

# MC2465 POOR DOCUMENT

## The Granite Town Greetings

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ST. GEORGE, N. B., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1910

NO. 24.

PRESENTS FOR EVERYONE



### AT D. BASSEN'S

We have been buying and buying throughout the whole year and giving our best thoughts and attention in order to provide our customers with suitable

#### PRESENTS FOR XMAS

We have secured everything correct in "Large Quantities and Good Quality" and we now have confidence that we can supply you to the best advantage either in "Novelties or Staples."

We want you to come and we will try and give you the best service given customers.

### D. BASSEN'S

Carleton St.,

St. George

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY, SS.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886

A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Halls Family Pills for constipation.

#### She "Toad-in" Sued Doctor

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 8.—Miss Florence Ben-Oliel, a lineal descendant of the house of King David and daughter of a missionary in Jerusalem, who is suing on an allegation of malpractice Dr. Crenus Darling, of the University of Michigan, for \$1,800, charges that he set her fractured limb, her "pride and comfort," as she told the court, leaving her "toad-in."

Dr. Darling then, she said, refused to repair the damage, a Harper Hospital physician finally doing this.

Miss Ben-Oliel, who is living in Ann Arbor, is a cultured English Christian Jewess and is an exponent of psychology, hypnotism and Emmanuelism. She brought photographs to show the jury how she "toad-in."

The defence denies negligence and will call several witnesses.

#### An Ardent Ringer

(From the Ojibw Courier)

George saw Nellie home—right to the very door.

Told her he loved her best of all—

Said he would die for her, and Nellie believed him, too.

It was a night in June, the skies were azure blue.

His back was against the door with Nellie by his side.

Nellie answered "Yes," as he asked her to be his bride:

The world looked bright to them, for they were in love's sweet spell—

Till dad opened his chamber window and said, Well, Nell,

Tell that yep to take his back from our electric bell.

For he's rung it for an hour, and rung it all too well."

#### The Good Workman

I hired a toiler whose name was John, to come with his weapons and mow my lawn, for long green whiskers were growing there, it badly needed some tender care. And John arrived at the break of day and whittled grass in a cheerful way; the job was fierce, for the weeds had grown, and the dog had scattered some chunks of bone, but John, he labored to beat the band and shaved that lawn with a master hand. He named his price when his work was over, and I gladly coughed up a quarter more. And whenever I find that my lawn is due for a good clean shave or a dry shampoo, I'll hunt up John if I have to trot from the court house clear to the dumping spot, for he does his work as a workman should, and doesn't quit till he finds it good. The streets are haunted by shiftless men, who seek employment and seek again they say that jobs are as hard to find as pearls of price in a melon rind; their hopes are lazy, their chances gone—for most employers are hunting John!

—Walt Mason.

#### Ancient Royal Tower

A tomb containing the embalmed body of a woman wearing a crown and rich ornaments was discovered recently by a man named Meza et Bartu while digging on his land at Gaza, in Palestine. The following translation of the account of the discovery has been sent from Jerusalem by Prof. R. A. S. Macalister to the Palestine Exploration Fund:

"When Meza went to his land and was working and digging in it he found a little door. He entered by it into a cave divided into two chambers, and entering through the second door he found a coffin of hardwood. And he opened it, and in the coffin was another of crystal.

"And he broke this, and inside he found one of the old queens embalmed, and on her head a crown adorned with precious stones and on her neck a necklace of pearls and three chains besides on her breast, and above her head was a candlestick of gold and another at her foot."

Another account from Mr. Knesovich of Gaza, says that the sarcophagus was of pure white marble and was strongly projected by a sort of vault of huge stones built over it. The lid of the sarcophagus was artistically carved in the exact form of the mummy, which was in excellent preservation.

The hair was loose and the head bound with a flet, the form of which suggested that the mummy was Roman, but the shoes were Egyptian. No inscription was on the sarcophagus, but a book is said to have been found in it.

#### Ambidexterous

(New York Times)

"Here is a funny thing about the relative value of a man's right and left leg," said the lawyer. "Not long ago I was called upon to conduct the case of a man who had lost his left leg in a railroad accident. He was laid up in the hospital for several weeks. While there the utter uselessness of his right hand caused much comment among the doctors and nurses. Other left-handed patients they had met were able at least to fight flies, but my client's right hand wasn't even fit for that.

"The case came to trial, and the jury awarded him damages \$500 in excess of what he had asked for because, said the foreman, 'he is left-handed.'

"The next day I stumbled on a man in a restaurant and found him stoking up with his right hand.

"That is all right," said he. "It isn't a new accomplishment, I could do it all the time. Can see one hand as well as the other, always could, but after I lost my left leg I concluded to let my right hand take a vacation. You see, I know the ways of juries. I cannot follow their reasoning, but I have studied their verdicts, and I have observed that while the right leg is considered of more value to the average man than his left leg, the left leg fetches a boom price if it belongs to a left-handed man. I cannot see the connection, but juries can. You heard what that jury of mine said? Well, they always reason that way."

#### Worth Knowing

When baking cakes place a layer of salt under the mold. This prevents burning.

Salt sprinkled in any substance that is burning on a stove will stop the smoke and smell.

When machining hard materials, such as serge or holland, oil the thread. This will prevent it constantly snapping.

Old incandescence gas mantels make a splendid polish for silverware. Crush a little on a soft duster and rub on the silver.

Fruit stains in table linen are easily removed by plunging the articles in pure boiling water. The addition of soap or soda would have the effect of fixing the stain.

A wooden hand to be used in place of one's own in cleaning gloves is a boon to the woman who must practice this little economy. Naphtha and gasoline, as everybody knows, are apt to leave the human hand that has been inserted in a glove irritated and sore. To cleanse several pairs, one right after the other, is a sure way to court red, sore hands. The wooden hand is adjustable to either right or left hand and three of the fingers are movable.

#### Fortunes in Carousing

The excesses of the Persians gradually affected Greece. The Romans imitated the Greeks, and carried over-imbalance to an extreme never equalled. Gluttony and intemperance reigned, and huge fortunes were spent in single repasts. Of the many feasts given by Vitellius not one cost less than \$1,500, and his reign was almost a continuous debauch. Commodus was a notorious drunkard, and Septimius Severus was not much better.

When Heliogabalus ascended the throne he had a man whose special task was to record the orgies. Forty courses a day were served at his feasts, each one of which cost not less than \$10,000. He gave fortunes to inventors of new drinks and dishes. He went over his books one day and found that he had but \$300,000 left. Rather than live on such a pittance he stepped out into the backyard and killed himself.

Many of the famous drunkards drank \$500,000 worth of wine at a single meal. At a luncheon given to Cicero a Pompey by Lucullus \$5,000 worth of wine was consumed by the three.

#### "Bill" Took Precautions

In a Scottish village a farm laborer named "Bill" Brown lost his wife. While on her deathbed she implored him to never marry again after she was gone, furthermore should he do so she would scratch through the ground and come back to punish him. The threat apparently had due effect for some months, the wifower rejecting many tempting offers. After a time, however, the village got to whispering about "Bill" being seen walking with a certain lass. Met one day by a relative of the wife, she asked if there was any truth in the rumor that was about the village, to which he replied in the affirmative.

"Are ye no afraid of poor Mary's threat?" queried the relative.

"Nae fear o' that, my lad. I took good care to hve her harric face door wards, so the mair she scratches the farther she'll gang doon."—Tit-bits.

#### A Famous Opal.

The most famous opal in history was that which was worn in a ring by the Roman senator Nonius in the day of the triumvirate. Its size equaled that of a medium sized h zelnut, yet its beauty and brilliancy rendered it a marvel among the dilettanti of Rome, especially when it was known that the goldsmiths and money changers had set its value at \$1,000,000. Mark Antony made overtures to Nonius for its purchase, intending, it is thought, to present it to Cleopatra, but the Senator refused to go part with it and for fear that it would be taken from him by sheer force sought safety in flight. Here history loses all trace of this famous gem, there being no record of its transference from Nonius to any of his family.

#### The Winter Diet.

The proper kind of diet is necessary if one is to enjoy the cold weather. It is not without reason that the Esquimaux dine on fat walrus and seal oil. Fat foods, as most people know serve to keep up the heat of the body. Oatmeal is an excellent winter breakfast food. The business woman who is obliged to go forth on a cold morning will find herself fortified by a breakfast of oatmeal with cream, toast or roll with plenty of butter, and a piece of bacon. Sugar contains plenty of carbon or the heat-producing element, and sweet deserts take the place in winter of the acid fruit helpful in summer. Puddings made with suet can take to some extent the place of fat meat when that is not liked. Starch is the third form of heat-producing food available in potatoes, rice, bread, certain vegetables. The diet, of course, must not be confined to this class of food, but it should form a considerable proportion of the whole. The increased richness is counterbalanced by the greater expenditure of energy in the cold weather.

Olive oil is an excellent winter food tonic. Quite a quantity can be taken in salad dressing, but it is not very trying to take the oil clear, a dessert spoonful two or three times a day. A few drops of orange juice or lemon juice in the spoon neutralizes the oiliness to the taste. Hot milk sipped slowly is better than either tea or coffee when one comes in feeling stiff from exposure to the cold.

#### Russia.

Russia did not break into European history until comparatively recent times. Ruric, a Varangian chief, seems to have been the first to establish a government about 862. Ruric's descendants ruled amid many ups and downs till 1598, at which time the real history of the country may be said to begin. With the solitary exception of the United States of America, the progress of Russia under Peter the Great and Catherine II, is unequalled for rapidity in the history of the world.

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#### The British National Debt.

British "consols" were first named in 1751, when nine different Government loans were consolidated into a single loan amounting to £9,137,821, and bearing 3 per cent. interest. The Government increases the amount of consols from time to time when large amounts of money are required to be borrowed. In 1781 the total amount of consols outstanding was £71,000,000. At later dates the outstanding amounts were: £101,000,000 in 1783, £278,000,000 in 1801, £334,000,000 in 1811, and £400,000,000 in 1838. At the present they amount to £608,162,000.

The British national debt does not only consist of consols. The total floating debt of the Government at the present time amounts to more than £755,000,000. About £52,000,000 of this amount are liabilities of a current nature. The true public debt consists of the funded debt, amounting to over £6,000,000; terminable annuities amounting to £38,000,000 and about £43,000,000 of unfunded debt. The funded debt, or consols, is one that the Government is not under obligations to pay off at any specified time. Terminable annuities form a species of sinking fund used in reducing the national debt consists of treasury notes and other short-term paper issued by the Government for temporary purposes.

#### Remarkable Religious Movement in Europe.

A very important movement is taking place in Eastern Europe where a remarkable evangelical revival is seen under the ministry of the Baptist churches. The peculiarity of the movement lies in the fact that outside of the Greek or orthodox church the revival is spreading among all classes and at the same time cannot but be regarded as one of the most remarkable movements of modern times. Hitherto the Baptists there were divided according to their races, but a union has been established among the German speaking Baptists in Russia comprising 147 churches, 468 preaching stations and 26,000 membership which represents an increase of nearly two thousand during the year. The Russian Baptist union, a separate organization comprises 149 churches, 10,000 members and an addition of 2,000 during the year. In South Russia the churches are springing up by scores as a result of bringing eight unions into three organizations. An edict of toleration issued in 1905 has had a remarkable effect in Poland which naturally would not be very friendly to the orthodox church and during the past six years 39 Baptist churches have come into existence in that province, one with a membership of 1559 and another with 848. The Baptists of Eastern Europe are now second in number only to those of United States. The same movement is sweeping over eastern European countries. Hungary last year showed an increase of twelve churches, 100 preaching stations and 4,000 members. One church, not a year old in a small town named Homodol is supplying 20 preaching stations. In Romania the same movement is manifest and one evangelist there last August baptized 283 converts and during the past twenty years has baptized over six thousand persons. At Prague and Brunn and among the Carpathian mountaineers there is an active movement. The revival is one of the most remarkable in recent years and certainly without any modern parallel in the countries of Eastern Europe.—Ex.

It is not merely the Maine hunter who kills or maims his fellowman in the name of sport, but football, as it is practised, can claim a record which rivals that of the Maine hunter. In the United States in playing football, the following is the death record for three years:—13 in 1908; 23 in 1909; 14 in 1910. The totals for those badly injured were 134 in 1908; 64 in 1909; 40 in 1910. It would seem that the improvement in figures shows a large decrease in the list of badly injured, but an increase in deaths. There is evidently room for further reform in the rules governing football.—Ex.

#### A Bolt From the Blue.

Some old sea captains were talking of a schooner which had been struck by lightning, and adding their contributions to nautical fiction. "How about Emma S. Captain Jones?" asked one of the party. "Wasn't she struck once?" "She was, sir," answered Captain Jones. "I'd like to hear the particulars," said the questioner. "Tisn't much to tell only what might happen to any vessel under similar circumstances," said the narrator. "A bolt struck the deck amidships and bored a hole right down through the bottom of the schooner big as a man's leg. The ship would have foundered if a second bolt hadn't come and struck my fore-to-galla-mast, cut it off near the top, turned it end for end and drove it right in to the hole, plugging it up and making it watertight. 'Twas a clear case o' the ravages an repairs o' nature!" said the captain.

#### Japan's Troubles to Come.

The Japanese people are clever and persistent imitators. If they see what they consider a good thing they at once try to annex it in their own interest. Believing that a fiscal and economic policy which has so much vogue as protectionism has in Europe must have some virtue in it, they have arranged to bring a protectionist tariff into operation next July. The matter appeared simple enough; all that was necessary was to enact a tariff law and enforce it, which would at once produce a revenue and protect home manufacturers. Believing the shallow protectionist platitudes, they made up their minds to try the policy.

But those who carried the law in Parliament and would be responsible for its enforcement soon began to find out that other people, even the foreigners, have something to say about tariff legislation. Great Britain is an ally of Japan and the British people, who throw their trade open freely to the whole world, object to being injured by an ally's factitious restrictions. The immediate result is the precipitation of a Ministerial crisis at Tokio with the probability of a modification of the tariff in the interest of British trade. It is reported that the Japanese Minister in London will soon become Minister of Foreign Affairs in Japan. For this position his diplomatic experience has eminently qualified him.—Tor. Globe.

#### What Science is Doing For the Farm

(E. P. Powell in Collier's.)

It is astonishing how full recent farm history has been of discovery. We have just found out that soil need never be exhausted or worn out; but may be kept fat, and made to grow fatter by the use of legumes. These legumes, including our cloves, peas, beans—and, in the South, soy beans and beggarweed—are found to have been endowed by nature with bacterial attachments, enabling them to take nitrogen directly from the air. It is almost impossible to measure the value of alfalfa in the North and of the velvet beans in the South. Twenty years ago they were unknown to our farmers; to-day they are the most marvellous of all plants for hay, for forage, for subsiders, for winter cover crops, and to add to the humus of the soil after being ploughed under.

Weeds are no longer weeds, but they are the material which nature provides, made of the elements of the air for the most part, and offered us freely to increase the soil. Fifteen years ago beggarweed was the pest of the cotton fields; to-day it is the grandest hay producer in the Southern States. Cactus was a synonym for the most abstruse and troublesome plants; to-day the word stands for one of the most remarkable forage plants in the world. We are just learning that the word weed covers a vast mass of material provided by nature to feed and fatten the soil, a wonderful store to be studied rather than despised.