

MC2465 POOR DOCUMENT

REMEMBER
THERE IS NO NEED TO
SEND AWAY FOR YOUR
PRINTING!

The Granite Town Greetings

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF ST. GEORGE & VICINITY.

GOOD AD-
VERTISING
MEDIUM!

VOL. 6.

ST. GEORGE, N. B., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1911

NO. 33.

AT. D. BASSEN'S Selling Out Sale

Going to Leave St. George
Going Into Manufacturing Business

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

Bargains in Men's Shoes
Bargains in Men's Rubberwear
Bargains in Men's Clothing
Bargains in Men's Furnishings
Bargains in Ladies Footwear
Bargains in Ladies Coats
Bargains in Ladies Skirts
Bargains in Ladies Costumes
Bargains in all branches in our store

A chance for economizing. Not every day or every mouth like it. It is not to be missed.

REMEMBER! \$12000.00 worth of goods
to be sold without reserve

D. BASSEN

Prevents Big Waste of Wood Pulp Supply

Bangor, Me., Feb. 16.—At the mill of the Eastern Manufacturing Company in South Brewer there has been in successful operation upon a large scale for four months past a process by which is prevented the waste of one-fourth of the pulp wood supply—a waste which until recently was thought to be unavoidable in the manufacture of wood pulp.

This process, the invention of Fred W. Ayer, president of the Eastern Manufacturing Company, is likely to be in use in every pulp mill in the country within a few years. The wood, while the bark is immersed in hot water, preferably maintained at a temperature approaching the boiling point, until the wood and bark have become thoroughly saturated and the cementitious matter or bark glue has become gelatinous or partially liquid.

This takes from two to four hours according to the condition of the wood before immersion. The wood is then removed from the water in saturation to maintain the bark glue in the loose lubricant gelatinous condition for a considerable time, a time which is amply sufficient to allow for the removal of the bark by gentle mechanical treatment.

Simply tumbling the wood in a rotary drum suffices to shake off the bark which in its saturated condition adheres to the wood by suction. This treatment completely denudes each piece of wood from its bark covering, the bark strips from the knots and other depressions perfectly and cleanly, leaving the wood in condition for the immediate reduction to pulp.

The same process is applied to round logs previously sawed into convenient lengths, and if desired, scored longitudinally through the bark to facilitate its removal. By this means every particle of fiber available for paper is saved. The process thus presents a satisfactory contrast over the old method of cutting the bark, which involves the destructive removal of 20 per cent of the wood fiber. The new process has been in operation at this mill for sufficient time to afford accurate estimate of its value as follows:—

The mill is given 55 per cent increase of pulp stock, provided it cuts only the same amount of lumber and wood heretofore and this increase is not offset by any increase in expenditure, but, as far as can be estimated, the reverse is the case.

The New Song

(From a Baltimore American.)
O Canada, my Canada!
Life's thread is silken floss!
Throw tariffs to the idle winds
And let us recapture!
Smile at me, maiden of the snows,
Drain toast unto the dregs;
Give unto me thy buttermilk,
And I will give thee eggs.
O Canada, my Canada!
Our two hearts beat as one!
Reciprocal in love we stand,
Each other's products won;
Each other's mother's bread we'll seek
Just for our mutual sakes;
We'll swap spring chickens and we'll eat
Each other's codfish cakes!

With the announced retirement on Wednesday of George J. Gould from the presidency of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, the Gould family disappears from a dominant position in the larger affairs of American finance and business. While the Gould fortune at present is larger than it was when left by Jay Gould, Wall street regards the Gould influence as not as potent in the empire of money as it was when the pile of dollars was smaller. One by one the great properties bequeathed to the family by Jay Gould have slipped from the control of his heirs. First, the Manhattan Elevated Railroad was wrested from the family grip. Then last year came the loss of control of the Western Union Telegraph, Missouri Pacific was the one great property upon which Jay Gould built high hope of continuing the Gould name and influence.—Exchange.

The Giant Linden T. ee

The village of Remborn, in the mountainous region of Taunus, in Germany, possesses a Linden tree which is said to have reached the age of 1,200 years. In summer the tree is said to be magnificent, and its foliage offers shade to 200 persons at one time. The trunk is twelve meters in circumference—that is, thirty-nine feet. It has ten hollowed by time, and a dozen persons can stand in the cavity. The Taunus club has taken the giant under its protection in the hope that with care and attention its life may be spared for many years.

"arron" and "Barren"

A good story has recently been told of Baron Henri de Rothschild, in which a well-known theatrical manager figures. The Baron offered him a play which he practically accepted without looking at it. "Yes, my dear Baron," he said, "of course I'll mount it, and I am very flattered you should have brought it to me first." "Yes, but you must read it," insisted the Baron, "for it may not suit you. I am not at all sure that it will. I will come again to-morrow, when you will have had time to look over it." "All right—do," answered the manager. Next day when the Baron presented himself he was received with enthusiasm. "It's a masterpiece, my dear Baron—a masterpiece! I shall be delighted to produce it, and as soon as possible. We'll have it next season." On the manager's desk lay the roll of paper Baron de Rothschild had brought the previous day. He picked it up, unrolled it, and showed it to the manager. All the pages were blank!

Table Salt

Some interesting facts about this common household commodity. Course salt and bits of newspaper put in the bottle and shaken up with a little salt should clean your bottle. Salt is good for so many little things about the house that I will give you a list of some of them hoping you may at some time, find them a help. Rinsing the mouth with a little salt and cold water will keep the teeth in good condition. Put damp salt on burns. It kills the pain. Dry salt and a brush will take the dust off of velvet, plush and heavy embroidery that cannot be washed. Add a pinch of salt to starch. It will keep the iron from sticking. Rub salt over the griddle and it will not smoke. A little salt under the tongue will stop nose bleeding. Salt thrown on coal fire when broiling steak will prevent blazing from the dripping fat. Salt as a gargle will cure soreness of the throat. Salt in solution inhaled cures cold in the head. Salt water is good to clean willow ware and matting. Salt in the oven under baking tins will prevent scorching on the bottom. Salt puts out a fire in the chimney. Salt and vinegar will remove the stains from discolored teacups. Salt and soda are excellent for bedstings and spider bites. Salt thrown on soot which has fallen on carpet will prevent stain. Salt put on ink when freshly spilled on carpet will help in removing spot. Salt in whitewash makes it thick. Salt thrown on a coal fire when it is low will revive it. Salt used in sweeping a carpet keeps it free from moths.

Straight Walls of Ice

Nighty Mount McKinley Cannot Be Climbed From the South. Describing their expedition to Mount McKinley last summer, Professor Parker and Beimore Browne say in the Metropolitanist, although it was probably the best equipped expedition from a mountaineering standpoint that has ever been organized in America, the net result of its explorations is a map of a hitherto unknown stretch of mountain wilderness and the knowledge that Mount McKinley is unclimbable from the south.

"We attacked the mountain from no fewer than five different points and in each case were stopped by insurmountable difficulties. We were on the icy, fifty days. Mountaineering technicalities had nothing to do with our failure to reach the summit. At each attempt we encountered straight walls of ice and snow that could not be bridged or avoided.

The problem of climbing the mountain from its southern side is an unusual one—a combined water, arctic and Alpine proposition. To reach the southern base of the mountain the explorer must navigate for 150 miles a stretch of swift glacial water. The second part of the trip is through alternate stretches of forest and swamp land which lay at the base of the Alaskan range. The first stage is over forty miles of glacier that stretches from the lowlands to the base of Mount McKinley itself.

BACK BAY

Frank Chaffee of Letang was here on business Monday. S Theriault and Leander McGee spent one day last week in St. George. Mrs. Frank Leavitt called on friends Sunday. Mrs. Leander McGee called on Mrs. Wentworth Quigley one evening last week in the interest of the sewing circle.

Irvin Gillmor of Bonny River attended the temperance lecture held here, he also addressed the audience in a very pleasing manner.

Mark Morrison of St. George was here Sunday. Miss Lillian McGee spent Sunday at her home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Leavitt called on friends recently. Mrs. S. Craig is visiting relatives in Eastport.

Miss Estella Mitchell left Wednesday for St. Andrews where she will spend a few weeks.

Harvey Hanley is busy cutting wood for the school house.

Mrs. Valentine Hooper has returned home after visiting friends in Milton. Wm. Harris who has been confined to the house with a bad cold is able to be out again.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Leavitt spent one evening last week with Mrs. Irvin Holmes at Letang.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Frye on the arrival of a baby boy. Elsie Leavitt of Letang is busy hauling wood for Hil Hooper. Mrs. John Oliver of Labec is nursing Mrs. Hugh Harris who still continues very ill.

Z. McGee has returned home after spending a few months in the woods. Mrs. Leander McGee who has had a bad attack of La Grippe is able to be out, in spite of a heavy tax imposed by the government it had grown to considerable proportion by the middle of the last century.

The young ladies of the place are enjoying the good sleighing at present.

Awakening of China.

There has been going on in China for a few years past a movement of political and social reform that will startle the unthinking world when its results begin to appear. It is just ten years since the death of Li Hung Chang, the greatest of Chinese statesmen of whom the outside world knows anything definite. After he had, with the aid of "Chinese" Gordon, suppressed the Taiping rebellion in 1864 he rose rapidly to a position of commanding influence, and, with the exception of a brief interval marked by the disastrous war with Japan, he held it till his death in 1901. He had accomplished as much as any one man could do in the way of organizing an army, creating a navy, keeping the Empire territorially intact, and infusing into the minds of his countrymen some of those western political ideas which he appreciated while he disliked them.

While the passing of Li Hung Chang came a period of confusion which made it difficult to see how the Chinese Empire could fall to become the prey of Russia and Japan; indeed, had these two powers co-operated instead of antagonizing each other there might have been irreparable of Chinese membership of Chinese territory. The younger statesmen who are now invested with the management of public affairs are earnest and intelligent in their policy, both civil

and military. They are cautiously preparing to substitute parliamentary government for the old autocracy; they are organizing as rapidly as is compatible with efficiency an army which will in a few years be a million strong; they are building up a powerful fleet of modern war vessels, small and large; above all, they are learning from the western foreigners the necessity for all kinds of reforms and the methods of carrying them out. In ten years from now China will be one of the most powerful of the great powers, and will be quite proof against either Russia or Japan, perhaps against both an alliance.

It becomes an interesting question what the Chinese will try to accomplish when they find themselves able to practice successfully not merely defensive strategy but offensive methods. It is quite certain that they will try to clear Manchuria of all foreign domination; that they will endeavor to control, if not also own, all railroads, and that they will restrain within narrow limits the territorial franchises allowed for many years past to foreigners and foreign influence. China is just now afflicted with both of her chronic dangers—the ravages of plague and the ravages of famine. The Chinese, feeling themselves helpless to combat the former, are looking to European experts for aid, and feeling themselves paralyzed by the latter, they will gratefully accept such help as may be offered to them. Liberal treatment of the Chinese now may mean much for the permanent betterment of political and commercial relations hereafter between China and the western nations.—Tor Globe.

ADVERTISING.

The subject for the talk in the Public Reading Room last Monday evening, Feb. 13, was "Advertising," and the talk was A. E. Atlee. The chair was occupied by A. M. King. It may be supposed by many that a talk on advertising would be a somewhat prosaic affair, but the address and the discussion that followed the talk on Monday evening were of a lively and most interesting character. Mr. Atlee reviewed the history of advertising, nothing that the first advertising was done through Town Crier. The first printed advertisement appeared in England in 1647, and announced books for sale. At first the growth of advertising was slow but in spite of a heavy tax imposed by the government it had grown to considerable proportion by the middle of the last century.

On this continent the first advertisement appeared in the Boston News-Letter in 1704. From this beginning it expanded until in 1867 it was estimated the expenditure for advertising in the United States was ten million dollars. Today it is estimated that one billion dollars a year is expended for advertising in the magazines of the United States alone. There are no figures as available for the Dominion.

Advertising is the motive power of commerce. It has revolutionized business, and by its means a man can accomplish in a few years what formerly would take a lifetime. New lines of goods can be introduced to the whole public at a bound, and many manufacturers regard the whole world as their field. It circulates money by giving employment to the printers and allied tradesmen and by increasing the manufacture of commodities. Years ago advertising was considered a luxury or a charity. Now it is known to be a business necessity.

The speaker demonstrated that it was at once an art and a science. The good adv. tells its story simply. But the simple things we have to do are not always the easiest. Here is where originality counts. In the department stores the advertising manager is among the best paid of the employees. Some of them get higher salaries than the judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

He recalled having remarked to B. E. Hardwick on the telling character of Pyle's Pearlina Advs. Mr. H. replied:

"The man who writes those ads. draws the highest salary in the employ. and all he gets as is to 'think'."

Examples of the charges for space by some of the leading publications of the United States and the Spectator. Man sit up and take notice. The Ladies Home Journal gets \$1,500 per issue for the adv. on back cover. Munsey's get \$500 a page per month. The issue income of the Delinquent for advertising would pay a year's salary to the governor general of Canada.

Advertising, said the speaker is an advantage to the buyer as well as to the seller, as it brings to in the knowledge of how and where he may obtain those commodities that go to make living easier.

A vote of thanks to Mr Atlee was moved by W. H. Walton and seconded by C. C. King and passed.

A very interesting discussion was participated in by those gentlemen and F. C. Whitman, Rev. Porter-Shirley and others.—Annapolis Spectator.

C. P. R. to Spend 1,000,000 at St. John.

A Montreal dispatch repeats the statement made in previous correspondence that the Canadian Pacific Railway is planning to spend more than a million dollars on terminals on its newly acquired property at the head of St. John harbor, and that it contemplates a twice-a-day service across the Bay of Fundy, with two fast trains per day between St. John and Montreal. It is stated here that the company are about to call for tenders for \$100,000 worth of wharf timber. Traffic by this route to aid from Nova Scotia will rapidly develop as a result of the requirement by the Canadian Pacific of the Dominion Atlantic railway and steamer service.

The Tune is Unpopular.

(From the Toronto Globe.)

The number of Conservative papers that refuse to dance to the frenzied piping of the Montreal Star, the Toronto Telegram, and the news is increasing rapidly. They resent the question that Canada's national spirit is so poor and uncertain a thing that her existence as a nation will be imperilled by an increase of trade with the United States. The Victoria Colonist, the leading Conservative daily of British Columbia, on this point says: "Every Canadian ought to resent the suggestion that his loyalty to the British Crown and the British Empire is dependent upon tariff schedules. During the last few years we have been told this every few months, and it is being retreated because of the reciprocity agreement. We are being told that reciprocal trade will lead to annexation. Reason seems to show that the freer the access of Canada to the United States market the less cause there will be for Canadians to seek political union with that country, and this is what the history of Canada teaches.

The decrying of Canada's loyalty is having the almost inevitable result. Patriotic Canadians of both parties resent it strongly. The tune of the dullest three is so unpopular that it will be dropped very soon.

Asaya-Neurall
THE NEW REMEDY FOR
Nervous Exhaustion
Nervous exhaustion, the ailment of the age, results from the destruction of nerve cells by overstrain faster than they are rebuilt. The only remedy is Food, Rest and increased nerve repair. "ASAYA-NEURALL" is and makes possible this cure. It feeds the nerves, induces sleep, quickens the appetite and digestion, restores buoyancy of spirits. \$1.50 per bottle. Obtain from the following:
Andrew McNeil, Back Bay,
W. S. R. Justison, Portland,
Milne, Coates & Co., St. George.