

MC2465 POOR DOCUMENT

The Granite Town Greetings

VOL. 6.

ST. GEORGE, N. B., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1910

NO. 14.

NEW GOODS

Are Arriving Daily for our Fall and Winter Trade.

JUST ARRIVED

A new supply of Pretty Dress Skirts in Newest and Up-to-date Styles and Materials. All sizes for tall or short people, Misses and Girls.

WHAT ABOUT OUR

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT?

Have you seen Miss Foster's Hats? Did you examine the Style, Work and Prices? If not, come along and we will spare neither time or pains to show you our hats.

REMEMBER OUR

GENT'S DEPARTMENT

Make up your mind to trade with us. We handle the goods you want, at the prices you want.

D. BASSEN

Carleton St., St. George

F. L. HAM

MERCHANT TAILOR

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

Water Street, St. Stephen, N. B.

WEDDING PRINTING

IS A

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

Keep In Touch - - With Me - - -

And I will save you money on the following articles:

All Kinds of Up-to-Date Wagons, Spring Knee Blankets, Harness, Truck Wagons, Frost & Wood Farm Machinery, Gasoline Engines, Cream Separators, Sewing Machines, Pianos and Organs.

I HANDLE THE VERY BEST LINES!!!

I buy and sell Horses and Milch Cows Several on hand at present.

I. E. GILLMOR, - - - Bonny River.

Census Bulletin Gives Higher Percentage for all Crops Except in Western Canada.

Special to The St. John Standard.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 11--The census office publishes a bulletin on the condition of crops in Canada at the end of September. The reports show lower average conditions for the whole of Canada, than those of a year ago. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, there is a decrease of about twenty per cent. in the quality of grain and roots, but the threshing indicate that the yield will be larger for wheat, oats and barley than was promised at the end of August.

Peas and beans are nearly eight per cent. lower in condition than a year ago, but nearly ten per cent. higher than in 1908. Buckwheat is about the same as last year and twelve per cent. better than in 1908, whilst mixed grains are better by five per cent. than last year and by 19.47 per cent. over two years ago. The condition of potatoes is 76.06 at the end of September, compared with 90.37 last year. The estimated yield of rye this year for Canada is 1,634,000 bushels; of peas 6,444,500 bushels; of beans, 1,089,600 bushels; of buckwheat, 7,302,000 bushels; of mixed grains, 20,103,000 bushels; of flax, 4,314,000 bushels, and of husking 17,682,000 bushels.

Ontario's Premier and the Dominion.

Berlin, Ont., Oct. 12--Premier Whitney in his address at Niagara power banquet last night, referred to the Ottawa government's \$30,000,000 surplus, and declaring this was largely derived from results of Ontario's expenditure, it followed, therefore, that the provincial subsidy should be increased or, perhaps, readjusted every four or five years. Sir James also referred to the fact that Ontario, with a population approaching three millions, has no right to approach the Colonial office in London through the High Commissioner of the Dominion government, although Tasmania, a State of the Australian Commonwealth, had such a right, and intimated that it would relieve the province of all future financial responsibility. Senator Casgrain's view is that work that ought to be started at once, so that the connection with the Transcontinental will be made when the line is completed and ready for business. Senator Casgrain does not suggest that the G. T. P. ought to or will build the needed branch.--Globe.

Re-appears for 15-year Term.

Galveston, Texas, Oct. 5--With fifteen years to serve for homicide, Walter Charlton has voluntarily re-entered the State penitentiary at Huntsville, from which he escaped eight years ago after serving five years.

During the eight years he was free Charlton acquired wealth in a mining speculation, and now has much money invested in California land. Determined to clear off the sentence against his name, he gave himself up, and has taken up the prison routine cheerfully. Charlton conducted a store at Sanderson, and in a quarrel he killed Bart Simpson, a cattleman, in 1896. He eluded arrest for nearly a year, when he was captured, tried and sentenced. He escaped from a gang of prisoners in 1902 and made his way to Southern Mexico, where he engaged in mining. With a few hundred dollars he had earned he bought an interest in a mine. He sold out a year ago for a large sum.

At the Dominion Exhibition

Quite a number of firms who are well known to readers of the "Maritime Merchant" had very attractive exhibits at the Dominion Exhibition which closed recently in St. John.

One of the first to attract attention on entering the main building was that of T. H. Estabrooks, who had a very artistic booth with polite attendants, to serve Red Rose Tea and Coffee to all comers. Needless to say it was always filled.

Nestorian Society.

The Nestorian Society met on Friday afternoon, Oct. 7, for their regular weekly meeting and the following program was carried out:

Essay, Laura Dodds "History of St. George."

Recitation, Bessie Cawley "De Bell of St. Michel."

Biog of Author, Lillian McGee "Thomas Moore."

Review of C. Events, Grade X.

Debate--Resolved that Canada should not have a navy.

Affirmative--Vernon Connell and Helen Kernighan.

Negative--Arthur Johnston and Bessie Connell.

Critic--Vernon McNicol.

Mr. Connell, leader of the affirmative, opened the debate putting up good arguments concluding that Canada should not have a navy.

Mr. Johnston, leader of the negative, also put up good arguments.

The seconds of both sides responded and brought out good points to support their leaders.

The judges decided the debate in favor of the affirmative.

This has been the best debate we have had this year and we hope that the good work will be continued.

G. T. P. and Montreal.

As everybody is aware the Transcontinental Railway does not run to Montreal. It takes what is supposed to be the shortest and best route from the west to Quebec. It has been generally felt, however, that Montreal, because of her great importance as a commercial metropolis, would be connected by a branch line with a new road. The Hon. J. P. Casgrain, a Senator of Canada, and a resident of Montreal, now calls on the provincial government through an interview to build this branch line. It would be the best stroke of policy the administration could possibly pursue. His idea is that the line "would pay good interest from the very moment the last rail was laid," and that "the province could either operate the railway in question, or could lease it to Grand Trunk Pacific, at such a figure that would relieve the province of all future financial responsibility." Senator Casgrain's view is that work that ought to be started at once, so that the connection with the Transcontinental will be made when the line is completed and ready for business. Senator Casgrain does not suggest that the G. T. P. ought to or will build the needed branch.--Globe.

South Africa.

There is no doubt that while the general election in South Africa resulted in Botha's loss of his own seat, his party triumphed. The October issue of the London National Review--which journal is a strong friend of Colonel Jameson, the opposition leader professes to be well satisfied with the result of the election, although it acknowledges that the Nationalists, whom it describes as "Boers and pro-Boers," have sixty-seven of the one hundred and twenty-one, a majority over all of thirteen, with the four labor men supporting the ministry, a majority of twenty-one. The London Daily Chronicle in its estimate of the standing of parties counts most of the thirteen independents as supporters of the government, and estimates Botha's majority at twenty-three or twenty-four. With this majority, it says, General Botha may be trusted to carry on a broad and liberal policy.--Globe.

Japan's New Dreadnought.

Tokio, Oct. 10--Something of a record for rapid naval construction has been established in the case of Japan's newest and most formidable battleship, the Kawachi, which was launched at the government yards at Yokosuku today, less than six months after the keel was laid down. The Kawachi was a displacement of 20,800 tons, and will carry a battery of ten 10 inch, ten 6 inch, twelve 4 inch guns and five torpedo tubes.

Train Despatching

There is a steady and growing tendency on the part of many of the important railway systems of Canada and the United States to change their system of train despatching from the old fashioned telegraph to the modernized telephone. According to statistics compiled by the Block Signal and Train Control of the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States, there are 295 railways in that country despatching trains by telephone over 26,244 miles of line. On approximately 20,000 miles of this, the selective system of telephone train despatching is employed. One of the most ingenious mechanisms for this purpose, says the Locomotive Engineering, is the Western Electric selector. This selector is a high speed individual mechanism, and by its use any one of fifty stations can be called separately or all can be called at the same time. The selector consists of two electro-magnets or relays which are connected in series across the line. There are on each selector two contacts. One is the station signal contact, which rings the bell at the station when the train despatcher wishes to call the operator, and the other is a time signal contact which is operated by a special key by the despatcher, and which makes contacts on all selectors simultaneously, along the line. The despatcher can, therefore, with this key, give all the way stations along his division a time signal whenever he may so desire. This permits of the calling of all stations at once on particular occasions. No special knowledge of the mechanism is required of despatcher or operator, as with the telegraph. The despatcher not only pronounces all the words, but spells the important ones as well.

Union of N. B. Municipalities

The annual convention of the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities will be held at Woodstock on Oct. 19 and 20. The programme is as follows:

October 19th--10 a. m.: Meeting of executive, 11 a. m.: Convention opens. Enrollment of delegates and informal reception. Address of welcome, Mayor Jones of Woodstock. Reply on behalf of the delegates by Alderman McGoldrick of St. John; Mayor Thomas of Fredericton. President's address. Mayor Reilly of Moncton. General discussion thereon. Notices of resolutions, 2.30 p. m.: Meeting of executive, 3 p. m.: Convention opens. Report on resolutions. Report Honorary Secretary-Treasurer: J. W. M. Cready of Fredericton. Report Vice President Henry Gilbert, delegate Nova Scotia Convention. Address, Hon. J. D. Hazen, Attorney General, and visiting members of executive government. General discussion thereon. Automobile legislation. Notices of resolutions, 7.30 p. m.: Meeting of executive, 8 p. m.: Convention opens. Report on resolutions. General discussion on the export of water power.

October 20th--9.30 a. m.: Meeting of executive, 10 a. m.: Convention opens. Report on resolutions. Should a government, federal or provincial, guarantee the payment of municipal bonds, or should the legality of the issue thereof be guaranteed?--Mayor Reilly of Moncton. Municipal taxation, and the proper administration of the act respecting rates and taxes--F. St. John Bliss, Secretary-Treasurer of York County. Resolutions, 2.30 p. m.: Meeting of executive 3 p. m.: Convention opens. Reports on resolutions. General discussion on bonuses or loans by municipalities to industrial enterprises. Next place of meeting. Election of officers. General business.

China has taken another step forward in constitutional government, a new Imperial Senate was opened by the Regent last week, while the people are aiming at a National Parliament and Representative Government.

How The British Islands Rose.

The latest scientific theories concerning the world in making, and incidentally the moulding of the British Islands were discussed on Wednesday in the president's address, when the British Association opened its session at Sheffield, which is the scientists' chosen gathering place this year.

The President, the Rev. Professor T. G. Booney, said that in early Pleistocene times glaciers undoubtedly existed in the mountain districts of the British Isles, and even formed Piedmont ice-sheets on the lowlands. There were to be seen deposits, which, though to a great extent of glacial origin, differed from those left by land ice in the Alpine regions and in North America, and he particularly noticed the presence of marine shells, in three instances, over a thousand feet above sea level.

Not the least perplexing of the glacial phenomena in the British Isles was the distribution of 'erratics'--masses of chalk, granite and basalt boulders, and other rock lumps, whose course had been very remarkable. Each of the hypothesis which had been proposed to account for these phenomena involved great difficulties.

One, the submergence hypothesis assumed that at the beginning of the glacial epoch our islands stood rather above their present level, and then gradually subsided in the west to a greater extent than in the east, during the glacial period. But at last the movement was reversed, and they returned nearly to their former position. He found in the thickness of our chalky boulder clay the greatest difficulty in accepting this hypothesis. The boulder clay not infrequently exceeded 100 feet--an enormous amount to have been transported and distributed by floating ice.

The materials also were not much more easily accounted for by this than by the other hypothesis. A continuous supply of well-worn chalk pebbles might indeed, be kept up from a gradually rising or sinking beach, but it was difficult to see how, until the land had subsided for 'east 200 feet, the chalky boulder-clay could be deposited in some of the East Anglian valleys or on the Leicestershire hills.

The instances, also, of the transportation of boulders and smaller stones to higher levels, sometimes large in amount, as in the transference of Brockram from the outcrops near the bed of the Eden Valley to the level of the Stainmoor Gap, seem to be too numerous to be readily explained by the uplifting action of shore ice in a subsiding area.

Submergence suddenly accounted for sands and gravels, but not quite so easily for their occurrence at such very different levels. On the eastern side of England gravely sands may be found beneath the chalky boulder clay from well below sea level to three or four hundred feet above it.

While he considered the difficulties in the land ice hypothesis to be the more serious he could not as yet declare the other one to be satisfactorily established.

Sultry

"O!" exclaimed Private Atkins, who had just returned from India, "Surely you don't call this 'ot! Why you oughter hev bin with us in Hindia.

"Yes, I've heard tell as it's a bit warmish out there," said the countryman.

"You bet it is," went on Atkins. "I member once when he was playing socker wiv the Buffs it was so 'ot that the heat expanded the wind inside of the ball to that extent that it rose up in the air like a hairyplane and sailed away. Lost three balls like that, we did; then we checked the game. An', o' course, we only played football in the winter season!"