

The Granite Town Greetings

VOL. 4

St. George, N. B., Wednesday February 17, 1909.

No. 33

YOU MAY BE LOOKING

For an opportunity to get a new pair of Corsets

WE ARE READY

To more than meet your expectations. We have twelve to fourteen different styles. Our Spring styles will be opened this week.

A few winter coats will be sold very low to clear

Ladies Underwear, Ladies and Childrens Hosiery a Specialty

Boots and Shoes selling at a reduction

J. SUTTON CLARK,

St. George, N. B.

Corn to arrive this week

Get our prices on 5 Bag lots

We buy in large lots for Cash, and can quote low prices

Just purchased a large stock of

FLOUR, FEED, OATS to be sold at following Cash prices

Table with 2 columns: Item (Purity Flour, Red Rose, Five Roses, Golden Eagle, Heavy Feed, 1st Quality Bran, Oats per bushel) and Price (\$6.70, 6.70, 6.70, 6.00, \$1.60, 1.55, .60)

For \$1.00 any of the following articles:

Table with 2 columns: Item (9 lbs. granulated sugar, 21 " " (bag) sugar, 27 " white beans, 40 " Polock fish, 5 lbs. Tea, 12 cans peas, 9 cans tomatoes, 11 cans corn)

H. McGrattan & Sons

on Churchill's

Churchill is the first Minister to break the silence of the recess, as he has done by two speeches, at Birmingham and Leicester. The first speech was, as befitted the occasion, wholly political, since it was Mr. Churchill's presidential address to the Birmingham Liberal Club. He addressed himself mainly to what the Prime Minister has described as the "dominating issue," and Liberals at all events will read with unreserved approval Mr. Churchill's diagnosis of the disease produced in the body politic by the merely acts as the tool of one party in the State. It is quite right that there should be counter checks upon a democratic assembly, but "these counter-checks should be in the nature of delay, and not in the nature of arrest; they should operate evenly and equally against both political parties, and not against only one of them; and above all, they should be counter checks conceived and employed in the national interest and not in the partisan interest." The present state of affairs is a mixture of abuses and absurdities; it is certain that "reform effect and far-reaching, must be the necessary issue at the general election." As to when that is likely to take place, Mr. Churchill could naturally only speak in rather general language. Though a great deal of legislation which Liberals think valuable has been destroyed, it is none the less true that the Government has not been "powerless in the past." "We shall see," says Mr. Churchill, "before many months are past whether His Majesty's Government and the House of Commons, by which it is supported, do not still possess effective means to secure substantial results, not only upon those important political issues in which we have been for the time being thwarted, but also in that still wider and, in my opinion, more important field of social organization into which, under the leadership of the Prime Minister, we shall now proceed to advance. In another passage it is definitely contended that the Government will last the full five years, which are the normal and healthy period of British administration." It "so happens that many of the most important steps which we should now take are of such a character that the House of Lords will either not be able or will not be anxious to obstruct them, and could not do so except by courtting all together novel dangers." This means, we take it, that the Peers will find themselves powerless against the financial powers possible to the House of Commons.

Lincoln's Example

But nothing has outworn the fundamental principles of Lincoln's leadership. We have the right to demand in our leaders equal sincerity, disinterestedness and devotion. We have a right to point, as a perpetual standard, to his moderation; to his conscientious consideration of all interests and views; to his wise and patient tolerance and open-mindedness; to his freedom from rancor and avoidance of personal contention; to his moral courage; to his sense of justice; to his essential democracy. We may well ask of our leaders that they should imitate his manly attitude toward public opinion; that they should disdain to poison its sources of violent and unproved assertions and by the forced uses of our modern machinery of publicity. We may well insist that they shall not merely follow nor feignly and selfishly mould the sentiment of voters, but direct aright and to no ignoble ends the opinion and the suffrages of the people. We have a right to resent leadership based either upon conscienceless advocacy of supposedly popular programs, or still more shamelessly upon the wholesale use of money. It is our duty to warn against the spurious leadership that deals in indiscriminate denunciation, awakens a feeling of class and of class hatred, forgets the bonds of common citizenship, spreads distrust and despair of the nation and sows the very seeds of anarchy and assassination. We have a right to scout the demagogues who take the name of Lincoln upon their lips and in their lives set at naught every principle of his nature, Richard Watson Gilber, in the Century. Short and odd lengths of lumber is the subject of a brief bulletin sent out by the United States Forest Service. It is stated that 25 per cent of the felled trees are never banded from the woods simply because specifications of builders and architects cling to conventional lengths, whereas the actual construction is such as easily to use the short and odd lengths. The work of a prominent architect was examined and it was found that 40 per cent of the siding on fame buildings was under 6 feet in length. It was found that in cutting and grading finished lumber generally 5 to 10 per cent was bound to come in lengths under 10 feet, of which all under 6 feet is burned and all over is sold at reduced prices. This bulletin asks for closer specifications better understanding of the timber situation as a help to the lumbermen and for the preservation of the lumber supply.

COUNTY VALUATION

Work of the Valuators, Recently Completed, Shows Increase of Three Quarters of a Million in Twenty Years

The county valuers have recently concluded the task assigned them two years ago and have made returns to the county council. The total valuation of property in all of Charlotte county is placed at \$5,370,150 as compared with \$4,645,548, in 1886 when the valuation was last made, an increase of \$724,602.

Table with 5 columns: Towns and Parishes, Percentage 1886, Percentage 1908, Valuation 1886, Valuation 1908. Lists various towns like St. Andrews, Town, St. George, Town, etc.

The valuers in 1886 were James Bogue, Thomas Cottrell and Luke Byron who have all since passed away. The new board is composed of Howard Murchie, J. Warren Wooster and J. Henry Dyer.

Found Sixty Skeletons

North Sydney, N. S. Feb. 15.--Information received here from private sources tell of the discovery at St. Pierre, Miquelon, a few days ago of a number of human skeletons. The gruesome find was made by a fisherman named Jougand, and at the place called Anse Allumets, a fishing cove situated on the East coast of the Island of Thierre, while making excavations for a cellar beneath his house. Although Jougand had been the occupant of his humble fishing cottage for a number of years, he had no knowledge that his nightly rest was taken above the sepulchres of a large number of his fellow men. While engaged in excavations, Jougand was startled in unearthing what was apparent to him as being the bones of a human being. Much excited, he hurried to the seat of authority at St. Pierre, some distance away and reported the matter to the Mayor. Further investigations were at once made, and after more digging sixty more skeletons, which had long reposed beneath the floor of the cottage were brought to the light of day. Under the orders of the Mayor the bones were conveyed to the cemetery where they were interred in a common grave, there being no means of identifications. Speculation is rife as to the probable accounting for the presence of the remains of so large a number of human beings in this remote and unfrequented fishing hamlet, even the oldest inhabitants being unable to shed any light on the mystery. Many theories have been advanced, the most acceptable of which is that the remains discovered are those of the ill-fated passengers of the sailing ship "Clarisse," which foundered near this point in the year 1846, in which disaster upwards of sixty passengers perished. This theory is advanced by some of the oldest inhabitants, who claim that the bodies were washed ashore near Anse Allumets, and probably interred at that place. The population of little French Colony, being small and scattered and of such a fluctuating nature verification of this theory is practically impossible until further investigation is made. The finding of the remains has caused considerable excitement in the colony of fishermen, whose lot are cast on the fate in the Atlantic where discovery of such a startling nature was rare.

On Thinking Glad

Never mind a change of scene-- Try a change of thinking. What if things seem so dull, mean, What's the use of blinking? Life's not always storm and cloud, Somewhere stars are shining, Try to think your joys out loud, Silence all repining. By degrees, by thinking light, Thinking glad and sweetly, You'll escape the stress of night, Worry gone completely. Get the habit looking for Sunbeams pirouetting, Tapping gaily at your door-- Surest cure for fretting. --John Kendrick Bangs.

UPPER L'ETANG

Mr. Gould manager of the L'Etang lumber Co., returned the last of the week from a business trip to Picton and Moncton. Mr. White foreman of the lumber Co., returned Friday from St. John, with a crew for the woods. Will Stewart, Emery Gresson, Robert Steen and John Brown, hauled the machinery from the station Saturday for the portable mill. Daniel McLaughlin made a business trip to town Saturday. Will Matheson called on friends in L'Etang Sunday. James Spinney and sons have about completed their contract with the Pulp Co. Daniel McLaughlin has a fine flock of hens for sale. Isaac Spinney is receiving congratulations on his appointment as overseer of the poor. Price Hatt spent Saturday at Utopia. James McLaughlin is busy hauling cord wood for Daniel McLaughlin.

Animals and Earthquakes

(BY ONE WHO HAS WATCHED THEM)

Whenever a terrible earthquake occurs, such, for instance, as that which has recently stricken Sicily, we hear much about the sufferings of the people at the scene of these disasters, but no one mentions the cats, dogs, and horses, and other animals, which are involved. As a matter of fact, animals are very sensitive to the slightest of earthquake shocks. There are portions of this world's unreliable surface, which are disturbed by earthquake with uncomfortable regularity parts of Mexico, Italy, South America, and notably Japan.

ALWAYS YELPED

Among the European residents Nagasaki, the great Japanese seaport, is familiarly known as "Earthquake town." It is nothing at all out of the ordinary for from nine to twelve mild shocks to be felt there during the twenty-four hours. This condition of affairs, with few intermissions of no great length, prevails throughout the year. Its initial effect upon Europeans is to produce a feeling of profound nausea. The native population are, one and all, serenely indifferent to it. But the more domesticated animals and birds seem never to become used to what the poet calls, "the vexed and uneasy earth." Moreover, they appear to be gifted (or cursed) with a foreknowledge of the coming "quake," which is most uncanny. Somewhere stars are shining, Try to think your joys out loud, Silence all repining.

I had a little Irish terrier that used to lie on a mat in my office. He would be curled up, fast asleep, then, suddenly, with a sharp yelp, he would spring up, and immediately dive under his mat. A minute later the house shook, and I knew that the dog had been a true prophet. The shock over, "Jim" would emerge, shake himself, and curl up, and go to sleep again! In his waking hours he invariably barked and crawled under a chair or table just before the "quake" came. I have seen a dog, trotting contentedly along the street, stick his tail between his legs, and race at breakneck speed for the nearest doorway, without the slightest apparent reason. But the animal instinct was never wrong. Another would lie down flat, put his head between his paws, and howl dismally. The shock always followed within a minute or two. Dogs seem to be more frightened of earthquakes than any other pets (cats are unaffected), and their fear never wholly wears off.

POWL'S AMUSING ANTICS

Horses tremble violently, and become covered instantly in a complete lather, neighing loudly and incessantly before, during and for a short while after the shock. But, like the humans, they become used to the inevitable in time, although it never ceases to effect their nervous system, and makes them irritable and restless. The antics of this feathered creation supply an amusing side to the situation. I have seen a most respectable fowl, the mother of a large family, suddenly squat down in the dust of the roadway, with her wings spread out to their fullest extent, "squawking" in a most ludicrous manner. The majestic rooster, meanwhile, was running round and round, in aimless circles. When the tremor had passed, and she was shaking the dust off her feathers, her lord and master seemed to be instantly struck with the loss of dignity which had occurred. Male-like, throwing all the blame on her, he chased her for about sixty yards, pecking at her viciously in unmistakable rage. As the cat is the only domesticated animal which is unaffected by earthquakes, so, on the other hand, the snake seems to be the sole wild thing which views them with alarm. Its terror is exhibited in lost hising, and an attempt to envelope its head in its own coils. During a seismic convulsion the snake will not bite, and, even, if it should, its poison-bag will not discharge its deadly fluid, being temporarily paralyzed. Rabbits retire precipitately to their burrows just previous to a shock, and do not emerge for some time after it. The wild goats, which are abundant on the hills, look up with a sort of questioning air, but are not otherwise interested in the phenomenon occurring under their feet, and continue browsing with the utmost nonchalance. Earthquakes have apparently a bad effect upon the morals of bird-pets. A friend of mine possessed a fine cockatoo, which had evidently sojourned in the company of sailors. It was supposed to be a good talker, but for a long time after its purchase it preserved an impenetrable silence, grievously to the chagrin of its owner, a lady of rather rigid principles. Then, one day, the flood-gates were opened unexpectedly and the result was disastrous. A severer shock than usual aroused the bird out of his impassivity, and he swore, fluently and decisively, for fully ten minutes. I was assured by the scandalized lady herself that his language was awful. After that little burst, he relapsed into his wonted speechlessness, which nothing could tempt him to break. The sequel was that the lady was so afraid that another shock would some day lead to a repetition of his shocking behaviour, and the suspense of hearing it would, and waiting for it, so get on her nerves, that she actually bribed her Japanese "boy" to take it some distance into the country, and let it fly away! Perhaps the most extraordinary effect which the earthquake has on any living thing is to be observed in the case of the squirrel. It causes that little animal to turn somersault! This is well known to hunters and backwoodsmen, and I have myself seen squirrels in the open turning over and over just after a shock, as if in a state of vertigo. This lasts for about two minutes, after which they stop dead, and then scamper for the nearest tree. Life in earthquake latitudes is trying for the nerves of both animal and human beings, and it is a standing joke in Nagasaki that no cook dare include a blanc-mange in the menu, because its stability is too marked a reminder of prevailing conditions.

will not bite, and, even, if it should, its poison-bag will not discharge its deadly fluid, being temporarily paralyzed. Rabbits retire precipitately to their burrows just previous to a shock, and do not emerge for some time after it. The wild goats, which are abundant on the hills, look up with a sort of questioning air, but are not otherwise interested in the phenomenon occurring under their feet, and continue browsing with the utmost nonchalance. Earthquakes have apparently a bad effect upon the morals of bird-pets. A friend of mine possessed a fine cockatoo, which had evidently sojourned in the company of sailors. It was supposed to be a good talker, but for a long time after its purchase it preserved an impenetrable silence, grievously to the chagrin of its owner, a lady of rather rigid principles. Then, one day, the flood-gates were opened unexpectedly and the result was disastrous. A severer shock than usual aroused the bird out of his impassivity, and he swore, fluently and decisively, for fully ten minutes. I was assured by the scandalized lady herself that his language was awful. After that little burst, he relapsed into his wonted speechlessness, which nothing could tempt him to break. The sequel was that the lady was so afraid that another shock would some day lead to a repetition of his shocking behaviour, and the suspense of hearing it would, and waiting for it, so get on her nerves, that she actually bribed her Japanese "boy" to take it some distance into the country, and let it fly away! Perhaps the most extraordinary effect which the earthquake has on any living thing is to be observed in the case of the squirrel. It causes that little animal to turn somersault! This is well known to hunters and backwoodsmen, and I have myself seen squirrels in the open turning over and over just after a shock, as if in a state of vertigo. This lasts for about two minutes, after which they stop dead, and then scamper for the nearest tree. Life in earthquake latitudes is trying for the nerves of both animal and human beings, and it is a standing joke in Nagasaki that no cook dare include a blanc-mange in the menu, because its stability is too marked a reminder of prevailing conditions.

STATUTE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO ss. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, (Seal.) NOTARY PUBLIC. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Passed Away It is with deep regret we record the death of Mrs. V. M. Wentworth of Red Beach, which occurred on Thursday Feb. 11th. The deceased is survived by her husband, three young children, mother, two sisters and two brothers. A loving mother, a kind and thoughtful wife and a loyal friend has passed away. Mrs. Wentworth's kindly disposition and charitable deeds endeared her to all who knew her, and her death is a crushing affliction to her family and numerous friends. The spirit of this good and estimable woman has sped to the great beyond, and we murmur a sad good-bye, but her memory will ever be cherished and her many noble deeds revered.