

The Granite Town Greetings

VOL. 5

St. George, N. B., Wednesday September 29th, 1909.

No. 65

JUST TO REMIND YOU

That we have received our fall line of Corsets, Misses and Childrens Waists in the latest styles. Directoire, New York, in fact we have ten to twelve different patterns.

Ladies' and Childrens' Knit Coats

Bargains in bleached and unbleached Cottons, Canton flannel and Flannellettes

A Full Line of Ladies Fall Shirt Waists

LADIES UNDERWEAR A SPECIALTY

Crepe and Tissue Paper in all colors

Men's Ladies and Childrens Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

J. SUTTON CLARK,

St. George, N. B.

SAVE THE CENTS

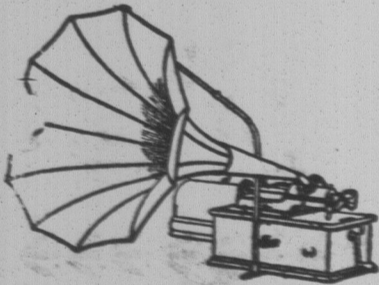
Your MEATS bought at one of GOVE'S CASH STORES at a saving of 2c. per lb. ought to interest you.

Try my stores at either EASTPORT, PERRY or CALAIS for bargains in GROCERIES, etc.

JUSTIN GOVE, Prop.

NEW JEWELRY

Just received a very neat line of watches, fobs, wristlets, brooches, scarf pins, belt pins, etc. Prices are very reasonable. Call in and look them over whether you intend buying or not.



EDISON PHONOGRAPHS

AND 2 AND 4

MINUTE RECORDS

J. W. WEBSTER

Practical Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician

Young's Block

Headquarters: Hampton, N. B.

St. George, N. B.

The St. Stephen Business College

AND

School of Shorthand

All modern methods taught. Business men supplied with office help on application. Free catalog.

M. T. CRABBE, Prin., St. Stephen, N. B.

Economizing Resources Sugar Refinery, St. John

This matter is deserving of the special attention of the commission recently appointed at Ottawa to consider what should be done for conserving the country's natural resources. The industrial and commercial utilization of enormous tracts of new useless Canadian ore, the application thereof of numerous Canadian water-powers now going to waste, and the over-coming of the great drawback of want of coal are among the grand objects to be accomplished by perfecting and largely applying electrical processes for the manufacture of iron and steel.

More Timber Dues

If those American explorers continue to find poles with the regularity which they have within the last few days, there will be a meeting of the American timber committee to have another talk with the

St. John Times.—The proposition laid before the Mayor and Common Council a few weeks ago by Frederic C. Durant, of New York, for the establishment of a big industrial plant in this city, is likely to be taken up in earnest by the Council. Mr. Durant is here, accompanied by his wife, and this morning he had a lengthy conference in the Mayor's office with the Mayor and President W. E. Foster, of the Board of Trade.

St. John suppressed him much more favorably than Halifax, where there are sugar refineries located now. It is understood that Mr. Durant asks that the city of St. John provide a free site and exemption from taxes and water rates for a term of years.

The Rival Claimants

To The Pole

Having discovered the North Pole, which, by the way, was never lost, but only difficult of access—both Cook and Peary now return to civilization to face tasks perhaps more difficult and exacting, although less dangerous, than those which they encountered in the Arctic region. They have to establish their stories and "make good" their claims that they stood at the end of the earth beneath the polar star. Beneath the claims of the two explorers there does not necessarily mean any conflict, and if conflict exists it is because it has been interjected by the men themselves or by their zealous friends. The doing of the thing each claims to have done is not exhausted by its having been done once, for the going of one man to the North Pole does not prevent another man doing otherwise, so that the claim of one to have been there does not necessarily clash with a like claim by another. But to one only can belong the halo of glory of having been the first to reach the long sought spot. It is over that that the conflict arises. It is here that appear the terms in the rivalry that each of the heroes wear. If Cook's story is true it does not mean that Peary's is false, but it means that at the best Peary held only second place. If Cook's story is false then Peary has the field to himself, and he is not only first, but the only one in the case.

Accepting Peary's story does not necessarily reject Cook's; but, unless it is rejected, Cook, and not Peary, is the discoverer. And so the matter shifts from side to side, and in the meantime the entertained public is surveying itself behind its two frost-bitten polar leaders. Peary vs. Cook is likely to become one of the famous controversies of the age, and to reach a popularity quite equal to that enjoyed a few years ago by the problem respecting the age of Anne, or that other hardy perennial—who pays the duty, the importer or the consumer?

It is to be remembered that the claim of Cook or Peary can, on the whole, be established only by what may be called human testimony, unless some admission can be extracted from the dogs that survived the trip, and some evidence made out of the bones of those that were transferred from the transport service to the bigher. There seems to have been nothing at the Pole which those who had been there could bring away as proof positive of their claim. There were only ice, silence, and ninety degrees of latitude. Now, ice is a pretty common thing in this northern hemisphere; silence, of course, cannot be expected to make itself heard in a case of this kind; and as for the latitude, any mathematician could work it out in his study without as much as poking the grate-fire.

About all the evidence there men have to offer is their own testimony, corroborated by the testimony of their companions; but some of these companions, the Eskimos, for instance, although of unimpeachable honesty, are not competent to give expert testimony. An Eskimo could watch a man making observations and making entries on a sheet of paper, but he would not know whether the result arrived at meant ninety degrees of latitude or the price of fish-brooks in Iceland. Expert testimony respecting the essential facts can be given only by the explorers themselves and their scientifically-trained companions, and if the rival claims are to be decided by such testimony, the claimant who can produce the most certainly have the best chance of winning a verdict from the public.—Montreal Standard.

Becoming Aggressive

The Japs who have been welcomed as cheap workers and material for the open shop have closed the shop in a western country by refusing to work with some white men. The next move may be to supplant the proprietors with Japanese captives of industry.—Toronto Globe.

Empire Cavalry Can be Recruited From Canada

Recruited From Canada

Almost simultaneously with the news cabled from England that the Army Council signs an alarming scarcity of cavalry horses, comes the National Bureau returns from western Canada showing that the farmers and breeders from Winnipeg to the coast are co-operating to raise remounts by means of the thorough-bred class.

These returns give facts regarding number of mares mated with bureau stallions and show that the pure-blooded horses sent out have been patronized in a most encouraging manner, and that the crop for a first year effort will be amazingly large.

Such a quick success was scarcely expected, for these horses were, many of them, sent to districts where the thorough-bred was practically unknown and where Clydes and Shires were in abundance. It was thought that a campaign of education would be necessary to convince farmers and breeders of the value of pure blood, and the bureau was spending considerable money on this part of the work, but the figures show that the situation has not once been grasped, and instead of soliciting patronage, the bureau is now advising more caution in the handling of sires.

The success is due to the activity of War Office representatives, who travelled through the West and also to the fact that there are many retired military men now on western farms and ranches, mostly English and Irish, who, in addition to the great natural love of the thorough-bred, have considerable knowledge of remounts.

It looks now as though nothing can prevent a great yearly crop of good horses suitable for cavalry purposes, and as, in addition to all the other demands, the new territorial army, on a war-footing, would require 84,000 horses, the Canadian crop will arrive at about the right time. And, apart from cavalry work, the crossing of such good sires with cold blooded mares will immensely increase the value of the utility type of horse in Canada, just as similar methods have improved the breed in Germany, Russia, France, Austria-Hungary, and England.

Alberta promises to be one of the greatest horse-breeding provinces of Canada. The bureau has sent some fine stallions there, and many more are required. The last shipment sent over the Canadian Pacific a few weeks ago arrived safely, the horses being distributed at Elkwater, Calgary, High River, Nanston and Innisfail. The Alberta climate and grazing lands produce horses of iron constitutions and good size.

And the West is getting on almost as well as the East. Here in Quebec, the National Bureau has placed its best stallions, including Rosemount, Masterman, Sea Horse II, Bokant and Vajjean. These are thoroughbreds of the highest type, and are meeting with the greatest success.

The Maritime Provinces are also doing remarkably well. New Brunswick making the best showing. Mr. W. W. Hubbard, Secretary of Agriculture for that province, is also provincial secretary of the National Bureau and the Government has assisted financially and in other ways to help along the work.

Charlotte County Teachers' Institute

Teachers' Institute

The twenty-seventh session of the Charlotte County Teachers' Institute was opened Thursday morning in Heston's hall, Milltown, by the president, Mrs. W. J. Graham. On the platform were Chief Superintendent W. S. Carter, Chancellor Jones, Inspector William McLean, and W. W. Graham, of the Milltown school board. There were also present James Vroom, secretary of the St. Stephen school board, and R. H. Armstrong, of the St. Andrews school board.

There was a large number of teachers present. The enrolment fee was fixed at fifty cents for males and twenty-five cents for females.

Miss Rena Gleason was elected assistant secretary. The president delivered an interesting address. She congratulated Chief Superintendent Carter upon his promotion and assured that gentlemen although the teachers and officers agreed that he had left this county as inspector, that he had the best wishes of them all in his higher position of chief superintendent.

Mrs. Graham extended a cordial welcome to Inspector McLean and also assured him that he would be warmly welcomed by the teachers and officers of the county.

Mrs. Graham, in continuing, said that the object of the institute was to further the interests of the profession. It was of great benefit to the teachers to come together and exchange ideas and compare methods. It made the teachers strong and self-reliant.

Inspector McLean, who then addressed the institute, was warmly received. He spoke of the kindly feeling he found existing throughout the county for Chief Superintendent Carter, and trusted that the teachers and officers would still have a kindly feeling for their new inspector.

Mr. McLean said that he had always great friendship for the teacher, for he had been one of their number for many years. He hoped that the teachers would consider him their friend, for he would be pleased to help them in every possible way.

Chief Superintendent Carter, Chancellor Jones and W. W. Graham also addressed the institute.

Miss Rena Gleason taught a class of nine pupils an interesting lesson, showing the method of teaching perspective drawing.

A successful public meeting in connection with the institute was held this evening in Heston's hall, Milltown, Dr. W. H. Laughlin of the Milltown school board, as chairman. Graham's orchestra was in attendance, and solos were given by Messrs. Dewar and Drinos. Interesting addresses were delivered by Inspector McLean, Chancellor Jones, Surveyor Oesrael Grimmer and Chief Supt. Carter. At the close of the meeting the Milltown teachers furnished ice cream and cake for the visitors.

St. Stephen, N. B. Sept. 24.—This morning's session of the Charlotte County Teachers' Institute, in Milltown, opened with a paper on "Nature Study and Agriculture in the Schools," by Mr. James Vroom, secretary of the St. Stephen school board. The writer referred to the authorized course in the subject as admirably adapted to interest pupils in the country schools in the business of agriculture, and valuable also to those who would take up other business in life.

The chief superintendent took occasion to condemn much of the reading offered by public libraries and by Sunday school libraries, as trashy and more injurious to pupils than anything else except cigarettes and moving pictures. He recommended that each teacher read a daily paper, a good magazine and at least one educational paper.

At the afternoon session Dr. E. V. Sullivan, of St. Stephen, will read a paper on "Tuberculosis."

The next session will probably be held at St. Andrews.

Make a Difference

It is Dr. Cook telling the truth when he reports that he discovered the North Pole and proves his discovery by the evidence of a couple of Esquimaux wives? Assuredly. But what is the laugh that would greet the vacant mind of the United States press if an explorer of some other country, English preferred, asked an Esquimaux to take his word for what he had discovered the Pole, and if they did not believe him to ask the unstarved Esquimaux who accompanied him and who would not know the North Pole if they met it.—Toronto Telegram.

Miles of Wheat Cars

It will take 500 miles of freight cars to move the western crop this year. A procession of cars extending from Vancouver to Field would do the business. Sir Charles Tepper once predicted that the west would produce 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, whereupon the pessimist pursued him with figures showing that if it did anything of the kind the number of freight cars needed to remove the crop would be so great as to make one continuous train hundreds of miles in length. Sir Charles was, however, a good prophet for his prediction has already been verified.—Vancouver Province.