

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 13, 1908.

**THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.**  
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C. J. MILLIGAN, Manager.

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scriptions to the agents when they call.

**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 13, 1908.

**THE BLIND LEADING THE BLIND.**  
Mr. Borden's decision and that of  
his advisers to bring the ques-  
tion of a high tariff on iron and steel to  
a vote yesterday—it was a vote of want  
of confidence, in reality—afforded new  
proof that with the Conservatives it is  
a case of the blind leading the blind.

There never was any doubt, of course,  
as to the fate of the Borden resolution,  
but that the Conservative leader's guns  
would be so effectively turned upon his  
own forces as they were by the Premier  
and the Finance Minister was not expect-  
ed—and to the Opposition the turn  
taken by the debate was at once a sur-  
prise and a disaster. What Mr. Fielding  
began, Sir Wilfrid Laurier finished and  
the result was that where the Opposition made  
a play to the gallery, they found them-  
selves absolutely in the wrong not only  
in the eyes of the House, but in the eyes  
of the country as well; and it must be  
supposed that it was the country espe-  
cially at which Mr. Borden aimed.

When the Premier spoke out plainly as  
he did regarding speculation in steel and  
iron stocks, and announced that the men  
who had approached the government with  
a demand for more protection had not  
gone prepared to show that the sorry  
state of their affairs was either traceable  
to the present tariff or likely to be cured  
by high tariff medicine, he took ground  
which appealed instantly to the people  
of Canada. And he added new meaning  
to Mr. Fielding's assertion that the action  
of Mr. Borden in forcing a discussion of  
the steel and iron duties at this time was  
evidently, it was a political blunder  
by which Mr. Borden in an exceedingly  
awkward position, affording new evi-  
dence, as it does, that his ability as a  
leader does not rise above mediocrity.

In the discussion which followed the intro-  
duction of the high tariff question by the  
Opposition leader—which is printed some-  
what fully on another page—the chal-  
lenger was met and routed. Unques-  
tionably the outcome of the encounter must  
be to strengthen the government with the  
country. We take it that Mr. Borden had  
in view, but this is not the first time, by any  
means, that his peculiar strategy has led  
to his own confusion.

Certainly the conspicuous result of his  
much-beset steel and iron amendment  
was to give the Premier an opportunity  
to speak his mind upon a somewhat  
troubled question and make new friends  
by his courage and the instinctive sound-  
ness of his views.

**THE PRICE OF STEEL AND THE PRICE  
OF STOCKS.**  
The manipulators of the price of steel  
and iron stocks have proved a great deal  
about in the stock market than they have  
in the manufacture of steel. Dominion  
Steel, admittedly, is in bad case—as an  
industry. As a stock jobbing proposition  
few people know where it is. But many  
know that the manipulators have profited  
while the public has lost, and if now the  
manipulators are agitated and should be  
forced to put into the industry some of  
the money they quietly pocketed when  
the common stock was soaring to fictitious  
values, the too glibly public will not be  
disposed to mourn very much about it.

When stocks were up the manipulators  
were content. When there is trouble, due  
to mismanagement and over-speculation,  
and it becomes a case of "something must  
be done," they go to the government of  
this country with the proposal—the de-  
mand—that a high measure of protection  
be accorded to steel and iron.

That high measure of protection, im-  
mediately accorded, or promised, would do  
a great deal for the stock-jobbing business,  
no doubt, but to say that it would do what  
the government of this country would do  
the legitimate manufacturer of steel in  
Canada.

Canadians are desirous that the steel  
industry shall flourish, but not many of  
them are willing to have it flourish on  
household principles.

Mr. Borden, too, made the old assertion  
that a high tariff on steel and iron  
would not increase the price to the con-  
sumer. Why not? The steel of the steel  
industry in Canada is not such that com-  
petition will keep the price down. In the  
case of some articles Mr. Borden's conten-  
tion might apply, but to steel it does not.  
And the government, unwilling to punish  
the consumer, has recourse to the bounty.  
It pays direct, deeming it wiser to do that  
than further assess a limited class of con-  
sumers for the benefit of a much more  
unlimited class of manufacturers. But to  
get the bounty, the makers of steel must  
produce the goods. Unable, or unwilling,  
to produce the goods, they do not want  
the bounty but they ask for an excessive  
tariff, the primary effect of which, as has  
been said, would be upon the business of  
stocks rather than the business of steel.

"What is the cause of your trouble?" the  
government asked when the demand for a  
high tariff was made. There was a chance  
for the steel manufacturers to give prac-  
tical proof of the soundness of Mr. Borden's  
theory in this instance, if such proof ex-  
isted. But it did not exist. Moreover the  
manufacturers were apparently in no con-  
dition to take the government into their  
confidence regarding their troubles and the  
real cause of those troubles. So the gov-  
ernment, which had offered to consider  
any claim tending to show that high tariff  
medicine was needed by the decrepit steel  
industry, received no satisfactory reply.

The public has come to know something  
of the state of the steel industry, and the  
cause leading to that state, and to sus-  
pect more than it knows. It is feared,  
that with this the Sydney plant was  
much more expensive than was required,  
and that this initial blunder has been fol-  
lowed by others the effect of which has  
been increased through unwise and ex-  
cessive speculation. There is some evi-

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from men we know, to men we know.  
As it stands, misunderstanding between  
the motherland and Canada is created and  
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oughly out of sympathy with both.

Canadian newspapers want from London  
only news that is authentic. They want  
also news of interest here. They are not get-  
ting this class of cable service, and they  
and the public suffer in no small degree  
for lack of it. The cable news which does  
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other great American cities. It is aimed  
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And it is a fair summary of that por-  
tion of the history of the British day  
which appeals to Canadian readers, that  
we want. Accuracy is our first demand.  
The wisdom of selection is a lesser matter  
which must be settled after the Canadian  
service is a fact. In good time the right  
men will be found to do the selecting.

The subsidy suggested is small. It  
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Even during the Boer war the Canadian  
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of the fact that it was written by Ameri-  
cans for Americans and not by Canadians  
for Canadians. Tell us what happens, was  
the cry of Canadian newspaper men then.  
We can interpret for ourselves. If we  
need comment and explanation that com-  
ment and explanation should not be  
twisted to suit New York and Chicago  
and St. Louis.

The service in contemplation would give  
us the facts first and only legitimate com-  
ment upon and explanation of those facts,  
and it would be of great service to Cana-  
dians, especially at a time when our hori-  
zon is widening so rapidly.

We pay for the truth now, and we do  
not get it. Our proposal is to pay for it—  
and get it. The American cable service is  
either a sketch or a caricature of the  
news. We prefer a photograph. Then we  
shall know what we pay to know.

**A THREATENING ST. JOHN STRIKE.**  
The laborers employed by the city who  
have served notice upon the Common  
Council—that is to say, upon the rest of  
us—that they will strike unless an arbitra-  
tion board is appointed, might well con-  
sider a few facts which bear directly upon  
the whole question.

The aldermen, as a committee of the  
whole, have had before them the laborers'  
demands and have agreed to investigate  
with a view to adjusting the matter—not  
some time, but within a reasonable time  
fixed by the goings and comings of the  
Common Council and its committees.

Moreover, all the aldermen who dis-  
cussed the pay of the city laborers, agreed  
that something should be done to relieve  
the situation. As to the arbitration board,  
there is no disagreement. But a remedy is  
now being considered, by order of the  
aldermen. To refuse to wait for that  
remedy—even if it prove inadequate and  
unacceptable—is illogical and it is bad for  
the laborers.

This community favors a living wage. It  
pays the bills. It oppresses no man and it  
holds high the fact that it is oppressed by  
no man. Sometimes it moves slowly.  
Sometimes it gives representatives more  
slowly than would be the wish of  
the men they represent.

Probably the real laboring men—the men  
who actually labor—have made no mis-  
take and will make none. We see no rea-  
son why they should, since it may be as-  
sumed that their case is now receiving  
favorable consideration.

Their action of last evening suggests that  
the labor agitator has been active in  
their councils. He is notoriously an ex-  
pensive adviser as the records of labor  
will prove.

There are unquestionably men in the  
city's employ who receive too little pay.  
Possibly, the men who receive too little  
pay. These latter should not be permitted  
to decrease the natural earnings of the  
better men, even if it prove necessary to look  
after them in another way. Work is work  
—especially when it is ununionized, for  
the union should make fitness the sole reason  
for a certain scale of wages and weed out  
unfitness from that particular class.

In order to look at this matter clearly  
it is first necessary to revert to the fact  
that the aldermen have acted upon the  
question of increased pay for the laborers,  
having been asked to do so by the laborers,  
as the matter as will enable them to  
adopt an intelligent course, and may, on  
the receipt of that report, grant the de-  
sired increase two or three weeks hence.

The laborers are not content with this  
official promise. They will not wait. They  
will have what they ask at their own time  
or they will stop work.

That is the position they take. The  
council of the labor agitator and the walk-  
ing delegate seen in their decision. They  
do not know whether the Common  
Council will adopt their views or not.  
They do not even know that the Council  
will not decide to present each and every  
one of them with a gold watch. They  
simply are fired by a little language of the  
"walking-delegate" order and they serve  
notice that unless something is done before  
a certain date, they will take action.

It is the belief of this newspaper that  
the aldermen are disposed to improve the  
wages of the labor employed by the city.  
Certainly some remedy is necessary,  
since it is known that the public work is  
not done as it should be, whether for lack  
of good men or lack of means, is to ap-  
pear.

But, as the action of the aldermen in  
this instance was reasonable, it is not to  
be expected that any body of men can  
take the aldermen by the throat and hurry  
their verdict in the case by a week, or a  
day, provided that verdict be not unrea-  
sonably postponed and acknowledging that  
it at least promises a remedy for the  
trouble under discussion.

As to the right to strike, no man ques-  
tions it if the motive be good and the  
persons who are to strike have not heard

**Capitalists Decide to Battle With Con-  
sumption.**  
An event recently occurred in Toronto  
which is of deep interest to thousands of  
people in Canada: a long established and  
very progressive concern, the T. A. Sloum  
Company, has been reorganized by the capi-  
talists, the stock of the company having  
been increased to \$100,000. In future  
it will be known as the Dr. Sloum Com-  
pany, Limited, but will be continued under  
the same able management as heretofore.

The history of this concern has been one  
of continual and substantial progress, and  
today its products are found in almost  
every drug store in Canada being known  
as the Dr. Sloum System of Remedies for  
the cure of consumption and allied  
diseases, consisting of four valuable prepa-  
rations: Pynchine (pronounced Siken),  
a general remedy for consumption, throat  
and lung troubles; Sloum's Emulsion of  
God Liver Oil, a wonderful flesh and  
strength producer; Oxoid, the greatest  
of catarrh antiseptics, and Coltscoe Ex-  
pectorant, a positive cure for coughs, colds,  
sore throat, etc.—and most worthy and  
specific series of remedies.

The generous dealings with the public  
of the T. A. Sloum Company have gone far  
in placing the Dr. Sloum remedies in the  
prominent position they now occupy. This  
policy is to be continued, and if any of our  
readers are suffering with coughs, sore  
throat, pains in the lungs or chest, loss of  
flesh, etc., symptoms of consumption, and  
will send their names, post and express  
office addresses to 179 King St. West,  
Toronto, they will receive Dr. Sloum's  
Free Trial Treatment, consisting of four  
large packages, one dollar and twenty-five  
cents (81.25) worth of medicine, absolutely  
free. This goes to show the great faith the  
company have in the Dr. Sloum System  
of Treatment.

The directors of the Dr. Sloum Com-  
pany, Limited, are to be congratulated upon  
this important step forward in fur-  
nishing the means whereby a more vigor-  
ous and successful crusade may be waged  
against one of the greatest plagues the  
world has ever known—consumption.

**SEEKING AN ANCHOR TO WINDWARD.**  
If Great Britain decides to return to  
the protective system that is her business.  
We have no right to criticize or remon-  
strate; but on the other hand, those  
Americans who profess to rejoice in the  
prospects of a British policy of free trade  
a confession of conversion to our fiscal  
belief, had better do all their rejoicing be-  
fore such a system is put in operation—  
Boston Transcript.

In fact American opinion which at first  
permeated the possibility that the Cham-  
berlain plan would carry, now betrays  
alarm lest it may and casts about for a  
life preserver if the worst come to the  
worst from the American standpoint. The  
United States seeks a chance to  
get out an anchor to windward. The  
growing disposition is to see that anchor  
in reciprocity.

Indeed the New York Herald's Wash-  
ington advice is that the Republican  
party, in spite of the efforts of the Presi-  
dent and leading senators to prevent it,  
is having the question of reciprocity and  
tariff revision forced upon it as an issue  
which must be met. But for the Cham-  
berlain announcement these questions  
would have been kept in the back ground  
longer. It is suggested now that the Re-  
publican leaders will wait till the last  
minute—which would be next spring, some  
months before the presidential election—  
and then try "to steal the Democratic  
thunder by adopting as a tariff platform  
the last speech of William McKinley in  
Buffalo." Will the Democrats let them?  
And, also, what progress will the newly  
professed faith of Mr. Chamberlain make  
in Britain and the colonies before next  
spring? Is it not likely that by that time  
even Americans may be forced to recog-  
nize the fact that the hour for making  
reciprocity terms, such as they want, with  
Canada, has gone by? If Mr. Cham-

berlain has received a black eye at home, as  
last night's cable dispatches indicate, is  
it more than a temporary one?

The Herald shows what serious thought  
the Chamberlain pronouncement has caused  
in Washington when it says:

Until the colonies could feed the United  
Kingdom this would be a tax on the British  
consumer, but the stimulation which  
this would be to the grain growers and  
stock raisers of the colonies has been lost  
sight of by members of Congress, who  
have brushed the subject aside, just as  
they brushed aside Mr. McKinley's speech,  
Mr. McKinley being dead. It has been  
brought home to the men who represent  
the great grain and cattle growing states  
of the West by the news which has been  
coming out of Canada about the great in-  
crease of wheat acreage of Western Can-  
ada, where the rush of settlers promises  
to completely change the wheat map of  
the continent in a few years, and by the  
denigration made in London of a great  
movement has set in in New Zealand to  
take away from the Bief Trust of the  
United States the practical monopoly it  
now enjoys of supplying England, Ireland  
and Scotland with beef, mutton and pork.

That a few years may see the loss to the  
United States of its enormous trade in  
agricultural products unless something is  
done to meet contingencies is regarded by  
many Representatives in Congress as not  
an empty fear. With Mr. Chamberlain's  
threat hanging over the farmers of the  
West it is thought here very little argu-  
ment would be necessary to create in the  
next Congress a powerful sentiment in  
favor of reciprocity with Canada.

**A SUGGESTION.**  
A suggestion in regard to the sufferers  
by forest fires, which is worthy of con-  
sideration, has been made to The Tele-  
graph. It is that in distributing money  
contributed for their relief it would be well  
to consider deserving cases throughout St.  
John county.

There is a case in point which will make  
clear at once the reason for the sugges-  
tion. A gentleman who is a liberal subscri-  
ber to the fund, and who therefore is en-  
titled to speak concerning its distribu-  
tion, drove through a considerable portion  
of the Black River district yesterday and  
was struck by the severity of the damage in  
that general section. Moreover, there was  
brought to his notice the case of a woman  
living at Black River, whose house had  
been destroyed in a twinkling and who,  
with her two-year-old child—a toddler,  
still bare-footed yesterday—had escaped to  
the house of her uncle, two miles away,  
at West Beach. Had the poor woman and  
her child come toward St. John on that  
day of fire they must have perished. Her  
absolute helplessness through no fault of  
her own is apparent from a bare recital of  
the facts.

There are other such cases in many  
places throughout the county. It was sug-  
gested to The Telegraph, therefore, that  
of every case would be to obtain a list  
of deserving sufferers in this county—which  
easily could be done—and seek to relieve  
the distress of all those whose circum-  
stances warranted such action, rather than  
devote the money subscribed to one place.  
The common aim of all who have given  
to this truly worthy cause is to relieve  
those who have suffered as soon as pos-  
sible, and no doubt there will be instant  
agreement as to the desirability of helping  
as many as possible of the great number  
who suffer in one part of the county or  
another. Charity knows no locality.

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take and will make none. We see no rea-  
son why they should, since it may be as-  
sumed that their case is now receiving  
favorable consideration.

Their action of last evening suggests that  
the labor agitator has been active in  
their councils. He is notoriously an ex-  
pensive adviser as the records of labor  
will prove.

There are unquestionably men in the  
city's employ who receive too little pay.  
Possibly, the men who receive too little  
pay. These latter should not be permitted  
to decrease the natural earnings of the  
better men, even if it prove necessary to look  
after them in another way. Work is work  
—especially when it is ununionized, for  
the union should make fitness the sole reason  
for a certain scale of wages and weed out  
unfitness from that particular class.

In order to look at this matter clearly  
it is first necessary to revert to the fact  
that the aldermen have acted upon the  
question of increased pay for the laborers,  
having been asked to do so by the laborers,  
as the matter as will enable them to  
adopt an intelligent course, and may, on  
the receipt of that report, grant the de-  
sired increase two or three weeks hence.

The laborers are not content with this  
official promise. They will not wait. They  
will have what they ask at their own time  
or they will stop work.

That is the position they take. The  
council of the labor agitator and the walk-  
ing delegate seen in their decision. They  
do not know whether the Common  
Council will adopt their views or not.  
They do not even know that the Council  
will not decide to present each and every  
one of them with a gold watch. They  
simply are fired by a little language of the  
"walking-delegate" order and they serve  
notice that unless something is done before  
a certain date, they will take action.

It is the belief of this newspaper that  
the aldermen are disposed to improve the  
wages of the labor employed by the city.  
Certainly some remedy is necessary,  
since it is known that the public work is  
not done as it should be, whether for lack  
of good men or lack of means, is to ap-  
pear.

But, as the action of the aldermen in  
this instance was reasonable, it is not to  
be expected that any body of men can  
take the aldermen by the throat and hurry  
their verdict in the case by a week, or a  
day, provided that verdict be not unrea-  
sonably postponed and acknowledging that  
it at least promises a remedy for the  
trouble under discussion.

As to the right to strike, no man ques-  
tions it if the motive be good and the  
persons who are to strike have not heard

**Capitalists Decide to Battle With Con-  
sumption.**  
An event recently occurred in Toronto  
which is of deep interest to thousands of  
people in Canada: a long established and  
very progressive concern, the T. A. Sloum  
Company, has been reorganized by the capi-  
talists, the stock of the company having  
been increased to \$100,000. In future  
it will be known as the Dr. Sloum Com-  
pany, Limited, but will be continued under  
the same able management as heretofore.

The history of this concern has been one  
of continual and substantial progress, and  
today its products are found in almost  
every drug store in Canada being known  
as the Dr. Sloum System of Remedies for  
the cure of consumption and allied  
diseases, consisting of four valuable prepa-  
rations: Pynchine (pronounced Siken),  
a general remedy for consumption, throat  
and lung troubles; Sloum's Emulsion of  
God Liver Oil, a wonderful flesh and  
strength producer; Oxoid, the greatest  
of catarrh antiseptics, and Coltscoe Ex-  
pectorant, a positive cure for coughs, colds,  
sore throat, etc.—and most worthy and  
specific series of remedies.

The generous dealings with the public  
of the T. A. Sloum Company have gone far  
in placing the Dr. Sloum remedies in the  
prominent position they now occupy. This  
policy is to be continued, and if any of our  
readers are suffering with coughs, sore  
throat, pains in the lungs or chest, loss of  
flesh, etc., symptoms of consumption, and  
will send their names, post and express  
office addresses to 179 King St. West,  
Toronto, they will receive Dr. Sloum's  
Free Trial Treatment, consisting of four  
large packages, one dollar and twenty-five  
cents (81.25) worth of medicine, absolutely  
free. This goes to show the great faith the  
company have in the Dr. Sloum System  
of Treatment.

The directors of the Dr. Sloum Com-  
pany, Limited, are to be congratulated upon  
this important step forward in fur-  
nishing the means whereby a more vigor-  
ous and successful crusade may be waged  
against one of the greatest plagues the  
world has ever known—consumption.

**SEEKING AN ANCHOR TO WINDWARD.**  
If Great Britain decides to return to  
the protective system that is her business.  
We have no right to criticize or remon-  
strate; but on the other hand, those  
Americans who profess to rejoice in the  
prospects of a British policy of free trade  
a confession of conversion to our fiscal  
belief, had better do all their rejoicing be-  
fore such a system is put in operation—  
Boston Transcript.

In fact American opinion which at first  
permeated the possibility that the Cham-  
berlain plan would carry, now betrays  
alarm lest it may and casts about for a  
life preserver if the worst come to the  
worst from the American standpoint. The  
United States seeks a chance to  
get out an anchor to windward. The  
growing disposition is to see that anchor  
in reciprocity.

Indeed the New York Herald's Wash-  
ington advice is that the Republican  
party, in spite of the efforts of the Presi-  
dent and leading senators to prevent it,  
is having the question of reciprocity and  
tariff revision forced upon it as an issue  
which must be met. But for the Cham-  
berlain announcement these questions  
would have been kept in the back ground  
longer. It is suggested now that the Re-  
publican leaders will wait till the last  
minute—which would be next spring, some  
months before the presidential election—  
and then try "to steal the Democratic  
thunder by adopting as a tariff platform  
the last speech of William McKinley in  
Buffalo." Will the Democrats let them?  
And, also, what progress will the newly  
professed faith of Mr. Chamberlain make  
in Britain and the colonies before next  
spring? Is it not likely that by that time  
even Americans may be forced to recog-  
nize the fact that the hour for making  
reciprocity terms, such as they want, with  
Canada, has gone by? If Mr. Cham-

berlain has received a black eye at home, as  
last night's cable dispatches indicate, is  
it more than a temporary one?

The Herald shows what serious thought  
the Chamberlain pronouncement has caused  
in Washington when it says:

Until the colonies could feed the United  
Kingdom this would be a tax on the British  
consumer, but the stimulation which  
this would be to the grain growers and  
stock raisers of the colonies has been lost  
sight of by members of Congress, who  
have brushed the subject aside, just as  
they brushed aside Mr. McKinley's speech,  
Mr. McKinley being dead. It has been  
brought home to the men who represent  
the great grain and cattle growing states  
of the West by the news which has been  
coming out of Canada about the great in-  
crease of wheat acreage of Western Can-  
ada, where the rush of settlers promises  
to completely change the wheat map of  
the continent in a few years, and by the  
denigration made in London of a great  
movement has set in in New Zealand to  
take away from the Bief Trust of the  
United States the practical monopoly it  
now enjoys of supplying England, Ireland  
and Scotland with beef, mutton and pork.

That a few years may see the loss to the  
United States of its enormous trade in  
agricultural products unless something is  
done to meet contingencies is regarded by  
many Representatives in Congress as not  
an empty fear. With Mr. Chamberlain's  
threat hanging over the farmers of the  
West it is thought here very little argu-  
ment would be necessary to create in the  
next Congress a powerful sentiment in  
favor of reciprocity with Canada.

**THE PRICE OF STEEL AND THE PRICE  
OF STOCKS.**  
The manipulators of the price of steel  
and iron stocks have proved a great deal  
about in the stock market than they have  
in the manufacture of steel. Dominion  
Steel, admittedly, is in bad case—as an  
industry. As a stock jobbing proposition  
few people know where it is. But many  
know that the manipulators have profited  
while the public has lost, and if now the  
manipulators are agitated and should be  
forced to put into the industry some of  
the money they quietly pocketed when  
the common stock was soaring to fictitious  
values, the too glibly public will not be  
disposed to mourn very much about it.

When stocks were up the manipulators  
were content. When there is trouble, due  
to mismanagement and over-speculation,  
and it becomes a case of "something must  
be done," they go to the government of  
this country with the proposal—the de-  
mand—that a high measure of protection  
be accorded to steel and iron.

That high measure of protection, im-  
mediately accorded, or promised, would do  
a great deal for the stock-jobbing business,  
no doubt, but to say that it would do what  
the government of this country would do  
the legitimate manufacturer of steel in  
Canada.

Canadians are desirous that the steel  
industry shall flourish, but not many of  
them are willing to have it flourish on  
household principles.

Mr. Borden, too, made the old assertion  
that a high tariff on steel and iron  
would not increase the price to the con-  
sumer. Why not? The steel of the steel  
industry in Canada is not such that com-  
petition will keep the price down. In the  
case of some articles Mr. Borden's conten-  
tion might apply, but to steel it does not.  
And the government, unwilling to punish  
the consumer, has recourse to the bounty.  
It pays direct, deeming it wiser to do that  
than further assess a limited class of con-  
sumers for the benefit of a much more  
unlimited class of manufacturers. But to  
get the bounty, the makers of steel must  
produce the goods. Unable, or unwilling,  
to produce the goods, they do not want  
the bounty but they ask for an excessive  
tariff, the primary effect of which, as has  
been said, would be upon the business of  
stocks rather than the business of steel.

"What is the cause of your trouble?" the  
government asked when the demand for a  
high tariff was made. There was a chance  
for the steel manufacturers to give prac-  
tical proof of the soundness of Mr. Borden's  
theory in this instance, if such proof ex-  
isted. But it did not exist. Moreover the  
manufacturers were apparently in no con-  
dition to take the government into their  
confidence regarding their troubles and the  
real cause of those troubles. So the gov-  
ernment, which had offered to consider  
any claim tending to show that high tariff  
medicine was needed by the decrepit steel  
industry, received no satisfactory reply.

The public has come to know something  
of the state of the steel industry, and the  
cause leading to that state, and to sus-  
pect more than it knows. It is feared,  
that with this the Sydney plant was  
much more expensive than was required,  
and that this initial blunder has been fol-  
lowed by others the effect of which has  
been increased through unwise and ex-  
cessive speculation. There is some evi-

**A SUGGESTION.**  
A suggestion in regard to the sufferers  
by forest fires, which is worthy of con-  
sideration, has been made to The Tele-  
graph. It is that in distributing money  
contributed for their relief it would be well  
to consider deserving cases throughout St.  
John county.

There is a case in point which will make  
clear at once the reason for the sugges-  
tion. A gentleman who is a liberal subscri-  
ber to the fund, and who therefore is en-  
titled to speak concerning its distribu-  
tion, drove through a considerable portion  
of the Black River district yesterday and  
was struck by the severity of the damage in  
that general section. Moreover, there was  
brought to his notice the case of a woman  
living at Black River, whose house had  
been destroyed in a twinkling and who,  
with her two-year-old child—a toddler,  
still bare-footed yesterday—had escaped to  
the house of her uncle, two miles away,  
at West Beach. Had the poor woman and  
her child come toward St. John on that  
day of fire they must have perished. Her  
absolute helplessness through no fault of  
her own is apparent from a bare recital of  
the facts.

There are other such cases in many  
places throughout the county. It was sug-  
gested to The Telegraph, therefore, that  
of every case would be to obtain a list  
of deserving sufferers in this county—which  
easily could be done—and seek to relieve  
the distress of all those whose circum-  
stances warranted such action, rather than  
devote the money subscribed to one place.  
The common aim of all who have given  
to this truly worthy cause is to relieve  
those who have suffered as soon as pos-  
sible, and no doubt there will be instant  
agreement as to the desirability of helping  
as many as possible of the great number  
who suffer in one part of the county or  
another. Charity knows no locality.

**THE DEAF AND DUMB.**  
The offer of Mr. J. Harvey Brown to  
give rent free for some years the resi-  
dence in Wright street for the pur-  
pose of a school for the deaf and dumb  
children of New Brunswick should result  
in the solution of a question of no little  
interest here. Mr. Brown, as readers of  
this newspaper know, was in no slight  
degree instrumental in exposing the in-  
famy of the Fredericton Institution for  
the Deaf and Dumb. Charges brought and  
proved by The Telegraph closed that  
institution. Immediately arose the question  
of the future education of the deaf and  
dumb children of this province. It was  
proposed, as was advanced that they should  
be sent to Halifax—a suggestion to which  
various objections suggested themselves.

The legislature has provided for a per  
capita grant for the maintenance—at some  
school—of those afflicted boys and girls,  
the understanding being that if a school  
within the province should be available,  
they should be sent to it. The govern-  
ment grant and Mr.