

# MC2465 POOR DOCUMENT

## The Granite Town Greetings

VOL. 3

St. George, N. B., Wednesday, May 27, 1908.

No. 20

# Brighten up!

## Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes

"The Real Brighten Up Stuff"

"That's my advice to you. You've seen it in the pages of the leading magazines. Now you see it here. It means paint and varnish and everything that makes the home bright—outside and inside. It means spring and cheerfulness and boost, and finally

Spring brings a desire to brighten up things about the house, both inside and out. This is a wearisome task unless paint and varnish be used, and an uncertain task unless you use the best. The Sherwin-Williams Co. make a finish for every surface in your house—a piano or a chair—a floor or a picture frame. A little time and money spent this Spring on "Brighten Up" stuff will greatly lessen your work and add very much to the appearance of your house.

Come in and Talk the Matter Over!

J. SUTTON CLARK, - St. George, N. B.

### Coal Will Soon Become Luxury

With the domestic coal supply dwindling at the rate of 400,000 tons a year and the foreign supply disappearing at an equivalent rate, the problem of the fuel supply takes on more than an academic interest. The Engineering record, in an editorial, threshes the matter out pretty thoroughly.

It is all year well, it states, to inquire profanely what posterity has done for us that we should forgo skinning the earth's resources on its account, but from the present outlook this matter has ceased to involve waiting for posterity. It has reached a point where they may be trouble within the lifetime of children now alive.

If the coal consumption of the country increases at anything like the present rate it will probably not be more than a quarter of a century before the calamity of fuel dearer fuel will be exhausted by then, but that scarcity, long transportation and deep mining will co-operate to enhance the price of coal to a completely unprofitable position.

The coal famine of a few years since shows the disastrous result of even a slight shortage in forcing up the price what would be the industrial situation with steam coal at \$10 and upwards per ton permanently?

It is not a pleasant thing to contemplate and yet such is the situation which confronts us in the non-distance future. It will not be long before most of the remaining coal will be low grade bituminous lignite. A large part of the fields yet lying untouched, are in fact, the best kind of lignite, entirely unsuited for transportation.

There is not enough wood left to cut any finger in the industrial situation. Of peat, good, bad and indifferent, there is a vast amount, but thus far all attempts to get it into utilizable shape on a large scale proved somewhat futile.

The hydraulic power available at reasonable cost of utilization is being rapidly taken up. Even if 10,000,000 horse power were in good shape for profitable development, it would at rough approximation relieve the present coal consumption by only something like 10 per cent. while that consumption has risen 30 per cent. in less than five years.

Hydraulic power, then, valuable as it is, can be regarded only as a small auxiliary. It is not time for electrical engineers to make good for perennial bluff about distributing power from the coal mines. This proposition has been up for a long time, yet nothing substantial has been accomplished. Except for a plant in South Africa and one in Pennsylvania, there is as yet nothing like a serious power transmission from heap coal.

There is a vast amount of clam, lignite and such like stuff which cannot be profitably transported and which are burned at the mouth of the mine with serious economic result if the work were seriously undertaken. Most of it is so situated that it can be advantageously utilized in other way, unless by the generation and transmission of gas, which again is a scheme not yet seriously attempted from such sources of fuel. It is time that progress was being made in these directions.

Of course there are difficulties at present in the way of burning lignite, efficiently, and on a large scale. Most boilers and furnaces are designed for use with fairly high grade fuel, so that burning lignite involves special appliances. Yet there are indications that the problem of using lignite economically has been at least proximately solved. Certainly there are already in existence plants which do use it with pretty good results. It is sufficiently rich to do well once the art of burning is mastered.

With a big turbo-generator plant worked on such cheap fuel, power could be brought on to a point that would permit transmission over a long radius and sale at a good competitive figure—a figure, in fact, that would stagger a good many hydro-electric plants. Gas production and transmission under moderate pressure, as in the case of natural gas, would be also practicable in the case of some grades of poor fuel, and would give the ability to furnish general heating as well as power.

Heating is a terribly serious matter in our northern climate, and if one relies on electrical heating the outlook is bad, since the whole power of Niagara could not keep New York from freezing to death. When it comes to heating, in fact, there is still not enough hydraulic power to be worth serious consideration. Fuel gas, however, can be made to help out very effectively and may come to be our chief reliance. The present outlook is grave, and it is time to be up and doing. Each year, with its increase of fuel consumption brings down the current estimate of the endurance of the supply. Not long ago it was 500 years, then 200, and now practical exhaustion of the available supply seems a bare century off, with a serious increase of cost looming up in the near future. It is about time to start the fight to preserve the existing state of things lest the pressure of industry bring disaster.

### King Edward to Visit Emperor of Russia

London, May 20.—King Edward will shortly spend a week with the Emperor and Empress of Russia. It is expected that they will embark at Portsmouth on May 29, at the conclusion of President Fallières' visit to London. This will be the first time that the king has met the emperor since his accession. The last meeting was on the occasion of the funeral of Emperor Alexander in 1894, when the King was Prince of Wales.

**A Great Tonic.**  
Mrs. Anna Linder, R. B. 5, Dassel, Minn., writes: "I took Peruna and am well. I would not be without that great tonic for ten times its cost."

**Subscribe for Greetings**

### They Beat Him and Spat on his Letter

Berlin, May 24.—The Foreign Office has received a report from Dr. Rosen, the German minister to Morocco, regarding the alleged maltreatment of a man under German protection by French soldiers. According to the information received here the man was carrying a letter from the German consul to the commander of the body of French troops but the soldiers maltreated him, while the officers spat upon the consul's letter. Dr. Rosen immediately lodged a complaint with the German legislation at Fez and the matter is now undergoing consideration at Berlin. Apparently the foreign office regards the case as one calling for diplomatic representations. It is assumed here that Chancellor Von Buelow brought this matter to the Emperor's attention at Wiesbaden Monday and possibly this was the cause of the Emperor's cancelling a luncheon engagement with the provincial nobility.

### Bomb Exploded in Crowded House

New York, May 20.—A wealthy Italian physician's refusal to comply with the demands of Black Hand criminals resulted in grave danger to the lives of a hundred persons today when a bomb exploded in the tenement house at 316 East 15th street. As it was four were injured and the other occupants of the house rushed into the street in panic, while doors and beams which had been twisted out by the explosion, tumbled around them. The lower part of the house was completely wrecked. None of the victims was dangerously hurt with the exception of Tony Lambaro, who was crushed by falling timbers and internally injured. The explosion occurred when most of the occupants of the house were at breakfast. Dr. Cascani, who had an office on the ground floor of the tenement, told the police that he had received a number of threatening letters of the Black Hand type.

### Law to Lesson Evils of Cigarette Smoking Among Boys of Canada

Ottawa, May 20.—The government will take action this session to lessen the evils of cigarette smoking among the youth of Canada. Hon. A. B. Aylesworth has given notice of a government measure providing for an amendment to the criminal code so as to make it an indictable offense, punishable by a substantial fine, for anyone to sell cigarettes to juveniles under sixteen years of age for their own consumption. It is further provided that any officer of the peace may confiscate cigarettes found in the possession of boys under sixteen and the boys themselves may be fined to amounts ranging from \$1 to \$5. Furthermore, any dealer selling to youths under sixteen will have his license cancelled. By making the law a provision of the general criminal code of Canada, it is expected that a more adequate and uniform enforcement of the restriction of the sale of cigarettes to minors will obtain than is now the case under the provincial enforcement of laws passed by the various legislatures which have taken action respecting cigarettes.—Sun.

### Cure For Sick Women.

When pains gather around the hips and lodge in the small of the back—when to stoop or bend seems impossible, when you feel spells and bearing down pains are ever present,—that's the time to use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Irregularities disappear, vital energy is restored, back trouble is forgotten. The ailing sick woman gains strength, improves in looks, increases in spirit by using Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They cure the conditions that rob her of health and vigor. No medicine so helpful as Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25c. at all dealers.

### St. George Man Succeeds

Sydney, May 18.—Interest in the National Rolling Mills is revived by the return to the city of C. V. Wetmore and F. A. Crowell, the chief promoters, from a mission to the upper provinces undertaken on behalf of the project. Mr. Wetmore returned on Friday and Mr. Crowell on Saturday night. It is understood that the mission of the promoters has on the whole been successful. Arrangements have been completed whereby construction of the plant will be undertaken without delay, pending the completion of a satisfactory arrangement with the city. The project according to the promoters has been regarded by investors favorably from the outset, in fact it is one of the best propositions of the kind in Canada, and it was only because of the condition of the money market that the rolling mills in common with many like propositions had been temporarily suspended. The money market has now turned the corner and gradual improvement may be looked forward to.

### The Taetful Woman

Among the qualities most essential to women, tact may fairly take a front place, for, without it, words spoken and things done with the best motives not only fall often of their end, but may even be productive sometimes of the very evils which they were intended to prevent. No human being can afford to be devoid of tact, although a great many people are in that condition, but it is especially necessary to those whose strength lies in their weakness, or, in other words, those for whom judgement and persuasiveness are the only weapons. A tactless woman stirs up the elements instead of soothing them, and drives those about her nearly to desperation, simply because, from never studying their peculiarities and hobbies, she has, and consequently she says and does things which rub them the wrong way, and irritate beyond bearing.

Piles are easily and quickly checked with Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. To prove it I will mail a small trial box as a convincing test. Simply address Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. I surely would not send it free unless I was certain that Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment would stand the test. Remember it is made expressly and alone for swollen, painful, bleeding or itching piles, either external or internal. Large jar 50c. Sold by All Dealers.

### With The Foresters

Foresters in particular will be interested in the following statements in regard to the matter which have been clipped from an exchange:—The Supreme Court of the order will meet in Toronto on June 16th, and the proposed increase of rates will be the principal subject discussed.

The proposed increase will effect all members who join the order previous to 1898 and in this class there are 110,000 men. The 150,000 policy holders who have joined since 1898 will not be effected by the proposed changes. The old members had policies totalling over \$100,000,000. The executive is recommending increases in their rates averaging from 20 to 25 per cent. The difference between the old rates and the present rates is as follows: At the age of twenty years 62 cents per month and 80 cents; at twenty-five years, 67 cents and 94 cents; at thirty years, 72 cents and \$1.14; at thirty-five years, 90 cents and \$1.68; and the other years in proportion.

Three different plans are proposed by the executive officers for placing the old members on an equality with new members in the matter of payment of rates: A.—The old members now to contribute the difference between rate that they paid and what they would have paid at age of entry under present rates, with interest at four per cent. compounded, and pay the present rate for age under entry for the future. If any member is not in a position to pay this difference

### The Boundary Line

There was laid upon the table of the house at Ottawa Tuesday afternoon copies of the treaties between Great Britain and the United States, providing for the demarcation of the international boundary between Canada and the United States and also concerning the fisheries in contiguous waters. The latter provides for uniform regulations as to times, seasons and appliances for the catching of fish to be determined by international commission, consisting of one representative of each government.

### It is Provided

by the treaty that the regulations thus agreed upon shall be enforced simultaneously and that each government shall exercise jurisdiction over the citizens of either country in the case of violations of the joint regulations.

It is further provided that these regulations shall remain in force for four years and shall be terminable only upon one year's notice by either of the contracting parties. The waters to which the treaty is to apply are:

Passamaquoddy Bay, Lake Memphrainsagoc, Lake Champlain, St. Lawrence River, Lake Ontario, Niagara River, Lake Erie, St. Clair, Lake Huron, (excluding Georgian Bay, but including North Channel), St. Mary's River, Rainy River and Lake, Lake of the Woods, Strait of San Juan de Fuca and contiguous waters on the Pacific. The treaty

Regarding the Boundary deals first with the demarcation of the line through Passamaquoddy Bay in New Brunswick from the mouth of the St. Croix River to the Bay of Fundy. The line is to follow as closely as possible that laid down under the treaty of 1892.

In regard to the boundaries from the intersection of the international line with the St. Lawrence River to the mouth of Pigeon River, it is agreed that the location shall be made by the existing International Waterways Commission.

The remaining portion of the line as to which the commissioners did not agree in 1892 is to pass through the centre of the Lubec Narrows channel between Campobello Island and the mainland. But inasmuch as differences have arisen in the past with respect to Pope's Polly Island above Lubec Narrows and with respect to certain grounds east of the dredged channel below Lubec it is agreed that each of the high contracting parties shall present to the other within six months after the ratification of this treaty a full printed statement of the evidence and arguments with a view to arriving at an adjustment of the location of this part of the line, in accordance with the true intent and meaning of the provisions relating thereto of the treaties of 1783 and 1814, between Great Britain and the United States.

### Sleep as an Investment

One great secret of Napoleon's power was his ability to sleep. If he had but an hour for sleep he slept an hour, even though the fate of an army or of an empire hung in the balance while he slept. Grant was another great example of his ability to lay aside work at quitting time. Even in the Wilderness campaign, when the responsibility of the movements of the nation's armies, stretches out in battle line a thousand miles long, lay on his shoulders; when

### R. A. BURR, Eastport

Has a full line of Musical Instruments, Agent for Edison Phonograph and Victor Talking Machine. Full list of Records

his good night commands involved all night marching and fighting of his army of the Potomac, and his waking orders might mean victory or defeat, the killing or the saving of a thousand men—under it all he lay down and dropped to sound sleep as quickly as you or I when we read ourselves sleepy over an old story book. Grant had what a great writer has called a "frictionless mind."

He saved for the wear of work what others throw on the tear of worry. Here is a sample of the other extreme. Said a Minneapolis lawyer to me to day: "When I began the practice of law I always lost two nights before I had a case in court, tossing about and combating every thinkable stand point of my opponent. And I lost as much sleep afterward upbraiding myself after not having thought of certain points at certain pat occasions in the progress of the case." Of what value were these night thoughts to this young attorney?

About as much value as night sweats to consumptive! I venture to say that all the business planning a man does in life while lying on his back at night isn't worth an hour's good thinking on his feet on one June morning. As compared with the sleep it displaces, such night thinking isn't worth forty winks after dinner. Burning the candle at both ends sometimes makes a fine bonfire. But it always makes a bad grease spot of a good candle.

### Stallion for Service

Free Lance 29430, A. T. R. Standard and registered under Rule 6 American Trotting Register. Sired by Bayard Wilkes 1.1.11.4, by Alcantara 2.25, by George Wilkes 2.25, Dan Jess Bright, dam of Earl King 2.15.1-2, and sister of Bright Rattler 2.13.4 by John Bright 566, he by Valentine 55.

This horse has gone a mile in 2.27 1-2; he is a good all round horse and has got a number of good colts. Will stand for season at St. George Saturdays. Remainder of week at home.

Terms, \$7.00; \$2.00 time of service, \$5.00 when mare proves with foal. \$10.00 to insure.

I. E. GILMOR  
Bonny River