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IRRESISTIBLE SLEEP.

An Experience in the Fierce Cold of Tierra del Fuego.

"Whoever sits down," said Dr. Solander to his company among the hills of Tierra del Fuego, "will sleep, and whoever sleeps will wake no more." The brave doctor and his men had tramped a considerable distance through the swamps, when the weather became suddenly colder and fierce blasts of wind drove the snow before it. In a short time the cold became so intense as to cause the most oppressive drowsiness. Dr. Solander was the first to nod the inclination to sleep, and he insisted upon lying down. In vain his companions entreated and reproached. He lay down, and when told that he would inevitably freeze to death answered that he desired nothing more than to lie down and die. One of the black servants lay down also. Solander declared himself willing to go on, but begged to be allowed to sleep first, and in a few moments the two men were in a profound sleep. Soon after, those who had been sent forward to kindle a fire returned with the welcome news that the fire awaited them at a short distance. The men happily succeeded in awakening Solander, who, although he had not been asleep five minutes, had almost lost the use of his limbs, and the flesh was so shrunken that his shoes fell from his feet. It was with much urging and assistance that he consented to go on, but all attempts to arouse the black men were futile, and he was left to die.

HE WANTED REST.

What Verdi Did With the Key of a Checked Piano.

Not all the great composers have courted the constant attention of the world. Verdi used to lament that he was unable to find a refuge, even for a brief space, from the reputation that preceded him wherever he went.

At one time he desired to spend a much needed holiday at the watering place of Montecatini. When he arrived, he found that in one of the apartments assigned to him stood a grand piano of noted make. On the rack, by way of compliment, lay the score of "Il Trovatore." As soon as he caught sight of it the veteran flew into a rage, hastily locked the instrument, threw the score into a corner and, calling for his host, demanded in tragic tones: "Lead me to the spot that overlooks the steepest precipice!"

Wondering, the host did as he was bidden, and on reaching the summit the maestro, who was almost exhausted from fatigue, flung the key of the piano into the abyss, energetically exclaiming as he did so: "Now I have done something to secure rest and quiet. On the day of my departure I shall send a locksmith to provide the piano with a new key, but while I am here I pray you let it remain as it is."

His Grace.

Little Milly is a good Sunday school scholar and on that account was invited with two or three others to spend the day at the minister's residence by way of reward. When the dinner came on the good man said such a long grace before meat that Milly yawned and looked hungrily at the covers.

"Why are you yawning, Milly?" asked the minister. "Does not your father say grace?"

"Oh, yes," answered Milly promptly, "but it isn't so long as that."

"And what does he say?" pursued the clergyman, hoping to obtain a text for a little homily.

"He says different things, but last time when he sat down he took off the cover and said: 'Great smokes! Do you call this dinner?'"

The homily was postponed.

The Wrong Shop.

He was only a plain American panhandler, says the New York Globe, but he ordered his "schonner" of Bowery beer with the sang froid of a plain American plutocrat. Midway in its consumption he shined to the free lunch counter and reduced the pile of big sausages by one.

Two more gulps of beer and a second and third large sausage disappeared. Winking these down, he concluded that he needed a sausage and got it; then for the door.

"Here, Bill," the genial bartender called familiarly. "Come back a minute."

The panhandler returned expectantly. "Say, Bill," the bartender continued in a confidential way, "the next time you want a glass of beer you go to a butcher shop, see?"

Shook to the Waiver.

There was a terrible commotion in the kitchen of the cafe. They could see it through the swinging doors. Some one went to investigate.

"What is it?" they asked when he had returned.

"A waiter fainted," he answered as he took his seat. "They are slapping him with wet towels, trying to bring him to. Did you see that woman who just left? She was the cause. She gave him a quarter tip."

Dear to Him.

"Before we were married you called me 'darling.' Now you seem content to call me 'dear.'"

"Yes, wasn't so dear to me before marriage as you are now. Your father paid your bills."

First Family Revolt.

"I suppose it was Adam and Eve when they raised Cain." — Strong

COINS THAT ARE BASE

Metals and Methods Used in Making Counterfeits.

HOW THEY MAY BE DETECTED

Spurious Coins Cannot Stand the Three Tests of Weight, Diameter and Thickness—Gold Pieces That Are Sweated, Plugged or Filled.

The most dangerous counterfeits are struck from a die and are usually imitations of gold coins. Molds of various kinds are extensively used, but counterfeits so made are inferior to those made with a die.

Counterfeits made from a mold lettering, mintage and reading are usually poor and weight defective. The coins lack the sharp and clear cut appearance of genuine coins. Most counterfeit silver coins in circulation are made from molds, as it is an inexpensive form of counterfeiting. Some fair specimens have been produced in this way, but usually they are much lighter than the genuine and if of required weight differ in diameter or thickness.

Various metals are used by counterfeiters, principally platinum, silver, copper, brass, antimony, aluminium, zinc, type metal, lead and their mixtures.

Among the most dangerous counterfeits of gold coin are those of a composition of gold, silver and copper. They are low grade gold, and the acid test shows they lack the hardness of standard gold used by the United States mint, which is 900 fine, or 21.70 carats. These counterfeits average from 400 to 800 fine. Platinum counterfeits are dangerous, as the metal used gives required weight, and they are heavily silver plated. When they have been in circulation for a time the plating wears off, especially on the edges.

The most dangerous counterfeit of silver coin is made of a composition of antimony and lead, the former metal preponderating. These counterfeits are of the dollar, have a fine appearance, are heavily silver plated, with fair ring, and some are only slightly below the standard weight.

Some pieces among the smaller coins are made of brass, struck from a die, and when heavily plated with fair imitations. They lack required weight except in a few instances. Counterfeits of type metal, lead and other compositions are lighter than genuine coins. Those having required weight are much too thick.

Genuine coins of all kinds, for the sake of uniformity, are made in various ways. These operations are completed almost exclusively to gold coins, which are sweated, plugged and filled. Sweating is removing a portion of the gold from surface of coin. The process does not interfere with the ring, and as the portion removed is generally slight the coin is left with a very fair appearance, weight only being defective. The principal methods of sweating are the acid bath, dipping the edges or receding, the operator finding a profit in the small quantities of gold removed from numerous pieces.

Plugging is done by boring holes in the coin, extracting the gold and filling the cavity with a cheaper material. The larger coins—double eagles and eagles—typically, and ten dollar pieces—are drilled for this purpose. The small surface of the plugging material, where it shows on the edge of the coin, is covered with gold and the receding retouched with file or machine.

The average loss in value to coins treated in this way is from one-eighth to one-fifth. Coins of this kind are very dangerous, as they are perfect in appearance, only the edges having been tampered with.

Sawing is done most commonly by sawing the coin through from the edge or receding, removing the interior portion and replacing it with a cheap metal. Spins of all denominations from quarter eagle to double eagle are subjected to this process. When platinum is used to replace gold extracted the coin has same weight as genuine. By this process coins lose four-fifths of their value, as the original surfaces are left only of paper thickness.

When edges have been covered with gold and receding restored the coin has the appearance of being genuine, having correct size and weight and a fair ring. Sometimes the covering of gold on edges is so thin that filling can be distinctly seen. When other and less costly filling than platinum is used coins are of light weight and have a bad ring. If of correct weight they are too thick.

Another method of filling is sawing the coin partly in two, from edge of receding, on one side, leaving a thin and thick portion. The thin side of the coin is turned back and the gold extracted from center of thicker portion. The cavity is filled with base metal and sides pressed back into original position and soldered or brazed together. It is difficult to give average loss to coins treated in this manner, but hardly any two specimens have the same amount of gold taken from them.

For detecting counterfeit coin compare impress, size, weight, ring and general appearance with genuine coin of same period and value. The three tests of weight, diameter and thickness should be applied, for it is almost impossible to make a counterfeit coin exactly alike to a genuine one.

DISCUSSES "ALL-RED" ROUTE.

Will Benefit the Whole Empire, Says Hon. L. P. Brodeur.

"The question of the 'All-Red Route'," said Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, "is of the utmost importance to the British Empire. It is a subject upon which all politicians, irrespective of party, are unanimous. I notice that not a single opposition paper in Canada has adversely criticized Sir Wilfrid Laurier's proposal."

"It is not Canada alone, but the whole Empire, that will benefit by the All-Red Route. We are struggling in favor of the scheme, but it must not be thought that we are seeking it solely in order to benefit ourselves. Need I reiterate that the projected improved steamship service will bring the distant parts of the Empire near to the Mother Country."

"Commercially and strategically the 'All-Red Route' has advantages over the Suez Canal route, and it must prove of enormous advantage to the Empire. Canada is, in a sense, prepared for the day when it will be an accomplished fact, and when she will be linked up more effectively with New Zealand and Australia on the coastwise route than the British Islands on the other."

"We are building a second trans-continental railway—a Grand Trunk, which will have as its termini points probably Prince Rupert town on the west, and Halifax on the east. According to the terms of the contract it must be completed by 1911, and by then we hope that the 'All-Red Route' will have passed beyond the realm of probability."

"The question is a big one, and in Canada do not expect that a scheme so far-reaching can be settled off-hand by a few words. I have heard nothing that would lead me to think that there was a tendency on the part of the British Government and a section of the Ministerialists to disavow the approval given by Lord Elgin at the Conference. I understand that a committee of the British Ministers is now at work considering the project, leaving the question of the sanction of the Liberal party as an intention to oppose an undertaking which would be of such great value to the commercial prosperity of the British Empire."

NEW SHRINE DEDICATED.

Memorial to Jesuit Fathers Killed by Iroquois Indians.

At Waubesa, on Sturgeon Bay about 1,000 "pilgrims" from various parts of Canada and the United States witnessed the dedication of a shrine to the memory of the Jesuit fathers, Lallement and Brodeur, who were killed by the Iroquois Indians in 1649.

The little chapel was solemnly blessed and dedicated under the title "St. Ignatius of the Martyrs" by Archbishop O'Connor, assisted by Fathers Barret of Midland, Reid of Penatung, Birrel of Peterboro, Hays of Brock, Melley of Brecknow, and the Jesuit in charge of Waubesa. His Grace walked through the chapel sprinkling with holy water the seats, pictures and articles used in divine service, converting the place from an ordinary building to a house of God.

After this all the priests united in chanting the litany of the saints. Solemn high mass was the next of the services, and then the sermon of the occasion by Rev. Father Moyne of Orillia.

St. Ignatius of the Martyrs is situated on what is known as Martyrs Hill, called so on account of the battle that was fought on the hill the exact spot on which the Indian massacre took place. It is of wood and is shaped somewhat after the fashion of a canopy in that, save for the sanctuary, it is not enclosed by walls, the roof being supported by pillars.

Standing among the vast assemblage were several name persons and half. Many of them had come a considerable distance to seek a cure for their ailments in the intercession of two martyrs who were being honored.

No cures, however, are expected for a few days.

Lumber May Be Short.

New Brunswick lumbermen unite in the opinion that there will be not more than sixty or seventy per cent of the lumber cut on the St. John River this coming winter that there was last season, and there have been few, if any, men sent to the woods yet to prepare for the opening of operations. Wages will not be large this year as they were last year. It is expected that \$30 will be paid the stringency in the money market. It is one of the reasons for the present doubtful outlook of the lumbering business. Lumbermen find that they have to pay larger interest on loans. Then a presidential year in the United States as a rule is a poor year for lumbering, and lumbermen on this side will watch with interest the result of the elections. Then, again, the cut this year has been a heavy one, and the market is felt to be glutted, and will be more so at the end of the present sawing season.

Americans in Ontario.

There are only seven genuine United States citizens entitled to the privilege of citizens of a foreign country in Canada. In all Ontario out of 5,000 or more persons of American birth, not more than 200 can register. The rest have lost their rights, as they vote in Canada and do business here. They must pay taxes, as they get Canadian protection and advantages. They have taken the oath of allegiance through Canadian citizenship, and on property qualification they are liable for taxation in Ontario.

Secrets of Citizenship.

Living in Ontario.

United States.

THE PENGUIN.

Comically Serious in Mating—Its Wicked Flippers.

It is probable that penguins pair for life, although nothing definite is known on the subject. When mates are chosen the process is as interesting as it is striking. As is the case with so many creatures, the males fight with each other for the females, might being right in the penguin code. The birds have regular fighting places, and on such battlegrounds was found only an overhanging ledge. The result of innumerable encounters were present in the shape of great quantities of loose feathers surrounding the little fighting ring, which itself was clear of all debris. Although the beak of a penguin is so formidable a weapon when used on this skinned enemies, yet their war skin and hinder are so resistant that they can inflict no injury by this means. The customary mode of fighting is really a kind of boxing or "flipping." It might be called "The two combatants proceed to the fighting place and then walk cautiously about each other, jockeying for an opening and ready to take instant advantage of a false step or move on the part of the opponent. All, however, is solemn and decorous, consistent with the rest of the life of these strange little beings."

When at last each secures a good grip on the neck or body of the opponent the real fighting begins. As nine-tenths of the life of penguins is spent on the open sea, where they pursue and capture fish, swimming with great swiftness by strokes of the flipperlike wings, it can well be imagined that the strength of their wings is very great, and when the two fighters begin to belabor each other with rapidly vibrating flipper strokes each resounding whack must make a considerable impression even on the protecting coat of blubber fat. No one has ever recorded the finish of such an encounter, but it is not probable that they result fatally. The weaker of the two must soon succumb under such severe punishment and yield the field and the fair penguin mate to his stronger rival. The strength of the wing strokes can be tested by allowing a penguin to take hold of one's coat sleeves or, better, the back of the hand. The third or fourth stroke will draw blood, and one is soon fully satisfied as to the penguin's ability in this respect. The tough skin and the loose, rolling blubber beneath, besides breaking a fall and protecting the bird from the icy waters in which it lives, sometimes subserve another most important purpose.

THE WEST POINT CHAIN.

It Was Nearly a Mile in Length and Weighed Almost 200 Tons.

From an ironmaker's point of view the greatest achievement during the Revolutionary period was the making of the great West Point chain. This massive chain, which has probably never had an equal since the first hammer struck upon the first anvil, was stretched across the Hudson river at West Point to prevent the British fleet from making a second attack upon Kingston and Albany. It was nearly a mile in length and weighed almost 200 tons, many single links being as heavy as an ordinary sized man. To complete it in six weeks sixty men hammered day and night at s-coutee forges, and the cost of it was placed at \$400,000. "The great chain is looted up," writes Dr. Tacher, "by very large logs, pointed at the ends to keep on their opposition to the force of the current. The logs are placed at short distances from each other, the chain carried over them and made fast to each by staples. There are also a number of anchors dropped at proper distances, with cables made fast to the chain, to give it greater stability."

No British ship passed this iron barrier. With its aid West Point became the strongest military post in America—so strong that treachery was tried where force of arms had failed. When Benedict Arnold was plotting the surrender of West Point he wrote Andre and said, "I have ordered that a link be removed from the great chain and taken to the smith for repair." The chain, however, remained in place till the end of the war, and links of it are still to be seen in the museums of Albany, West Point, Newburg and New York—Exchange.

Quincy Sore Throat.

The following mixture will generally quickly bring relief in case of a quincy sore throat: Thirty grains of chlorophyll, three drams of thick chocolate of iron, four drams of glycerine and enough distilled water to four ounces. The dose for an one teaspoonful every hour. To avoid the cure, the effect of the iron a good saline laxative should