

MC2465 POOR DOCUMENT

THE GRANITE TOWN GREETINGS

Don't Cough! It's Dangerous!

"Father Morrissey's No. 10" will stop the Cough and Cure the Cold

Are you one of those who say, "Oh, it's only a little cold," and let the cough hang on, doing nothing for it?

If you are, just think a minute.

It is true that most colds, if left to themselves, will leave you after a while—but they leave you with the delicate lining of throat and in its weakness an easy prey to the next cold. Every cold you neglect makes it easier to catch the next one, and harder to get rid of it, and it doesn't take many such colds to give you Catarrh or some serious lung trouble.

"Father Morrissey's No. 10"—Cough Cure and Lung Tonic—is a preparation of roots, bark and balsams that will prevent all this. It promptly clears away the mucus, removes the irritation and inflammation that causes the coughing, and heals and strengthens the delicate membranes. Besides, it tones up the whole system and gives you strength to resist the next attack.

Trial bottle, 25c. Regular size, 50c. At your druggist's, or from Father Morrissey Medicine Co., Ltd., Clifton, N. B.

EDMUND BILLINGS REFORMER, LEADER IN CIVIC UPLIFT

Good Citizenship One of the Best Recommendations to Final Success

(Boston Globe)

Edmund Billings, secretary of the Good Government Association and one of the leaders of the municipal reform movement, is widely recognized as one of the successful men of Boston who have achieved distinction and prominence outside the regular lines of commerce, manufacture and mercantile affairs.

Mr. Billings is best known as a social and political reformer, but a large part of his most successful labors have been in the interest of wage-workers by promoting their welfare through the means of influential organizations.

As head of the Wells Memorial Institute and the People's Institute, two of the largest institutions of the kind in the country, during a period extending over 20 years, his labors are said to equal the efforts of the most noted leaders of the old world.

The Good Government Association is composed of some of the leading men of Boston, and Mr. Billings, as secretary, has a large part of its work to perform. His executive ability is so well recognized that he was chosen by the Governor of the State as secretary of the Chelsea relief committee, and also as secretary of the committee which represented Massachusetts in Italy at the time of the Messina earthquake.

Present day Opportunities

"The opportunities for young men," says Mr. Billings, "to take an active part in the industrial and political life of our city were never more favorable than at the present time. The past few years have witnessed the beginning of some very important movements, the full significance of which should be realized by our young men."

"For example, take the reorganization of the Chamber of Commerce stands for a clearer understanding between wage earners and employers, both in matters industrial and political. The scope of its work and influence has been broadening immensely. It is interested not alone in trade and commercial questions, but in everything that affects the life and interests of our citizens. The active committees of our chamber touch on almost every phase of municipal problems. The membership dues are comparatively small, and any man of good standing in any trade, business or profession is eligible and can find ample opportunity for useful service. It is a good place for young men to learn the needs of the city and how to solve the problems of the times."

"The local improvement associations, some 15 or 20 in number, and representing every district into a central body—those that were weak have been strengthened and some that were dead have been revived. This work has been going on so quietly that comparatively few of our citizens have been aware of it. It has in it great possibilities for aggressive and effective work. It should, among other things, teach its members the necessity for a broad point of view: the wisdom of considering the problems of the city as a whole, and not allowing the needs of one section to blind them to what is sometimes the far more important requirements of some other district."

A CHANCE FOR EVERYBODY

"A sense of the city as a unit, and not as a number of wards or districts whose needs are to be traded off one against the other, is a lesson that some of our administrators might well learn. The idea of obtaining, everything possible for one's own ward or district at the expense of some far more neglected locality, is not good business or good statesmanship, and I question whether in the long run it is even "good politics." There is a chance in this new movement for any young man anxious or willing to serve.

"The Boston—1915, one of the finest cities in the world. This does not mean primarily beautiful boulevards, statues, great buildings and fine docks, but rather an opportunity for every man and woman, no matter how humble their education or ability to earn a living and will enable them to live soberly and decently, under wholesome sanitary conditions, and to rear their families under like conditions, giving them and their children at least a chance to "make good" in the struggle of life. This is an ambitious programme, but I believe it is a part of the vision which the leaders of this movement have, and for which they intend to strive.

"Our young men should learn that it is not economy and a low tax rate, in my judgement that we want, but rather the knowledge that for every one of the millions of dollars which we spend for schools and streets and police institutions and on the various departments of the city's service, we are receiving the value of a full dollar in return. And in the light of the exposures of the past few years, any school boy knows that we have not received 100 cents on the dollar, nor anything like it."

WEALTHY SUFFER THE LEAST

"The effect of this mismanagement (to use a mild term) is shared by all of our citizens, but the greatest part of the burden falls, not on those who are wealthy, but on the wage-earner and the poor man and his family."

"These movements which I have mentioned and others in this city offer an opportunity for every man, be he young or old, rich or poor, busy or idle, to have his part in real constructive work for the benefit of his city and the community."

BEGAN LIFE AS MESSENGER BOY

Edmund Billings was born in the town of St. George, New Brunswick, Jan. 14, 1868, but his parents removed to Boston when he was 5 years old, and he has lived here ever since.

The boy was educated in the public school and his last rudimentary instruction was received in the Brimmer Grammar School. Then he entered service as a telegraph messenger. Later he secured a position in Noyes & Blakesley, a firm which conducted a big art store on Tremont street. He became a trusted employee, and remained with that house until he was twenty years of age. The young man "burned the midnight oil" absorbing knowledge contained in the best books and he became self-educated to such an extent that he was regarded as an authority on leading questions of the day, especially political economy, and perplexing sociological problems. The knowledge thus acquired was supplemented by study at the evening high school and by summer courses at Harvard.

"The mere seeking of elective office which, if gained, sometimes gives only the appearance of power, is not always the post of greatest usefulness or influence. I do not want to be understood as decrying or belittling the importance of having able and honest men willing to stand for public office. I have far greater respect for an active political opponent, whose ways and methods I may not approve, than I have for the man who refuses

to mix in the fight for fear of what may be said about him, or because he won't soil his hands with dirty politics. I have spent too many years of my life preaching this doctrine to attempt to minimize the importance of it, but what I want to point out is that willingness to stand for office, is only one part, and perhaps not the most important, in active politics.

Then came a remarkable and unexpected change in the career of Mr. Billings. At the age of twenty he was chosen superintendent of Wells Memorial Institute and two years afterwards he was also made superintendent of the People's Institute, Roxbury, the two largest working men's clubs in the country which are founded on the old and proved English system. He has retained both these offices ever since, although at present, his activity is confined to general oversight of the institutions. At the age of twenty-seven Mr. Billings went abroad, remaining about eight months, most of the time in London, where he studied social and economic conditions.

"Behold the Birds of the Air."

The birds teach us how to live in reference to our future. They do the best that they can in providing for themselves: then they trust in God for their to-morrow. We are bidden not to drag to-morrow into to-day. We are not to add the burden of to-morrow to the burden of to-day. And what is to-morrow? Whence comes it? No man can tell. To-morrow is the next thing that we are to come upon; but it is a riddle not to be solved. We cannot see one day before ourselves. Our future belongs to God. No human hands are deft enough to take off the folds that the mystery of to-morrow may be read. One of the wisest and most beneficent provisions which God has made for man inheres in the fact that he cannot see and know what lies beyond the horizon of to-day.

Our imagination is winged; its tendency is to fly into the future. While we should use foresight in reference to the future, we are not to yield self to thoughts of to-morrow that chafe, that rasp, that devour. Such over-anxious thoughts waste our nature, dissipate our nervous energy, and prey upon our vital forces. Such over-anxious thoughts distemper our imagination, bring our mind into a morbid condition, and destroy completely the serenity of our soul. As the gardener seeks to keep weeds out of his garden, so should we seek to keep such thoughts out of our life. As the way to take care of the harvest is to take the best possible care of the seed-time, so the way to take care of to-morrow is to take the best possible care of to-day. God, having shut us up within the limitations of to-day, says: Work well to-day, and when to-morrow comes you will have the strength to meet its problems.

Life comes to us, not in long stretches, but a day at a time. Living day by day in the secret of all true brave, triumphant living. If we live our life according to the doctrine that Jesus teaches, when He says: "Behold the birds of the air," we live day by day. Then in our life reaches our hope brighter, our outlook fairer and heaven seems nearer. Blessed are they who make to-day sweet with consecration to duty, fragrant with the breath of Christian prayer, and holy with work well done in their Master's name; and then for to-morrow trust Him who feeds the birds of the air.

To Taper the Fingers

Most women in trying to make their fingers more taper will stroke them from the base to the tip. A well known manicure has said that the process should be reversed.

Clasp the tip of each finger between the thumb and first finger of opposite hand, and stroke firmly but gently backward from the tip, as when working on a glove.

CROUP stopped in 20 minutes sure with Dr. Sloggy's Croup Remedy. One test will surely prove. No vomiting, no distress. A safe and pleasing remedy.—See Druggists.

TIME TABLE

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

CONNECTION FOR

Ocean Limited

(CANADA'S SUMMER TRAIN)

leaves St. John 11.20 a. m.

daily except Sunday

arrives Montreal 7.35 a. m.

daily except Monday

Through Matapedia

Valley in Daylight

Connecting in Montreal, Bonaventure Union Depot

---with the---

Grand Trunk Railway's

INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

LEAVING MONTREAL 9.00 A. M.

ARRIVING TORONTO 4.30 P. M.

and for

Detroit, Chicago and the West

---with the---

New Brunswick Southern Railway.

TIME TABLE No. 32

In effect January 3rd, 1909

Atlantic Time

Trains West Read Down Stations

Train No. 1

Leave A. M.

Trains East Read Up Stations

Train No. 2

Arr. P. M.

7.30 St. John East Ferry

7.45 St. John West

7.50 Duck Cove

8.00 Spruce Lake

8.10 Allan Cot

8.25 Prince of Wales

8.35 Musquash

9.00 Lepreau

9.15 New River

9.30 Pocologan

9.41 Pennfield

10.15 St. George

10.32 Bonny River

10.58 Dyer's

11.11 Cassell's

11.47 C.P.R. Junction

12.00 Oak Bay

12.00 St. Stephen

Arr. Noon

Leave P. M.

Trains run daily, Sunday excepted.

Ticket, Baggage and Freight Offices, St. John West.

Railroad connections West with Canadian Pacific and Washington Co. Railways.

East with Canadian Pacific, Intercolonial & Dominion Atlantic Rys.

HUGH H. McLEAN, President

St. John, N. B., Dec. 1908

Deer Island and Campobello Service

Stmr. "Viking"

June to September, 1909

Mondays: Leave Back Bay for St. Stephen 7.30 a. m.

Tuesdays: Leave St. Stephen for Lettite.

Thursdays: Leave St. Andrews for Lettite direct 7.30 a. m.

Thursdays: Leave Lettite for St. Stephen, 8.30 a. m.

Fridays: Leave St. Stephen for Back Bay.

Saturdays: Leave Back Bay or Lettite for St. Stephen, 6.00 a. m., returning same day.

On Saturdays will run to and from Lettite during June and August, to and from Back Bay during July and September.

Touching on all trips at Lord's Cove, Richardson, Leonardville, Wilson's Beach, Welchpool, Eastport, Indian Island, Fair Haven and St. Andrews.

ATLANTIC TIME

F. E. ROSE, Manager

Eastern Steamship Co

Reliable and Popular Route BETWEEN

St. John and Boston

ST. JOHN TO BOSTON.

First Class \$5.00

Return \$9.00

City Ticket Office, 47 King street.

Coastwise Service—Leaves St. John at 8.00 a. m., Eastport, Lunenburg, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Portland and Boston.

Direct Service—The Magnificent Steel Steamship CALVIN AUSTIN leaves St. John at 7.00 p. m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays, due to arrive in Boston about 2.00 p. m. the following day.

L. R. THOMPSON, Trav. Pass. Agent

W. G. Lee, E. LAEHLER, Agent.

St. John, N. B.

Five Senses at the Economy Store

Common Sense—We buy as low as we can.

That's business sense

We sell as low as we can, that's Progressive sense.

You buy as low as you can, that's Good sense.

You buy of us, that's dollars and cents for both of us

We have everything you can expect to find in a first-class general store.

Our goods are of excellent quality and our prices as low as the lowest.

DRY GOODS, dress goods, prints, muslins, flannels, hats and caps, boots and shoes.

HARDWARE of all kinds, staple and fancy. Groceries, Coal.

We Pay the Highest Price for Country Produce. Give us Your Patronage and we will treat you right.

ANDREW MCGEE - **Back Bay**

---with the---

COME ALONG

now to the new store in the YoungBlock

FRUIT, CANNED GOODS, CONFECTIONERY and SOFT DRINKS always on hand

ALL POPULAR BRANDS CIGARS AND TOBACCO

GIVE US A CALL

FRANK MURPHY

When in Eastport

Visit Martin's Variety Store

Gasolene 15c. a gallon.

Kerosene 11c. a gallon.

Gas Engine Oil 50c. a gallon.

Martin keeps everything in Motor boat supplies.

All kinds of jobbing and stove repairing done at short notice.

Our Groceries are sold at rock bottom prices

E. S. MARTIN & SON

73 WATER STREET, EASTPORT, ME.

J. B. SPEAR

Undertaker and Funeral Director

A full supply of funeral goods always on hand.

Telephone at Residence

All goods delivered free. Prices to suit the people

F. M. CAWLEY

ST. GEORGE, N. B.

Undertaker and Embalmer

Complete stock Funeral Supplies on hand

Prices lower than any competitor

The Flavor Makers.

The aroma Makers.

The pleasure Makers.

And you will linger over your cup of CEASE & SANBORN'S SEAL BRAND COFFEE.

In 1 and 2 pound tin cans. Never in bulk.