached the table conveyed by Lieut. Eddie Holland, the "V. C." man. Mulloy, clad in khaki, and with a pair of smoked glasses shielding his sightless eyes, marched steadily up. The clear, fresh countenance of the young man betrayed not a trace of rebellious[illegible] at his hard fate. His face lightened up as Holland checked his advance. His hand shot up to the salute and dropped smartly to his side. The duke noted Mulloy's condition instantly and stepped forward with a kindly look. He presented his hand and seized that of Mulloy in a hearty grip. He enquired the circumstances of Mulloy's mishap, and expressed sympathy. Mulloy again saluted, and was about to pass on when Princess May, her face betraying the deepest sympathy with the afflicted trooper, passed around from the Duke's right hand and approached Mulloy. She, too grasped Mulloy's hand, and held it an instant. She leaned forward and spoke to Mulloy "I am extremely sorry," she said. "My sister, the Princess of Teck, met you, did she not, at Winburg Hospital, and gave you a chair?

"Yes, your Highness," replied Mulloy.

"I am glad to have met you, and will tell my sister when I write that I met you here."

Mulloy saluted Her Highness and marched away. The touching little incident brought tears to the eyes of many of those about the monument, and the crowd cheered the Prince and Princess to the echo when Mulloy passed on. Mulloy said afterwards that the handshake of the Princess was the most sympathetic thing he had ever experienced.

Those who witness the incident can no longer wonder why the Princess May is so well beloved in London, and why she is idolized by those who surround the Duke. There isn't a man in the entourage who would not lay down his life for the service of the Duchess.

Improvements are being made in the Dover harbor, England, to permit German liners to stop there.

A Winnipeg despatch says Colonel Sam Hughes, M.P., has returned from an extended trip through the North-West Territories to Edmonton and other districts. He expresses great satisfacton with the prospects of the country, and says the wheat crop in the North-West Territories will average 30 bushels to the acre. Col. Hughes has purchased a large amount of land in various parts of the Territories. He will remain here until after the Royal visit on Thursday.

Youthful Folly

Because they were lonely and were willing to let the past take care of itself, Peter Passage, 90 years of age, and Mrs. Henry Gross Mesuen, 85 years old, were married by the Rev. W. F. Wells. Both parties live in Dalton, two miles from Nunda N. Y. and are well known. Mr. Passage is a well-to-do farmer and the bride comes from a prominent Kentucky family. He was a rising young farmer, but his sweetheart's father took an aversion to him and it is said, practically forced his daughter to marry Mesusen. Passage tried drown his sorrow in a loveless marriage. Children and grandchildren grew about him, but he was not happy. When a few years ago his first wife died he was left alone, an old man, in his splendid country house. Mrs. Mesusen had lost her husband and was lonely, too. They agreed to forget the past and went without delay to the nearest clergyman, where the knot was tied.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Government has fixed November 21 for Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. A. Stevenson of Thorold was killed by his team running a land roller over him

The Brussels Soir reports that Mr. Kruger is about to send a special mission to President Roosevelt.

The Marquis Ito of Japan and five of his Ministers are on a steamer expected at Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday next.

Czolgosz, pronounced Schul-guss, has been found guilty of assassinating the President. He pleaded guilty, but sufficient evidence was taken to prove the crime.

The Westminster Gazette announces on authority that the Admiralty has ordered another torpedo-boat destroyer of the Cobra class.

A large portion of the town of Kellundborg, near Copenhagen, has been destroyed by fire. The damage will probably amount to $500,000.

It is announced that Hon. James Suther land will not take a portfolio for the present, but will temporarily act as Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

A movement is on foot to secure an extension of the Vice-royalty of Lord Curzon until the completion of the gigantic scheme of irrigation which he is initiating as a preventive of famine.

The death of Mrs. William Lech occurred at Peterboro on Friday night. Deceased was a native of Finsterwalde, Germany, and came to Peterboro with her husband in 1861. Seven children survive her.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Routley on Sunday celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at Kingston, and were surrounded by their entire family of ten children, the family circle being unbroken.

Word reached Boston that by the will of Nathaniel Hawthorn Cutack, who died in Washington, Aug. 23, President Roosevelt's oldest daughter Alice who was much liked by Mr Cusack, it is said, receives $100,000 by the will. Pretty well everything is running in the President's way.

Mr. Geo. Munro, Vice-President of the Wm. Hamilton Mf'g Co'y of Peterboro died suddenly last week of heart failure. He took tea at his father-in-law, Mr. Hamilton, and in walking to his house, almost next door, was taken ill, and died in fifteen minutes. He was 61.

Mr. Joseph Pope, Principal Patterson, Principal Grant, Principal Matheiu, Mayor Howland, and Major Maude have been made Companions of St Michael and St George, and President Slaughnessy of the C. P. R. is a Knight Bachelor, of the same order.

The accouchement of the Queen of the Netherlands is expected to take place in January. If five years had passed without Queen Wilhelmina giving birth to a child her marriage would have been dissolved by the Dutch Parliament. The Constitution of Holland also provides that if the Queen has a son she is to abdicate in his favor when he reaches the age of eighteen.

A fire broke out in Sproules bake shop, at Port Perry, last week, and owing to the high wind and inadequate fire appliances the loss was in the neighborhood of $30,000, nearly covered by insurance. Those who suffered were:—A. Ross & Sons, the Standard Printing Office, C. H. Allison, E. H. Purdy, J. Murray and the Western Bank.

DISTRICT NEWS.

COBOCONK

Ho! for the Kawartha Lakes. One day last week Mr. Joe Shelton hauled in a mamoth Ackinoge weighing 29½lbs. At the same time he secured two others weighing collectively over 15lbs. The following day Miss A. Ham landed a 16½ pounder. Mr J. N. Dodds during the same week secured two weighing together 21lbs. Besides this Mr. Dodds has during the last two weeks caught about 100lbs. Who can beat this record? This should attract summer visitors to our town for another season.

Judge Harding and lawyers McDermid and Weldon were here one day last week dispensing justice quickly and impartially.

Mr. Phillips steamer is busy towing logs preparing for shingle making.

We miss the Manita. It is a pity it could not be kept on for the whole season of navigation.

HALIBURTON.

A very delightful meeting took place at Eagle Lake on Wednesday evening of last week. It was designed to assist in collecting money for the Building Fund, of the English Church in Haliburton, and owes much of its success to the exertions of Mr. E. J. Hunter. The meeting was very largely attended, and during the evening a Basket Social was held, at the conclusion of which the meeting resolved itself into a dancing party and the young folks enjoyed themselves immensely until past midnight. Early in the evening there was a concert, which opened with the chorus of 'Uncle Ned,' in which about twenty voices participated, Mrs. Hunter at the organ, and Mr. Hunter with his violin, Miss Austin led the chorus. Miss Palmer, Mr. H. Marsales, Mr. Inglie, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Dutton, Miss Hunter, John Arnberg, all took part in the evening's program. Mr. Hunter sang and was much applauded, and Miss Austin sang and assisted all the singing. The Rev Mr. Lindsay, of Haliburton, and the Rev. Mr. Perdue, of Essonville addressed the meeting, and others spoke briefly. The thanks of the meeting was given to Mr. Wilkinson, of Haliburton, for the bag and its contents, which he sent and regret was expressed that he was unable to attend. The meeting realized a sum of $25 toward the English Church funds, and everybody was much delighted and expressed their thanks to Mr. Hunter for his successful exertions.

There was a meeting of the leading members of the English church, on Monday evening, to consider the building of a stable and coach house for the church. It was decided to build it at once on the ground attached to the Parsonage. Considerably friendly feeling was evolved during the discussion, and the mreting was very satisfactory.

There was a social meeting last week at the residence of Mr. Julius Brohme in aid of the friends of the Baptist church. The meeting was a very pleasant affair.

Arrangements are being made for the commencement of the dancing season. There will be a quadrille party twice each month during the winter.

The cheese factory will close operations shortly. It has been a good and successful season, though the prices realised have been lower than last year.

Great preparations are being made for our Agricultural Show on Oct. 8th. If the Duke and Duchess of York were properly advised they would attend it.

Ginsing. Have you got any ginsing? Great demand for ginsing. A purchaser has been offering big prices.

Potatoes are being harvested. They are a good crop.

Mr. Hoxie and family have moved here, and Mr. Dart and family are coming.

The prospects of this village were never better, and the need of the day is more houses.

Mr. Hunt and family, have moved here from Cardiff, and reside in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Davies.

FENELON FALLS

A union memorial service to the late President of the United States was held in the Presbyterian church here on last Thursday evening. The meeting was well attended, and was opened by a hymn given out by the pastor the Rev. R. C. H. Sinclaire, after which the Rev. W. T. Roberts of the Baptist congregation gave a most beautiful and touching prayer. The Rev. W. Farncomb, of St. James (episcopal) read the lesson and the Rev. Mr. Garbutt of the Methodist church gave the address and spoke with force and eloquence on the life of the late President and the lesson to be learned by all nations and individuals from this sad death. The address was well delivered and placed Mr. Garbutt high in the esteem of many persons who heard him for the first time. The Rev. W. Farncomb pronounced the benediction and all present felt indebted to the Rev. Mr. Roberts for the trouble he had taken to bring about the union service.

A large excursion party come up from Lakefield on the Sunbeam on Thursday afternoon. They remained all night and all the hotels were filled. In the morning they took a sail up lake Cameron and left for home about 11 a. m. They had a delightful outing and will come to see us again.

Government work is in progress on the canal banks. Stone walls are to be built at the south side of the bridge tract as a safeguard to vehicles and pedestrians and the idea is a good one.

Even in remote little F. F. there is to be found a hero who is sufficiently bold to approach with an offering the royal ear. Mr. Glaspell of Grand Island is carving two paddles of birds eye maple which are to be sent the Duke of Cornwall on his return from British Columbia. Very beautiful they will be and most fitting emblems of a yachting and canoeing district.

Monday and Tuesday were perfect days. It is to be hoped that the weather in Ottawa on these days was similar to that of F. F. in which case we think the Dook will carry with him the idea that the Canadian climate is the one perfect atmosphere to be found on this green earth, and that the natives were blessed above all other mortals.

The premises in McArthur's block which are being prepared for the new bank are nearing completion and we expect to have the bank here in earnest by the end of the month.

The present officers of the salvation army are rushing things and hold an extra service occasionally on Monday evenings.

Our Agric. Society held a meeting on Saturday evening at which it was decided to hold a fall show on Oct. 16. We are glad that the Society have awakened to the fact that Fenelon Falls is too impertant a town to be overlooked in this matter.

KINMOUNT.

The frost has put in an appearance that is both felt and seen. Every soft green thing has got shrivelled up, if in the open field or garden. The trees are getting on their coat of many colors. The birds are gathering into flocks before taking their leave for some more congenial clime, but the pastures are good and the cattle and sheep are in a very fair condition. Cattle buyers are busy. One day last week the morning train came in here with 7 car load the property of Austin & Co. of Fenelon Falls, and got 2 car load here, the property of Hamilton & Hays, and several car loads have left this station since then. One load of fine little pigs from 150 to 200 weight left here on Saturday, and a car load of cattle at the same time. Pigs pay best, the price is double of cattle or sheep, and quick returns makes glad hearts.

Graham & Bros. Creamery is still turning out from 300 to 400 pounds almost daily, and the supply is not equal to the demand for this first-class creamery butter. Its like ly they will have to enlarge their establishment to met the increasing trade.

Come and see our great show to-morrow Saturday.

Accident—Wm. Brown