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S. J. McCREEDY, Manager.

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**Semi-Weekly Telegraph**  
ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 10, 1906

**A GREAT STEP FORWARD**

There is a welcome intimation in our Ottawa despatches this morning to the effect that the Dominion government will give generous assistance to the cause of technical education, perhaps at the coming session. It is suggested that many existing educational institutions may receive larger grants for this purpose than they could expect to receive from the provincial governments.

If it be true that the Dominion government is contemplating this step it may be said with confidence that the plan would be universally and heartily endorsed. Technical education is a mighty contribution to the business of nation building. In our present stage of development in Canada, considering the nature of the work to be done and the wonderful resources to be utilized, technical education is a power too great and too beneficial to be neglected.

**SIGNS OF TROUBLE**

The British and American governments have come to an agreement about the Newfoundland fishery question, the result being a *modus vivendi* to last this season and to be followed by a treaty which, it is promised, will remove all causes of friction. But while friction between Great Britain and the United States may be removed by the agreement, Newfoundland's opinion of it may be by no means flattering to the diplomats of either country. Indeed if we may accept the American despatches as giving a correct summary of the ground gained by the Americans, Newfoundland's principal contentions are not satisfied and legislation is to be revoked by the Imperial authority. The despatches say the results will be satisfactory to the Gloucester fishermen; this is probably true; and if it be true it is in itself a reason for expecting strong complaint from Newfoundland.

While further particulars are necessary before a definite conclusion can be reached, it looks as if Newfoundland would have serious cause for dissatisfaction. The British agreement with France disposed of a long-lived source of trouble; and while there was some objection to the arrangement at the time there was general relief because a danger has been removed. The dispute between Newfoundland and the United States, following the failure of the Bond reciprocity treaty, has been bitter on both sides, and opinion in the colony is in no state to lightly regard a new deal by which the British might seem to be sacrificing the island's interests for the purpose of attaining ends regarded in London as far greater importance.

The outcome of the matter will be awaited with considerable interest in Canada, for in this country recently there was anxiety over a report that London and Washington were settling some Canadian questions in a manner which would be likely to cause dissatisfaction approaching that following the Alaskan boundary decision.

**STOP IT**

There is too much foundation for the complaint made to the Globe by a Kings County resident concerning the illegal destruction of salmon at this time of year in the Kennebecas. Spears and nets are busy and parent fish are killed for "sport" or for food which if uncontrolled would make fine fishing streams of this river and some of its tributaries. Sawdust dumped into the streams by careless or lawless millmen adds to the nuisance and seriously affects both salmon and trout.

Many New Brunswick streams year after year are subjected to these abuses in spite of the general knowledge that good fishing in the more populous counties is growing scarce. It is a great pity that it should be so. The public has a reminder about the value of sportsman's privileges but yesterday, when the local government announced its intention to prevent the exclusion of decent hunters from the great tract of land owned by a company. If it were proposed to lease several easily accessible New Brunswick streams to a foreign syndicate there would be immediate protest; yet the public shows little disposition to co-operate with the government in enforcing laws intended to protect the fish from stream pollution and the wretched persons who ply spear and net in these little value if some of these offenders were brought up with a round turn. A good start would be the organization of an active association of sportsmen pledged to the punishment of all who violate the fishing laws. Proper activity in this matter during the next few years would produce admirable results.

The mills are no longer very numerous in Kings County, and vigorous treatment would soon stop the sawdust evil. The knowledge that some hundreds of men in

the county were determined to put a stop to netting and spearing would soon cure these abuses. Hundreds of young salmon from five to ten inches long are killed annually in the trout streams by anglers who appear to have no regard for the future. It is time for a change.

**THE GAS QUESTION**

The Telegraph on Saturday printed an interview with Mr. Swain, an expert employed by the local gas company to improve its plant. The article contained this paragraph:

"He (Mr. Swain) said he was not in possession of the figures on the cost of coal to the company here but he was satisfied they could afford to sell gas of superior quality cheaper than the present figure."

Of course if the company cannot soon afford to sell better gas at a lower price it will be compelled to permit someone else to do the business. So Mr. Swain's statement was not remarkable in the sense that it contained novel information, but only because such frankness was scarcely to be expected from an expert employed by a corporation which has long persisted in giving its unwilling patrons such treatment as only a long suffering community would submit to. Mr. Swain has written a letter which is printed elsewhere. In it he affirms that the reporter who interviewed him misconstrued his meaning. The reporter, however, affirms that he wrote correctly the substance of the expert's statement. In reality it matters little what Mr. Swain may say about dearer or cheaper gas inasmuch as his various statements and the nature of his present employment make it impossible to accept him as an unprejudiced witness. The company may not have been pleased to see in print its expert's opinion that the price could now be reduced. Natural enough.

Mr. Swain now reminds us that the price of gas is cheaper here than in Chicago, because there are 3,500 consumers per mile of mains, while here the number is only forty-five; and while the number is very small as compared with the western city, he now says "it will be necessary that the consumption increase very much more before cheaper gas can be expected," to which pleasing statement the consumers show no more spirit in the future than they have in the past. Mr. Swain must know that the way to increase the consumption of gas, as proved by experience in many cities, is to sell a good light at a reasonable price. Until that is done consumption increases slowly, or decreases when other kinds of light are available at reasonable rates. As Mr. Swain does not tell us what the local company pays for coal and how its plant system compare with the more modern ones in use elsewhere his conclusions are of scant interest to those who burn gas and who are beginning to demand a square deal. It is easy to prove by reference to conditions in far away places—if we adopt Mr. Swain's logic for the moment—that every citizen of St. John ought to make the gas company an annual present of \$100, get no service in return, and ask no questions.

But that sort of logic does not answer here. The city should employ an expert to examine conditions in St. John and ascertain what is a fair price for gas. The price of coal, the nature of the plant, the size of the mains in present and probable—these elements are at the bottom of the gas problem in St. John as elsewhere. Anybody who believes that the 1,800 consumers are going to pay the present price indefinitely is so poor a reader of the situation that the developments will be a painful surprise to him.

**THE KEY**

There is one feature of the mail service problem which stands out very prominently, namely the importance of the freight end of this business in conjunction with passenger traffic. The building of a transatlantic liner today involves the investment of a vast sum of money, so that a steamer calling in a mail service must be made to pay its way. The C. P. R. has its freight terminus at St. John and has no trouble to give its mail service the freight they need. That is the situation, and the moral for Halifax is that if she wants big steamers to come this way she must be up and doing to make more freight for them. If she has the freight, she will have the steamers, and if the steamers have to come this way, it will not be necessary to fight the mail route question. The mails will follow the trade—Maritime Merchant.

Or, to shorten it, if she gets the steamers she will have the merchants. But, freight for the steamers being as the Merchant says the key to the situation, a condition and not a theory confronts Halifax. Water carriage being cheap and railway carriage dear, freight seeks the shortest available haul to tide-water. That was against Halifax whose beautiful harbor is too remote from the West to permit of its extensive use as a winter freight port. "The mails will follow the trade," says the Merchant. If so Halifax will lose the mails. Meantime the public wants to know what time the C. P. R. can make over the Liverpool-St. John route. In the absence of that test no one has any right to decide that St. John is not the best winter mail port.

**DOUBT**

Like a man to double business bound, I stand in pause where I shall first begin, And both neglect.

—Hamlet, Act III, Sc. 3.

So the melancholy Dane. So also the Common Council. It needs a double, also it needs a double. It should buy or hire a dredge. Likewise it is not necessary to do either. It reappoints the director of public works and raises his salary. It rejects his advice, preferring that of those whom it does not pay and over whom it has no authority. Once more, it does not reject his advice, and being almost persuaded to accept it without reserve, asks him to get into a boat with the harbor master and personally supervise

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new soundings, in order, as it were, that Quelling may be called as a witness to corroborate Quelling. Quelling having always corroborated Quelling hitherto, this final experiment would seem to be in the nature of a work of supererogation.

Obviously none of the aldermen know what conditions are at Sand Point or what is necessary. Obviously none of them has known or is likely to know. Most of them are now preparing to accept the director as the expert to be followed; though on various occasions recently there was none to do him reverence, none even to agree that he might possibly have known all along what he was talking about.

The government is not buying second hand dredges; therefore the city, being unable to unload a second hand dredge on the government, will not buy any. The work to be done in excess of the Mayes contract is now declared to be too small to make it worth while for a big dredge to come here for hire. Meetings, reports, soundings by Tom, Dick and Harry, delegations to Ottawa—and now two men in a row-boat carrying a dredge in the spring six or seven energetic business men and raise the Council to a fair level of competence.

**NEW HEAD OF THE HIGH SCHOOL**

W. J. S. Myles Appointed by School Board Monday Night

**WOULD CUT OFF GRADE TWELVE**

Chairman Thinks Enough Has Certainly Been Done Under Free System When Teaching of Eleven Grades is Given—Property Purchase—To Finish Manual Training School Within Estimate.

At the regular meeting of the school trustees Monday night Wesley J. S. Myles, B. A., was appointed to the principalship of the high school at a salary of \$1,100 a year. The action of the committee in purchasing the Mincey lot adjoining the Weldon lot for \$500 was confirmed. The chairman was authorized to issue the bonds for manual training for \$5,000 for twenty-five years at 4 per cent. He was also authorized to issue the \$9,000 redemption bonds which matured and were paid last month, to run forty years at the same rate of interest. Those present at the meeting besides the chairman were Trustees M. Coll, J. V. Russell, J. Keefe, R. Maxwell, T. H. Bullock, P. Nae, Mrs. Skinner and Mrs. Dever.

After the matter of issuing the bonds had been disposed of, J. V. Russell, in behalf of the committee appointed to consider the project, asked that the board ratify the purchase of the Mincey lot for the figure already quoted. The lot in question is 100 feet by 80 feet and adjoins the 120x120 foot Weldon lot, which is already owned by the board and which lies next the Wiggins' Male Orphan Institution. The action of the committee was confirmed.

**CANADA AND UNCLE SAM**

Canadians who write news and views for newspapers published in the United States, broadly speaking, may be divided into two classes: those who write the truth, and those who so color news and opinion as to flatter the American expansionists who hope for a day when Canada will be split up into many states of the Union. Mr. E. W. Thomson, an Ottawa writer of experience and considerable ability along certain lines, is in the second of these classes. Reading the signs of Canadian development today—in an article written for the Boston Transcript—he professes to detect in the Dominion a growth of sympathy with the United States and a tendency to regard some sort of union with the republic as ultimately probable and desirable. There never was a clearer case of a man standing in the bright sunshine and pretending himself that it is raining than this effort of Mr. Thomson's. His long article is a foolish distortion of the facts, or, if it be not wilful, it shows astonishing ignorance of the hopes and sentiments animating the people of Canada. Mr. Thomson has been so long in touch with Canadian affairs it is difficult to acquit him of deliberately pandering to the spread-eagle appetite among our neighbors. He reviews American expansion, including Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba, omitting Panama for reasons which must be obvious, and argues that our observation of the absorption of these territories has produced a strong and definite effect upon Canadians. He adds:

"It seems reasonable to believe that this imperial impression of the republic must tend to enhance the Canadian desire for, secure peace with that enormous neighboring land, and that the rather toward than away from the republic, and the empire. In short, Canada appears likely to be drawn into the President's policy and resolution. This makes for ultimate union, if he is taken for granted that no clear alliance between the empire and the republic can be created."

"It is a miracle of sentiment that Canadian public men of large vision and high attainments, of attaining the highest distinctions that the republic allows, should have so long been or seemed content to keep themselves aloof from the empire. Why should not Canadians aid in and share in the republic's assured domination of the American hemisphere? This question will surely more and more press itself to C. W. and their posterity. The Dominion is already too rich and populous to condemn itself forever to political and continental inferiority."

The rather meaningless stuff would elect applause on some after-dinner occasion in the States; but as a reading of the Canadian barometer by one who affects some position as a publicist and who can write incisively and with penetration on occasions, it does not rise above the level of a sort of newspaper trash which in the American West is described colloquially as "hogwash." Mr. Thomson's squints at some future occasion when the United States may "intervene" in the Canadian West as it now intervenes in Cuba. Anything more mildly impossible is not easy to imagine. The regrettable feature of the Thomson performance is the spreading of such wretched fancies before an American public only too ready to credit the utterly foolish if only it tickles the national vanity. Mr. Thomson knows his market, to be sure, but his is no admirable traffic.

**NOTE AND COMMENT**

Havana, where the American troops landed "sat down and smoked a cigarette." Later on the cigarette will be attached to a fuse extending through the outlying provinces. The calm of the country which fought Spain so long is not going to outlast a single winter.

How much longer are the \$200 gas consumers going to "stand for" the demand that they continue to pay two prices for a wretched light? They should lose no time in applying to their aldermen for the first step toward relief.

In any case Mr. Ellis could be depended upon, if called to the governorship, to regard the members of the provincial government as his constitutional advisers.—New Freeman.

Very good of him, too. This assurance will lead to an outpouring of gratitude from all classes.

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Another matter which was discussed had reference to the city assessment. The school year ends June 30 and the city year May 1. This results in the accounts of the board always being overdrawn about four months. The chairman was appointed to wait upon the common council at its next meeting and see what can be done to remedy this.

He had been working for Thomas J. Fitzgerald, who is in charge of the building of a double tenement house for the occupancy of some of the officials on the island. Young Richards had been engaged in general work.

About 3:45 o'clock he went to the cliff which overlooks the bay, near the Marconi station. As he did not return in the afternoon, it was feared that he had fallen. Nothing was thought at the time, but a little later it was feared that some mishap had occurred and all the men engaged at the building work went to the shore to search. They came across his apron lying on a ledge quite close to the cliff, but he was not to be found. It is believed that the boy had slipped from the rocky cliff and fallen into the water, which was at the time quite high. If he called for help none could hear him because of the noise of the waves as they dashed at the shore.

Boats were secured and the shores searched while word was telephoned to the fire and the going out of the tide, all the men kept up their efforts to locate the body of the boy, lanterns being used on shore. The whole shore and bank were covered, but nothing was found. Gossiping will go on all through the little hope of finding the body.

The boy is spoken of as bright and cheery and was a general favorite. Only yesterday he had received his check for his work and he said to Mr. Fitzgerald that he would with some others should come to the city after work at 5 o'clock, returning in the morning.

**Militia Appointments.**

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—(Special).—The following militia appointments are gazetted:—62nd Regiment, St. John Fusiliers.—To be provisional lieutenant, Frederick Farber May, gentleman; provisional Lieut. J. A. Clarke is permitted to retire.

8th Princess Louise New Brunswick Fusiliers.—Capt. J. H. Parks is transferred to the corps reserve.

71st York Regiment.—Lieut. C. D. Ross is permitted to resign his commission.

8th Princess Louise New Brunswick Fusiliers.—Provisional Lieutenant (super-numerary) C. B. R. Palmer and F. F. Lovegrove are absorbed into the establishment.

Mary S. Smiley, of Fayette (Me.), has on exhibition some hyacinth blossoms from a plant that is thirteen years old, stands nine feet tall with a spread of eleven feet. It has at the present time more than 400 blossoms.

Dr. William Henry, an English physician, states, as the result of experiments, that in all forms of animal life, insects included, exists the taste for alcohol. He says that fishes are the only "real teetotalers" in creation.

**What Appeals to You Most When You Buy NEW CLOTHES, SIR?**

**STYLE?** Then Oak Hall Clothes Are the Clothes for You. They are standards of good style and good taste, and all men, young or old, conservative or ultra fashionable, can be suited.

**QUALITY?** Then Oak Hall Clothes Are the Clothes for You. Quality is the very bulwark of the OAK HALL business. It is no exaggeration to say that the tailorings and materials we put into our clothes are on an average **Thirty Per Cent Better** than those put into clothes sold elsewhere at the same prices.

**PRICE?** Then Oak Hall Clothes Are the Clothes for You. We sell clothes for 25 to 30 per cent. less than as good can be bought elsewhere. We can do this because we are makers and having no middlemen's profits to pay we can therefore sell to you at practically wholesale prices.

**Here's a Partial List of Our Assortment of Men's Fall Suits:**

- Fifteen Styles at \$8.00 Each.**  
The kind that cost \$10.00 elsewhere.
- Twenty Styles at \$10.00 Each.**  
The kind that cost \$13.50 elsewhere.
- Twenty Styles at \$12.00 Each.**  
The kind that cost \$15.00 elsewhere.
- Twenty Styles at \$15.00 Each.**  
The kind that cost \$18 and \$20 elsewhere.
- Ten Styles at \$18.00 Each.**  
The kind that cost \$22.00 elsewhere.
- Fifteen Styles at \$20.00 Each.**  
The kind that cost \$25.00 elsewhere.

King Street, Corner Germain  
**GREATER OAK HALL**  
SCOVIL BROS. LIMITED  
Branch Store, 695 Main St. ST. JOHN, I. B.

**FELL FROM CLIFF INTO THE BAY**

Harry Richards Drowned Off Partridge Island Monday Afternoon

Harry Richards, the fifteen-year-old son of David Richards, formerly in charge of the fog station on Partridge Island, but now of Boston, was most likely drowned Monday afternoon off the island. Though drawn about four months. The chairman was appointed to wait upon the common council at its next meeting and see what can be done to remedy this.

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**After the Storm**

Bktn. Shawmut Passed at Anchor, Deckload Awry—Schooners Suffer.

Capt. McKinnon, of the strmr. La Tour, which is taking the place of the Grand Manan steamer Aurora while the latter is undergoing repairs, reports that about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, while on the way here, he passed the Boston barkentine Shawmut, Capt. Reicker, lying at anchor at the mouth of the Quoddy, with a bad list to starboard and with deckload taken from the center and piled forward and aft. All sails, Capt. McKinnon says, were furled and there was every appearance that the intention was to remain for some hours at least.

The Shawmut sailed from here a week ago yesterday with a cargo of laths shipped by J. E. Moore & Co., and bound for Philadelphia.

Capt. McKinnon also reports passing off North Head, a sardine boat that reported that her tank had exploded, blowing off the whole top of the cabin. The craft was making good headway under sail, and as she did not ask for assistance Capt. McKinnon believes that there was no one hurt. Later the La Tour passed the cabin top of the gasolin boat.

With reference to the Shawmut John E. Moore, of J. E. Moore & Co., said last night that he had had no word from Capt. Reicker and consequently was inclined to the belief that there was nothing serious the matter with the bark. The possibility Mr. Moore thought was that the captain would straggled matters out and proceed.

The Nova Scotia schooner Nellie, Captain Barkhouse, left this port for Westport, N. S., on Saturday morning. While off Musquash she met Sunday morning's storm and had a very serious time of it. She lost her foresail, foremast and part of her deckload, but the crew managed to pick it up again. The vessel put back again to this port and is now at anchor in the harbor.

Captain Barkhouse says that the Nova Scotia schooner Citizen, bound to Belliveau Cove, N. S., was about four miles to the northeast of his vessel when the storm was at its height and seemed to be laboring hard in the trough of the sea. The Citizen when she left here Saturday, had a very heavy deckload, including 75 barrels of flour and a large amount of lumber and shingles.

A despatch was received from Lunenburg, yesterday, by R. C. Elkin, stating that the three-masted schooner Bessie Barker went ashore at West Quoddy. No further particulars were received.

The Bessie Barker was in command of Captain Brenton, and sailed out of this port last Saturday morning bound for New York, with a cargo of 1,500,000 spruce laths, shipped by Randolph & Baker.

The tug Lord Kitchener was sent down yesterday to assist the vessel. Captain E. C. Elkin, a brother of the owner, Baker.

**Must Pay Frisco Losses in Full.**  
San Francisco, Oct. 8.—The Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Co. is concerned in the first decision to be rendered in the superior court regarding the liability of companies which have refused to dollar for dollar settlement of losses due to the disaster that befell San Francisco last spring. The company has not a single excuse on the law for repudiating the claims of its policyholders, according to the decision rendered today.

Jack—Miss Blue Eyes is a winner, isn't she?  
Joe—Rather! She won all the money I had last night when we were playing poker.

**INDEPENDENT PARTY IN POLITICS PROPOSED**

Dr. McVey of Rothesay Speaks of Suggested Plans.

Dr. W. B. McVey, of Rothesay, if Monday that there would be an independent party in New Brunswick the election and that every county in the province would have independent candidates.

The claim of the projected new party is that both government and opposition are not suitable to them.

The object, he stated, was also to further union of the three maritime provinces with a central point of government, the government to consist of legislative council of two members from each province; there to be also an executive council consisting of premier, minister of justice, minister of public works, minister of agriculture and forestry, minister of mines and labor, minister of health and quarantine, minister of finance and education; one lieutenant-governor, where there are now three governors.

**Bible Society Work.**

Lady Solomon, who was accompanied by Sir Richard Solomon, K. C. M. G., K. C. B., acting lieutenant-governor of the Transvaal, recently held the foundation stone of the Bible house now being erected by the British & Foreign Bible Society at Johannesburg. In the course of his speech Sir Richard had a firm belief in the work of the Bible Society, and wished to express his sympathy with those who were engaged in carrying out that work.

In this connection it is interesting to note that scriptures in no less than fifty-two languages were sold last year from the Bible Society's depot at Johannesburg, and a fifty-third language was asked for by a newcomer to the "Golden City." He wanted a Bible in Icelandic which was unfortunately not in stock at the moment.

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**Hewson Tweeds**

THE CHEAPEST OUTING SUITS for Ladies and Men are made of

**Hewson Tweeds**

The cloth is absolutely Pure Wool—and will wash.

Look for the Hewson trade mark—the sign and guarantee of Pure Wool.