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The Fountain Head of Life Is The Stomach

A man who has a weak and impaired stomach and who does not properly digest his food will soon find that his blood has become weak and impoverished, and that his whole body is improperly and insufficiently nourished.

Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY makes the stomach strong, promotes the flow of digestive juices, restores the lost appetite, makes assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver and purifies and enriches the blood. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and restorative nerve tonic. It makes men strong in body, active in mind and cool in judgement.

This "Discovery" is a pure, glyceric extract of American medical roots, absolutely free from alcohol and all injurious, habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients are printed on its wrappers. It has no relationship with secret nostrums. Its every ingredient is endorsed by the leaders in all the schools of medicine. Don't accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this time-proven remedy of known composition. Ask your neighbors. They must know of many cures made by it during past 40 years, right in your own neighborhood. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N. Y.

LADIES! If you are worried about getting a decent Stylish suit to fit you. You need not be so any longer. We have now in stock some fine Tailor made suits, Linen coats and Rain coats. We keep up to the Style with the monthly fashion sheets. IN MILLINERY WE HAVE SOME OF THE LATEST STYLES OF THE MOMENT Remember our line of Boots & Shoes for men, women and children, it will mean a big saving for you.

D. BASSEN'S Carleton St.,
St. George.
Branch, 14 Charlotte St., St. John.

The World's Greatest

Fish-Pond

Whale-Fishing in Hudson Bay And On Newfoundland Coast.

The world's greatest fish-pond is so far within the Arctic Circle that the fishermen who venture there must sometimes be shut off from the rest of the world for years, since Hudson Bay is held so long in the grasp of winter that it is impossible to enter or leave it after the season of what is called midsummer in the temperate zone. In the waters of Hudson Bay, however, are found the great bowhead whale, one of the largest of all marine creatures. Years ago the bowheads were hunted in the north Atlantic Ocean, as they were numerous in the vicinity of Newfoundland and off the coast of Labrador; but they are so valuable that the whale fishers of the world searched for them and vessels from nearly every country in Europe as well as Newfoundland and the United States were fitted out for their capture. Consequently they are seldom seen in any ocean, and have gone into this Arctic sea, which is almost inaccessible.

So difficult and so dangerous is the quest for the bowhead that only a few whale hunters now pursue them. Most of these came from the old town of New Bedford in Massachusetts. Here steam ships are built and equipped especially for the service. In addition to powerful engines, they carry a full set of sails, while their hulls usually consist of two frames of heavy oak plank bolted to the framework of oak or steel. Great strength is necessary, because they may be obliged to force their way through hundreds of miles of icefields, and during the long, bleak Arctic winter they are so embedded in the ice that its movement would crush the vessels if they were constructed in the ordinary way. When a whaler leaves for the long voyage to Hudson Bay the captain calculates on reaching its entrance sometime during the month of August, sailing from the home-port perhaps six months before. As the ship must round Cape Race it is exposed to the winter gales of the

Atlantic and the passage through Hudson Strait. Reaching the bay, the ship is navigated to some berth where the remainder of the winter is spent, for sometimes the entrance to the bay is free from ice only four or five months during the entire year, and, as already stated, the summer season is very short in this latitude. The crew pass the long months amid the snow and ice as best they can until the temperature loosens the ice and the south winds drive it from the bay. Then they start upon their hunt, losing no time, for they may have but two months of open water before they are again embedded in ice and snow until the next year. Seldom do the whalers

A DOUBLE CURE FOR DOUBLE TROUBLE

Father Morricey's No. 26 Cures Catarrh by a Combined Treatment.

The sudden weather variations in our climate result in a great many cases of catarrh—a troublesome disease usually considered hard to cure, and one which often leads to serious pulmonary and intestinal troubles.

A neglected cold in the head weakens the nasal membranes, so that at every future exposure the trouble returns. At length these conditions are fastened onto the system, and the sufferer undergoes the annoyance and danger of chronic catarrh.

Some doctors confine themselves to prescribing external applications, and thus do not reach the seat of the trouble. Others give internal treatment exclusively, and thus do not promptly relieve the affected parts.

His famous remedy, No. 26, is a combined cure for catarrh. It consists of tablets to be taken three times a day, and an especially compounded salve.

The salve is antiseptic, and quickly heals the inflamed membranes of the nasal passages. The tablets go to the seat of the trouble and restore the system to its usual tone. Together, they cure.

Instead of neglecting a disease that is unpleasant to yourself and to others, and one which often leads to pneumonia and consumption, it is surely the part of wisdom to take timely steps to do away with the effects and at the same time remove the cause. No. 26 does just that.

For the combined treatment. At your druggist's, or from Father Morricey Medicine Co., Ltd., Chatham, N. B.

start on their homeward voyage within two years after they have left New Bedford and frequently fall three years elapse before they again moor at its wharves.

It is a question if any calling is more dangerous or attended with more hardships than the hunting of the Arctic whale. In the early days of whale hunting in Hudson Bay one monster was harpooned from which over three thousand pounds were taken, and the bone sold for \$15,000 a ton. This single capture paid all the expenses of the voyage, which lasted two and a half years and each man received in addition \$500 as his share of the proceeds. But the whaler usually secures three or four whales each season, so that often the ship returns with a cargo so valuable that, after all expenses are paid, every man receives at least \$2,500 as his share of the hunt. Yearly the number of whales caught is decreasing, and the price of the bone increasing in proportion.

In the modern method of capturing the great Arctic whale the harpoon whale; but the creature is so valuable that its pursuit is as fascinating as the search for the gold-vein. A single specimen may yield oil, bone and other substances which are worth from \$15,000 to \$25,000. The product most highly prized however, is what is generally called whalebone. As a matter of fact, whalebone is not a bone at all, but a flexible fringe on the creature's jaw in lieu of teeth to enable the whale to separate from the sea water in which it floats the marine animalcules on which it subsists. It allows the water to enter its cavernous mouth, then closes its jaws, expels the brine through this fringe, and swallows the minute food which satisfies its mighty bulk. Each whale has about four hundred plates of this "bone" in its jaws its teeth being embryonic only. The huge carcass yields much oil, it is true but the oil alone would not make the venture pay, and the practice has been after "fensing" or stripping off the outer coat of fat or blubber, to let the remainder go, and the skeleton with the covering of flesh which ensheathes it, weighing from forty to fifty tons, usually becomes the prey of sea scavengers.

The bowhead contains far more whalebone than any other species of marine animal, and this is why it is so eagerly pursued. It takes its name from the curved formation containing the whalebone which is found in its head. Occasionally by hand is seldom used. Each ship carries a small cannon mounted on the bow, and frequently has a small steam launch, which is also armed with what is known as the harpoon gun. When the bay becomes navigable the vessel starts for the places which are most frequented by the whales. The veteran Hudson Bay whaler knows where the favorite feeding grounds of his prey are situated. When one has been sighted the vessel is stopped within gun shot of the creature if possible. The cannon is aimed at a point over the heart and its projectile seldom fails to enter the body, so true is the aim, o, the gunner. This projectile is several feet in length, and contains a bomb filled with some explosive which is ignited by a time fuse. The projectile also contains a "head" consisting of four large steel bars, which spread out as soon as it enters the body and are caught in the flesh. The bomb is intended to explode inside the whale, and if properly aimed seldom fails to reach a vital part, causing death within a few minutes. If it has not been mortally wounded, however, the whale seldom escapes its pursuers, for attached to the projectile is a stout rope, which is fastened to a steam capstan or a winch on board the ship. Sometimes the creature will tow the vessel several miles in the struggle to free itself but in the end becomes exhausted. Then the captain lowers a small boat. The crew row to the side of the whale which is killed by plunging a long lance into its heart. If it is young, with soft, yielding flesh, or if it is struck near the tail, the harpoon usually goes right through and the bomb



Yes
ALL teas may look alike to you—but the difference in Red Rose Tea is in the taste and the smell. Another marked difference is the agreeable strength that puts real quality in the cup with less tea in the pot. Will you try it.



explodes harmlessly in the water on the other side. In such cases the whale is good for many hours of struggling.

An immense bull-whale, the largest ever taken in these waters, was harpooned in all being shot into him before he succumbed. So furious was he that the men of the ship had to keep keenly alert all the time, fearing that in his mad rushes he would attack her in which case he would destroy her with a blow of his head. When he "sounded" into the deep sea, a man armed with an axe had to stand by the bow ready to cut the line if danger threatened from this cause as he frequently pulled the vessel's log nearly level with the water. This monster yielded 14 tons or 3,200 gallons of oil, besides an immense quantity of bone. No other similar case has occurred of such a long fight being made; but it is not unusual for a whaler to be towed around for ten or twelve hours with a maddened bowhead, though her own engine is going "full speed astern" the while time in order to tire out the whale.

In the waters about Newfoundland a fleet of small steamers are engaged in whaling and occasionally a bowhead is taken, although the prey generally consists of other species. These vessels have a draught of one hundred and fifty to two hundred tons and they are also armed with cannon having an explosive projectile. They usually remain in the bays which indent the coast of the island and are operated in connection with what is known as a "station" which consists of a place where the carcass can be cut up, and where the oil can be extracted from the whale and the refuse made into a fertilizer. The small whales are so numerous in the Newfoundland bays that many of them are caught within forty or fifty miles of the station by the whalers, yet are attacked in the same manner as the Hudson Bay whales and sometimes four or five will be captured in a day. As soon as one is killed it is placed in charge of a boat crew and the steamer continues in search of another. At the close of the day the vessel returns from her cruise, picking up the carcasses of the whales on her return and tows them to the station like a raft of logs or timber. At the station they are drawn out on shore by means of a rope and tackle, and cut to pieces by tools especially made for the purpose.

When this whale-fishery was inaugurated eight years ago, only the fat, which yielded a plentiful supply of oil, was "fensed" or stripped from the carcass, and the remainder flesh, bones and intestines was allowed to drift away, three-fourths of the bulk of the animal being thus abandoned as worthless. But now factories have been established for converting all this previously wasted material into guano, and there is not a bit of the whale which is not now turned to profit. Even the rib and other bones are being split into their component parts to make unbreakable ware resembling crockery, which water will not injure and heat will not spoil, and which

can only be rendered useless by chopping up with an axe. The blood, by a contrivance now employed, is caught in a reservoir as it flows from the body when cut open, and mixed with the fertilizer to increase its richness, instead of being allowed to flow into the sea.

The Catholic Truth Society Defines the Position of the Catholic Church on the Marriage Question.

As there has been much misunderstanding and not a little misrepresentation of the position of the Catholic Church on the Marriage Question, the Archdiocese of Halifax authorizes the following statement:—

1. The Catholic Church does not, as has been falsely stated, regard as invalid the marriage of two Protestants by a Protestant minister. On the contrary, she has always upheld the validity of such marriages as being in good faith. The best proof of this is the fact that, when married Protestants decide to enter the Catholic church, they do not have to be re-married.

2. The Catholic Church does not regard as invalid the marriage of two Catholics, or of a Catholic and a Protestant, by a Protestant minister, or by any civil authority, which has been contracted since the promulgation of the Ne Temere decree. The main object of that decree is to prevent hasty and ill-considered marriages and the many evils admitted resulting therefrom. Matrimony being a Sacrament of the Catholic church, she has the right to lay down the conditions for its valid reception by her own children.

3. The Catholic church does not and cannot interfere with the civil law. Consequently, a mixed marriage contracted before a Protestant minister, though invalid in the eyes of the Catholic church, is not illegal, except in the Province of Quebec for the reasons stated below. Outside of that province, if one of the parties were to desert the other or attempt to marry again, he or she would be liable to the penalties prescribed by the civil law.

4. It is not true that, when the Catholic party to a mixed marriage desires reconciliation with the church he or she is required or advised to abandon the partner to the union and the children that may have been born of it. In such cases, the parties are urged to have the union validated in accordance with the laws of the church.

5. As regards the Hebert case, about which so many has been said, the Catholic church did not, as has been falsely stated, appeal to the civil law to annul the marriage. That appeal was made by one of the parties to the union who desired to desert the other. When French Canada, now the Province of Quebec, was ceded to Great Britain, the Catholic church was guaranteed the free exercise of her laws, and subsequent Acts of Parliament enacted that the marriage regulations of any religious body in the province should be the civil law as affecting members of that body. Consequently, the marriage of these two persons, who, be it remembered, were both Catholics, by a Protestant minister, being null and void in the eyes of the church, was decided by the courts to be also null and void under the civil law. The case is unfortunate, but the Catholic church is in no way to blame, the parties themselves and the clergyman who aided and abetted them in performing an illegal act being altogether responsible for the sad results. By request, we publish above.

Tariff relief does not tie up the Dominion. It relaxes a few of the multitudinous restrictions with which she now ties herself up.

The managing committee of the Rink Association wish to acknowledge the receipt of \$33, proceeds from the Amateur Dramatic performance held recently in Coutts' hall from the Red Granite Amateur D. C. and to thank the Association for their kind donation.

A meeting of the Rink Ass is to be held shortly at which the report of the committee and election of officers for next winter will be brought up.

DIZZINESS

Mrs. J. B. Renaud of Goldrich St., Sturgeon Falls, Ont., says:

"I have suffered for years with a very weak stomach I had dizzy spells and at times could not retain my food at all. I tried any number of remedies and prescriptions but none seem to relieve me until I tried Mi-na Tablets. I used one box only and they have completely cured me of my troubles. I am pleased to recommend Mi-na as I know it to be a remedy of merit."

Mi-na is sold by druggists everywhere at 50c a box, and is guaranteed to cure dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache, nausea, heartburn, sour stomach, belching of gas, dizziness, heavy stomach and car sickness, vomiting of pregnancy and the after-effects of over-eating and drinking—or money back. Postpaid from the R. T. Booth Co. Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Sold and guaranteed by I. Sutton Clark.

Questions of Life.

Are fully and properly answered in The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser by R. V. Pierce, M. D. As a result of knowing the laws of health and nature, happy marriages are sure to follow. Ignorance leads to misery and ill-health. All the knowledge a young man or woman, wife or daughter should have, is contained in this big home doctor book, containing 1008 pages with engravings and colored plates, and bound in cloth, (nearly 700,000 copies formerly sold for \$1.50 each) is sent free to any one sending 31 one-cent stamps to prepay cost of wrapping and postage. There are no conditions to this offer and the reader must not associate this book with the advertising pamphlets prepared by quacks throughout the country. Address, 652 Washington St., Buffalo, New York.

The Kingdom Papers.

These pamphlets are supplied free of charge to all persons desiring to read them. If you have not received Paper No. 1, a copy of it will be sent to you upon application.

The author will be glad to receive the names and addresses of other persons who may wish to be placed upon the mailing list.

JOHN S. EWART,
Ottawa.

Asaya-Neurall THE NEW REMEDY FOR Nervous Exhaustion unchecked opens the door to Neuralgia, Headache, Insomnia, Digestive Disturbances, Mental Depression, and many serious organic diseases. Early treatment with "ASAYA-NEURALL" averts these. It feeds the nerves, induces sleep, improves the appetite and digestion, and restores buoyancy of spirits. A few doses convince. \$1.50 per bottle. Obtain from the following:
Andrew McEwen, Bank Bldg.,
W. S. R. Jackson, Parkfield,
Hills, Coutts & Co., St. George.

There is not much of the spirit of Christianity discoverable in the payment of salaries of \$400 and \$500 a year to not a few married pastors in the Methodist Conference of Toronto. That sort of thing cannot be changed a moment too soon.