

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
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C. MILLIGAN, Manager.

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THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

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WM. SOMERVILLE,
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Subscribers are asked to give their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 10, 1902.

OUR DEAF MUTE EDUCATION.

The statement in today's report of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Fredericton, that an employee of the institution is now collecting funds in the province of Quebec, is in strange contrast with the fact previously admitted by Mr. Woodbridge himself, that the institution will not open again under its present management and directorate. It would appear that the only explanation of the collection of subscriptions in Quebec at present is that the institution is in a financial straits, and is trying to get more money in this province, where the people are familiar with the facts regarding the financial condition, etc., and have resorted to the province of Quebec where the people doubtless believe they are subscribing for a live institution—truly an extraordinary condition of affairs.

As it is tacitly conceded, however, by everyone able to speak for facts, that the institution as it has been conducted is dead, it is gratifying to The Telegraph to be able to state that the purpose for which the institution should have been more efficiently conducted—the education of the deaf and dumb—will not be neglected. The Telegraph has been accused of ruthlessly tearing down and destroying the institution. This is entirely contrary to the facts. The Telegraph was, by patient investigation, and secure evidence of irregularity and immorality in the conduct of the institution as to warrant the provincial government in appointing a royal commission for the investigation of the charges. When this investigation is completed it will devolve upon the government to set upon the report of the commission, and it is very gratifying to The Telegraph to be able to state that the government have so far considered the possibility of the report being thoroughly in accord with the charges as to plan the taking over and maintenance of the institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb as a part of the regular educational system of the province. The public will agree that this is the only sensible policy that could be formulated in connection with such an institution and considering the circumstances that it has been all along in receipt of a government grant and occupying such important premises as the old government house. These matters are at present mentioned so that the people of Quebec may not be in further ignorance of the situation.

MR. HATHEWAY'S PLANS.

It is open to doubt if the labor societies of the city, with whose aspirations for bettering the position of the working man we heartily sympathize, are fully aware of the legislation which Mr. W. Frank Hatheway, as president of the Fabian League, asked the government to promote in the legislature. He wanted a special court created for the trial of cases between employers and their employees with salaries to be paid out of the provincial treasury, and demanded that the act should be so framed as to provide that an employer should be liable for injuries to an employee even though the employer was guilty of no negligence, and the injuries resulted entirely through the negligence of a co-laborer. We are sure that on reflection the laborers of the city will see that it is not extremists like Mr. Hatheway who are their true friends, but those who, like the government, favor a moderate measure, just alike to the employee and the employer. The passing of The Workmen's Lien Act, Mechanics' Lien Act, and the act for the protection of wage earners, all of which were enacted through the efforts of Mr. Tweedie and

his colleagues, show that they are mindful of the true interests of labor.

Mr. Hatheway makes it a condition of his acceptance of the nomination by the committee of the labor associations, that he shall also be accepted by the local Tory opposition. Should this be done, we wonder what Mr. Hazen's lieutenant, Mr. Humphrey, M. P., who is a large employer of labor, will say to that. Mr. Humphrey appeared before the special committee of the house appointed to consider the Employer's Liability Act, and pointed out the great injustice which would be done to employers, if the provisions demanded by Mr. Hatheway were inserted in the act, and the strong arguments advanced by him and other members had no doubt much to do with the decision, which the committee, composed of members on both sides of the house, arrived at, to request the government to allow the further consideration of the bill to stand over until the next session.

FOREST PRESERVATION AND PULP.

It is pleasant to find an instance of the pamphlet preservation and industrial circulation of wholesome sentiments in regard to the danger of deforestation, and particularly when they are expressed from such an authority as that most largely accused of fostering the danger—the pulp industry. The pamphlet is entitled "The Pulp Industry in Canada," by D. Lorne McGibbon, manager, the Laurentide Pulp Company, Ltd., Grand Mere (Que.) It was a paper given at the Canadian Forestry Association convention, March 7 last, at Ottawa, and its avowed object was "to show that Canada was not pursuing a proper policy for the preservation of her forests as an asset, nor getting the best possible results."

It is well to bear in mind the source of this paper when discussing it, for one must naturally expect a man interested in the pulp industry to evolve a solution of the stated problem entirely from his own point of view. It is therefore the principle of the thing as above quoted that is to be regarded as wholesome sentiment, for no discriminating reader would fail to exercise his own opinion as to the remedy for the disease. The point is that such an eminent authority in the pulp industry fully recognizes and sets forth the danger of deforestation. When one appreciates this point it is only of interest to glance at Mr. McGibbon's proposed remedy as one of several possibilities and the one which would best suit his business. If therefore some other better remedy in the interests of the whole country may be devised, it will be all the more acceptable; but in submitting the matter so openly for discussion and stating the pulp men's side of the case, Mr. McGibbon cannot fail to have done a public service.

Having got thus far in consideration of the matter, it is almost unnecessary to specify that this authority's prescription for the end state of affairs is such a protective duty as will compel all the Canadian paper consumption to be manufactured in Canada. He argues that if a cord of wood is exported it only brings to Canada the cost of cutting and perhaps stumpage, say \$3.50 per cord, whereas if manufactured into paper at home it would mean \$7 per cord for labor and material. This is the protection theory pure and simple and is not wholly unimpeachable, the fact being that if left in the hands of a paper manufacturing monopoly that monopoly would grow wealthy at the expense of the people and all the people would be obliged to pay a vast deal more for their consumption of paper than if the local manufacturers are brought into competition with imported grades of paper at a cost plus a moderate revenue tariff duty.

It is therefore a pity that Mr. McGibbon didn't argue out his problem on a more impartial basis, but it is to be hoped that our statesmen will take up the matter thoroughly and, in view of the acknowledged danger, devise ways and means for much more efficient protection to Canadian forests than is now afforded. And, as Mr. McGibbon further states: "Canada has an opportunity now which should be taken advantage of; if she does not do so quickly, it simply means that she is not only losing an opportunity, but is losing time that cannot be recalled."

THE DANGER OF PROTECTION.

The difference between protection and free trade is in some respects the difference between compulsion and voluntary system. Under protection the poor man is compelled to buy goods of home manufacture and the profit goes to the manufacturer. Under free trade the poor man as well as the rich has his choice of importations from the markets of the world. The advocates of protection argue that it "keeps the money in the country" and builds up industries which are enabled to pay high wages to the men employed. The advocates of free trade show that home industries built up in competition with imported products are founded upon a more solid basis, represent genuine enterprise deserving of success and are liable to produce much better qualities of manufacture.

The prosperity of the United States under a policy of high protection is pointed to as a model for Canada. There is no reason to doubt that if Canada can secure as great a tide of immigration as has flowed into the United States in the past thirty or forty years, the natural resources of the country will be as abundantly able to stand high protection as has the republic. But in view of the existing conditions in the United States today the possible wisdom of entering upon the experiment in Canada strongly presents itself. The conditions in the republic are

that while there are more millionaires, there is also much more poverty and misery in the republic than in Canada; the people of the United States are obliged to pay much more for articles manufactured in their midst than the price of the same articles when sold for export; monopolistic trusts and combinations in antagonism to labor are presenting problems to which the most eminent statesmen fail to see satisfactory solutions; the strenuous race after riches in the United States is causing countless breakdowns in business and health, much unscrupulousness in methods and numerous suicides and crimes; the ease and comfort of life that obtain among the average people in Canada is unknown in the United States. It is also worth while to contrast results in the United States with results in Great Britain, the wealthiest country in the world today, which had a very material experience of protection and gave it up. The latter has been very well put by the New York Journal of Commerce as follows:

Protective duties were maintained in Great Britain chiefly for the benefit of three interests—agriculture, shipping and the colonies—and it is for the benefit of these interests that their restoration is demanded. In regard to all of them it was again and again asserted, sixty years ago, that unless protected they would be completely ruined. The repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 abolished the protection which British agriculture had enjoyed since 1815, and laid the foundation for the application of free trade principles to every description of British industry. The immediate effect on the British farmer was exceedingly wholesome. As the result of an elaborate inquiry, instituted in 1850 into the condition of the agricultural districts, it was shown that no advance had been made upon systems and methods of cultivation which prevailed eighty years before, and under protection British agriculture had made little or no progress. The repeal of the Corn Laws by bringing British agriculturists into direct competition with the rest of the world compelled them to invoke the aid of science. Accordingly, in the fifteen years succeeding that repeal more improvements in farming methods and appliances were introduced than during the whole of the preceding hundred years. Another advantage in breaking down the monopoly which the Corn Laws had secured was the turning of the attention of the British farmer to the raising of stock—an occupation which has been pursued greatly to his profit.

The fact is constantly forgotten that British agriculture was more seriously depressed under the system of high protective duties than it has ever been since. Between the years 1820 and 1830 nine parliamentary reports were issued on the depressed state of agriculture, and the subject was a standing topic of debate in both houses of parliament. The shipowners were almost as important petitioners for parliamentary relief, and, as a matter of fact, the tonnage of British shipping in the twenty-five years from 1816 to 1840 increased only 500,000 tons. Under the first twelve years of free competition the increase was 1,700,000 tons. In those days the colonial question was mainly one of sugar and coffee, and it is instructive to note that it was confidently predicted that the repeal of the protective duties in favor of these colonial products would cause them to be entirely superseded by sugar and coffee of foreign origin. Actual experience showed that the first ten years of the new system yielded an increase of 5 per cent in the imports of colonial sugar and of 155 per cent in the imports of colonial coffee.

Now, in view of the fact that Canada has also had a most unsatisfactory experience of high protection, in which trade languished and prosperity sadly tarried in the distance, it becomes a most important matter to decide whether it may be well for the dominion to undertake a policy the effects of which are of such doubtful value in the long run and without which it has been abundantly demonstrated that Canada can progress and prosper.

WANT SAILING SHIPS SUBSIDIZED

An interesting phase of the changing conditions in modern naval life is in the corresponding diminution of sailors with the decrease of sailing vessels. The fact that the merchant marine has in years past been generally counted upon as the source of supply for the manning of the navy makes the matter pertinent. In the eight years since 1894 the tonnage of iron and steel British sailing vessels has decreased from 2,213,363 to 1,479,932. In 1890 the number of British seamen employed was 157,312, or one to every 20.6 tons of shipping. In 1891 the number of seamen had increased to 186,178, but in 1900 it had decreased to 174,532; or one to every 33.3 tons of shipping. Moreover, while there were in 1845 no fewer than 15,704 indentured apprentices in the British merchant marine, the number in 1890 had decreased to 5,816 and in 1900 to only 1,103 enrolled and 5,617 indentured in existence. Also, it is noted, that in the eight years since 1894 the tonnage of French sailing vessels, under an exceptionally favorable subsidy system, increased from 89,959 to 613,000. The point is that sailing vessels employ more men and train them more thoroughly as seamen than do the steamers. This is the principal argument that is being offered to persuade the British naval and other authorities in favor of a subsidy system for British sailing vessels.

THE TORY POLICY.

The statement of Hon. J. I. Tarte which we print in our despatches today is not conflicting with the statements he made recently in Halifax in regard to protection, but is conspicuously directed, as were his Halifax remarks, against the competition of the United States manufacturers for the Canadian market. And may it not be entirely possible to discriminate against the United States in this as in other lines

without establishing the same discrimination against the world? In the matter of Canadian coastwise trade, for instance, we merely make the same restriction against United States vessels as they make against ours. There is no more use in the Tory newspapers endeavoring to show dimensions in the cabinet in this or any other respect by deliberately misrepresenting the tenor and effect of a minister's speech, than there would be in the Liberal press wasting time in an endeavor to persuade Mr. R. L. Borden, M. P., and party that the old Conservative policy of high protection is not adapted to the best interests of Canada. The people are satisfied that the Tory policy is wrong in both instances.

NO REASON TO BE SCARED.

The expressions of the English press criticizing Sir Wilfrid Laurier's invitations to the French people for emigration to Canada, as being contrary to the idea of British emigration to Canada, merely illustrate the very faint and limited conception English journalists yet have of the capacity of Canada. We have ample room for all the immigrants that are likely to come to us for many years, both English, French and other nationalities. And in view of the fact that the total emigration from France does not greatly exceed 5,000 persons per year, most of whom go to the United States and the Argentine, there is no danger of an overwhelming immigration from the land of Sir Wilfrid's ancestors. The total emigration from France in the 31 years 1871-91 was only 285,873 persons, of whom 50,304 went to the United States, but there has been no trouble as to the republic assimilating them; in fact the French proportion has been but a small item in the foreign immigration assimilated in the United States and it can be but a small item as regards the future immigration to Canada.

FRIENDSHIP, ETC.

The Sun and Globe seem to approve of Mr. Michael McDade's ideas that it would be better for the dominion government to have the local administration unfriendly to them, because in that event they would be relieved from the necessity of meeting pressing demands on behalf of the province. Was it on this theory that the Conservative government, with Mr. Hazen's approval, refused for so many years to pay the claims of the province arising out of the Eastern Extension? If the fact of the present provincial government being friendly to the administration led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the means of securing the payment to the province of upwards of \$270,000, the people of New Brunswick will feel that there is no disadvantage in having a government at Fredericton friendly to the federal administration especially at the present time when the fishery claim, which is of such enormous importance to the province, is in process of settlement.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Montreal has a young man who is credited with having turned in 150 false alarms of fire. He ought to be warned up.

The Tories seem inclined to revert to their old N. P. as a policy. In fact it has rather become a night mare with them—or perhaps a Night Pony.

The plan for the new capital of the Australian commonwealth emulates that of the District of Columbia in the United States—a territory that shall be solely a seat of government.


It is sincerely to be hoped that all visitors to St. John last week carried away pleasant memories. A big influx of strangers affords an exceptionally good opportunity for advertising.

The danger of losing control of the machine is illustrated in automobile accidents. One can't tell then whether it will smash friends or foes. Now if Boss Christie—but we pause too much in dread to speculate.

It is now alleged that the cause of typhoid fever spreading to a greater extent in the Fall than at other seasons of the year is the unwary drainage and water supply conditions of many summer hotels, the typhoid germs being carried home by visitors.

A curious phase of American elections has developed in the contest for the governorship of the state of Vermont, in the fact that to be successful a candidate must have a majority over the votes cast for all other candidates, otherwise the appointment lies with the State Legislature.

Some People try to make Lime Juice.
We don't. We only add nature's product.



Sovereign Lime Juice
Is the Pure Juice of the West India Lime Fruit, carefully filtered, which when diluted with water and sweetened to taste, makes a healthful and refreshing drink. All grocers.

SIMON BROS. CO. LTD., HALIFAX, N.S.

Men's Fall Suits.

Comparisons prove we give you more or better for your money than any other store gives you.

Don't we scour the markets for the best goods and the smartest patterns? Isn't every piece of Cloth that goes into Oak Hall Clothing carefully tested for wear—worth—and color? Don't we keep our eyes upon the makers and see that every stitch measures up to our standard? Don't we give better value for the money than any other clothing store? Don't we sell more clothing than any other store in town? Men know what they want—and they come here for it.

See the Suits at \$8.00
See the Suits at 12.00
See the Suits at \$10.00
See the Suits at 15.00

Single or Double-Breasted Coat, any cloth; any color. There, now; aren't you coming to see em?

Boys' Real Good Clothing.

Good cloth—good wear. Pshaw! Others say the same and advertise suits at similar prices. So they do. But go back of their words and ours—compare cloth, make-up, style. Whose are sighted at every point? Of course—and we shall never do that—it doesn't pay. The largest clothing business in town proves it.

Two Piece Suits (In Norfolk Jacket, Pleated and Double Breasted) - \$1 50 to \$5 00
Sailor Suits - 75 to 12 00
Vestee Suits - 2 00 to 3 00
Three Piece Suits, \$3 00 to 10
Russian Blouse Suits, \$5 00, 5 50, 6 00

GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

King Street, Cor. German.

In this case Gen. McCullough, a Republican, stood for prohibition, while his principal opponent, Mr. Clement, also Republican, stood for repeal of prohibition and a high license or local option statute. McCullough won a slight plurality over Clement, but the straight Democratic and prohibition nominees, if they had chosen their votes with Clement would have elected him.

It is easy to be again resorted to in the Southern States? The story from the classical old Kentucky town of Shelbyville, about a negro convict being actually sold at auction, seems to indicate that the spirit at least of the slave trade still survives.

The Fredericton Gleaser says: "We may laugh as much as we please at the Dotheboys Hall method of education, but old Squeers had the right idea." In view of the Gleaser's persistent representations that the Fredericton Deaf and Dumb Institution has been everything that was proper, it is not surprising to find it preaching the policy of Squeers. The Gleaser is incomparably more wise and clever than was Charles Dickens.

Some provincial papers have been discussing the question raised by the allegation of the Halifax Chronicle that such crimes as the Doherty murder were not unlikely to result from the incompetence of female teachers in the schools. It may be a fact that there are occasional incompetents, both male and female, in the ranks of the school teachers, but the probability is that there are likewise just as efficient female teachers in every respect as there are male. Some women are better than some men.

An eminent New York banker says that it is better for personal convenience to be worth merely one or two million dollars than to be rich. With several persons than estimating their wealth at more than \$100,000,000 such a statement is entirely comprehensible, for a man possessing merely a million or two may be said nowadays to be merely independent financially. But it is gratifying to find it admitted that a multi-millionaire has troubles of his own.

After the historic flag and example of Kosuth in inspiring the Hungarians with patriotism, it was hardly to be supposed that emigrants would turn so strongly against their native land as those in New York appear to have done. A Magyar flag was sent them from home bearing the inscription: "Be ye dauntlessly loyal to your fatherland." The sending of the flag is denounced and it is said that it will be returned in disgust.

The Sun intimated in its issue of Friday last that the prospect were that The Telegraph would soon lose the printing which it now receives from the local government. The Telegraph is not disturbed over this matter. Unlike its Tory

Home Insurance Co'y.

NINETY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, JULY, 1902.

Cash Capital	\$3,000,000 00
Reserve Premium Fund	5,408,511 00
Unpaid Losses	718,790 65
Unpaid Re-insurance, and other Claims	676,454 43
Reserve for Taxes	80,000 00
Net Surplus	6,083,857 35
Cash Assets	\$15,918,449 43

Surplus as regards policy holders.....\$9,068,687.35
KNOWLTON & GILCHRIST, General Insurance Agents, St. John, N. B.
Applications for agencies solicited.

contemporary, when it enjoyed government printing, the proprietors of this paper have given good, honest value for whatever money they have received for public printing. They usually tender for whatever work is offered, and when any printing is awarded to them, it is done upon business principles.

It is respectfully represented to the exhibition people to note the fact before they forget, that the method of keeping horses on the grounds ought to be improved. If anything is aggravating to a lover of horseflesh it is to be obliged to see animals merely in dark boxes tied with their heads in the distance.

An interesting law suit has just been decided in Toronto to the advantage of an enterprising widower. So poor was he when his wife died that he was obliged to apply to the authorities to defray the expenses of burial. But after the undertaker had been appointed the man remembered that he had an old account against him. He therefore entered claim and attached the money due from the town to the undertaker for his wife's funeral expenses. The authorities pleaded in vain that the account due the undertaker was for the benefit of the plaintiff. The court ordered payment to the plaintiff of the full amount of claim.

A few days ago the Sun contained an item of political news from Sunbury in which Mr. Hazen is represented as stating that he thought it not unlikely that he would be elected by acclamation when the next provincial election is brought on. This does not agree with our advice from this fine county. Our information is that the Liberals are in splendid fighting trim, and will have two candidates in the field in support of the government, who will be likely to relegate Mr. Hazen and his colleague to private life. There are several very eligible candidates spoken of, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Morrow, Mr. Thurott and Mr. J. D. Phinney, ex-M. P., of Fredericton, among others. Mr. Phinney ranks high as a platform orator, and if he should be selected as one of the Liberal candidates, Mr. Hazen will find his work cut out for him.

Cross Questioning a Witness.

A S. L. Shields said that some of the testimony in the recent Salter trial reminded him of the case of an old negro who had been called as a witness, and whom the lawyer for the defence tried to discredit by such questions as:—
"So your name is Sam Miller, is it? Are you the Sam Miller who was arrested and sent to prison for stealing?"
"No, sah," replied the darky.
"No! Well, then you are the Sam Miller, aren't you, who smashed a lot of store windows once when drunk and disorderly?"
"No, sah, Ise not dat Sam Miller, neither."
"But you've been in jail, haven't you?"
"Yes'ir—once."
"A-h-h-h-h! For how long?"
"Bout an hour, sir."
"An hour? By casual? I'm very particular—get the truth! Now, what do you mean by saying you were in jail for only an hour?"
"Ise went there, sir, to whitewash a cell for a lawyer who, like yo'self, sir, was very particular—very particular."—(Philadelphia Times.)

The horses found to be best adapted for the work in South Africa seem to have been comparatively small animals, thousands of "cobs" having been sent out from Europe and America.

NETHERWOOD, The Rothersey School for Girls,
will re-open on TUESDAY, the 16th of September, 1902.
For Calendars apply to
MRS. J. SIMON ARMSTRONG, PRINCIPAL.

BoneGrinders

Portable Forges, Drilling Machines, Manufactured, Mill and Steamboat Repairs.
JOSEPH THOMPSON'S MACHINE WORKS,
45-53 Smythe Street, St. John, N. B.