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PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF ST. GEORGE & VICINITY.

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MEDIUM!

VOL. 7.

ST. GEORGE, N. B., FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1912

NO. 35.

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The Largest lines of Ladies & Gents Footwear at Lowest Prices

1 buckle lumbermen's gummers	\$1.29	Ladies low rubbers	.48
1 buckle lumbermen's gummers, best quality	1.48	Misses low rubbers	.38
Men's Low Rubbers	.69	Children's rubbers from	29 to 35
Men's Storm Rubber	.75	Ladies velvet top button shoes	2.00
Youth's sporting tan boots, size 11 to 2	2.25	Misses patent pumps	1.39
Boy's sporting tan boots, size 1 to 5	2.75	Ladies patent pumps	1.59
Men's driving boots with strap and buckle	3.48	Shaker blankets per pair	.98
Men's working shoes worth 2.50	1.98	Extra large size blankets	1.35
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Men's split bluchers	1.98	Golden grove yarn, per lb.,	.54c

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Patriotism
The stomach is a larger factor in "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" than most people are aware of. Patriotism can withstand hunger but not dyspepsia. The confirmed dyspeptic "is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils." The man who goes to the front for his country with a weak stomach will be a weak soldier and a fault finder.

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Boers Change Very Slowly.

No Rapid Development in Rural South Africa.

A few days ago Capt. Spelterini, the famous aviator, made the first balloon ascent ever witnessed in the Transvaal, rising to a height of 7000 feet above Johannesburg. As he was ascending near the Free State border two Boer farmers noticed the strange apparition in the sky. They were much perturbed. They seized their Mausers and deliberated whether it would not be advisable to shoot the mysterious aerial intruder, which seemed to them to be some unknown monster of the air. Happily they hesitated long enough to see that there were human beings in the mysterious globe, writes a South African correspondent of the London Daily Mail.

But the incident should serve to remind those who expect exceeding rapid development in rural South Africa, that many of the quaint ideas of the simple Voortrekkers still cling to the veil. The old type of Boer farmer is disappointed before the advance of education. But he is slow going. If you read the Dutch papers you will still find very earnest and

very indignant correspondents protesting that the destruction of locusts is a Blasphemous Attempt

to impose the will of the Almighty, who had sent the scourge as a punishment for the sinfulness of the people. You will still find farmers protesting that the national diseases of stock should not be interfered with, and suggesting that all the government veterinary surgeons should be turned out of the country.

The traders and prospectors of the Transvaal tell many a delightful story of one of these old Voortrekkers, whose simplicity unfortunately was often but ill repaid. One of the best known of these stories relates how a well known mining magnate purchased a rich gold bearing farm. It was at the time that the Boers first began to realize that some of the intruding strangers into their country were unaccountably willing to pay large sums for land. Prices rose, not because farmers had the faintest idea of the value of the sums they demanded, but simply because the large amounts sounded well in their ears. So when this magnate wished to buy a particular farm he was met with a demand for one hundred thousand L's

in gold. The owners would not bear of anything less. He did not know what one hundred thousand pounds meant, but the sound of the globular sum pleased him. At last the mining man consented. The transfer deeds were drawn up and were to be signed on a given night.

When the evening came the magnate drove up to the farm with a bag of gold; all was ready, but the Boer insisted that this money must be counted out before his eyes. The others agreed. He set out one thousand sovereigns in lines

On One Side Of The Table.

"There is a thousand pounds" he said. Then at right angles he laid out one hundred gold coins.

"That is one hundred pounds," he exclaimed: "so you have the hundred thousand pounds."

And the Boer signed the deeds and trekked away into the unknown with the gold, lapped in the thought that he had sold his farm for a record price.

It is not difficult to believe such a story when one remembers that the chosen legislators of these old Boers advanced publicly in the Raadsaal those quaint ideas reprinted in an appendix to Sir Percy Fitzpatrick's book "The Transvaal From Within."

One of these old parliamentarians denounced a proposal to erect pillar boxes in Pretoria as extravagant and effeminate. "He could not see," he said "why people always wanted to be writing letters. He wrote none himself. In the days of his youth he had written a letter and had not been afraid to travel fifty miles and more on horseback and by wagon to post it, and now people complained if they had to go a mile."

These old farmers were horrified to hear that gollies people in Johannesburg had insulted the Almighty by firing bombs at the sky in time of drought in endeavor to bring rain. The Rand railway was only built through the subterfuge of calling it a "tram." Fierce discussions

arose on a proposal to destroy locusts, and some members were so offended at the ties affected by their more up to date colleagues that they proposed that the size and shape of the neckties worn by legislators should be

Defined By Law.

But the Boer was never a match for the East End dealer. A farmer who had had some transactions with a trader took the precaution of arming himself with a ready reckoner. The trader worked out the account by a form of mental arithmetic peculiarly his own.

"But," objected the Boer, puzzling at the result, "that is wrong, I have done the sum with a ready reckoner and it is different."

The trader paused a moment. "Let me see it," he said, taking the book. "Ah!" he exclaimed, "I thought so. This reckoner is last year's. It is out of date."

And the Boer accepted the explanation without a suspicion of doubt.

Some of the old Dutch farmers used to be taken to petty pilfering in stores when making purchases, but the traders said nothing. They just kept a sharp eye on the things taken and put them down in bill. A storekeeper told me once that an old Boer came in one day and ordered a big bag of coffee among other things. While looking around the store he noticed several heavy lead pipes, and when he thought the trader was not looking he slipped them into the bag of coffee. The storekeeper made no remark. When the trading was over he simply placed the bag on the scales and weighed it, and charged the Boer for it at the full price of coffee per pound. And the coffee in those days was many times dearer than lead.

These incidents, which have their parallel today, show that change is working but slowly in South Africa.

GIVE UP BURROWING

Rabbit is Giving Up Digging Earth-Holes, and Begins Nesting Above Ground.

German natural historical periodicals are calling attention to an interesting change in the habits of wild rabbits, especially in the western parts of Germany. The animals in question are giving up their ancient habit of burrowing, and have commenced at great part to imitate the hares, which, as is well known, nest only above ground. The hares themselves were once burrowers, and gradually went through the same change in habits in this particular that appears to characterize the rabbits at the present day — at any rate in Germany. In woods where the undergrowth is thick, and which are therefore especially suitable to the rabbits, they find hiding places in plenty for their nests; and even in open country, unwooded — and the rabbit seems to be taking more and more to the open they take refuge in board-piles, rubbish-heaps, brush-piles, brick-kilns, drain-pipes, and ditches that are overgrown with weeds. The female makes little fortresses for her young, to protect them from the cannibalistic propensities of the male; she lines the nest warmly with fur from her own breast, visits them secretly at night, and perhaps suckles them once more during the 24 hours; but each time that she leaves them she carefully piles rubbish before the opening which leads to her defenseless family, and defiles the obstructions with ordure.

INTERESTING OCEAN FACTS

Complete Evaporation Would Leave an Immense Deposit of Salt Two Hundred and Thirty Feet Thick.

Oceans occupy three-fourths of the earth's surface. At the depth of 3,500 feet waves are not felt. The temperature is the same, varying only a trifle from the poles to the burning sun of the equator. A mile down the water has a pressure of a ton on every square inch. If a box six feet deep were filled with salt water and allowed to evaporate, there would be two inches of salt left on the bottom of the box. Taking the average depth of the oceans of the world to be three miles, there would be a layer of salt 230 feet thick over the entire bed should the water evaporate. The water of the ocean is colder at the bottom than at the surface. In many places especially in the bays on the coast of Norway, the water freezes at the bottom before it does above. Waves are very deceptive. To look at them in a storm one would think that the whole water travelled. The water stays on the same place, but the motion goes on. Sometimes in storms these waves are forty feet high and travel fifty miles per hour — nearly twice as fast as the fleetest steamship. The base of a wave — the dis-



NEVER before has such rich fullness of delicate smoothness of flavor been within your reach to multiply the keen enjoyment of your tea-cup!

Because King Cole tea sets a new and higher flavor standard. It is blended to excel even those good teas which you find your neighbors had always held as favorites. The delightful vigor of its flavor, the delicious zest of your very first cup of King Cole tea, will make it your life-long friend.

Why not tear this out as a reminder to ask your grocer for an introduction to King Cole?

YOU'LL LIKE THE FLAVOR

No better evidence of the increased Western traffic is needed than the statement that this year certain rail road services which in former winters have always been dropped, are this year being retained, and in some cases added to. A leading official states that this year the Canadian Pacific Railway intends to run its St. Paul-Seattle through trains, all winter whereas in former winters this through service was always dropped. The source of the increased traffic between these two points is attributed to the growing interest in the Canadian Rocky Mountains. For the last five or six years tourists from the United States have been literally pouring into Canada through C. P. R. connections at St. Paul and Seattle, the greater number having the Rocky Mountains and the resorts at Banff, Field, Emerald Lake and Glacier, as their destination.

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Electrocuting Eggs

It is possible that the peculiar taste of a cold storage egg, which is something not easy to mistake, may be removed if experiments now being made by an electrical company are successful. It is claimed that when fresh eggs are placed in cold storage the eggs are alive; that they are slowly frozen to death, and that in spite of the preservation qualities of the ice the eggs do not taste good when cooked. It is now believed that by electrocuting the eggs the natural freshness is retained and not removed when the eggs are placed in cold storage. The eggs are "killed" by placing in a metal tray on each end of the egg and then passing through them a current of 500 volts.

Geologic Work of Ants

The immense importance of ants as geologic agents, especially in tropical regions is being recognized. Ant burrows have been found at a depth of four yards, and they ramify over vast areas. The geologic work performed by earthworms has long been recognized, but Prof. Branner believes that the ants and termites of the tropics bring a greater amount of earth to the surface than do the earthworms of the temperate zones, and are in many ways an equally important factor in the changes that are going on in the upper strata of the ground.

What's in a Name?

There is a bandit chief in Morocco named Ghallil. He claims as his ancestor an Irishman of the name of Gilhooly, who was caught and enslaved by Arab freebooters some two or three hundred years ago. Of course Ghallil is again the government of Morocco.

Serious Charges Against Clergyman.

Chicopee, Mass., March 2.—Rev. John Ellis, pastor of the First Unitarian church is just now the centre of interest in this city. His wife, whom he caused to be committed to the Northampton hospital for the insane about two weeks ago, has been released from that institution with the statement that she is entirely normal mentally, her release coming through the personal intervention of Governor Eugene N. Foss to whom relatives of Mr. Ellis went for help when they learned about the matter. Action of a retaliatory nature is now threatened against the minister.

Mr. Ellis is a St. Stephen N. B. man and is said to have relatives living there and in St. John. As to his wife of the case, the Rev. Mr. Ellis says she is very

little he cares to say except that conditions compelled him to take the steps for his wife's commitment. "I am glad that she has been set free," he said "but if they now make application for legal custody of my daughter I shall certainly contest the case."

On Feb. 10, the ministers went into court and represented that his wife was violently insane, and the woman was ordered committed to the asylum. Before reaching the institution, Mrs. Ellis managed to send a telegram to her brother C. J. Cox, of Boston, urging him to hurry to her assistance. Mr. Cox now charges that Mr. Ellis a few days ago tried to convince him that Mrs. Ellis was insane, and that he at first believed him, but on visiting his sister and observing her actions, he became convinced she was all right and he instituted an investigation which proved to his satisfaction that Mr. Ellis had no ground for so believing and that he really did not believe Mrs. Ellis to be insane. At that time Mr. Ellis was a stockbroker and fairly prosperous. As the result of the first insanity claim, the Ellis separated and divorce proceedings were started. Later, they became reconciled. Mr. Ellis joined the ministry and the couple came here.

Dr. Hueston, superintendent of the Northampton asylum, states that Mrs. Ellis showed no indication whatever of insanity and was entirely rational at all times.

The Senate.

There are now three vacancies in the Senate from the Province of Nova Scotia for the seats held lately by Hon. Messrs. Comeau, McKay and Miller. The filling up of these seats will not increase very much the Conservative membership of the Senate, although it will add one in the place of Mr. Comeau. Mr. McKay was a Conservative, but from the time of the Liberal occupancy of the Senate he could scarcely said to be a foe unnecessarily. Mr. Miller was originally a Conservative, more recently an independent and the government will gain in the appointment of his successor a member of the Senate who may be dependent on for more regular attendance than Mr. Miller has been able to give in the past few yrs. There are in the Senate now sixty Liberals who were appointed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and two before the last Liberal accession to power. The total number of Conservatives at this time in the body is twenty two. The Dean of the Senate Hon. William John Macdonald Victoria, B. C., who was born in 1829, and called to the Senate in 1871. Although an older man in years Sir Richard Scott is not as old a Senator as Hon. Macdonald-Globe.

GOV. GENERAL'S VISIT TO HALIFAX.

Lieut. Governor McGregor has received a letter from His Royal Highness the Governor General, informing him that he proposes to pay a visit to several places in Nova Scotia from about August 7th for ten days or so. This will include a visit to Halifax for the purpose of dedicating the Memorial Tower on the 15th. His Royal Highness will also probably spend the day of the 14th at Halifax.