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THE GRANITE TOWN GREETINGS

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ST. GEORGE, N. B.

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS

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FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1911

The New Quebec Bridge.

It was an important announcement which was made recently by the Hon. G. D. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, in the Commons, when he informed the House that a contract had been let to the St. Lawrence Bridge Company for the superstructure of the Quebec Bridge at \$8,650,000. This, with the contract already let for the substructure, makes a total of about \$12,000,000. The bridge is on the line of the Transcontinental Railway, where it crosses the St. Lawrence near Quebec, and will be the largest cantilever bridge in the world, the suspension span being the longest single truss span ever designed, exceeding that of the celebrated Forth bridge Scotland by 90 feet. In working out the design Mr. Graham has had in consultation an commission of the world's most expert bridge engineers, whose work has extended over a period of two and a half years.

This will be the only bridge over the St. Lawrence River east of Montreal, and will be used by the Transcontinental Railway and any other roads that may require it. It is expected that the bridge will be ready for traffic by 1915. The St. Lawrence Bridge Company, which in competition with German, British and United States firms is a purely Canadian company, comprising the Dominion Bridge Company, Montreal, P. Q., and the Canadian Bridge Company, Walkerville, Ont.

The design which has been adopted will have K web system in the cantilever and anchor arms. The suspended span is of a modified Pratt. The length of the centre span is to be 1,800 feet. The total length of the structure is 3,228 feet, or about three-fifths of a mile. The suspended span is 640 ft. long 110 ft. deep at the centre and 70 ft. at each end. The cantilever arms are 580 ft. long, 70 ft. deep at the end and 310 ft. high over the main post. The anchor arms are 320 ft. long. The width of the bridge between the trusses is 88 ft. The bridge will be 15 ft. above high water. The depth of the water in the centre of the river is 200 ft. All members of the anchor arms and those immediately over the main pier, as well as the floor arms, will be built of carbon steel. The cantilever arms and suspended span will be of nickel steel.

The piers are all to be built of cement concrete above water. The abutments are to be of granite masonry. The caisson over the main pier on the south side will be 180 x 55 ft. The north side will be built in two sections, each caisson being 65 ft. long by 60 ft. wide. The bridge will accommodate a double track railway, and will have a four-foot sidewalk on each side for foot passengers. There are over 100,000 cubic yards of masonry in the piers and abutments. The weight of steel in the superstructure is estimated at 100,000,000 pounds. The transportation of this immense quantity of steel will require the use of 1,677 freight cars of 60,000 pounds capacity, or 67 trains of 25 cars each. Tor. Globe.

The kind policy of the British Liberal party has been strikingly justified by the operations of the Lloyd-George Budget.

A general movement has set in among the landed aristocracy for the disposal of their estates. Already many big properties have been sold. In some few cases the estates have been required by individual purchasers, but the greater number of sales have been carried out by arrangement with the occupying tenants. This sudden resolve on the part of the aristocracy to part with their lands in order to evade taxation will create a revolution in the social and economic life of the mother country and exercise an important influence on the future of political parties. It is the passing of feudalism in Britain. Ex.

For Good Generally.

An interesting organization is the Permanent "International Peace Bureau," whose office is at Brussels, though its headquarters are really at Berne, Switzerland. Mr. La Fontaine, a Belgian senator, is at the head of the institution, and the central office is making a study of every human activity, whether of men or women, no matter in what languages they talk, or in what land they live. Mr. La Fontaine, who lately spoke before the Boston City Club on the nature and object of the society, tersely said that it really was internationalism, by which was meant not merely the organization of men into international organizations, but the larger ideal of bringing those people of similar mind, no matter what may be their position in life, into relation with each other and into touch with all similar organizations, so that what is best in one may be available for the masses. Peace is not the sole purpose or aim of the institution, for peace is only a step in the direction of knowing and understanding what men are thinking about and hoping for with all their hearts and souls for the general good of mankind, a philosopher's and a philanthropist's dream, perhaps, but a splendid one surely. St. John Globe.

King Is in Favor Of Earlier Hours.

Court Functions To Be Over By Midnight In Future.

London, May 11.—Following the ban on the hobble skirt by the Lord Chamberlain, inspired by the Queen, society is eagerly discussing King George's decision that future Courts are to be held one hour earlier. The guests will begin to arrive at half-past 8 o'clock, instead of 9. The King and Queen will enter the throne room at half-past nine, instead of at half-past ten, which will permit the Courts to be brought to a close at midnight instead of in the small hours.

King George is a firm believer in early hours. He told a friend recently that a man cannot expect to succeed in business if he does not begin work till the day is half over, and he cannot begin early if he is up half the night.

The ruling will have a far-reaching result, leading to 7 o'clock dinners, and theatre performances beginning at 8 o'clock sharp. EX.

EGYPTIAN EXPLORATION

Arabat el-Madfunah, Bolyana, Egypt April 8th, 1911.

To the Editor of the St. John Globe: Sir.—The aim of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, excavating under direction of Monsieur E. Naville at Abydos during 1910-1911, was to finish its examination of the unworked ground at Omm el-Gaah, a part of which is occupied by first dynasty Royal Tombs (already dug by Monsieur Amelineux and Professor Filders Petrie), and to continue a search for graves in the neighboring cemeteries.

This particular task has now been completed. But it must be remembered that Abydos was one great sanctuary of the living and the dead, so that in turning from its tombs to its temples, forecasting the work of a season, we pass only to another part of the same sacred rite.

The ground behind the Temple of Seti within the temenos wall was, at the suggestion of Professor Petrie in 1901-1902, opened in several places by Miss Murray. The pits revealed a chamber, giving the cartouche of Merenptah, a great hall and the entrance to a sloping passage. Only a few inscriptions were copied, how-

ever, and the whole was filled in again and abandoned. Five or six days of our own investigation this year carried us as far as Miss Murray had gone, fully corroborating her opinion that this passage extends toward the temple.

We further believe, judging from Monsieur Naville's experience in the XIIIth dynasty temple at Deir el-Bahari, that this passage, like the one there leading to the sanctuary, may may be the entrance to the shrine of Osiris itself. Strabo's description of what he calls a well, below the Memnonium (the Temple of Seti), "reached by passages with low vaults consisting of a single stone and distinguished for their extent and mode of construction," appears to coincide, in part at least, with the structure of this building on the longitudinal axis of the Temple of Seti. To this important building, which we may tentatively call the Osireion, the fund hopes to devote next season. Sir Gaston Maspero expresses great interest in the excavation and agrees that it must give interesting results.

It may well be asked why so important a building has lain ahead so long unexcavated. It is because the hypogeum was known to be unique, of vast subterranean extent, a treasure-sanctuary of precious inscriptions, and that the concentrated, sustained effort of the entire working force would be required there from early in November to the season's end, and in April, while other unfinished operations at this great sacred site demanded completion first, for whatever it left open becomes a hunting ground to be plundered by the natives through out the summer.

The purpose of the Egypt Exploration Fund is the excavation of such a site as this and as that at Deir el-Bahari, where the fund discovered and excavated a temple entirely unknown.

Monsieur Naville, who is pre-eminently the great temple general, expects to lead this work himself with assistance, in which I hope to have the honor to share as the American representative on the staff of the fund.

Work must begin in November. Five thousand dollars is necessary. For this sum I turn to America, that America may have part in this distinguished enterprise.

A subscription of \$5 to the fund gives the subscriber membership for a year and entitles him to the memoir of the excavation and the archaeological and annual reports for the year. Patron subscribe \$25, a sum that will support a spade for the season. \$125 constitutes life membership. Checks should be made payable to the Egypt Exploration Fund and sent to Miss Marie N. Buckman, Secretary for the United States, 527 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass. Illustrated circular will be sent upon request. I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,
Thomas Whittemore.

Lansdowne's Plan of House of Lords Reform.

London, May 8.—Lord Lansdowne introduced his bill for the reform of the upper house before a great audience today. He proposed a House to consist of 350 lords of parliament. No peer should hold his seat for more than 12 years, but they will be eligible for re-election. The peers themselves would elect 100 members of the peerage possessing the statutory qualifications such as present, or former viceroys, governors, privy councillors, members of the House of Commons, diplomats, naval and military officials, heads of civil service departments, lord mayors, Provosts, etc. A second contingent would consist of 120 members to be elected from outside of the House of Lords by an electoral college composed by members of the lower House representing constituencies comprised in the electoral districts into which the country would be divided by specially appointed commissioners. The third section of the House, numbering 100, would be appointed by the crown on the recommendation of the cabinet. Princes of the royal blood would retain their seats, and also would two archbishops, while five bishops would be

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elect. Including the Lord Chancellor and ex-Lord Chancellor there would be sixteen new lords. Peers, who are lords of Parliament shall be elected by the House of Commons. The power of the Crown to appoint hereditary peers is limited to five appointments each year. Viscount Morley said the government could not accept the proposals as a solution of the difficulty. The bill passed its first reading.

Ohio Still Fighting Standard Oil Company.

Findlay, O., May 8.—Unless another postponement is agreed upon, the legal proceedings by which the State of Ohio has been endeavoring for some years to oust the Standard Oil Company from this State, will be aired in the circuit court here tomorrow. The ouster suits are directed against the Buckeye Pipe Line, the Solar Refining and Ohio Fuel companies, which the State declares are controlled by the Standard Oil Company in violation of the Ohio anti-trust laws.

The suits were originally begun by Wade H. Ellis, when he was attorney general of Ohio. When Mr. Ellis retired from office, his successor, U. G. Denman took up the prosecution of the suits. Attorney General Denman's efforts were temporarily blocked by a court decision directing the State to make the Standard Oil Corporation a party defendant. As the Standard had no office or legal representatives in Ohio

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the Attorney General caused the papers to be served on the three constituent companies, contending they were the agents of the parent corporation. The Standard thereupon filed a motion to have this service declared irregular and it is this motion that is docketed for argument in the circuit court here tomorrow.

Told Of Bangor Fire.

Miss Elsie Wallace, the Nickel new singer, who arrived from Bangor to-day, told the Globe that the scene of ruin and desolation at Bangor is appalling. The very heart of the busy little city is a blackened waste, made more melancholy by admixture with rain. The fortunate people are taking in homeless ones and providing for them without regard to class or color. Neighboring cities and towns are sending aid continually. Clothing, food and sheltering equipments are arriving in train-loads, the best of order prevails and the local militia is of much assistance to the police and fire forces in keeping down looting. Miss Wallace says the fire gained tremendous headway before the people realized its seriousness. Lanes of tall, substantial buildings of brick and stone crumbled before the conflagration and some of the handsomest structures in the State thus succumbed.

The Morse-Oliver building, veritably a New York model, proved an easy prey, as did the Graham building in which Keith's Nickel Theatre was situated. The Norumbega Hall (Keith's Gaiety Theatre was also burned, but the flames were checked just before they reached the Keith Bijou Vaudeville Theatre on Exchange Street. It was expected General Manager Watkins of the Keith interests would arrive in Bangor today to decide upon plans for new houses. Miss Wallace's delay in commencing her St. John engagement was due to the fire, which prevented her getting down Exchange street to the station. St. J. Globe.

The Army Ready.

Why was it sent to camp at Mexico's door? This is the peril-being there a score of things might happen that could involve us in serious difficulties leading possibly to war itself. A nation with its gun in its hand is quite as apt as an individual to get into trouble. "War," said the wise old Greek, Thucydides, "is the last thing in all the world to go according to program." You never can tell what the next step may be. Neither the Monroe Doctrine nor by any other right could the nation justify itself in crossing the Mexican frontier. The capitalists and others who have put their money and interests there took their chances and must suffer the consequence of investing capital in such a country. F. H. R.

Patriots Or Rebels.

It is beginning to look as if the so-called rebels of Mexico were fighting for the rights of free men as our fathers fought for them in 1776. The people number about 15,000,000, most of them very poor and the taxes laid upon them have become unbearable. "Graft," writes Frederick Starr, in Unity, "is everywhere, and the increasing poverty of the people is accompanied by the rapidly increasing wealth of the governing ring. "Of course, in the long run, the people will prefer to shed their blood on the field of battle in a probably hopeless revolution, to continue to coin it into national railroads and government offices, opera houses and insane asylums, monuments and universities, banquets and pageants, beyond their economic possibilities." If these are the facts we devoutly trust the revolution may not be "hopeless."—F. H. R.

The knowing dog will remain out of Saxony. Dog meat is becoming a favorite article of food in that kingdom, and, indeed, throughout the German Empire. More than a thousand dogs were killed and sold for food last year in Chemnitz alone. Reports by butchers prove that about ten thousand are slaughtered in Germany each year and served up as cutlets, stews and ragouts. If a dog dares to venture in Dresden's streets at night he is often lured around a dark corner, popped into a bag or basket and finds himself in the stewpot.

Horses In Civil War.

The destruction of horses during the Civil War was enormous. In the fiscal year of 1864, the government purchased for the federal armies in round numbers 190,000 head of horses. There was one period of eight months of that year when the army of the Potomac alone used over 40,000 head, and General Sheridan, in his memorable campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, required 150 new animals per day. In addition to this were the unnumbered thousands destroyed also by the Confederate armies.

Two justices of the peace in East St. Louis who have completed zealously for the business of marrying couples have at last formed an agreement, and the two dignitaries now occupy the same office, charge a uniform fee on either side the spoils. A St. Louis paper remarks that as a number of drammers formerly in the employment of the justice will be thrown out of work, and as the States on the river are affected may be regarded as a consolation.