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London, Wednesday, April 9.

Who Owns the Sawlog Policy?

That the present sawlog policy of the Province was flouted by the Government from the Opposition is one of the latter's stock charges.

The great revival of the lumber mill industry, and the removal of many large concerns from Michigan to the shores of the Georgian Bay, has been in a great measure due to the regulation governing the sale of pine timber, which prohibits the export of sawlogs, and requires that these be manufactured into lumber in Canada.

The Opposition's claim to the credit for this state of affairs is based on a resolution moved in the House by Mr. MacCampbell in 1932, to this effect: "That the right to cut timber upon the present reserves should be sold under such conditions as will insure the manufacture of the timber cut within the Province." The resolution was opposed by the Administration and voted down at the time for reasons which will be stated later.

As a matter of fact, the Government is the real parent of the present policy, not the Opposition. In 1899, when the late Hon. A. S. Hardy was Commissioner of Crown Lands, he decided that in the sale of certain timber berths in the Rainy River district, a clause should be inserted in the leases requiring the logs to be converted into lumber in Canada. A few months afterwards the Conservative Government at Ottawa came to an understanding with the Washington Administration, by which the duty on Canadian lumber entering the United States was reduced to \$1 per thousand, the Dominion in return agreeing to remove the export duty on logs. This was the condition of things in 1892 when the next timber sale in Ontario became necessary. Mr. Hardy very properly decided that it would not be public policy to embarrass the relations of the Ottawa and Washington Governments, and practically annul their agreement by inserting a manufacturing clause in the conditions of the new sale. Besides, these berths were in the Ottawa Valley, where none of the logs could be shipped profitably to the United States—in fact, not a log was cut for export. The Opposition virtually admitted that Mr. Hardy had acted wisely, for in a resolution on the timber question, moved by Mr. MacCampbell in 1894, there was no further demand for an embargo on sawlogs.

When the Wilson tariff was framed at Washington lumber was placed on the American free list, an arrangement highly satisfactory to Canadian lumbermen. But this was soon overturned by the Dingley tariff, which imposed a duty of \$2 per thousand on Canadian lumber, with the rather impudent provision that if the Dominion put an export duty on logs, the American tariff on lumber would be raised pro rata. These changes, which put a new face on the situation occurred in fall of 1897. The Government at once took the matter into consideration, and passed an order-in-council declaring that from the 1st of May following, when the current timber leases expired, all logs cut on crown lands should be manufactured into lumber in Canada. The House met in December, and in the Speech from the Throne notice was given of a bill dealing with the timber question. Later on in the session the bill was introduced and adopted, embodying the terms of the order-in-council.

The Opposition took the ground—and they make much ado over this—that the Government should have immediately prohibited the export of logs in the fall of 1897 without waiting for the leases to expire. This would have been equivalent to a breach of contract, or to say the least, a violation of justice and British fair play. As the present able Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. E. J. Davis, said in his recent speech on this subject: "We hold that when a license is issued for the year, the conditions which prevail in that license must not be altered in equity and fairness until another license is issued." Equally open to reproach was Mr. MacCampbell's resolution in 1932, which demanded that the logs be manufactured only in Ontario, thereby inviting reprisals from Quebec and fostering a spirit of narrow provincialism. This is the history of the sawlog policy about which so much has been heard and will be heard in the approaching campaign. We fail to see how the Opposition can indict the Government for larceny, in view of the whole truth.

The Mail and Empire says that "15,500 square miles, or 9,584,000 acres of pulpwood, worth, according to the Quebec price, \$1,500,000, have been given away gratuitously to syndicates." Is this an honest statement? The Ontario Government collect 40 cents per cord on all the pulpwood cut, or more if they find the value of the spruce warrants is.

Council Too Hasty.

The city council Monday night, on the mayor's casting vote, decided to bring all roadways under the local improvement system.

This is an important question, and the council should have proceeded with more deliberation. We doubt if there is any municipality in Canada that has gone to the extreme of making every roadway a local charge.

In the case of the more expensive classes of pavement, such as asphalt, macadam or brick, there is some argument for charging a large proportion of the cost against the properties abutting on the roadway, as these are enhanced in value by the improvement of the street. But there is also this defect in the system, that a ratepayer assessed for, say \$100,000, pays no more for his roadway than another assessed for \$1,000, who happens to have an equally large land frontage. Another thing, a highway is for public use, and there is a good deal in the claim that it should be paid for by the public. Very often the enterprising residents of a street are punished for putting down a high-grade pavement by the volume of traffic it attracts. This is a sort of appreciation which property owners do not appreciate in turn.

If the council would make inquiries it would find that other cities, among them Detroit and Toronto, are seeking to modify rather than extend the local improvement system. The question certainly warrants more attention than has been given it.

No Sense in It.

The budget debate in the House of Commons closed at an early hour this morning, the amendment by the leader of the Opposition being voted down by a majority of 55.

Mr. Borden's resolution was self-contradictory to the point of absurdity. In effect it declared in favor of protection and reciprocal trade within the Empire. And this, while his supporters flooded the House with appeals for higher tariff on textiles, on the ground that Canadian manufacturers could not compete with British goods under the existing preferential tariff. The Opposition knows, and Mr. Chamberlain has declared, that an imperial trade among the component parts of the Empire, or at least a much lower tariff than Canada even now imposes on British imports. How Mr. Borden can reconcile this with the protective end of his policy is one of the curiosities of politics.

Cecil Rhodes' Will.

The will of Cecil Rhodes has been likened to that of Julius Caesar. The motives being vastly different, the comparison is a forced one. The former sought to promote a spirit of unity among Anglo-Saxon peoples; the latter to satiate the Roman populace. Cecil Rhodes' method for promoting a unity, which must needs prove the highest kind of imperialism, is to harmonize the future leaders of thought and action. He has left the bulk of an immense fortune to provide for scholarships for deserving students in Great Britain, Germany and the United States. "For," said Mr. Rhodes, "a good understanding between England, Germany and the United States will secure the peace of the world, and the educational relations form the strongest tie." Canada is not specially mentioned in the will, but a great deal has been left to the executors, and it is quite probable that the provinces of the Dominion will be remembered.

In the election of a student to a scholarship, the will provides that regard shall be had to his moral as well as his intellectual qualities—his courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for the weak, unselfishness and other many attributes. Cecil Rhodes evidently had the true ideal of education—that it ought to be something more than a cerebral massage treatment by developing character as well as mind.

Stratford is the latest sturdy beggar to wheedle a library out of Carnegie.

There is a growing belief that the man who really invented wireless telegraphy is Sir Charles Tupper.

The public intelligence of this Province has kept a good Government in power for 30 years. Who says the educational system of Ontario has been a failure?

The American librarians' and book-sellers' reports show that Gilbert Parker's "Right of Way" and Ralph Connor's "The Man from Glengarry" are the novels leading in public favor. Score another for Canadian talent.

Mr. T. H. Preston deserves the support of the workmen of Brantford. He has proved their sincere friend in the Legislature. His bill to facilitate the settlement of industrial disputes was a practicable and praiseworthy measure, and is so regarded by the labor organizations.

"Epitaphy."

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]
A man may be simply mulish during his lifetime, but in the obituary notice it is always said that he had the courage of his convictions.

Accuracy Discouraged.

[Washington Star.]
"We are continually being misrepresented by the newspaper," said the

irate statesman.
"Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "if the press was successful in its efforts to be absolutely accurate some of us would never get into office."

Signs of Spring.

[A. M. H., in New York Sun.]
When the maple buds are swelling
And the chickadees are yelling,
When we reach our country dwelling
By the muddy road and dear;
When the frosty ground is thawing,
And the crows keep up their cawing,
Then we know, without more jawing,
That the joyful Spring is here.

When the cleaning woman rushes
In with pail and broom and brushes,
And your indignation crushes
By a single glance severe;
When this female of great daring
Is your house to piece of tearing,
And you're on the point of swearing,
Feel assured that Spring is here.

When the daffodils are poking
Through the ground so wet and soaking,
And the frogs at eve are croaking
In the marshy places near;
When the cellar fills with water
By a stray hole in the mortar,
In a way it hadn't oughter,
Then the springtime thaw is here.

When we take our sarsaparilla,
Of a falling strength the pillar,
And we feel a great deal sicker,
Than we have through all the year;
When the weather man, that wizard,
Does predict a howling blizzard,
You can safely bet your gizzard
That the Spring is really here.

There Are Others.

[Buffalo News.]
We are inclined to believe the United States' territorial area is no small bunch of red radishes until we observe that the British Empire is three times our own and Russia's more than double.

Those Dear Girls.

[New York Sun.]
Stella—So Mabel's married! Who's the happy man?
Bella—Don't think there is any.

The Girl Who Laughs.

[Ladies' Home Journal.]
The girl who laughs—God bless her!—
Thrice blesses herself with bliss;
No mule of earth
Has nobler worth
Than that which voices a smile.
The girl who laughs—life needs her;
There is never an hour so sad
But wakes and thrills
To the ringing thrill
Of the laugh of a lass who's glad.

One Difference.

[Chicago News.]
Mrs. Stubb—The partnership of marriage is just like any other business partnership.
Mr. Stubb—Yes, excepting that man never gets a silent partner.

A Little Lay.

[Exchange.]
Mary had a little hen,
That caused her many a tear,
It used to lay when she was cheap
And quit when they were dear.

Susan Simpson.

[Boston Globe.]
Sudden swallows swiftly skimming,
Sunset's slowly spreading shade,
Slender songsters sweetly singing,
Summer's soothing serenade.
Susan Simpson strolled sedately,
Stirring sobs, suppressing sighs;
Seeing Stephen Slocum, slowly
She stopped, showing some surprise.
"Say," said Stephen, "sweetest slither;
Say, shall Stephen Slocum stay?"
Susan, seeming somewhat shy,
Showed subservience straightaway.
Summer's season slowly stretches,
Susan Simpson Slocum sees,
So she signed some simple sketches—
Soul sought soul successfully.

A Long-Felt Want.

[Pearson's Weekly.]
Agent—Here, sir, is a book that should be in every family. It contains a receipt for everything, sir, everything.
Cholly—Give me three copies. If it has a receipt for my tailor's bill, I'll take five.

Wires Got Crossed.

[Ottawa Citizen.]
When the municipalities rise in their might and come down to Ottawa where the Bell telephone monopoly's wires get crossed.

The Gladstone Season.

[Washington Star.]
Again sweet spring is with us, and the would get himself an overcoat, if he knew where and how.
And we look in vain for blossoms and the signs of vernal mirth,
And the unrelenting microbe takes possession of the earth.

True, Said the Maid.

[Baltimore News.]
"A girl," said the mother, "cannot be too cautious about considering her first proposal of marriage."
"You're right, mamma," said the girl; "it is wise to reflect on the horrible possibility of never getting another."

Disappointed.

[Chicago Post.]
"So you advise me not to sue," said the client.

I do, said the lawyer.

"Well," returned the disappointed client, "it seems strange that when a man pays for advice he can't get the kind he wants."

20 Chesapeake, London, E. C.

I suffered very much for a long time from rheumatism in the knee joint; a few applications of Kelpion eased the pain and removed all stiffness and eventually quite cured the knee. I now invariably apply it, and successfully, to all sorts of purposes—bruises, cuts, tired or sore feet, chafing bites, in fact, when anything goes wrong.

T. J. BURRELL.

2 Aylesbury street, Clerkenwell, E.C. 4, 1899.

For years I had a swelling on my wrist. A friend asked me to try Kelpion, which, I am pleased to say, after three applications, removed it. I have also found the ointment most useful in the house for burns or cuts.

WILLIAM AXLETT.

All druggists, 25 cents.
NOTHING LOOKS more ugly than to see a person whose hands are covered over with warts. Why have these disfigurements on your person, when a sure remover of all warts, corns, etc., can be found in Holloway's Corn Cure?

BAD CONDITIONS OF BUFFALO HARBOR

Vessels May Not Get In or Out for a Week—Ice Barrier 40 Feet Thick.

Buffalo, April 8.—Nothing but a stiff easterly wind will open navigation at this end of Lake Erie. The tug Dunbar went out less than a mile and encountered ice so heavy that she could not force her way through. Both the north and south entrances were tried with an equal lack of success. In places the ice is grounded and presents a solid barrier 40 feet in thickness. Without a change of wind vesselmen say boats will not get away in a week.

Port Colborne, April 8.—The steamer J. B. Kelcham, from Au Sable, Mich., with timber for Hagan & McDowell, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. The captain reports that he encountered no ice on the way down until within a few miles of this harbor.

Telegraphic Briefs.

President Roosevelt and party arrived at Charleston Tuesday.

Pte. W. F. Smith, reported severely wounded in the arm in the Hart's River fight, is an Ottawa boy, formerly an employee of the Citizen.

The government has not yet come to a decision in regard to the suggestion to proclaim coronation day a public holiday.

In an address before the Holland Society in New York, Montagu White, the Board representative, appealed for funds to aid the women and children and other poor prisoners. The society agreed to expend \$1,000 for relief work.

A special from Lawton, Okla., says the story of negroes being run out of Lawton is a canard. Several small typewritten slips ordering the colored people to leave Lawton were posted about town, but no one seems to know who posted them.

A special from Bisbee, Ariz., says that Sheriff Parks and deputies captured seven cattle thieves on Eagle Creek after a hard fight. One of the thieves was killed outright after some exciting shelling. The others had killed a number of cattle from time to time.

Bertha Monette, a 14-year-old girl, attempted suicide in an Ottawa police cell Tuesday morning, using her garters and a piece of twine in an endeavor to hang herself. She was rescued by a policeman.

The Bertram Company, of Toronto, purpose building a shipbuilding plant at Port Burwell, to cost \$100,000. The land for the shipyard has been signed with the Tilsonburg and Port Burwell Railway for transportation of material. The Bayham council granted a fixed assessment of \$10,000 annually on their property for the next twenty years.

POINTS FOR CENSORS

Who Ruthlessly Condemn the Slips and Mistakes They Find in the Daily Press.

There is much dignified condemnation of the carelessness and errors appearing in the daily papers. Often the superiority of magazines is assumed to be beyond question in such matters, as it surely ought to be, and little or no allowance is made for the inevitable hurry and consequent imperfections of newspaper work. But sometimes the magazines so invite laughter by their blunders that any comment by them on the errors of the daily press is in bad taste. For example, take one sentence found in a story by a famous American author which is published in the April number of one of the best and most popular magazines. The hero of the tale tells it in the first person, and in describing the parting between himself and a fond, fair cousin, when he started for a distant land as a soldier of fortune, he says:

"She paused, and then her manner changed, and her eyes toward me, looking up at me with eyes that were moist and softened with a sweet and troubled tenderness, and she took my hand and held it close in both of hers."

In the same issue of the noted and

THREE CHICAGO DOCTORS

Failed to Do for Miss Mabelle L. LaMonte What Was Accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was in an awful state for nearly three years with a complication of female troubles which three physicians called by different names, but the pains were all the same. I dreaded the time of my



MABELLE L. LAMONTE.

monthly periods for it meant a couple of days in bed in awful agony. I finally made up my mind that the good doctors were guessing; and hearing from different friends such good reports of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I tried that. I bless the day I did, for it was the dawning of a new life for me. I used five bottles before I was cured, but when they were taken I was a well woman once more. Your Compound is a real wonder. Several of my friends have used it since, and nothing but the best I do ever hear from its use.—Yours, MABELLE L. LAMONTE, 225 E. 31st St., Chicago, Ill.—\$5000 for the best testimonial not genuine.

If Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound could cure Miss LaMonte—why not you? Try it and see for yourself.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

Dress Goods and Silks.

..A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY..

Nothing lacking here now. Our display of new goods in Silk and Dress Goods Department is most complete. Everything that is new has been gathered together here, and many new lines and late novelties have arrived this week. New "Albatross," "Crepe de Chene," "Eoleme," "Crepoline," "Wool Voile," "Silk Voile," "Canvas Voile" and "Silk Crepe de Chene." See our Novelty Dresses—only one of each—in "Lace Stripe Voile," "Crepe de Chene" and "Eoleme." Silk mixed goods and beautiful colorings.

New Suitings.

Amazon, 60c and 85c.
All-wool 45-inch Amazon Suiting, smooth cloth finish, in black and colors. Special, per yard.....60c and 85c

Covert, \$1.00.
All-wool 52-inch Covert Cloth Suiting, in all new shades of gray, green, brown, castor, navy and black. Special, per yard.....\$1.00

Venetian, \$1.00. (Priestley's.)
All-wool Fine Venetian Suiting, in pearl gray, biscuit, garnet, brown and black; will not shrink nor rot, smooth finish, a superb cloth for spring wear.....\$1.00

Venetian, \$1.50.
All-wool 56-inch Venetian Suiting, solid cloth, for unlined suits, in navy, castor, brown, green, gray and black; our leading cloth and cannot be equaled. Special, per yard.....\$1.25 and \$1.50

Creme Serges.
All-wool Estamine and Court Serges, in creme, 44 to 48 inches wide, a complete range. Per yard.....40c, 50c, 60c and \$1.00

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USE EDDY'S PARLOR MATCHES

London Agency—
436 Richmond St. Donald McLean, Agent

HOW THE EASTER BELLS ARE RUNG

In the Old Church of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East.

Chimes for a Century and a Half Have Been Rung by Members of One Family.

The Church of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, close by the Tower of London, has eight church bells and only one bell ringer. He is Arthur P. Dix, the only man in the world who can ring a tune out of eight big church bells by his own unaided efforts.

Mr. Dix has been a bell ringer since he was a very little boy. He seems to have inherited his fondness for the work, because his father, grandfather and great-grand-uncle were all campanologists at St. Dunstan's-in-the-East before him. The bells of this church have been rung for a century and a half by the Dix family, but only the present representative dared attempt to ring all eight by himself. One bell ringer generally finds he is kept busy by attending to the pulling of one bell rope, and the ringing of chimes on eight bells usually requires the services of eight bell ringers.

When Mr. Dix was a youngster he attended an entertainment and heard a man play "Home, Sweet Home" on eight small hand bells. It was here he conceived the idea of duplicating the hand-bell performance on the eight big bells at St. Dunstan's-in-the-East. First of all, he started with two bells, and after a little practice increased the number to three, then to four, five, six, seven, and at last to eight bells. It took him several years to reach this degree of perfection.

How does he do it? Well, he simply envelops himself in a mesh of ropes. He rings one bell with each foot, one with each hand, one with each elbow, one with his mouth and one with his neck. "The strain of ringing the bells in proper order and time is very great," says Mr. Dix, "and, of course, I have to concentrate all my attention upon the subject. It is exceedingly hard work, too, and sometimes I am so exhausted at the end of half an hour's ringing that I am almost unable to get home. The strain on the neck is very great, and a lump which has formed there is, the doctor tells me, the result

of the constant pull of the rope on the muscles. On one occasion the rope which I hold in my mouth dragged a tooth out. But then I do not mind all this. You see, I love my art."

It is indeed a strange sight to see Mr. Dix going through his strange contractions. Of course, the bells are not swung; to ring them would, if such were the case, be quite impossible. They are fixtures, and it is the clappers that move.

And this is the way Mr. Dix rang the Easter chimes at his church last Easter morning.

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Good for everything that runs on wheels.

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Made by IMPERIAL OIL CO.

Lee Hing Laundry

Telephone 1314, 467 Richmond Street.

SHIRT COLLARS IRONED STRAIGHT so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wings. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not suited, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All Year work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

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No person in Russia is allowed to marry more than five times, and no person over 80 is permitted to marry.

THE SLATER SHOE STORE,
J. H. Brownlee, Manager,
146 DUNDAS STREET WEST.

"It's not lost that a friend gets."

Rather give too much, than too little value!

A safe policy for Makers, who brand their own price on—"The Slater Shoe"

Goodbye World!