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THE GRANITE TOWN GREETINGS

THE GRANITE TOWN GREETINGS ST. GEORGE, N. B.

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FRIDAY, SEPT. 1 1911

A Plain Talk to Plain People.

We plain electors in this campaign are being told by the opponents of reciprocity that we now have a home market for all that our farmers produce and that the reduction in duties by the United States will be serious injury to us.

Canada cannot control the tariff of the United States. Every one knows that. If we are, then, to believe the Conservative speakers all that the United States has to do is to remove her tariff wall and away will go all our trade to the south. It is the United States wall, mind you, that is diverting the trade east and west. This is the Conservative doctrine in a nut shell. What keeps our fruit, fish, lumber, coal, grain and vegetables out of the United States? Not the Canadian tariff, for it only forms a barrier to prevent American products from crossing our border. We hope this point is clear to every one.

Take the arguments put forth by the opponents of Reciprocity and boil them all down and in the concentrated form they simply mean that Canada and Canada's trade is and has been at the mercy of the United States at any time that that country would remove her duties.

If this is true and there is absolutely no other logical way to take of Conservative arguments, then we shall be on our knees to the United States and imploring that country for "Heaven's Sake" to keep up her tariff wall, or Canadians will be ruined, trade will be diverted north and south and the British Empire will become a thing of the past. Do you believe it? We don't. We have more faith in Canada and enterprising. What a miserable position Canada has been in all those years if she has been depending on the Yankees tariff wall for her salvation. The great kick against the reciprocity agreement is not the concessions by Canada to the United States, but the main objection is that the United States has reduced her duties against Canadian products, something we could not prevent. Think this over and the Reciprocity man can pin his opponent down so hard that all he can do is to reach out one feeble hand to the Union Jack which after all is the last city of refuge to which he can flee.

But we are getting away from the question which we started out to talk about, that is, the "home market" and what will follow with an enlarged market. Let us use a homely illustration. Twenty-three years ago we made our first trip through the Annapolis Valley. It was then as it is now, famed for its fruit, but its export trade was less than \$200,000. Once it was discovered that apples could be shipped with a profit to Great Britain the acreage of the orchards began to increase. Then our orchard men learned another lesson and that was that the Britisher would pay more for apples properly wrapped, of a uniform size, free from any blemishes and also that they preferred them in boxes than in barrels. It is anticipated this year that the Annapolis Valley will export fully \$1,000,000 worth of fruit. If we want our apples in boxes and wrapped in paper we can get them at the same price as the Britisher. If we are content to take them in barrels we can get apples at as reasonable cost as any place in the

world. We can get No 2's cheaper and No 3's cheaper still. This is due to the fact that the orchard men have to grow more fruit to get a sufficient supply for the European market. The same holds true of potatoes for export and it can generally be said that a wider market means more dollars to the farmer because he produces more and no increase of cost to the consumer, in fact, it often accrues that a reduction follows in the ungraded produce which is just as good only may vary more in size or in the case of apples in color.

As however, we pointed out in a previous talk the Reciprocity Pact is a bigger proposition than the cost of potatoes or turnips. It will tend to bring in new capital. It will make the west more prosperous and Nova Scotia will enter upon her mission as one of the busy work shops of Canada.

This pact can be cancelled at any time. How would it do to give it a trial.—N. S. R.

A Remarkable Will.

Greek Merchant, who Dies in London Leaves \$2,500,000 to his Country.

The will of a Greek merchant, Marin Corgialagos, who died last April in London, has just been made public, and seems to be a model of philanthropy. The amount bequeathed reached a sum of nearly \$2,500,000, and most of this was for educational and other public purposes. King George of Greece is one of the executors of the will, and to him is left a blue China Sevres Lyre clock, signed by Coteau of Paris, and dated 1784. He also left \$10,000 to the Lord Mayor of London to be distributed to that dignitary sees fit among the charitable institutions and asylums of London.

The rest of his property he leaves to his wife in trust. After her death the property is to be divided in the following interesting manner:

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars to found a new hospital in Athens to be known as the Corgialagos Hospital.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (on the suggestion of King George of Greece), as to \$30,000 for barracks for the Greek army and as to \$200,000 to be used in the uncontrolled discretion of King George of Greece for the improvement of the Greek navy.

Two hundred thousand dollars to institute a school at Athens on the lines of Eaton and Harrow.

Two hundred thousand dollars for cradles at Argostoli, in the island of Cephalonia, to be called the "Corgialagos Professional School," for indigent or orphan boys of the island over fifteen.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars upon trust to build a model prison in Greece, "being desirous of assisting in the amelioration of the prison system in Greece."

One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for a children's hospital at Athens, to be under the patronage of H. R. H. Prince Sophia, Crown Princess of Greece.

Fifty thousand dollars to be employed in draining the marshes at the end of the Gulf of Catavos, in the municipality of Crocus.

Seventy-five thousand dollars upon trust for technical scholarships to enable recipients to study their subjects in England and France.

Seventy-five thousand dollars to the Royal Theatre, Athens.

Seventy-five thousand dollars for a permanent and appropriate building for the Conservatory of Musical and Dramatic Society of Athens.

Fifty thousand dollars for a school for girls in Cephalonia, to be known as the Corgialagos School for Girls, and the house at Argostoli is also left for this purpose, "considering the education of women to be one of the best factors in the civilization of a community, and wishing to contribute to a better level of education of the mothers of future generations."

The residue of his property, which will apparently amount to not less than \$200,000, he left to the Crown Prince of Greece for use in his discretion for the improvement and embellishment of the City of Athens or the establishment of any institution for the promotion of scientific, literary or moral knowledge or the advancement of the arts and trades.

Election Card



St. Stephen, N. B., Aug. 22 1911.
The Electors of The County of Charlotte.

Gentlemen:—
I have been chosen, by a very large and representative convention of the Liberal Party of Charlotte County, as the Candidate to solicit your support in the approaching election, in behalf of the policy of that Party and the Reciprocity Agreement now before the people for their decision.

During the three years I have had the honor of being your Federal representative, I have labored diligently for the interest of Charlotte County in legislation, public works and betterments, that would be helpful to the business, safety and comforts of our people.

Should I again be honored by you on Sept. 21st next by being elected your representative to the Federal Parliament, I shall use every effort to advance your interests as well as those of the Province and the Dominion at large. In thorough accord with the Government, who will rule the next Parliament, I feel I can assist greatly the many interests of the people of Charlotte County if elected their representative.

I believe very strongly in the great good that will come to our County and the whole of Canada by the adoption of the Reciprocity Agreement, which is the great and sole issue before the people in this election.

Both parties have tried to get fair reciprocal trade relations with the United States for many years, and it is now our chance, if we so elect, to profit by this agreement. Any tariff put upon the products of the soil and sea, give not the slightest gain or assistance to the farmer or fishermen. It lessens the great value of his labor, in the home market, and bars him largely from getting into a foreign market. Not tariffs, but larger markets are what the farmers, lumbermen and fishermen need for their best prosperity. Under the proposed Reciprocity Agreement one of the very best and largest markets will be opened to us. Our farms and homes will increase largely in value and our present prosperity greatly enhanced. The heritage of fair and just trade taken from the farmers, the lumbermen and the fishermen by hostile tariffs will be returned to them by the adoption of this Reciprocity Agreement.

I desire, dear sirs, above all things, to be your chosen member to assist in Parliament, in obtaining this great boon for you.

I am, Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM F. TODD.

LITTLE LEPREAU

Herring are quite plentiful here. The C. G. S. Curlew paid a visit to the harbor Friday.

Mrs. D. Brown of St. John spent a few days of last week with her mother Mrs. Wm. Lomax.

Mrs. S. Stewart of Deer Island who has spent the greater part of the summer with her mother Mrs. Wm. Boyle left for home Thursday.

Miss Ethel Rogers spent Sunday with her parents.

Mrs. Chas. Rogers and family are the guests of Mrs. George Gamble.

Miss M. Boyne spent Thursday in St. George.

John Boyne spent Saturday and Sunday in Lorneville.

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To Let!
THE R. H. DAVIS HOUSE
On Carleton Street.
Apply to H. V. Dewar

Dangerous to be Alive.
(New York Herald.)

London.—All the English papers, because of the hot wave, are full of health hints now, and after reading the injunctions of the doctors one is ready to endorse the statement of an English newspaper writer that it "is really dangerous to be alive."

Readers are told that tea is a poisonous alkaloid which produces chronic dyspepsia and also acts as an irritant on the nervous system. Coffee, it appears, is even more deadly, while alcohol is said to be a poison in narcotic form, no matter in what way it is taken. Even when diluted it ruins the digestive organs, and tell it not in Gath!—is a certain cause of obesity in middle age.

Now watch the fat men climbing the "water wagon."

Beers and stout, these doctors tell us, induce gout, rheumatism and Bright's disease; red wines are indigestible; white wines upset the functions of the liver; whiskey causes hepatic cirrhosis; brandy aggravates all forms of kidney complaints; gin, if persisted in, produces lunacy, and ordinary water—watch the fat men hopping off the wagon!—is dangerous, not only because of impurities and harmful germs that it may contain, but also owing to natural salts and minerals.

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NOTICE OF SALE

To Alvin S. Murphy, late of the parish of Dumbarton, in the county of Charlotte and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and to all others to whom it may in wise concern:

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the terms of the power of sale contained in a mortgage made between Alvin S. Murphy of the one part, and Irwin E. Gilmor of the other part, bearing date the third day of May, A. D. 1909, and duly recorded in the Records of Charlotte County, in Book No. 40, at pages 343 to 346, there will, default having been made in the payment of moneys secured by said mortgage, be sold at private sale at the residence of the said Irwin E. Gilmor at Bonny River, County of Charlotte, Province of New Brunswick, on Thursday the 21st day of Sept. A. D. 1911, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Land described in said mortgage as follows: "All that certain lot of land situated in Pleasant Ridge in said Parish of Dumbarton, County and Province aforesaid, bounded and described as follows:—to-wit: Bounded on the west by Bonny Brook, so called, on the north by land owned by John New, on the east by the Boundary line of the granted land on the east of Pleasant Ridge, on the south by and owned by the heirs of one Robert McGowan. Containing 175 acres more or less." Together with the buildings thereon and the privileges thereto belonging.

Dated the 15th day of June A. D. 1911.
Irwin E. Gilmor, Mortgagee.

Sleep With Bare Skin

Prominent Physician Says That Is Most Healthful Way

"The physiological ideal of sleeping is with a bare skin," writes Dr. William Lee Howard in Munsey's Magazine. "The bedclothes offer a sufficient covering for comfort, and do not stick to the skin and thereby remain as a sodden garment. When rolling over in bed, nature's way of giving every portion of the skin's surface a chance to breathe, they do not roll with the body. In the ordinary nightclothing, every time you turn, you simply carry the covering with you, thereby depriving the skin of its full breathing opportunities. For the same reason you should never allow sodden underwear to remain next to the skin. Nightclothes in particular, should be loose and huggy."

A tramp called at the house of a gentleman and said:—

"I've walked many miles to see you, sir, because people told me that you were very kind to poor chaps like me."

"Oh they said so, did they?"
"Yes, sir."
"Then, in that case, will you be good enough to contradict this rumor?"—California Christian Advocate.