

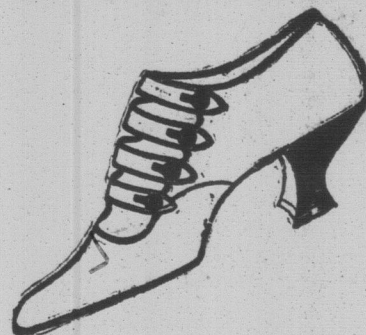
The Granite Town Greetings

VOL. 4

St. George, N. B., Wednesday June 2nd, 1909.

No. 48

THE NEWEST SHAPES



DRESS OR STREET

SEE THEM---We have whatever is best in Mens, Womens, and Childrens' Shoes

J. SUTTON CLARK,

St. George, N. B.

TEMPERANCE DRINKS

ALL KINDS OF SODAS with all the LATEST FLAVORS ICE CREAM EVERY SATURDAY

GOOD GINGER BEER CHERRY CIDER by Quart, Pint or Glass

The following bottled goods are the Best, Pure and Sparkling IRON BREW LEMON SOUR BIRCH BEER GINGER ALE MANOLLA

If you cannot get what you want here in Cooling Temperance Drinks, you can't be suited. Special attention given to ladies who patronize the only Soda Fountain in Town.

A. G. BROWN - - ST. GEORGE Next Door Above Drug Store

Essex Marine Motors

If you are looking for a thoroughly reliable motor for your boat, one that has proven itself to be of the highest type, you really cannot do better than buy an ESSEX.

Investigate thoroughly before you buy ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS AN ESSEX We repair gasoline engines and motors of all kinds Send for catalogue and full particulars WEBSTER & McINTYRE St. George, N. B.

Mount Vernon Lodge ST. GEORGE, N. B.

Will be open for Permanent and Transient Guests from the 15th of June to the 30th September Situated on the Magaguadavic River--a sail of four miles from St. Andrews Bay with good mooring for Yachts

The Lodge is the Centre of one of the most picturesque Golf Links in New Brunswick For those who may prefer camping, furnished tents will be provided at short notice As only a limited number can be accommodated, application for rooms should be sent in early

For Terms, etc., address MRS. N. RICHARDSON, 1 Hawthorne Avenue, St. John, N. B.

Our Deep-Sea Fisheries A Wiser Policy To decide to contribute a ten-million dollar Dreadnought or two might easily be done. But the far wiser line was adopted when, as a matter of fixed policy Canada was committed to a Canadian navy for the defence of Canadian interests, and available, as the Canadian militia would be, in the service of the Empire. That is the policy for Canada. Self-defence is the first obligation. And that self-defence is made doubly effective when it is fitted in intelligently and wisely with the larger plans of Imperial defence being worked out by the British Admiralty. Canada neither plays a lone hand nor pays toll, but as a partner in a great world-empire desires to bear her fair share of the Imperial burdens and responsibilities. And this policy is meeting with the approval of the best informed British opinion.---Toronto Globe.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

Schr. Mattie J. Alles arrived Tuesday to load pulp for Norwalk, Conn.

Time table of steamer Viking from June to September received too late for this issue will appear next week.

Large schools of pollock are at Whirlwind Point on the Canadian side of the water. They are dipping and spearing them in large quantities.

The improvements made in school building and surroundings at Lelang make it one of the picturesque spots of the county. Teachers and scholars are deeply interested in their work, and the results are most satisfactory to trustees and parents.

Shirtwaists, skirts, undershirts, white skirts and hose in endless variety at J. S. Clark's. Watch his ad. next week.

The officials of the highway board appointed for the parish of St. George--B. Dick, Secty. The parish is divided into six divisions, designated as A, B, C, D, E, F, and a commissioner appointed for each district, viz: Isaac Dick, Vaughan Condie, Robert White, Wm. J. Maxwell, Hugh Goss and Henry Gillmor. Supervisors are also appointed to carry out certain provisions of the act. The highway board of the parish of Bonfield elected A. B. Haykin--Chairman. J. J. Justason--Secty. George F. Past, Percy Trainor, Walter Boyd, Matthew Harding and Owen Riordan, Commissioners.

Mrs. J. D. Williamson was given a pleasant surprise on Tuesday evening, when the members of the junior choir met at her home, and presented her with a beautiful parlor lamp. These young people deserve much credit for the manner in which they are using their musical talents. The earnest wish of their leader is that, as their voices so sweetly blend in harmony from time to time, they may all without exception learn to sing the new song. "Song that floweth ever Sweeter every day, Song whose echoes never, Never die away."

Pain anywhere stopped in 20 minutes sure with one of Dr. Shipon's Pink Pain Tablets. The formula is on the 25 cent box. Ask your Doctor or Druggist about this formula! Stops womanly pains, headache, pains anywhere. Write Dr. Shipon, Racine, Wis. for free trial to prove value.

DEER ISLAND

(Too late for last issue)

Miss Nellie English and Miss Annie Gowan, returned home last week, to spend the 24th, with their parents.

Richard English has gone to St. John, after lumber for his summer residence which will soon be erected. ed Mitchell arrived home from Clay lake Monday, with a fine string of the speckled beauties.

Schooner Jack, owned by Hazen Stuart arrived in port Wednesday with a load of oats and potatoes. They were not long being disposed of, as they are very scarce on the Island.

Walter Stuart is busily engaged building his new weir the "Cradle" which is thought by all to be a killer. Kenneth Stuart is erecting a new summer cottage at Butler's Point. George English, spent Sunday with friends in Stuart Town.

Alver L. Stuart while trouting in Clay lake last week, fell over backwards into the water, and was pluckily rescued by Steadman Fountain.

In the dense fog last week, Matthew Mitchell got lost and rowed for a long while before he found the land.

THE TREATY OF GHENT

The Close of the Last War Between Great Britain and United States

It will soon be one hundred years since the treaty of Ghent brought to a close the last war--and the last for all time, let it be hoped--between Great Britain and the United States. Never since that time has the patriotism of the Canadian people been roused and their resources been drawn upon by the defence of their soil against invaders. True, the peace of the country was disturbed from within during the uprisings of 1837-38, and the frontier was to some extent harassed during the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870 but these occurrences were not of sufficient magnitude to deserve the name of war, which in its true and awful sense the people of this country have not known for almost a century. And yet that century did not pass without its dangers of conflict. On several occasions they loomed dark and threatening upon the horizon, and were dispelled only because a wise and humane diplomacy proved stronger than the spirit of strife--strong enough to hold the dogs of war in leash and adjust the intramural differences without an appeal to the stern and illogical arbitration of force.

On four occasions in particular did dangers of war with our neighbors darken the horizon of the Canadian people during the past one hundred years. The first occurred in 1837, and it grew out of the destruction of the steamer "Caroline" the vessel, it will be remembered, employed by the so-called "patriots" in fact, were evasive Canadians filibustering Americans in possession of Navy Island in the Niagara River, and from which the motley crew with Wm. Lyon Mackenzie among them, threatened the peace of the Canadian frontier. Colonel MacZab, a prominent little later as Sir Allan, sent a small force across the river, and after a short but sharp fight captured the steamer, cut her out from her moorings on the New York shore, towed her out into the swift current, set her on fire and left her to be swept to destruction over the Falls. Among the five or six killed in the affray was Amos Duffee whose body was found on American territory, and a British subject named Alexander McLeod was arrested on the charge of murder. By avowing the destruction of the "Caroline," the British Government assumed international responsibility for all that had been done, claiming that Great Britain and not the men engaged in the act was answerable. Britain, therefore, demanded the release of McLeod. The demand was refused, and while the long drawn-out negotiations were being carried on McLeod in October, 1841, was put on trial at Utica, N. Y., and acquitted. It was pretty clearly established that McLeod was a party to the cutting out of the "Caroline," and the verdict was therefore contrary to the evidence, but it was a fortunate one for the peace of the continent. It cut the Gordian knot of international complication, and probably prevented a war between Great Britain and the United States.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK FRONTIER PROBLEM While the delicate international complications created by the "Caroline" affair were unresolved, and the McLeod case pending, the New Brunswick frontier became the scene of a number of hostile acts so serious and threatening as to acquire throughout the Maritime Provinces the name of the "Aroostook War." The boundary between Maine and New Brunswick had not yet been fixed, and Maine claimed a big and exceedingly valuable slice of the western forest area of her Canadian neighbor, or more correctly her British neighbor, for that was long before Confederation, and New Brunswick was a separate colony. While the ruffians who followed in the wake of

Mackenzie's uprising were threatening the frontier of Upper Canada from Ogdensburg, Buffalo and Detroit, a gang of timber thieves, in defiance of the laws of both Maine and New Brunswick invaded and disputed territory and cut much valuable timber. The Governor of Maine sent a Sheriff and posse to drive them off and seize their logs, and at the news of this a band of New Brunswick lumbermen gathered to repel the men from Maine. A fight took place in the forest in winter, when one of the Maine leaders, a land agent named McIntyre, was made prisoner and carried to Fredericton. In retaliation the men from Maine seized a man named McLaughlin, the New Brunswick warden of the disputed territory, and carried him captive to Augusta. Then came on quickly the danger of war. Maine sent eighteen hundred militiamen into the Aroostook district and Sir John Harvey, the Governor of New Brunswick, sent up two regiments of the line with artillery and some volunteers from the St. John district. Upper and Lower Canada sent to the sister colony sympathy and offers of aid, and Nova Scotia voted all her militia and £100,000 to aid New Brunswick in her quarrel. Strange to relate, the London Times advocated not only the siding to the Americans' claim, but that they are given all of New Brunswick west of the St. John river. About all the hot-heads in the United States, clamored for war, but amid the uproar President Van Buren was calm and reasonable. He sent General Winfield Scott to the scene, Scott and Sir John Harvey had opposed each other at Lundy's Lane and Stony Creek in the War of 1812-14, and each respected the other. They soon came to an agreement under which a temporary joint occupation of the disputed territory was arranged, and the "Aroostook war" came to a close. Baring (afterwards Lord Ashburton), and Daniel Webster settled the boundary dispute. Of twelve thousand square miles of territory claimed by Maine and New Brunswick ten thousand were given to the latter five thousand. It was a bitter pill for New Brunswick to swallow. When the Ashburton treaty went before the United States Senate for ratification, it is stated that opposition to the treaty was not allayed until behind closed doors. Webster produced a map which he had by him all through the conference, but which he had kept carefully from the eyes of the British Commissioner, showing the boundary to be exactly that claimed by New Brunswick. If that is correct Webster's trickery and Ashburton's stupidity enabled Maine to rob New Brunswick of seven thousand square miles of timber lands. At any rate, the United States Senate hastily accepted the bargain, and ratified the treaty.

The story of the secret map has recently been denied. Whatever may be the truth of the matter one thing is certain--those forests along the Aroostook nearly caused war between Great Britain and the United States, just seven years ago.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from ten drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

H. W. Lucy Tells of Budget Night in British Commons

Not since Sir William Harcourt rose to expound his financial scheme embodying the principle of Death Duties has there been a Budget of such momentous interest as that unfolded by Mr. Lloyd-George. Even at ordinary times the Budget holds the field in respect of the interest excited, not only within the House, but outside its walls. The introduction of big bills, or the incidence of a Ministerial crisis, crowds the benches and fills the side galleries. More fully than these, and more certainly; the Budget packs the Chamber. In one way or other, directly or indirectly, it comes home to every man, who is richer or poorer, according as taxes are put on, taken off, increased, or reduced.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS

Amongst other things, Mr. Lloyd George's first Budget was memorable by reason of the empty space yawning behind the double row of Front Benches, crowded by Peers, and, in their section partly filled by Foreign Ministers. From time immemorial the Stranger's Galleries packed on Budget night from lowest line of benches to topmost range, completed the aspect of intense human interest the occasion evoked. On Thursday they were empty, as they have remained since the edict of expulsion followed on the organized brawling of the Suffragettes. Strong pressure was put upon the Speaker to remove the ban in time for the public to enjoy their ancient privilege on Budget night. Whilst yielding to the extent of shortening the period of exile Mr. Lowther was not to be unduly hurried. Ministerial attempts at legislation on the subject having ludicrously failed, he taking in his own hands a business which ex officio rests with them, resolved to reopen the Galleries on the reassembling of the House for Wednesday. On further consideration he saw his way to grant the boon as early as Monday week.

FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE

Within the memory of some who still sit in the House of Commons a fundamental change has come over the method and manner of a Budget speech. Forty years ago Mr. Gladstone, revealing in the opportunity, set the fashion of prodigiously lengthy exposition, adorned with wreaths of eloquence, sparkling with gems of quotation from the ancients, happy poets who never heard of the Income Tax. On one historic he kept the House enraptured for a period of five years and a half. Considering how, as Lord Morley records in his Life, he in Cabinet Council made preliminary discourse on the subject for the full space of three hours, that was not excessive. Mr. Lowe was the only Chancellor of the Exchequer of modern times who equalled Mr. Gladstone in the felicity and point of classical quotations. It will be remembered that in one case the passion proved fatal. There is no doubt that the fancy of decking matchboxes with the motto "Ex luce lucellum" had considerable effect in determining him to load his Budget with a tax that nearly brought a powerful Government to grief, a fate averted only by sacrifice of the Budget.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT

Like his old chief, Sir William Harcourt delighted in the opportunity for prolonged speech provided by the Budget. He also imitated him in the matter of classical quotations, superadding a few jests that lightened the performance. Mr. Gladstone rarely jested, never on Budget night, an occasion much too serious for the display of levity, however well-intentioned. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in his ordinary contributions to Parliamentary debate, was almost equally punctilious in the habits of eschewing jocularity. But on Budget night, having absolute command of a thorough audience hungering and thirsting for arrival at the stage when they would learn the secret of the Budget he condescended to dally with a joke. One of his most successful had something to do with the consumption of rum. I am ashamed to say I forgot its point, but remember its succeeding success, possibly in part owing to the surprise occasioned by the ebullition from so unexpected a quarter.

When Mr. Asquith was Chancellor of the Exchequer he, disregarding tradition, made the Budget speech a plain businesslike statement, equally devoid of exordium and peroration. This is a style that exactly suits the capacity and custom of Mr. Lloyd-George, and was on Thursday night enforced upon him by the weight of a great deficit.