

MC2465 POOR DOCUMENT

THE GRANITE TOWN GREETINGS

Sensible CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR Gentlemen

Neckwear

A man cannot have too many handsome Ties, in the new colorings of brown, green, purple, red and blue and in stunning new patterns. This is an array of all handsome ties.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Flowing end ties | 50c. to \$1.00 |
| English squares and ascots | 25c. to 75c. |
| Imperial four-in-hands | 25c. to 50c. |
| String and bow ties | 25c. |
| Shield or pin-puffs | \$1.50. |
| Made-up four-in-hands | 25 to \$1.50 |

Many of them in pretty fancy boxes.

Sweaters, Cardigan Jackets

For skating and outdoor sports, particularly, and for solid warmth generally, there is nothing better than a Sweater or Cardigan jacket.

For men or boys they make specially desirable gifts. 50c. to \$2.50

IF YOU have wondered "what you shall give" you'll find your problems simplified so far as the "man" is concerned, by the many appropriate suggestions our fine stocks afford.

FOR YOUR selection we have hundreds of dollars worth of new goods exactly adapted for suitable, sensible gifts any man will be glad to receive, because they add to his comfort and enjoyment. Following are some suggestions:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Gloves—Kid and Woolen | 50c. to \$2.50 |
| Fancy hosiery | 25c. to 40c. |
| Fur Caps | 50c. to \$1.50 |
| Cloth Caps | 25c. to \$1.00 |
| Defachable Fur Collars | \$3.00 to \$5.00 |
| Nightrobs | 50c. to \$1.25 |
| Studs and pins | 50c. to \$2.00 |
| White and Colored Shirts | 50c. to \$1.50 |
| Underwear | 50c. to \$1.40 |
| Suits and Coats for Men and Boys | \$4.20 to \$15.00 |

Come in and see how pleasantly and economically you can make your Christmas selections.

Suspenders

What man is there, who does not need an extra pair of suspenders? There is sure to be a pair of trousers or two that have no suspenders, and changing is a nuisance. In new and dainty webbing—packed in Christmas boxes.

25c. to 75c.

Mufflers

Not only do they afford throat protection, but they are always a useful addition to a gentleman's wardrobe. new rich silks

50c. to \$1.50.

H'ndkerchiefs

An ever welcome gift! Linen handkerchiefs, beautiful finish, large size, narrow and wide hem, plain or initialled \$1.50 per dozen.

Silk-handkerchiefs, with or without initials 50c. to 75c. each.

HANSON BROS. "Store of Values" St. George

HONEY GUIDES.

African Birds That Lead Men to the Nests of Bees.

"For many ages," says a writer, "the small birds which are known in Africa as honey guides have been in the habit of leading human beings to the nests of bees. The first notice of the kind of which I have knowledge is in 'Lobo's Travels in Abyssinia,' published by Le Grand in 1728. 'The moroc or honey bird,' says this author, 'is endowed with a peculiar instinct or faculty of discovering honey. When the moroc has discovered any honey he repairs immediately to the roadside and when he sees a traveler sing and clasp his wings, making many motions to invite him to follow him, and when he perceives his coming flies before him from tree to tree till he comes to the place where the bees have stored their treasure and then begins to sing melodiously. The Abyssinian takes the honey without falling to leave part of it for the bird to reward him for his information.' Sparman, who traveled at the Cape in 1775-76, gives also a very good description of the bird as observed in the southern part of the continent.

"The honey guides lead human beings to the nests of wild bees not so much for the honey as for the grubs or larvae found within the comb. The natives are for the most part well aware of this fact, and if they reward the honey guide, which they usually do on some grudging extent, break off for it a piece of the comb in which the grubs are hatching. Sparman has a curious note upon this detail. He says, 'I was informed by my bookishmen (bookworms), as well as by the colonists, that a man who makes it his constant business to go after the bees should not at first be too grateful and generous to this efficacious bird, but leave for it only just as much as will serve to stimulate its appetite, by which means it will be induced in hopes of obtaining a more liberal reward to discover another swarm of bees.'

"When it desires to feed upon some comb which it has discovered it makes its way to a human being, flutters about restlessly and hops from branch to branch or from bush to bush or from one ant hill to another until it succeeds in attracting the man's attention. During this time it utters a shrill cry of 'cheer, cheer,' frequently repeated. If the man is a native who understands its habits and is willing to follow it he often gives a soft, soothing whistle and, taking with him a hatchet, accepts the restless little creature's guidance. The honey guide now goes on ahead, never keeping very far away and always jealously noticing whether the man is really following. As length the honey nest is reached and the bird's object accomplished. While the native or native attacks the

nest and rife the comb the bird still flutters about, chirping. When the business is concluded and the men depart the honey guide descends from its perch and helps itself to as much of the larvae as it can find.

"When thus following a honey guide the native goes, as a rule, very quietly, taking care not to frighten his small adviser. If the man by reason of bush or other obstacle travels, in the bird's opinion, too slowly it will repeatedly come back to him, fly closely and angrily about him and with restless twitters and evident impatience urge upon him the necessity of hurrying up."

Roaring Wag.
Specialists' modern scientists are bound to be. But they are not the shrewdest specimens so often pictured by the man in the street, all cold intellect and devotion to the pursuit of an abstract idea. They know how to play. Like other men, they are gregarious and play together.

The Red Lion club was composed of great Englishmen, and Huxley was one of the members. The club used to meet during the session of the British association. To a certain meeting at Ipswich, England, which Huxley described in his "Letters," some foreigners were invited, the Prince of Camillo, Bonaparte's nephew, among them, and greatly astonished they were at the exceedingly human behavior of the learned professor. The Red Lion men had a custom of roaring instead of cheering and of wagging one coat tail—the lion's tail—when applauding. The prince was much impressed by these proceedings, and when he stood up to respond to the toast of his health instead of making a speech he gave three mighty roars and three wags—Youth's Companion.

Lucky Editors.
When the late N. Villenasant, the proprietor of the Paris Figaro, died he left the paper to the three men who had done the most to aid him. But there were many old contributors on the paper, men with well known names, who made an outcry at this division of property. They insisted that they ought to have been consulted, and they threatened to found an opposition paper to Figaro.

This alarmed the three principals, and they made a proposition to the effect that they themselves should take each \$7,000 out of the concern yearly and that the other men should each have a salary of \$1,200 for the work they were to do and at the end of the year draw a like sum out of the profits, thus amounting there \$6,000 a year each. Yet these men did not write an average of more than half a column a day each—if, indeed, that much—so that they had a very easy time of it.

It was one of the conditions that when any one of them dies his share goes to the others, so that the last survivor will have an enormous income. London Observer.

TWO QUEER ANIMALS

The Marabou and the Hyena of Central Africa.

BOTH VULTURES IN NATURE.

Each Gorges itself on Garrison, and the Bird and Beast Often Battle For Their Food—Fairly like Plumes That Are as Light as Air.

The ugliest storks in the world are found in southern Asia and central Africa. Their flesh colored heads are only partially covered with stiff, wiry feathers, and hanging on the breast they bear a disgusting pouch, which answers the purpose of a crop. One of the largest of these storks is the marabou. It stalks about the great sandy plains of central Africa with compare and a lordly grandeur, as if it were the most beautiful bird in the world. Its body feathers are of a dull metallic green color, and its wings and tail are dingy black. Looking at the awkward creature, no one would suspect that under its ungainly wings it carried the most exquisite and fairy-like little plumes, so airy that it takes basketfuls of them to weigh an ounce. They are pure white and so much desired for trimming that the bird is occasionally hunted by the natives, who sell these dainty feathers to traders for a very large price.

The marabou feeds on carrion, like the vulture. Its throat is very large, and it will greedily eat everything that comes in its way. In the swamps and plains around Khartoum, on the Nile, are immense flocks of marabou, and they are so daring as to come to the slaughter houses on the outskirts of the city in search of food, and whole ox ears and shins bones with hoof attached have been found in the crops of specimens which have been killed.

These birds are skillful fishers. They hunt the low marshy islands in the rivers and lakes of central Africa, with elephants, monkeys, flamingoes and many varieties of birds for companions, and gain their principal food from the water. They often go in companies of ten or twelve to fish. Wading in the water, the birds form a circle, which they gradually draw together, gathering the frightened fish in the center of the net, when with their long bills and quick movements they speedily provide themselves with a hearty meal.

Although marabou mammals have been seen proudly parading around with a brood of diminutive downy young ones, so shy and retiring is this bird in its domestic habits that naturalists have been unable to determine when and how it builds its nest. The natives assert that it nests in high trees, but their statement is not confirmed. In captivity the marabou is lord of the enclosure, and in zoological gardens, where specimens have been confined, no other birds or even small beasts dare approach the feeding trough until the hunger of this impudent bird is satisfied and it has retired to the warmest corner for a nap. The immense strength of its bill makes it a formidable enemy, and when fighting for food it will often overcome the largest vulture and wage successful battles with beasts of prey.

The hyena inhabits the same portions of Asia and Africa as the marabou, and travelers give accounts of terrible contests between these two singular members of the animal kingdom. The hyena is called the vulture among beasts, as it prefers carrion for its food, and as long as it can find dead animals to devour it leaves the rocks and herds in peace. Cowardly by nature, it rarely attacks man or beast unless driven to desperation by hunger.

Far away from the influence of civilized man gesture language is still extant in parts of Australia. Some of the tribes possess such an excellent code that it is almost as efficient as the spoken language.

Book Bindings.
Artificial heat of all kinds is damaging to book bindings. It not only cracks the leather, but the paste, a large bowl of water placed in a room containing books will moisten the air sufficiently to prevent the drying of the leather.

The Copper Age.
That copper preceded the bronze age is proved by the fact that articles unearthed at Abydos and Megaloh, Egypt, have been pronounced pure copper.

Papa Adrian IV.
The only Englishman who ever ruled as pope was Nicholas Breakspare, who was born about the year 1150 at Langley, near St. Albans. He was unanimously elected to the papal chair in 1154 and bore the title of Adrian IV.

A Chinese Custom.
It is the Chinese custom to inaugurate a business venture with a display of fireworks.

A Clean Tip.
The dim uneven flame that is such an annoyance to most housekeepers is quite unnecessary if care is taken to run the edge of a visiting card or a coarse cotton thread through the gas burner every few days.

Ironclads.
The first ironclad warship was the Gloire of France, antedating the Monitor and Merrimack by nearly four years.

Icebergs.
The icebergs of the two hemispheres are entirely different in shape. The arctic bergs are irregular in form, with lofty pinnacles and glittering domes, while the antarctic bergs are flat topped and solid looking.

Volcanoes.
There are 270 active volcanoes in the world, many of them being comparatively small.

Hairbrushes.
Hairbrushes need a weekly cleaning. For this purpose add one tablespoonful of soda to a quart of hot water. Dip the bristles—not the back—into this and shake well until perfectly clean. Rub and stand on edge to dry.

Licorice Root.
Licorice root grows wild in the fields of Asia Minor and until fifty years ago was practically unused. Today the annual exports to the United States alone are worth about \$350,000.

Plants and Minerals.

Some minerals, such as phosphoric acid, potash, lime and magnesia, are essential to the nourishment of plants, but plants have also a general appetite for mineral substances, eating freely in addition to the quantity necessary to their proper nutrition.

Silk and Flax.
A silken thread is three times as strong as a flaxen one the same thickness.

Remains of Ancient Cities.
All around Chingchow, China, there are mounds, earthworks, lookout terraces, etc., the remains of ancient cities and fortresses, which mark the sites of capitals from the very dawn of authentic history.

Maldive Archipelago.
The Maldive archipelago contains 14,000 islands, which abound in coconuts and palm.

Stone Barometer.
The "limakur," a Finnish stone which becomes almost white before the approach of fine weather and darkens when storms are at hand, is used by the natives as a barometer in which they repose the highest confidence.

Malaria.
Malaria renders nearly a fifth of the land of the globe dangerous to white men.

Evolution.
The idea of evolution—that is to say, of the origin of existing species from pre-existing ones as against the doctrine of the special creation of each species—is as old as the fourth century B. C., when it was advanced by the Greeks.

Greek Peasant Babies.
The baby welcomed to the heart of a Greek peasant home is washed in lukewarm wine and myrtle leaves, then its crawling little body carefully covered with a layer of salt.

Legal Right to Pick Cigar.
According to Connecticut law, when you go into a cigar store and ask for a cigar the dealer must place a number of the cigars of the kind you want on the counter to enable you to select the particular one you wish to buy.

Milan's Cab Drivers.
Some of the cab drivers in Milan, the most important industrial center in Italy, remain on duty day and night, eating and sleeping in their cabs, winter and summer alike.

Road Rollers.
The use of a roller in roadmaking was first suggested by Cesar in 1788 and first adopted by Polignac and Morandiere in 1833. The first steam roller was constructed by the French engineer Balleha.