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Another View of the Negro Question.

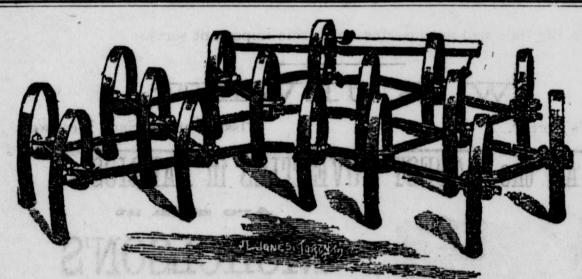
The gentleman named Tilman, who represents South Carolina in the United States Senate, is doubtless not a very admirable person, but there was wit as well as common sense in his recent dictum on the negro question, a speech delivered in New York, in which he declared: "The only solution of this problem, my friends, is for you people of the North to take your share of these niggers if you love them well enough." Of course the North cannot take its share of "niggers." even though the people of the North and the colore Alks themselves were willing. But Senator Tillman's blunt advice puts the theorizing sentimentalists of the North where they belong. How would they like to be surrounded by conditions such as the whites of the South are face to face with? What would their attitude be if they were? A great deal of rubbish is spoken by persons both in the Northern States and Canada who know nothing of the actual conditions prevailing in the South. Nobody can justify lynching, but those who realize what the whites of the South are up against admire them for their determination to resist negro dominance with every means in their power. Senator Tillman put the case to the Northerners in a nutshell. If the negroes were redistributed, giving to every State its share, New York would be invaded by 600,000 new colored citizens, Pennsylvania about 450,000, Illinois about 400,000. Massachusetts about 250,000. Georgia would lose 900,000 negroes (nearly half its population), Louisiana about 575,000, Mississippi 840,000 (more than half), and South Carolina 720,000 (more than half). Such figures have only to be stated to show that one's attitude towards the black man depends very much on the geographical point of view.

There is much journalistic enthusiasm in France over what is described as the remarkable triumph of the submarine torpedo boat Espadon, while engaged in manœuvres off Barfleur. It appears that the lieutenant in command, observing an approaching French |

steamer on the horizon, submerged his vessel. jeaving nothing exposed but the tip of his periscope, and got in the track of the advancing steamer. In course of time the latter passed unsuspiciously close to the position occupied by the Espadon, which suddenly bobbed up serenely, and signalling the liner, informed her captain that if he had only been in command of a foreign battleship, he and his crew would have been sent promptly and infallibly to the bottom. It is solemnly declared, in some of the French journals, that this incident is a sufficient demonstration of the submarine to justify all the claims that have been made for it, and a complete refutation of all the criticisms that has been directed against it. The mere fact that none o the conditions of actual warfare were present is not considered worthy of being taken into account. Nevertheless, some writers point out that an imaginary torpedo is not a real one; that warships, in war time, will not carefully follow prescribed tracks; that an electrical apparatus has been invented to give warning of the approach of a submarine; that a torpedo does not always hit its mark, and that there is some difference between makebelieve and reality. But there is no doubt that in favorable circumstances a submarine might prove a most dangerous assailant.

Down in Mexico a while ago, according to a leading American journal, the Standard Oil Company got control of a railroad, and empted to freeze out a rival by putting prohibitive rate on oil from a competing well. The matter was brought to the attention of President Diaz, who at once put legal machinery into motion, and the railroad had to choose between the restoration of the old rate and the forfeiture of its charter. The result was a reduction in its rates, and the Standard Oil Company had to meet the price of its competitor. There are plenty of ways to secure equal rate if we use the powers at our disposal.

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> CHARLES APPLEBY. Editor and Proprietor.

WOODSTOCK, APRIL 22, 1903.

THE WINDING LEDGES DAM.

The matter of the proposed winding ledges dam is of the most vital importance, not only to the citizens of Madawaska and St. John, but to every citizen of the province of New Brunswick, and this fact cannot be too strongly urged on the public mind.

The timber reserves of the North Atlantic and Lake States of the United States are rapidly being depleted and the citizens of that country are looking to Canada to supply if they were compared with the figures st their ever increasing demand.

the fact that our own supply of lumber is by no means inexhaustible, and every means is being resorted to to preserve our timber limits by wise use, and to afforest depleted and newspaper. An advertisement in the local barren areas. Our forests are among our most valuable possession and our forestry problems are among the most important with which the public mind can grapple at the

Just now, at a time when the ever increasing value of our forests is being so strongly urged on us by men who have spent their lives in the study of forestry problems, a party of capitalists of Madawaska County and the United States is seeking legislation from the Dominion Government to enable them to construct a dam across the St. John river at the Winding Ledges, a point where the river is the boundary between New Brunswick and the State of Maine. The promoters in pressing for this legislation expatiate on the great benefits that will result to Madawaska county from the construction of such a dam, and against the protests from the lower St. John they urge the rights of Madawaska to develop its own resources in its own

We sympathise with the County of Madawaska in its desire to develop its resources, but would most strongly urge on the public mind the fact that no single county should have a right to obtain a comparatively small advantage for itself at the expense of an enormous and irreparable loss to the province

It is argued that should the dam be constructed a large number of saw mills would be built on the river in the County of Madawaska, giving employment to a vast amount of labour. This is an argument that could deceive no one who knows the conditions of the lumber market and the details of the United States tariff regarding our lumber. United States lumbermen and wood manufacturers are in sore need of our lumber. While saw logs can be imported into that country free of duty there is a heavy duty on manufactured lumber. United States manufacturers are therefore very anxious to import our saw logs. If any mills are to be built on the upper St. John as a result of the construction of a dam at Winding Ledges, does any one think for a moment they will be built on the Canadian side of the line? Not at all. The nearest market for that region is the American market, and a lumberman or a capicalist would hardly manufacture his logs in Madawaska, thereby needlessly raising a tariff wall against himself. He would rather do the most natural thing in the world, build his mill on the United States side of the river and save himself the duty.

One can see the result at a glance. Our lumber, instead of coming down the St. John as it does now, to be manufactured in our own province, would be taken into United States territory to give employment to the labour of that country and keep their mills running, while our mills would be idle and our laboring men would be compelled to seek work elsewhere.

In looking at the matter reasonably and in an unprejudiced spirit one can't see how Mada waska is to benefit by such a dam, but one does see how all the other river counties and the whole province is to suffer by it. Instead of giving our support to the construction of the Winding Ledges Dam we should not only sternly oppose it, but at the same time bring our influence to bear on the government to induce it to impose an export duty on saw logs, pulpwood, and hemlock bark.

The people of the United States need our lumber and their need of it is increasing year by year. It is our duty to see that such legislation is passed as will make it profitable to manufacture the raw material in our own province, giving employment to our own mills and our own labourers, and not allow it to be shipped to a foreign country to keep their mills booming and their labourers employed.

Advice to Merchants, From the Owen Sound Advertiser.

"Hardware and Metal," of Montreal and Toronto, the leading paper of the hardware and machinery trades, is giving its readers

some plain talk on advertising, and in a recent article referred to the methods adopted by the departmental stores in the big cities to secure trade which legitimately belonged to the local merchants. Besides advertising in the usual way, it is pointed out, the departmental stores are always looking about for ways and means of reaching customers. "Hardware and Metal" cites an instance of a daily paper in a certain town, which supplied a departmental store in Toronto with a list of its subscribers, the list being required by the department store for the purpose of mailing circulars and catalogues to that particular paper's readers. The price paid for the list was \$150. "There is no more effective way," says 'Hardware and Metal,' "for minimizing the influence of the department store than by the local merchants giving all publicity that is within their power to the goods which they carry in stock. The department stores frequently advertise bargains, but the great majority of the prices they quote would not be sufficiently attractive to get the business which the local merchants can sell their The provinces of Canada are awaking to goods. It is this fact that needs to be impressed upon the customer, and the only way that it can be done is by means of publicity. The best medium for this purpose is the local newspaper, as a rule, is the cheapest thing which the country merchant gets."

As a Favor.

A certain restaurant has this remarkable entence displayed in various part of its din-

'Any incivility or inattention on the part of any of the employees of this establishment will be considered a favor if reported promptly to the proprietor.'

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