

MC2465 POOR DOCUMENT

THE GRANITE TOWN GREETINGS

THE GRANITE TOWN GREETINGS ST. GEORGE, - N. B.

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS J. W. CORRELL, - Editor

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.—\$1.00 per year, when paid in advance 75c; to the United States 50c. extra for postage. All subscriptions OUTSIDE the COUNTY payable in advance and will be cancelled on expiring unless otherwise arranged for.

Remittances should be made by Postal Note or Registered Letter.

Advertising Rates.—One inch, first insertion 30 cents; each subsequent insertion 25 cents; readers in local column 5c. a line; transient want adv. 25c. for one insertion, 50c. for three insertions. Transient ads. must be paid for in advance. Rates for yearly or quarterly contracts on application.

All Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the writer's name and address. GLEANERS has a well equipped Job Printing Plant, and turns out work with neatness and despatch.

FRIDAY, NOV. 17, 1911

Cities' Population.

Special to The Telegraph.

Ottawa, Nov. 13. The population of cities, towns and villages have been made public by the census department. The population of the principle places in the maritime provinces is as follows:

- New Brunswick.
- Woodstock 3,856.
 - St. Andrews 987
 - St. George 1,629
 - St. Stephen 2,836.
 - Milltown 1,804.
 - Hampton 554.
 - Sussex 1,906.
 - Bathurst 960
 - Richibucto 612
 - Chatham 4,662
 - Newcastle 2,945
 - Dalhousie 1,650
 - Campbellton 3,816
 - St. John 42,499.
 - Andover 289
 - Edmunston 1,821
 - Grand Falls 1,530
 - St. Leonards 276
 - Fredericton 7,208
 - Marysville 1,837
 - Gagetown 233
 - Moncton 11,333
 - Shediac 1,442
 - Sackville 1,380
- Nova Scotia.
- Middleton 827
 - Annapolis 1,019
 - Bridgetown 996
 - North Sydney 5,418
 - Louisburg 1,006
 - Dominion 2,589
 - Sydney 17,714
 - Glace Bay 16,561
 - Truro 6,167
 - Halifax City 46,601
 - Dartmouth 5,058
 - Windsor 3,452
 - Digby 1,246
 - Amherst 8,973
 - Oxford 1,449
 - Springfield 5,713
 - Kentville 2,304
 - Wolfville 1,458
 - Lunenburg 2,681
 - Westville 4,417
 - New Glafcow 6,383
 - Pictou 3,179
 - Stellarton 1,614
 - Liverpool 2,109
 - Shelburne 1,435
 - Yarmouth 6,600
- Prince Edward Island.
- Georgetown 1,010
 - Summerside 2,785
 - Charlottetown 11,188

The Maine Vote.

The final statement of the vote on prohibition in the State of Maine has been made, and the official announcement is 60,853 against repeal, a majority of 758 votes in favor of the existing condition. The Governor of the State has announced that he will call a special meeting of the State Legislature to deal with the question as it now stands. He says that the 'recent election has left the matter of the regulation of the liquor traffic in an even worse condition than it was before the election, if such a thing were possible.' The Governor also says that the election laws of the State should

be revised before another general election for the 'regularities' connected with the last election were nothing short of scandalous. It is mentioned as an interesting fact that since Maine became a state it has had only four special sessions of its legislature. The last called was at the opening of the civil war in 1861. Apparently Governor Plaistead's 'idea at the present time is that the body of the electorate not having done anything to amend and rectify the liquor conditions of the State and Legislature must now do it.—St. John Globe.

THE EASE WITH WHICH any sort of religious fakir can gather around him or her a body of apparently sane men and women is one of those phases of human nature which apparently have not changed in the past fifteen centuries or more. The leaders of the crowd which took to themselves the blasphemous title of "The Holy Ghost and Us" are in jail, except, of course, those who died at sea. The one regret is that they were not jailed before they went to sea. In many cases of these so-called religious communities, sensuality is the cause of the information of the sect. Some woman or man propounds some new creed, calls him or herself by a sacred or profound name, and then collects the dupes. The awakening of the dupes comes after their money is gone and the leaders need other gear to be plucked.—Tor. Globe.

Helen M. O'Brien A Bride.

Popular Daughter of Manager of Cliff House at Winthrop Weds G. H. Perkins. Winthrop, Nov. 8. It is seldom that a local wedding has such a wide spread interest to the residents of this town as did the marriage this evening of Miss Helen Madeleine to George Horace Perkins at the Cliff House.

By reason of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bradbury O'Brien, who conducted the Ocean View Hotel, which was burned three years ago, and of late having assumed the management of the Cliff House, Miss O'Brien who is an accomplished and very attractive young woman enjoys an extraordinary popularity.

Mr. Perkins who is a son of Mrs. A. B. Johnson of Utica, N. Y. is a partner in a flourishing Boston business house. The ceremony took place in the reception room of the Cliff House, which was handsomely adorned with potted plants and greenery.

Rev. J. J. Goodacre officiated and the bride was given in marriage by her father. The best man was the groom's brother, F. O. Perkins of New York city, his sister Mrs. F. R. Switzer of Winthrop was matron of honor, Miss Dorothy Tennant O'Brien and Miss Marion Carleton O'Brien, sisters of the bride, were bridesmaids, and little Helen Switzer, five years old, niece of the groom, was a flower girl. The ushers were Delma Leeman, Floyd Switzer, Wm. Johnson and Edgar Curtis.

During the progress of the wedding party to the improvised altar Mrs. Edwin J. Park rendered the wedding march from "Lobengrin" on the harp, and after the ceremony an orchestra played Mendelssohn's wedding march.

The bride's gown was of white satin and old lace brought from Paris by the groom. Her tulle veil was caught up by a wreath of orange blossoms and her bouquet was a shower of lilies of the valley.

The matron of honor's gown was pink satin with blue overdress of blue embroidered chiffon. Her bouquet was of white chrysanthemums. Of the bridesmaids Dorothy O'Brien wore pink satin and blue marquisette and Marion O'Brien wore white crepe de chene embroidered in blue forget-me-nots, both carried bouquets of white chrysanthemums. The flower girl's costume was of white lace and she carried a basket of cut flowers which she scattered in the pathway of the bridal party.

A reception in the hotel parlor followed the ceremony. The parents of the bride and Mrs. Johnson, the groom's mother, assisted the couple in receiving. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins sail tomorrow from New York on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for a tour in Germany and France. On their return they will live in their new house, on Park Av. Winthrop Highlands the furnishings of which will include many wedding gifts of rare beauty and richness.—Bos. Globe.

Lightning Burns Woman Through Corset Steels.

Laporte, Ind., Nov. 4. Queer freaks of lightning are reported near LaCrosse, this country, where during a heavy electrical storm a bolt descended upon the home of Mrs. John Goppert and cut many weird dices. The lightning burned a blister on the leg of a little girl, set fire to Mrs. Goppert's dress and burned her skin to blisters under each steel stay of her corset. It ripped the roof off a portion of the house, and tore the sink loose from its fastenings.

Mrs. Goppert was sitting by the sink peeling potatoes when the shock came. The family were all in the house at the time, they heard the report and saw a large ball of fire passing through the kitchen. Mrs. Goppert was not stunned by the shock, neither was the little girl. They all ran out of doors, however, and one of the children, noticing its mother's dress burning in the back quickly got a bucket of water and dashed it upon her. Beneath every corset stay Mrs. Goppert's skin was burned to a blister. How she escaped instant death seems nothing short of a miracle. The house was considerably damaged.

Gold for Jewellers

Jewellers derive their gold supply from various sources, such as old jewelry, banks and refineries, but the greater part of the raw gold used by the manufacturer comes from the government.

From the refiner the gold comes to the factory in the form of battons or granules. The refineries employ the waste of the jewelry shops and by burning off the material portions and subjecting the result to certain processes recover much gold that otherwise would be lost to the trade.

For many years there was a steady drain on the gold coin in circulation caused by the use of the coin by jewellers in search of raw material. The fact that our government turned out a coin that after passing through the assay office was of twenty two carat fineness, only two grains below the pure gold standard, and had also been worked over, the silver and copper forming the alloy having been mixed thoroughly in the gold before the coin was minted, made the gold coin particularly attractive to the jeweller. The manufacturer experienced no trouble when the gold coin was used, inasmuch as the alloy always had been combined with the metal, and all that was necessary for the commercial utilization of the coin was to alloy it sufficiently to bring the gold down to the point required: also from the jeweller's viewpoint, a lot of time and difficulty was saved, inasmuch as this scheme did away with much book-keeping and rendered unnecessary the tying up of considerable amounts of money in the purchase of raw material to be held as stock. Later, however, the government made up the pure gold in brick or bar form, and it is in that shape the greater bulk of the supply is now derived.

Thousands of dollars pass between the banks and the manufacturing jewellers every year in the forms of bars of gold, the bank handling these for the benefit of their clients. The bricks vary in value according to weight from \$200 to \$500 and come with the government assay office stamp as a guarantee of purity and fineness.—New York Press.

A Promising Shot

Cadet Lieut. D. Galer Hagarty, who has twice distinguished himself as the best shot sent by Canada to the boys' Bisley in London, England, is a native of Toronto.

He is a son of Principal E. W. Hagarty of the Harbord Collegiate Institute. Born August 9, 1894, he is now only 17 years of age.

He passed the High School entrance examinations when twelve years of age. Owing to his physique he was enrolled in the Harbord Cadets at the age of thirteen, and early distinguished himself as a good shot at the Toronto Armories. In the summer of 1908 in the Canadian Rifle League competition, he made the score on the strength of which he was selected as one of two cadets to represent Canada for the first time at the boys' Bisley on Empire Day, May 24, 1909, being then only fourteen years of age. On that occasion his mother accompanied him, and was the first woman to be taken for a cruise on the Dreadnought after

Envelopes Neatly Printed at The Greetings Office

SHINGLES

During September and October we will make Special Prices on Cedar Shingles, in order to close out Our Stock St. George Pulp & Paper Co.

Union Foundry & Machine Works, Ltd. WEST ST. JOHN, N. B.

GEO. H. WARING, Manager

Engineers and Machinists. Iron and Brass Moulders Makers of Saw Mill Machinery and Engines Shafting Pulleys and Gears Stone Cutting and Polishing Machinery Bridge Castings and Bolt Work

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO REPAIRS



The Most Up-to-date Repair Department in connection with this Jewelry Business in Eastern Maine. All Kinds of Work Done

Jewelry matching and repairing, Diamond Mounting, Optical Work-fitting and repairing, Class and College Pins and Rings, Gold Chain making and re-newing, Watch Case making and repairing. Special Attention given to Watch Work and all work guaranteed as represented.

OTIS W. BAILEY JEWELER AND OPTICIAN CALAIS, MAINE

wards receiving a handsome present, consisting of a case of French cut glass, from Lord Roberts as a recognition of her patriotism in accompanying the lad to England.

He got seventh place in the grand aggregate competition for the Princess of Wales' gold medal.

He has twice captained in Canada Lord Roberts' team at Ottawa for boys under sixteen years of age.

At the boys' Baileys of 1911 he captained the Canada A team who so distinguished themselves in the "knock-out" contest with the best cadets in England, Australia and South Africa, and won the team aggregate for the meeting. He carried off as prizes three gold medals, a match rifle and a tidy little sum of money.

He is six feet in height, is a clever Rugby and hockey player, and also excels on the violin, being instructed in the latter by another distinguished Harbord graduate, Mr. Frank Halbhau, the representative of Canada at Coronation in the 220 yards' race.

Montreal is Changing

The aspect of the City of Montreal—in fact, the Island of Montreal—is changing rapidly, day by day. The spread of the residential areas westward, and eastward and northward, is simply phenomenal. The downtown section, which at the present time, is extending as far as Ontario street, is being rapidly given over to the ever-increasing demands of business. Numbers of old churches have already

newspaper which with some reduction in the output, resulting in a substantial reduction in stocks. The month's production was 97,259 tons, a decrease of 1,023 tons; the shipments were 102,128 tons, an increase of 10,513 tons. The decrease in stocks was 5,466 tons. The stocks at the end of the month were 49,120 tons against 54,586 tons at the end of August and 48,846 tons at the end of September, 1910. The September, 1911, returns covered forty-nine companies, whereas those for August included fifty concerns. The stocks on hand of other grades of paper as a rule showed moderate decreases.

Would Turn the Sahara into a Sea.

European Climate Might Suffer or Earth's Equilibrium be Changed

Paris, Oct. 30.—A sensation has been caused in Paris by the proposal made by Prof. Etchegoyen, a distinguished scientist, who declares that France should lose no time in converting the Sahara Desert into an inland sea. The plan has been suggested before, but never in so detailed and convincing a manner.

Prof. Etchegoyen points out that about a quarter of the whole desert is below the sea level and that a canal to the north coast of Africa some fifty miles long, which would not present any great difficulties, is all that is required to create a sea about half the size of the Mediterranean.

The consequence of this engineering work, he declares, would be gigantic. All the arid regions now surrounding the desert and those parts of the Sahara which are above the level of the sea would be rendered as fertile as Europe since the present sterility is no fault of the soil, but caused solely by lack of water. Millions of human beings could thus support themselves in comfort, who now lead a miserable existence on the verge of starvation.

Great New Colony For France. A great new colony, it is stated, could be added to France's possessions, of which the political and economic importance would be exaggerated. A fleet of steamers would navigate the Sea of Sahara, the depth of which would vary from ten to sixty fathoms, and produce a flourishing traffic between Algeria and France West Africa.

The most remarkable result of all, it is added, would be the alteration of the climate of the whole of North Africa, lowering its temperature to that of Natal and thus enhancing its value as a colony for Europeans.

Might Alter European Climate.

The Professor's scheme has of course provoked much comment, and objections are not wanting. Any tampering with weather conditions in Africa, say meteorological experts would effect those of Europe. If tropical Africa becomes temperate Europe would become arctic, and an alarming picture is drawn of England, Belgium and Denmark lying under several feet of snow and their inhabitants either emigrating in a body to a milder county or being forced to lead the lives of Eskimos.

But the most striking reason given for leaving the great desert alone is the argument that by the displacement of so many billions of tons of water the equilibrium of the earth would actually be affected, and that the engineers who took the task of adding a new sea to the map of the world would be cursed by humanity for having altered the globe's axis.

Savants consider, however, that these objections are exaggerated, and the French are rejoicing in a magnificent idea originating in the country which conceived the Suez and Panama canals.

PENNFIELD.

Ray Adams of St. John spent a few days recently with Mrs. A. Tatton.

The many friends of Miss Lottie McDowell are pleased to see her home again from Portland where she has completed a business course at Grey's College.

A. B. Hawkins went to St. Stephen on business last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Armstrong of Sussex are spending a few days here.

Fred Gillespie and Wm. Gage called on friends here Sunday.

W. M. McDowell drove to St. John on business Friday.

G. W. Scott returned from St. John on Wednesday.

U. S. Newspaper Production

Washington, Oct. 31.—Returns of the American Paper and Pulp Association to the commissioner of corporations for September show a heavy movement of

Advertise in Greetings.