

MC2465 POOR DOCUMENT

THE GRANITE TOWN GREETINGS

Adventurous Voyage

A good many years ago—sixty at any rate—a man named Chute, of Chute's Cove, Annapolis, having some ten barrels of codfish to dispose of, and no disposition to pay freight for the same, or incur any unnecessary expense, put his fish and himself in an open sail boat of about 16 feet keel, and after a successful run through a rough sea, cast anchor at night at Partridge Island—the said anchor being a large stone—as he was unable to reach St. John owing to contrary winds.

There he slept that night, the sky his canopy, a cold dense fog his counterpane, a bundle of fish his pillow, and with the wind to moan a lullaby and the waves to rock him to sleep. Having in due time disposed of his fish he, on the following evening again put to sea having declined the friendly offer of Captain Gilliat, of the schooner Telegraph to take him as a passenger next day. The wind rose on that night, and on the following morning blew a dreadful gale. The Telegraph dare not put to sea, and the steamer Pilot, having ventured out was compelled to not back.

All who knew of his departure concluded that Chute must have been lost; so frail a craft could never survive such a tempest in the Bay of Fundy. But Chute and his little boat did live through the fearful gale, and on the next evening made land at Letten's cove, eight miles west of his place of destination, having carried away the step of his mast during the day. Next morning he again put to sea, the storm still raging, with his only job, which soon went to pieces. However he succeeded in reaching home in safety. This was but one of many extraordinary adventures in this man's history. His preservation in the instance related, seemed almost miraculous.—"An Occasional," in the Acadia Recorder.

Chief Crawford Advised Hyomei for Catarrh.

J. Wilfred Brown of Water St., Campbellton, N. B. says: "Hyomei cured me of a severe case of Catarrh and asthma after four years of suffering. I was constantly hacking and spitting from the head into my throat affected my stomach and I could not enjoy my meals. Chief Crawford having the same trouble advised me to try Hyomei. I did so and soon I was without a sign of the health racking disease that had troubled me for so long. I now recommend Hyomei to all catarrh sufferers. Hyomei (pronounced High-o-mey) is guaranteed to cure asthma, bronchitis, croup, coughs and colds. A complete outfit consists of a hard rubber inhaler, a bottle of Hyomei and a unique dropper for filling the inhaler. Your druggists will supply you the outfit for \$1.00 (extra bottles 50c.) or postpaid from the R. T. Booth Co. Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Money back if it fails. Sold and guaranteed by J. Sutton Clark."

Ranching in South America

In the cattle "camps" of the Entre Rios Province in the Argentine the native population is chiefly of an intermixed stock between the old Spaniards and the Indians, but there are a great many tribes of the Guarany Indians still existing in that part of the country.

The peon, as he is called, is a born rider, and will in case of need think nothing of riding 120 miles a day, which accounts for his sparse build and badly-developed legs. From the earliest days of boyhood he is accustomed to riding, and it is not uncommon to see a boy three years old on a very large horse, with a belt as big as a corset, in the back of which is stuck a large knife. The smaller the boy, the bigger the knife. The peon lives in a very primitive fashion in a habitation of wood branches and mud. He never takes off his clothes, and washes but seldom. In spite of this he defies the conventional teachings of civilized youth by turning out an extremely healthy person.

The peons are divided into two classes—the higher type of man, who is charged with the care of the bulls, an all-important matter, and the less intelligent specimens whose work is to look

after the other cattle, bullocks or a willos.

The general breed used by the saladero as the primitive type of meat factories are called, comes from a mixture of the fairly wild native cow and Shorthorn bulls. With the march of progress the old kind of saladero has become antiquated, and companies are now putting up newer structures, and using up-to-date methods by which every part of the animal is made into a marketable article.

Story of the Brooch of Lorn

Writing in T. P.'s Weekly, W. G. gives the following account of his famous Brooch of Lorn:

One of the most interesting exhibits in the antiquarian and historical section of the Glasgow Exhibition will be the Brooch of Lorn, which at one time was the property of King Robert Bruce. It is not made of gold, as Scott represents it, but of silver, and consists of a circular plate about 4 inches in diameter, and having a tongue like that of an ordinary buckle on the under side. The upper side is magnificently ornamented. From the margin rises a neatly formed rim, with hollows cut in the edge at certain intervals. From a circle within this rim rise eight round, tapering obelisks about one inch and a quarter high, finely cut, and each studded at the top with a river pearl. Within this circle of obelisks there is a second rim, within which rises a neat circular case, occupying all the centre of the brooch, and slightly overtopping the obelisks. The exterior of this case projects into eight semi-cylindrical. The upper part is very elegantly carved, and in the centre is a large gem.

In the summer of 1306 Bruce was crowned King at Scone, but was almost immediately defeated in battle by the English, and was forced to become a fugitive. Accompanied by a few gentlemen, he was endeavoring to make his way across the Highlands when on Aug. 11 he was intercepted at Dalry, in Argyshire, by Alexander of Argyll, ancestor of the Macdonalds of Lorn. He was in alliance with Edward I., and had another cause of enmity against Bruce in that he was uncle by marriage to John Comyn, who was slain by Bruce or a Kirkpatrick at Dumfries. A fierce combat ensued, and Bruce's party were forced to retreat. He himself being the last. Three of the Macdonalds—a father and his two sons—vowed that they would either kill or capture Bruce, and rushed to attack him. Bruce, however, killed the sons, but the father grasped him so tightly by his body that Bruce could not use his sword. With a small hammer he dashed out the man's brains, but the Highlander still kept his grip on the mantle, so that the King, to be free, had to unloose the brooch which fastened it and leave both it and the mantle behind.

Some time in 1809 it came into the hands of one of the Inverawe family, who later on appointed it to be sold for the benefit of his children. In 1819 accordingly it was sent to Messrs. Rundell & Bridge, London, to be sold, the price upon it being £1,000. George IV., then Prince Regent, offered it is said, £300 for it, but did not obtain it, and as no other offer was made the brooch was withdrawn from the market. In 1825 it was bought by General Campbell of Lochmell, and was presented by the Duke of Argyll to Macdonald at a social meeting. Thus after an interval the brooch found its way back to those who may be regarded as its rightful owners.

A Fish to Fear.

Summer visitors on the coast of Maine, especially in the neighborhood of Eastport, are advised to be cautious in wading at low tide among the rock-pools along the shore. If not on their guard they may be attacked and severely bitten by a wolf-fish.

This, according to Dr. Theodore Gill, is one of the most remarkable of finny creatures. Though rarely exceeding three feet in length, it seems to be much more ferocious than the average shark, promptly attacking anybody whom it may suspect of trying to meddle with it.

Anatomically, its most striking feature is its large and powerful teeth which must render it a dangerous antagonist in a fight with an other denizen of the ocean. Apparently, how-

ever, it does not feed on fishes, but prefers such delicacies as lobsters, crabs and whelks. In the stomach of one individual, caught at Eastport, four quarts of sea-urchins were found, most of them whole and with the spines on—an uncomfortable article of diet, one might imagine.

The Eskimos in Alaska catch the wolf-fish by baiting their hooks with grass roots—a habit of the fish in those waters being to tear sods of grass, that wash into the sea from the shore or cliff ledges into pieces, as if to eat them. It seems likely, however, that they really do not eat the vegetable stuff but the crabs and mollusks lurking into it.

Large numbers of wolf-fishes are taken by fishermen or cod and haddock lines, but usually they are thrown away, notwithstanding the fact that they are exceedingly good to eat. Their appearance is the reverse of attractive and they have an offensive odor which renders them unmarketable.—Ex.

Money-Trust Profits.

(New York World, Editorial)

How money breeds money, particularly as respects the profits from lending other people's money, is instructively set forth in the summary made by the Wall Street Journal of the reports of the national City Bank, the National Bank of Commerce, the First National and the Chase National to the Comptroller of the Currency. The National City Bank reported a four years' increase of surplus and undivided profits of \$12,500,000 on a capital stock of \$25,000,000. But it is the record of the First National that best exhibits the enormous potentiality of wealth in the use of depositor funds:

"For a number of years prior to 1901 the bank had dividends of 100 per cent. annually on a capital of \$500,000. In 1902 a dividend of 1,900 per cent. was declared the largest ever paid by a banking institution up to that time, for the purpose of increasing the capital to \$10,000,000. On this capitalization the bank paid a 20 per cent. dividend annually until 1905, when it was increased to 21 1/2 per cent. with an extra dividend of 3 per cent. In 1906 the rate was increased to 26 1/2 per cent. and in 1907 to 32 per cent.

"A dividend of 100 per cent. was declared in 1908, which, however, was never paid directly to the stockholders but was used to organize the First Security Company, the stock of which was issued in the name of the stockholders of the First National and then trustee to the bank. Since then two dividends have been declared, one on the bank stock amounting to 20 per cent. regular and 8 per cent. extra, and the other amounting to 12 per cent. on the First Security stock. This year the bank stock was put on a regular 28 per cent. rate, which added to the dividend on the security company, gives the stockholders a regular 40 per cent. dividend. On May 20, 1907, the surplus and dividend profits of the company amounted to \$19,749,500, and it reported in the same items of June 7, \$20,906,700. The dividends in those two years, including the 100 per cent. extra, totalled over \$22,000,000."

Compare! with the profits of the Money Trust, the earnings of industrial trusts on their invested capital appear paltry. It is not from oil, steel and tobacco that the greatest gains come, but from money changing and the exploitation of the proceeds of industry.

As Woodrow Wilson said in his speech at Harrisburg recently: "The great monopoly in this country is the money monopoly."

A large sugar company in Cuba is experimenting with a new process in which the cane is dried and handled in a manner similar to that adopted in making sugar from beets. This process promises to greatly increase the yield of sugar from cane.

The recent interpretation of Quebec's marriage law has already resulted in another attempt to annul a marriage: this time by a Protestant who wants to get rid of his Catholic wife. The Provincial Legislature may find it necessary to follow Ontario's example in a somewhat similar situation and legalize by a special act such marriages as have been contracted in good faith and in ignorance of the law.

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Sealed Tenders

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Harbor Works in Courtenay Bay, St. John, N. B.," will be received from 4 p.m., on Thursday, August 10th, 1911, for the construction of a Breakwater, Wharves, for the Dredging of a channel and basin, and for the Filling shown on plan and also for the Construction of a Dry Dock and Ship Repairing Plant of the First Class under "The Dry Docks Subsidies Act, 1910."

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the offices of E. T. P. Shewen, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N. B.; J. K. Scammell, Esq., District Engineer, St. John, N. B.; C. E. Dodwell, Esq., District Engineer, Halifax, N. S.; A. R. Decary, Esq., District Engineer, Post Office, Quebec; J. L. Michaud, Esq., District Engineer, Merchant's Bank Building, St. James St., Montreal, Que.; J. G. Sing, Esq., District Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont.; H. J. Lamb, Esq., District Engineer, London, Ont.; and at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, London, Eng.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupation and place of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000.00), which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary,
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Ottawa, June 9, 1911.
Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

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