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Women's Secrets

There is one man in the United States who has perhaps heard more women's secrets than any other man or woman in the country. These secrets are not secrets of guilt or shame, but the secrets of suffering, and they have been confided to Dr. R. V. Pierce in the hope and expectation of advice and help. That few of these women have been disappointed in their expectations is proved by the fact that ninety-eight per cent. of all women treated by Dr. Pierce have been absolutely and altogether cured. Such a record would be remarkable if the cases treated were numbered by hundreds only. But when that record applies to the treatment of more than half-a-million women, in a practice of over 40 years, it is phenomenal, and entitles Dr. Pierce to the gratitude accorded him by women, as the first of specialists in the treatment of women's diseases.

Every sick woman may consult Dr. Pierce by letter, absolutely without charge. All replies are mailed, sealed in perfectly plain envelopes, without any printing or advertising whatever, upon them. Write without fear as without fee, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Dr. R. V. Pierce, Pres., Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION
Makes Weak Women Strong
Sick Women Well.



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.

How the Glory Departed from Shelburne, N. S.

By Daniel Owen.

The story of the growth and decay of Shelburne, N. S., that Loyalist haven of is as romantic as it is fascinating, and goes back to that memorable day in October, 1781, when Lord Cornwallis and his army of seven thousand men surrendered to Washington.

At that time there were many wealthy families living in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore who were still loyal to the British Crown, and had no desire to live in the republic which all realized must follow the surrender of Cornwallis. They knew that to remain in the United States, possessing as they did British sympathies, meant that all their property would be confiscated, and they themselves imprisoned until they were welcome to renounce their allegiance to the King of Britain and subscribe to the constitution of the republic. This they were resolved never to do, and they therefore decided to emigrate to some other part of the Empire. Accordingly meetings were held in the three cities to discuss ways and means. From these cities were appointed representatives who formed a "Union Committee," with full power to decide upon the new home for the Loyalist citizens of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Before the committee appeared, one Gideon White of Plymouth, Mass., who, possessing a personal knowledge of Shelburne, strongly advocated the advisability of emigrating to that place. Impressed by the claims of Shelburne, which were so ably presented by White, the committee, after long and heated debate, which at one time threatened to dissolve the meetings and also the committee itself, declared that on the south shore of the Province of Nova Scotia the Loyalists of the three premier cities of America should seek a haven of refuge from the imminent persecutions of a victorious enemy.

The next step was to take the matter up with the Imperial Government, which through a Lieutenant-Governor con-

trolled Nova Scotia. For this purpose a committee consisting of seven members was appointed. Joseph Duffee of New York, R. L. James Doyle of Albany, N. Y., Peter Lynck and Thomas Courtney of Boston; Wm. Hill, Joseph Ponchon and Joshua Pell.

The Imperial Government gave the intending settlers every possible encouragement and inducement. They promised them large grants of land. Every family was to have a town lot measuring sixty by one hundred feet, a water lot on the harbor and a fifty-acre farm back of the town. In addition they were promised free lumber with which to build and food as long as it should be necessary.

As soon as all the arrangements were completed the exodus began. Palatial residences were taken apart and placed on ships which were to carry them to Shelburne, there to be again erected in all their grandeur and dignity. The new settlers men, and women of noble families, the elite of three great cities, to the number of five thousand, arrived in twenty ships, bringing with them all their worldly possessions. These were

RUB THAT SORE SPOT

With Father Morrice's Liniment
and promptly stop the ache.

Every household has its share of aches, pains, bruises, chilblains, burns, stiff joints, chest colds, sore throats, muscular soreness and similar troubles. It is surely unwise to suffer with even the least of these, when there is a sure and speedy remedy.

Father Morrice, the famous physician, was especially successful in devising a prescription for the prompt relief of these ailments. Many thousands of families keep a bottle of Father Morrice's Liniment constantly in the house, ready for any emergency. Unlike most liniments, it has both a pleasant feeling and a clean, wholesome smell. It is a splendid rubbing liniment, as it makes the skin soft and smooth, and does not blister. Better yet, it goes straight to the seat of the trouble, very little remaining on the skin.

In rheumatism and backache, it is a helpful adjunct to Father Morrice's "No. 7," and in cases of sore throat and cold on the chest it supplements his well-known "No. 10."

The liniment should be always on hand against a case of need. See a bottle, at your druggist's, or from Father Morrice Medicine Co., Ltd., Montreal, Que.

followed by six thousand more in the following September.

With surprising rapidity the new settlement took shape. The town was perfectly laid out like a city (the plans having been prepared in New York), and to this day may be seen the ruined mansions, built over as large an area as that on which many a city of thirty thousand souls now stands, alas, now inhabited by less than a thousand people.

Seven million dollars were spent in modelling and improving the town; beautiful gardens were laid out, fronting on graceful boulevards; stately buildings were erected with magnificent appointments, all forming a fitting setting for the wealth and aristocracy that made up the population of Shelburne.

It was at this juncture that the citizens of Shelburne received a gift from His Majesty George III of Britain, that the citizens of the Shelburne of the present day point to with the utmost pride, to wit, one fire engine. But what a fire engine! It came with the King's compliments to protect the property of those who had remained loyal to his crown and person, and with the assurance that it was the most modern and very latest thing in fire fighting appliances. For this then modern fire engine it was necessary first carry the water in buckets to the "tub" and then pump it out again to quench the flames.

But to go back. For long, romance gave way to stern reality, and soon the new settlers realized that the founding of a city on the rocky forest was not as easy as it had been represented. Another has so graphically described the tragic ending of that Loyalist haven that I will let him tell the pathetic story in his own words:

"They built their houses in New York and brought them with them—houses of oak that would stand for centuries, with stairways of mahogany and mantels of marble. They brought their slaves with them to do their work, and they furnished their mansions in a style fitted to their station. When Governor Parr sailed a year later from Halifax to visit the new city they had already expended upon it nearly three million dollars—a trivial sum now, but lavish in those days; and they entertained the Governor right royally, and they changed the name of the capital from New Jerusalem (which they had first christened it) to Shelburne in honor of Britain's premier, Prince Edward, father of Queen Victoria also visited the famous seaport on the south shore, and the whole city came forth to do him honor. Never before was there so gay a metropolis. They dined and feasted. No one worked for no one knew how to work. And why should they work? The English Governor furnished all their supplies. The neighbors in Yarmouth and Barrington and Lockport, hard-working sea-faring men from Massachusetts, looked upon the newcomers with amazement, and contemptuously styled them the dancing beggars."

But the day of reckoning came. The Government supplies were cut off, and the gay capital began to grow hungry. They would not fish and they would not trade in furs, these occupations were beneath them, it was not a farming country and so they starved. Famine followed feasting; lamentations took the place of mirth. They had houses, palatial houses but these, unfortunately, were not edible and so they began to scatter. Some turned back to the States, some went to the neighboring towns. One after another they gathered their movable possessions and turned their backs upon New Jerusalem. And their stately mansions with mahogany balustrades and marble mantels, were left for the birds to build their nests in.

Never did a city rise so grandly and fall so miserably. The fourteen thousand and soon became a beggarly thousand. Boys wandered through the streets and amused themselves with stoning out the windows with none to chide them for there were windows to spare. Some of the houses were torn down and carried away to other towns to build again, and others of these stately mansions, brought

Six
minutes is all the time required for brewing Red Rose Tea; and the result is a beverage of matchless flavor and satisfying strength. The verdict of your family will be that

RED ROSE TEA is good tea.

from the states at so great expense, were pulled down and used for firewood.

Is there another city on the North American continent with such a history? Is there another whose story is so unique and fascinating?

When the settlers left Shelburne many of their slaves remained behind; some from choice, the majority because the empty purses of their masters forbade their removal. These, with the addition of three thousand or more free slaves who had from time to time emigrated from New York to Birchtown, a small settlement four miles from Shelburne, formed a colony of nearly five thousand souls, and their subsequent history is deeply interesting.

Slavery was prevalent in Nova Scotia in those days, and the "whites" of the Province had attached many of the "blacks," who, it may be mentioned, were not treated with least degree of kindness, but were, on the other hand, little better than beasts of burden.

Wilberforce and Clarkson, the great British reformers, heard of the ill-treatment of the negroes in Nova Scotia and determined to remove them to the negro colony that was in process of building in Sierra Leone. To this end, John Clarkson, brother of the reformer, Thomas Clarkson, came to Nova Scotia, made arrangements with the owners of the slaves, and personally superintended the deportation of the negroes. No persuasion or force was used; those who went went voluntarily. The main inducement held out to them was the promise of being allowed to form a state of their own, with their own officials, selected from amongst their own number. This so appealed to their sense of self-importance that practically every man of them joined the expedition, and in 1792 twelve hundred negroes left Shelburne for Sierra Leone, and more followed later.

Each married man was given thirty acres of land, and each male child was given fifteen acres in the new African settlement. They were furnished with free passage and also with provisions on their arrival until they were able to look out for themselves. After that they were all supplied with provisions and the products of their plantations taken as pay.

Of the result of the experiment a local historian has said: "In their new homes some of these negroes remained steady and peaceable, and welcomed the arrival some years later of an English Methodist missionary, but the majority became so unruly and violent that they endangered the existence of the settlement, and even attempted the murder of the Governor. So difficult was the task of keeping them in order that when eight years later, the managers or the colony were asked to receive the Maroons, also from Nova Scotia; they only consented in the hope that the race would prove a counterpoise to the other."

The Shelburne of today shows the result of that Loyalist invasion of so many years ago, and in the beautiful little village with its shaded streets, its stately

residences, and a harbor that has no peer on the North American coast, the citizens talk with pride of the days of the long ago, and of the blood that courses through their veins, that blood of the "Loyalist Fathers" who, true to the motherland, sought a haven of refuge on the south shore of the Province of Nova Scotia.

The Law Must Be Changed.

No one will be disposed to quarrel with Judge Winchester's statement that Colonel Munroe, President of the defunct Farmers Bank, "was deceived as to the condition of the bank," and intentionally so, by both Travers and Fitzgibbon," and that he was entirely innocent of any knowledge of wrongdoing. In the present state of the law Judge Winchester holds that Colonel Munroe is not guilty of unlawfully and wilfully making false and deceptive returns of the condition of the bank to the Government.

But if this is the law the people of Canada will see to it that the law is changed. They are strongly in favor of the adoption of some amendment to the Banking Act, such as that proposed by Mr. Fielding, which will place the responsibility for the correctness of returns made to the Government, the official figures upon which rest the very foundations of banking in Canada, on the shoulders of the men signing them.

This, of course, involves the sweeping away of the amateur Presidents, who have in large measures heretofore been the figureheads of Canadian banks, and the placing in Presidential positions of men who will not be able to escape punishment for criminal negligence upon the plea that they are not sufficiently skilled in the details of the business to know when looters are at work.

It is conceded that Travis was clever enough to hoodwink Colonel Munroe, even had the latter been sufficiently suspicious personally to inspect and verify the list of alleged securities held by the bank. This is precisely what makes the situation unendurable. The people who put their savings into Farmers Bank stock were told that Colonel Munroe was a banker. They were not told that he was only an amateur banker associated with a professional one who could get away with all the bank's assets except the mahogany counters before his official chief would discover that anything was wrong. The great banks of Canada are placing men thoroughly trained in all the intricacies of the banking business at the head of their affairs, men like Sir E. Clouston, Sir Edmund Walker, Mr. Wilkie, Mr. Coulson and others of the same type. No hardship will be done by the adoption of an amendment to the Banking Act forcing other banking corporations to do the same thing. This can readily be accomplished not by requiring that all bank Presidents or other officials who sign returns criminally and civilly responsible for the truth of what they sign. Only in that way will Canada get rid of the Bank President of the Cockburn and Munroe type, whose respectability and ignorance have been the means of deceiving thousands of decent folk into the hands of wreckers like McGill and Travers.—Tor. Globe.

New York's New Fire Alarm.

New York City is to have a new system of fire protection which will not only revolutionize all previous methods, but will make this the most thoroughly protected against fire of any city in the world.

The new system is styled the air alarm. Its basis consists of a small hollow wire of copper alloy, one-eighth of an inch in diameter and containing a tiny insulated wire.

The hollow wire acts as a conductor for the air whose expansion causes a fire alarm to sound. The tiny wire is known as the trouble wire. If for any reason the hollow wire is cut or broken, the result is that an electric circuit is also broken, which causes the little wire to

send a "trouble alarm" to the headquarters of the company. Fire headquarters hears nothing, unless there happens to be a real fire at the time the wire breaks, or is cut.

Loops of this inconspicuous hollow wire are strung around the molding of the rooms, houses, tenements and buildings to be protected, the loops ending in a detector which consists of a disc, containing a delicate diaphragm.

If a fire starts in a room the air in the hollow tube expands under the influence of the heat and operates a sensitive diaphragm in the detector, causing it to close an electrical circuit which sets in operation all the marvelous fire alarm machinery.

All the older systems are largely defective, due to the use of what is known as a "thermostat" placed at intervals on the ceiling. These are constantly exposed to the effects of the air and the electrical contacts become oxidized, or clogged with dust, and when needed fail to operate at all, or only after a raging fire is in full blast.

Briefly, the new system scores its main success in the principle that the best way to solve the great fire hazard problem of the day is to deal with incipient fires instead of conflagrations.

The new system gives an almost instantaneous alarm. If a pair of curtains catch fire, or even a newspaper, an effective alarm is given within ten to forty seconds. Moreover, another alarm is rung on a box outside of the building, which also indicates the exact location of the fire. Thence, the alarm goes on, and directly into fire headquarters where the exact location is also announced.

Heiress Cashier In Restaurant.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 3.—After a search that has lasted more than two years, Miss Margaret Ingersoll, heiress to a fortune estimated at \$1,000,000, has been found in this, and will start for New York today. Miss Ingersoll was located by detectives employed by Mr. Joseph H. Choate, former United States Ambassador to England, who is the executor of her father's estate. For some time past the young woman has been working as cashier in moving picture shows and restaurants. She was employed in a small eating house in Marietta, Ga., when found by the detectives.

According to the story which was told by the detectives, about eighteen years ago Miss Ingersoll's father, then in poor circumstances, decided to go West to seek his fortune. He was not successful at first but finally his luck turned. Two years ago he went back to New York a wealthy man, but could find no trace of his family. Finally he learned that his daughter had gone south to obtain employment, but could not locate her. While he was still searching for her he became ill and died. His will had been drawn up a short time before his death and everything was left to Miss Ingersoll.

The search of the detectives through the South took them to a dozen or more cities where Miss Ingersoll had been employed.

PICTON, Ont., June 6.—The census enumerators are having their troubles in Prince Edward county. A well-known farmer near Picton field refused to answer questions, and was finally brought before Police Magistrate Williams. "You must answer questions," said the magistrate, imposing a fine of \$5 and costs. "If you persist in refusing, I will keep on fining you the minimum fine of \$25 for every time you are brought into court."

Recent revelations have put beyond question the fact that the missionaries of the Christian Churches in the West are not only overworked but underpaid. Conditions are not likely to be improved in the near future, and to meet the needs of the country more effectively the Methodist Church proposes to raise a fund of a million and a half dollars.—X.