

The Granite Town Greetings

OL. 6.

ST. GEORGE, N. B., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1910

NO. 17.

THE THINGS YOU WANT TO KNOW

Why Do We Buy So Much Goods? What Do You Think We Do With It?

Our answer is simply because we sell it. And why do we sell it? Because we buy more than other stores, have a larger variety, more assortment, and better choice. More for your money.

Ask your neighbors and they will tell you so. Why do they come to trade with us? We always know what you want, we bought what you want and we keep it for you.

Come and get it at D. BASSEN'S

Special Attention is given to our Millinery Department Be Sure and Call

F. L. HAM MERCHANT TAILOR

We are prepared to make your fall or winter Suit or Overcoat and will guarantee a fit. Our prices will suit you. Call and let us make you a suit to the style and fit.

Water Street, St. Stephen, N. B.

WEDDING PRINTING

SUCCESSFUL SPECIALTY OF OURS

Let Us Show You Samples, and Quote You Prices.

THE GRANITE TOWN GREETINGS

Meating & Douglas, Merchant Tailors

Clothing Cleaned and Pressed St. George N. B. Rooms over Milne, Coutts & Co.'s store

Told in New York.

SEELYE'S COVE (The Smart Set) Newport is not over-critical, in fact, accepts many things that would not be accepted in many other places and is a great deal about them at the same time. But it is curious to a degree, "I wish you'd tell Mr. So-and-So, marked an unassuming leader, gazed out under the edge of her parasol at young man at table's who's swimming parcel was somewhat dejected as to his shoulders, "I wish you'd tell Mr. So-and-So that I think his bathing suit is deplorable. Go ahead! tell him said so. It's really quite-er-disreputable."

SEELYE'S COVE

Mrs. T. Bright is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Butler of Masquash, Jack Holland who has been ill is recovering. Messrs. Isiah Carter and Herbert Holland were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Thompson on Sunday last. Mrs. David Bowd and little son Harold are visiting Mrs. J. Carter. Mrs. J. McDowell is visiting Mrs. H. D. French. Mrs. George Bates and Miss Lizzie Armstrong called on friends here last Thursday. Miss Adell McMurray went to St. John Friday evening to spend Thanksgiving with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Thos. McMurray.

ENGLAND'S PROUD POSITION AT HEAD OF THE WORLD Free Trader Finds Satisfaction in Signs of the Times.

Dr. J. T. Macnamara, the Secretary to the British Admiralty, in addressing his constituents in North Cumberland some days ago, expressed his belief that the splendid condition of Radicalism in North Cumberland-as testified by the meeting-was only a reflection of radicalism throughout the country.

The outlook, although not without its anxieties, was a good deal brighter than it had been for a long time past, and particularly could they, as free traders, find every satisfaction in the signs of the times. (Cheers.)

When tariff reform was first proposed the country had just been passing out of a time of grave depression, and there was a distressing amount of unemployment. At the moment when the pinch was most severe the tariff reformer came along with his programme of "all prizes and no blanks." (Laughter.) That so seductive a programme failed was a splendid tribute to the shrewdness and sagacity of the working classes. (Hear, hear.)

"There are lots of things in this country," he continued, "that need alteration, but so long as I find that under free trade, my country, with all its shortcomings, stands at the head of the world in trade, industry and commerce, national stability and national credit, and in the soul maternal comfort which its industrial population as a whole enjoys than as a practical man, I shall stick to that which has been tested and tried on the anvil of experience, and has proved itself admirably adapted to my country's needs." (Cheers.)

In the course of his further remarks, Dr. Macnamara paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Lloyd George. Far more important than labor exchanges, unemployment insurance, and invalidity insurance were, he said, the modifications and developments of national finance that were ever to be associated with the name of Lloyd George. (Cheers.)

"In fifty years time," he proceeded, "your sons will talk of Lloyd George and his budget in terms as grateful as those which you and I now use when we speak of the statesmanship of Cobden and Bright and Peel and Gladstone, in striking aside the cramping fetters of protection." (Cheers.)

The Japanese Way

The island of Formosa, situated off the coast of China, is now a Japanese possession, and Japan is setting about the work of pacifying the country in her own peculiar way. The interesting thing about Formosa is not its peaceful rice growing, tame lowlands, but a core of volcanic mountains, 4000 feet high, inhabited by dwarf aborigines. They are few-not over 20,000-but they have brought Mausers, they are just the color of the gray volcanic soil and they wholly refuse to accept the tax gatherer of Japanese rule. Bierce, active, able to climb anywhere, good shots, having no wants and few virtues but courage, they hold their mountain valleys against all comers.

So Japan has begun the task of conquest. The Japanese forces have brought 300 miles of barbed wire fencing, fenced in the territory, in a great loop from coast to coast set up dynamo, worked them with water power from the streams and charged the whole 300 miles so it is death to the touch. Around this is the Japanese force, with mountain howitzers and gatlings. Each day a section of barbed wire is moved inward, the jungle well searched, the natives gathered in and a junction made with the dynamo. The next day the electric cage moves again. Standard.

HYOMEI (PRONOUNCED HIGH-O-ME) CURES CATARRH, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Croup, Coughs and Colds, or money back. Sold and guaranteed by

Eastern Enterprise

Consular and other reports from the far east are continually telling of the wonderful development of the Chinese in what is termed western civilization. Under the instructions of British and German officers, the Chinese soldiers are learning the tactics of modern warfare. At the same time the cities are adopting general utilities, schools are being established, and the printing presses are kept constantly going in turning out text books of all descriptions. As there are no copyright laws, the best school books of Europe and America are being translated and printed in Chinese. Not alone in warfare and learning are the Asiatics developing, but they are fast becoming manufacturers, especially in the making of cotton. One mill, employing several hundred hands, is reported to be in operation both day and night, with the average wage of the employees fifteen cents per day, while the highest paid skilled operator earns thirty cents.

In the natural course of events, the Chinese will soon become factors, if not in sending manufactured cottons to western countries, in holding the "home market." Now comes a consular report from Japan stating that a Tomskamal, in Hakaibo, Japan, a four million dollar pulp mill was completed in August. This is said to be the most important individual commercial enterprise of this nature in the far east. Only one foreigner is employed, and he is installing the machinery. The total cost of the machinery in the plant is placed at one million dollars, while the electric plant, outside of the reservoir and powerhouse, costs another million dollars. The electricity is generated by water, and at present 15,000 horse power is developed, to which 7,500 more horse power will be added. The daily output of the plant is over seventy tons. This is said to be over fifty per cent of the total consumption of news and book paper in Japan, while the supply of wood will last over a century.

The Japanese who are interested in this enterprise say the selling price on the tonnage basis of their product will, for the present, be placed at two and a half to three cents per pound, and at the reduced cost of production will enable the Japanese manufacturer to cut prices, if necessary, to secure a ready market for the output. The plant was planned by a Japanese engineer who for many years was engaged in the paper business. The pulp washers, as well as the ten naval boilers, of 300 horse power each, are Japanese inventions. Globe.

Panama Canal to Have World's Greatest Gates

Pittsburg, Oct. 30.-Michigan boys dreaming tonight of gates they will seize as halloween trophies would not, in the wildest nightmares, imagine such enormous gates as are being made in Pittsburg for the Panama canal. They will be the largest gates in the world. Any one of the ninety-two of them will be about as high as a six story building, as wide as many city buildings are, and seven feet thick. The structural steel that will go to make them will weigh 60,000 tons required, the heaviest single pieces will weigh about eight tons. These will be huge girders, which are seven feet long and will be placed much like the first floor girders of a skyscraper. The thousands of individual pieces will be shipped by steamer via Baltimore and with them will go over four hundred skilled structural steel workers from Pittsburg to set them up. It will take three years to complete the job. Each lock will be ample for a ship 50 per cent larger than any vessel now afloat. The gates are no locks approaching these in size. The famous Suez canal is a sea-level affair and the few great lock canals would have to combine their gates to equal this. Exchange.

Mr. F. C. Gutelius, general superintendent of the lake division of the C. P. R., will succeed Mr. Charles Murphy as general superintendent of the eastern lines at Montreal.

The King's Coronation And Evil Portends

London, Oct. 29.-King George is particularly anxious that his coronation ceremonies next June shall be free from any untoward incident which might be construed as ominous. This is not alone because he himself, like all members of his house, is imbued with a certain amount of superstition, but it is likewise because he is thoroughly aware that popular confidence in himself and his reign will be shaken in the event of any occurrence at the coronation which could be construed as portending evil.

The coronations of Queen Victoria and King Edward were remarkably free from anything that could be looked upon by the people as a bad omen, though the fact that the coronation of King Edward had to be postponed on account of the illness with which the monarch was suddenly stricken led many persons to predict that his reign would be short.

At the coronation of George IV, the Marquis of Anglesey, officiating as lord high steward, while carrying the crown to the altar, let it slip from his hands. When George III. was installed on the throne, Lord Effingham, master of ceremonies, forgot to provide the sword of state and the chair and canopy for the banquet. At the coronation of George II., the Dean of Westminster forgot the chalice and paten, and at the coronation of the ill-fated King James I the communion service was omitted.

At the coronation of Charles I., the wing of the glove on Edward the Confessor's sceptre was broken off accidentally. And the Bishop of Carlisle, in preaching the coronation sermon, selected as his text, "I will give thee a crown of life," a text which put everybody in mind of the funeral service, to which it so frequently figures. It may be remembered that King Charles lost his head on the scaffold.

It is also well to remember, in reading of these gloomy prophecies of doom, that such incidents are seldom thought of until an untoward incident has occurred. Then the superstitious mind seeks some occurrence to serve the purpose of an omen, a thing not hard to find, since almost every occasion is attended by some unfortunate incident.

The coronation of King George V. will be celebrated at the white city, Shepherd's Bush, by an exhibition which is intended to show the dominion, power and resources of the British empire. For the first time in history there will be seen representatives of all races and nationalities who owe allegiance to the King, and all their special industries will be reproduced.

From India will come some of her most skilled artisans, and some of her precious treasures. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Jamaica, the Fiji Islands and others will tell the story of their origin and development. The resources of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales will also be shown.

The Australian Commonwealth parliament has decided to send a delegation consisting of eighteen members to the coronation. The ministerial party will be represented by eleven and the opposition by seven members. Exchange.

Germany Will Swallow Holland

London, Oct. 25.-Germany is gradually drawing Holland into her grip. Holland, despairing of British protection, is considering what terms she can make with Germany.

This information is published by The Express, which says that the statement is made by a Dutch gentleman of the highest standing in Amsterdam. "Annexation," he adds, "is a word which, if used, no doubt would breed patriots, but it would be called by another name. A great deal will be talked about preserving our integrity and also about obtaining protection of the great German Empire. It would be suggested that a trade would derive enormous advantages. All this would sound better, but the result would be the same."

Story of Fall of Lisbon is Told by a Boston Man

New York, Oct. 25.-A thrilling story of the bombardment of Lisbon during the revolution by four of the battleships of the Portuguese navy, manned by rebels, was related by George Banchor of Boston, when he arrived on the Cincinnati of the Hamburg-American line.

"I was a passenger on board the Cape Blanco, which arrived in the harbor of Lisbon from Brazil on Oct. 4, the day the revolution broke out," said Banchor. "Our ship got into the harbor about 10 a. m. It was a beautiful day, and we were all on deck watching the shore. There was no apparent sign at that time of any revolution; in fact we were impressed with the continued quiet that appeared to rest over Lisbon."

"We were much interested in four Portuguese battleships that lay at anchor in the harbor and I watched the men on them at work. They appeared to be very busy and I could see them running up and down the decks and the officers issuing orders. To me it appeared as if they were preparing to sail."

"We were much surprised that we were not permitted to dock. About 11 o'clock a man rowed out to the ship from the shore. I asked him to take me ashore. In reply he dropped his oar and drew his finger across his throat. The royal flag was flying from the flag poles of the four forts scattered about the harbor and also from the Necessidades palace. A feeling of unrest became apparent suddenly and we saw armed men waking up and down the wall along the harbor."

"Promptly at 12 o'clock we saw the flag on one of the forts lowered and almost instantly the guns of the four battleships began belching forth their missiles of death and destruction. It all happened so quickly that it was not until fifteen minutes later that we realized that a revolution had broken out. The bombardment of the city by the four Portuguese battleships lasted for exactly two and a half hours."

"One by one the forts were crumpled under the heavy fire of the battleships. The surprising part of it all was that not an answering shot came from any of the forts or from the shore."

"Shortly after the last fort flag was lowered we saw the royal flag on the Necessidades palace lowered. A great cheer could be heard from the shore. A few minutes later the fire of the battleships suddenly stopped. Then we saw the royal standard again flying from the castle. The royalists, we later learned, had rallied and temporarily beaten off the revolutionists. Within the next twenty minutes the flag had been lowered again and the flag of the revolutionists ran up."

"Later hundreds and hundreds of armed men-the revolutionists-began parading along the streets. Our ship was only a quarter mile off shore and we had an excellent opportunity to witness the proceedings on shore."

"In that long parade of the victorious revolutionists there must have been many English speaking persons, for we could plainly hear them shouting 'Long live the republic.'"

"During the bombardment of the Necessidades palace, we saw a great section of the wall fall out, displacing to our view the royal church in the enclosure of the castle wall. Later we saw this church completely demolished. We saw scores of buildings fall under the fire of the shells from the ships." Exchange.

Greek Cabinet Resigns.

Athens, Oct. 25.-The cabinet formed only a few days ago by Deputy Venizelos has resigned. On every attempt to get a vote of confidence, in the national assembly, a majority of the members absented themselves.

Job Printing at The Greetings Office.