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The Granite Town Greetings

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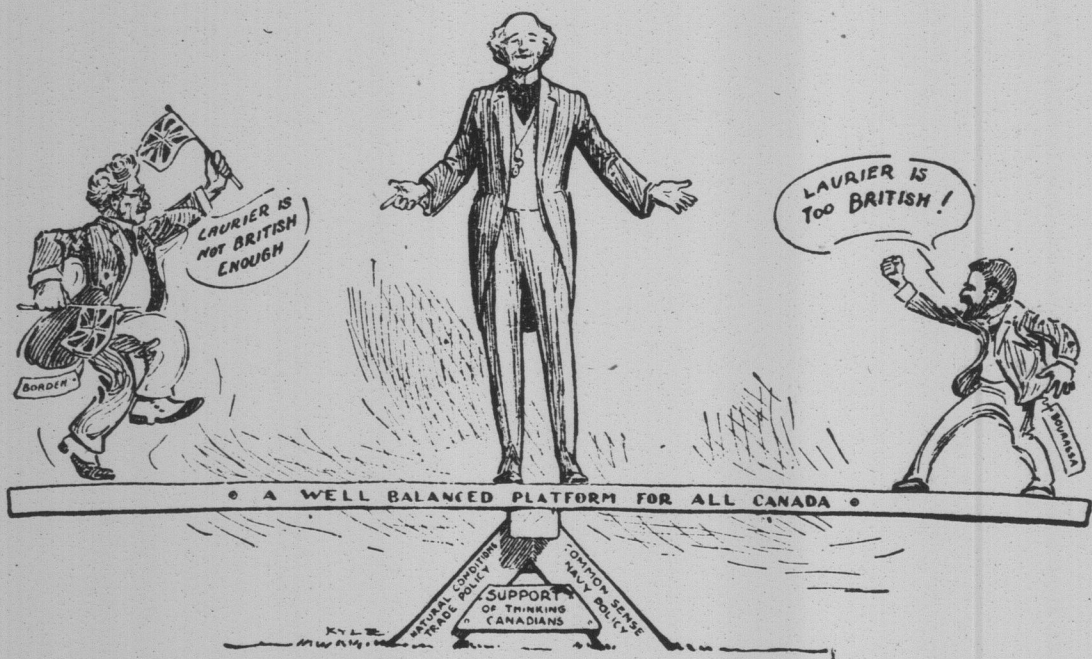
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ST. GEORGE, N. B., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1911

NO. 11.

THE NEW Church Hymnal for sale at the Greetings Office in several Qualities and Styles.

SIR WILFRID AND THE EXTREMISTS



WHERE LAURIER STANDS



Honored by Women

When a woman speaks of her silent secret suffering she trusts you. Millions have bestowed this mark of confidence on Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. Everywhere there are women who bear witness to the wonder-working, curing-power of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—which saves the suffering sex from pain, and successfully grapples with woman's weaknesses and stubborn ills.

IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG
IT MAKES SICK WOMEN WELL.

No woman's appeal was ever misdirected or her confidence misplaced when she wrote for advice, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, President, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets induce mild natural bowel movement once a day.

The Brains of John Bull's Junior Partner.

By Arthur Hawkes.

There are all sorts of funny readings abroad about the firm of John Bull unlimited, and especially about the Old Fellow himself. He seldom takes a good look at himself, and until lately he has not cared a grumme what other people thought of him.

John Bull has regarded himself as a good-natured soul who is taking care of a few bits of land scattered around the globe in the interests of civilization generally, a sort of political philanthropist. The other fellows in the international field don't regard him in the light. They think he is a grasping old coider who, instead of being satisfied with control of all the strategic strongholds of land and sea power, puts up an awful howl as soon as anybody else looks around for a second-rate coaling station, or a bit of rock from which his traders may saunter into a hitherto undiscovered market.

What these people are most puzzled about is the way this old John Bull keeps the affections of his children, who have become his partners. "Why," they say, "he used to declare that they would soon leave him, and here they are closer than ever to the Old Gentleman with the side whiskers and the peculiar pants."

Just so. The way the British Empire keeps together is a regular Chinese puzzle to all sorts of clever statesmen. They can't make it out at Washington. Some times we can't make it out ourselves. This loose, strong, splendid partnership, that girdles the world and has none of the ordinary forces of Imperial compul-

sion about it. The Dominion is one of the junior partners.

"Junior Partner" hasn't a very cocoa-whoop sound. It is a bigger name than it looks. Mr. Sifton, in a memorable speech against Reciprocity in the House of Commons put the fact more picturesquely: "The Rising Hope of the British Empire." You know firms with the junior partners become the Pillars of Reliance. The John Bull Unlimited is one of them.

Canada is a miracle within the Empire as the Empire is a miracle among the nations of the earth. The impossible has not yet been achieved. They used to say that you could not allow an overseas Dominion of the Crown to have responsible government in exactly the same way as the United Kingdom. They said that a Colonial Governor should not be compelled to accept the advice of his Ministers when they had a majority of the popular House. But these things are done and the Imperial bond is closer and warmer than it has ever been.

All this means that the obligation upon Canadian statesmanship is more subtle and tremendous than it has ever been. We have established a Department of External Affairs to handle our peculiar three-cornered relationships, but this Department is not specially charged with the duty of keeping our internal population well informed about the niceties of our external relations.

You cannot expect a farmer in the Saskatchewan valley to be well informed about the possibilities of trouble that may lie within our connection with India, Australia and South Africa. He is the great statesman who, knowing all the

intricacies of statecraft, which he cannot publish, can guide the great body of public opinion aright on the big, underlying principles which dominate national action.

The brains of Canadian statesmanship, I mean statesmanship; not the erection of a post-office here, of a bridge there, and the handing out of a job somewhere else, must be directed to making clear the two-fold, fundamental basis of our national progress—the development of Canadian commerce in Canadian channels, and the extending of the right idea of Canadian action. I prestige, in its relation to international and inter-Imperial affairs.

Here is something to cling to, that the English speaking people are the great potentiality in the modern world. They are broadly divided into the Empire and the Republic. In the re-adjustment of influence that is taking place within the Empire Canada is rapidly advancing towards the first place.

Canada has the advantage of being alongside of the United States. From being neglected by Downing Street and regarded by the United States as a very poor relation to be acknowledged by a cup of cold water and a few kind words, she is regarded with almost jealous anxiety by the United Kingdom and the

United States. The remarkable spectacle has been seen of the President of the United States going up and down his country beseeching the people to make a deal with Canada which would secure commercial union with and give to the United States control of the wheat trade between Canada and Europe.

The position of Canada between the United States and Great Britain is the position of the boy in the middle of the see-saw who sends the parties at the end of the plank up and down as he wills. Canada was growing along splendidly from this point of view. The only trans-continental railway of America was ours as a means of expanding our trade in our own way. The Government undertook a second transcontinental, and is heavily aiding a third.

The brains of Canadian statesmanship were required for the fulfilment of the national policies, which were undertaken with so much care and for sight. We needed time to consolidate our force and to bring into national sentiment the aliens to our genius. Instead we are invited to reverse our method for one which the shrewd, experienced leaders of the Republic are sure will deflect the life-blood of commerce into their arteries and make our future commercially subsidiary to theirs.

They have warned us. It is time we warned ourselves.

Mining Investments.

(Boston Herald.)

In copper shores particularly, so dear to the hearts of New England investors, the last three years have witnessed an almost steady diminution of divided returns. The latest reduction is that ordered by the directors of the Wolverine copper mining company, who have cut the semi annual disbursement from \$4 to \$5 share. The primary cause of the smaller distribution is of course the low price of copper metal market. There is, however, another important contributory reason which investors are prone to overlook.

Mines, strictly speaking, do not pay dividends. They contribute assets. When these which consist of ore reserves, are gone, the life of a mine is ended. The only recourse is to shut up shop or try to eke out a livelihood by smelting the ores taken from nearby mines. The return on mining shares thus should be higher than on railroads or industrials.

There are, for example, outstanding 30,000 shares of Wolverine stock, par \$25 on which \$15 has been paid in. This means an original investment of only \$780,000. The company began paying dividends in 1899, and has disbursed to date to stockholders a total of \$114 per share in 14 years, or a grand total of \$5,840,000 on an original investment of less than \$1,000,000.

The original shareholders thus have little occasion for complaint. For those who brought the stock, however, in 1906 and 1907, at fancy prices, when the dividend was \$17 a share, the situation is different. The mine doubtless has many years of production ahead, but holders of all mining stock must not overlook that their returns are essentially a distribution of assets.

Pigs as Lawn Mowers.

Suburban Field of Usefulness Open To the Guinea Variety.

A curious but successful experiment is being made on a number of private lawns in Kent and is about to be tried by a golf club in the neighborhood of Greenwich. The idea is the novel one of substituting the guinea pig for the mowing machine and the weed killer.

Around the lawn is arranged a low wire barrier and into the enclosure are turned a number of guinea pigs or better a passage is made from their hutch to the lawn. According to the Consul and Trade Reports the animals at once attack all the worst weeds, the paintains first, then the dandelions and daisies.

These broad leaved plants, which no mowing machine will touch, are killed by the persistent cutting of the guinea pig's teeth. When they have finished the weeds which are broad leaved and

succulent they proceed to the grass. In a short time the lawn looks as if it had been cut by the closest machine. The persistent cutting of the leaves kills the weeds, which can stand almost any other treatment, but does no harm to the grass.

One lawn formerly a mass of weeds has been made to grow nothing but the finer grasses. Another is still under process of treatment. The half of it in which guinea pigs were first set to work has been cut quite even and very close. For golfing it is as fast again as it was under the administration of the mowing machine and not a weed is visible. The other half, where the animals have just been turned loose, is a mass of dandelions.

In this neighborhood it has been found that the guinea pigs do not suffer at all by being left to work in winter as well as in summer. Indeed, they are healthier than under the usual treatment of those who keep them as pets. An astonishing demand for the animals has grown up in the neighborhood, and if the inland golf clubs, which have great difficulties with plantains, take to the new method the guinea pig population is likely to go up in the ratio that the natural fecundity of the animal suggests.

Canada's Navy.

How to Tell a Naval Officer's Rank.

Two stripes indicate a lieutenant, an engineer-lieutenant, a surgeon, or a paymaster, always having regard to the gold circle on the uppermost stripe for the lieutenant, or the purple, red or white cloth between the stripes, and no circle for the other branches. Three stripes, of which the middle one is only half the thickness of the other two, indicate a senior lieutenant or senior engineer, a staff surgeon or a staff paymaster; while three stripes all of the same thickness denote a commander, a fleet surgeon, or a fleet paymaster.

A captain has four stripes. Officers of admiral's rank have always one broad gold stripe nearest the cuff, and from one to four thinner gold stripes above it. Thus a rear admiral has the broad stripe and one stripe above it; a vice admiral has two above, an admiral has three while an admiral of the fleet, of whom there are only five on the active list, one of whom is King George's has four. An admiral always wears a signalletter, as do the officers on his staff, such as his flag lieutenant or his secretary.

Midshipmen have no stripes, as they are not commissioned officers; but they have a small square of white cloth of the collars of their coats.

Half Moose, Half Elk.

A Product of a Region Where the Deer Family Congregates.

"No other locality is known where so many of the Genus Cervus are contained together as in Kittson county, in the north-western corner of Minnesota," said Charles Hallock, the sportsman and nature student. "Within an area of less than seventy-five miles are found moose, elk, caribou and the distinct varieties of blacktail and whitetail deer.

The two latter, scarcely ever found together, meet there. The caribou is seldom found elsewhere in company with either of them. There the elk contests the eastern-most limits of his present range, and the caribou occupies the most southern confines of his, while the lordly moose, noblest of the Cervidae, ranges the middle ground of that great northern thoroughfare of migration which reaches from Nova Scotia to Alaska without a break or interruption.

"I have seen a rare freak of nature, a product of that occupancy of a single range by so many different representatives of one genus, which shows the horns of a moose and an elk, each perfectly developed on one frontal bone, but all one antler, half moose, half elk. What the animal that wore these horns was like I was unable to ascertain. I should not suppose though that hybridity would manifest itself in the horns alone. Under the conditions of habitat hybridity would not only be quite possible but even natural."



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Breakwater and Breastwork, Richibucto, South Beach, N. B.," will be received at this office until 4 p.m. on Wednesday, September 27, 1911, for the construction of a Breakwater at Richibucto, on the South Beach, Kent County, N. B.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of E. T. P. Sheven, Esq., District Engineer, St. John N. B., Geoffrey Steel, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N. B., and on application to the Postmaster at Richibucto, N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, September 2, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Why Plants Wilt

If you cut a flower off and put it in a glass of water, it keeps its head up pretty well for a long time. If you do not put it into water at once, it wilts. Why? In the first place, the plant takes up water and keeps it in its cells. In the second place it wilts because it can get no water, and what is in the plant soon leaves through the stomata. That is, the water is pumped out by the dry air and with none to replace it, the plant wilts. Water is all that keeps tender plants or tender parts of trees from wilting or collapsing.

Force water through a hose and it has a tendency to straighten out. Cut off the water force and it collapses. This is exactly what happens when a plant fails to get enough water.

Severed grass soon becomes good hay if it is handled right. Try this for a lesson in hay making. Cut a handful of clover and put it in the hot sun to dry. Put another handful in the shade where it can't dry so fast. In three hours see which is the best hay. Take the handful and twist it in your hands. In one case, the sundried hay will have brittle leaves and green, juicy stems, while the shade cured hay will be more thoroughly cured and not so brittle. It is the best hay and will keep best.

Why?

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 McGea, Back Bay,
W. S. H. Jackson, Portland,
Hills, Condit & Co., St. George.

Good
tea is the result of
care and experience
in blending—must be
the combination of fine
flavor, smooth strength
and richness. Because
all these elements are
so generously included
in Red Rose Tea it
well merits the term
"good tea."

**RED ROSE
TEA** is good tea