

MC2465 POOR DOCUMENT

THE GRANITE TOWN GREETINGS

NOTICE

A large number of our subscribers are more or less in arrears, all of whom we would ask to kindly make a prompt remittance. This is a very small matter to the individual subscriber but when multiplied by the hundreds, it is a matter of quite large dimensions to the Editor.

The date under your address will inform all of the date they are paid up to. Remember 25 p. c. discount allowed when subscriptions are paid in advance.

The Steamer CONNORS BROS.

S. S. CONNORS BROS. will leave St. John for St. Andrews Saturday morning calling at Dipper Harbor, Beaver Harbor, Blacks Harbor, Back Bay or Letete, Deer Island and Red Store or St. George.

RETURNING leave St. Andrews for St. John Tuesday morning calling at Letete or Back Bay, Blacks Harbor, Beaver Harbor, and Dipper Harbor. "Tide and Weather permitting."

MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd. (St. John Agent)

Thorne Wharf & Warehouse Co. Freight for St. George received up to Noon Fridays, not later.

THE MARITIME STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd. Lewis Connors, Pres. Black's Harbor, N. B.

Could have saved all from the Titanic.

Boston, April 24.—The steamship Californian, of the Leyland Line, was not the vessel that passed within five miles of the sinking Titanic and ignored the distress signals from the White Star Liner, according to Captain Arthur Lord, of the Californian.

At the time the Titanic struck the iceberg, the Californian is estimated to have been forty eight miles away. Because of the heavy ice that was met, Captain Lord at 10:20 o'clock Sunday night ordered the engines of the Californian stopped, and she drifted all night, with her wireless out of commission.

When the Californian stopped she was twenty miles from the Titanic. The latter ship was sailing twenty four miles an hour. She struck the berg and sent out her C. Q. D. call at 11:40 p. m. As she had been travelling in a south westerly direction from the Californian she would have covered about twenty eight miles in one hour and ten minutes.

The position of the Titanic when she sank was Lat. 41.15 N., Long. 50.14 W. The position of the Californian at 10:30 o'clock was Lat. 42.5 N., Long. 50.7 W. Reckoning the difference in latitude and longitude, the Titanic, when she foundered, would have been almost fifty miles from the Californian. It would be impossible even on a clear night, to see distress signals so great a distance.

"All the passengers on the Titanic could have been saved had I known of their danger," said Captain Lord. "We heard nothing of the plight of the Titanic until daybreak Monday, when the Virginian sent the message. Then we hurried to the scene, but arrived too late."

"If I had been in wireless communication with the Titanic just after she hit the iceberg I could have run down to her rushed the Californian alongside the sinking ship and let the people on her tumble aboard."

The captain of the Californian did not sight any other ship which might have been the steamer which is said to have passed so close and refused aid.

SO SAYS A CHATHAM MARRIED MAN.

There's nothing that makes a man feel more like making the air look blue than to go home feeling himself the most abused person on God's foot-stool and ready to give his family a curtain lecture and find that there is company at home. Then he has to put on a pleasant face and pretend he is the happiest man in the world. B-r-r-r! It's a terrible feeling.

WONDERFUL CHILDREN

A Young Boy Whose Wonderful Eyesight is Strong Enough to Penetrate Substances in Same Fashion as the X Rays.

They may be freaks of Nature, but all the same it is doubtful whether there are more wonderful babies in the world than those mentioned in the following article. There is Arthur Keene, a six-year-old boy, living with his parents at Poughkeepsie, in whom about a year ago, British medical men were much interested. The boy had lived on milk ever since his birth, not a particle of solid food being taken. At six years of age he was finely developed and healthy, and his diet consisted of thirty pints of milk per week mixed with sugar and a little water.

Then there is James Adolph Cody, of Chicago, who is two years and three months old. He weighs 110 lbs., measures 14 in. round the neck, 36 in. round the waist, 16 in. above the knee, and 13 in. below. He eats more than both his parents.

For breakfast young James eats numerous biscuits spread with butter and syrup, and drinks two glasses of milk as well as a couple of cups of coffee. For dinner and supper he is supplied with a large plate of boiled bacon and vegetables, and he gives full vent to a lusty pair of lungs if he is not given light refreshment between meals.

X-Ray Eyes

When Lionel Brett, a young boy of Massachusetts, was a baby in arms, his mother noticed that there was something peculiar about his eyes, and fearing that he was in danger of going blind she had him examined by several oculists. These gentlemen discovered that the child was possessed of the most wonderful pair of eyes, his sight penetrating substances in the same fashion as the X-rays. Dr. Ferriol, of Narbonne, and Dr. Grassot, of Montpellier, some years back examined a young girl of Narbonne, and she was found to possess eyes similar to those of Lionel Brett. Experiments proved that she could see through opaque bodies as clearly and penetratingly as if her eyes generated Roentgen rays.

Another child possessed of wonderful sight was a German lad named Schaefer, who created a furore in scientific circles some time ago. There was nothing unusual in his appearance, and yet he had a very strange pair of eyes. The usual order of things was reversed; in the day he was practically blind, while in the darkness of the night the keenness of his sight was astonishing. When light came on, young Schaefer could see with all acuteness which many ordinary people would have given much to possess even in daytime.

A MOORISH MARRIAGE

What They Ate at a Wedding Feast That Lasted Two Days.

A remarkable wedding, uniting the two most powerful families, has taken place at Tetuan. The son of the celebrated Moor, Lebady, lately the Basia of Tetuan, has married the daughter of the Moor, Alcaaya.

Nearly all the Christian residents in Tetuan attended the ceremony, as well as others who journeyed from Ceuta.

The Moors who were invited to the feasting and revelry, which lasted two days, had such enormous appetites that for the purposes of different banquets they slaughtered 2,000 hens, 2,000 chickens, 500 sheep, 40 oxen, and 500 pigeons. Honey and cheese were consumed by the hundredweight, and bottles of lemonade disappeared by the thousand.

For coffee and tea, 5,000 lb. of sugar was required, and Lebady spent \$600 on biscuits, pastry, and confectionery. The Christians dined in European style in an hotel, and Lebady's house, which is beautiful Moorish palace of high artistic merit, was full of presents.

RUSSIAN LETTER-OPENERS

In Russia one letter in every ten passing through the post is opened by the authorities as a matter of course. Indeed, the postal authorities of every country have experts who have raised letter-opening to a fine art. Some kinds of paper can be steamed open without leaving any traces, and this simple operation is finished by re-burnishing the flap with a bone instrument.

In the case of a seal, a matrix is taken by means of new bread before breaking the wax. When other methods fail, the envelope is placed between pieces of wood, with edge projecting one-twentieth of an inch. The edge of the envelope is first fattened, then roughened, and finally slit open. Later a hair line of strong white gum is applied and the edges united under pressure.

SHALL BOOKS BE BURNED?

Quite recently Lord Roseberry decried against the system of hoarding up thousands upon thousands of books in public and private libraries. It is probably a fact that many of the bulky tomes so carefully guarded and stored will never be of use again; but who shall weed out the works that have lost their pristine value?

Libraries are as old as our civilization. Aristotle possessed a collection of books centuries before the Christian era, and Plutarch owned 200,000 of the curious volumes of his day. As proof of the enormous number of books that have been shepherded into public keeping, it may be mentioned that the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, contains no fewer than 600,000 volumes, and the Advocates' Library, in Edinburgh, 430,000.

Revenge is sweet only after the heart has become sour.

Farm to Let. A First Class Farm to let. Apply to Mrs. A. J. Seelye St. George, N. B.

Subscribe To Greetings!

Offering to bet that you are right is a poor kind of argument.

LADY CARD-SHARPEERS

Investigation Show That Certain Women Make a Business of Attending Charity Card-Parties to Cheat.

Eleven women were refused admission recently to a charity card-party organized at the Church of St. Francis Assisi at Brooklyn, because they were believed to be card-sharppers. An investigation which was started unearthed the fact that a number of women make a business of attending such affairs of the gamblers who haunt Transatlantic liners. The women are not professional gamblers, but members of respectable families, who are unable to resist the temptation to cheat at cards.

It has become known that women band themselves together for concerted work, by hip signals, by marking cards with tiny pin-pricks, and otherwise, and according to Father Keulher, of St. Francis Assisi, who discovered the latest conspiracy, even know how to stack the cards.

Father Keulher's discovery was due to an extraordinary accident. He was riding on a Brooklyn train when he overheard two women seated next to him discussing how they intended to capture the prizes at the St. Francis party by cheating. Father Keulher told the other priests of the church, and they watched the doorway of the 4th Regiment Armoury, where a card-party was being given. Father Keulher detected the two women with him, and they were endeavouring to enter. They were told that they could not get in. No explanation was offered, and the women did not demand any, but hastily disappeared. The churches and charity organizations are generally alarmed of the discovery, with the suggestion that concerted effort should be made this winter to break up the practice. It is a disputed point whether the women are amenable to arrest on a charge of cheating.

GLORY OF THE MORNING

The Morning itself, few people, in hundreds of cities, know anything about. Among all our good people, not one in a thousand sees the sun rise once in a year. They know nothing of the morning. Their idea of it is that part of the day which comes along after a cup of coffee and a breakfast or a piece of toast. With them, morning is not a new issuing of light, a new bursting forth of the sun, a new waking-up of all that has life from a sort of temporary death, to begin again the works of God, the heavens and the earth. It is only a part of the domestic day, belonging to reading newspapers, answering letters, sending the children to school, and giving orders for dinner. The first streak of light, the earliest purpling of the east, which the lark springs up to greet, and the deeper and deeper colouring into orange and red, till at length the "glorious sun is seen, regent of the day"—this they never enjoy, for they never see it. I never thought that Adam had much the advantage of us from having seen the world while it was new. The manifestations of the power of God, like His miracles, are "new every morning" and fresh every moment. We see as fine things of the sun as ever Adam saw, and his rulers are as much a miracle now as they were in his day—and, I think, a good deal more, because it is now a part of the miracle, that for thousands and thousands of years he has come to his appointed time, without the variation of a millioth part of a second. Adam could not tell how this might be. I know the morning—I am acquainted with it, and I love it. I love it fresh and sweet as it is, a daily new creation, breaking forth and calling all that have life and breath and being to new adoration, new enjoyments, and new gratitude.

EUROPE'S THIRST

Germans the Great Beer Drinkers and the French the Largest Consumers of Wine in Old World.

"The Dane drinks annually 104 quarts of beer, little or no wine, and 24 quarts of brandy; the Swede absorbs 56 quarts of beer and 9 quarts of alcohol, while the Norwegian, on whom sobriety is imposed by very severe laws, is content with 31 quarts of beer and 3 quarts of brandy. The Russian requires only 5 quarts of beer and 5 of brandy (vodka); the Frenchman must have 32 quarts of beer, 108 of wine, and 10 of brandy. The Englishman consumes 6 quarts of gin, or whisky, 144 of beer (scarcely 2 quarts), and 132 of brandy; the Dutchman, 48 quarts of beer and 5 1/2 of brandy; the Belgian 221 quarts of beer and 5 quarts of alcohol. The Austrian absorbs 14 quarts of wine, 80 quarts of beer, and nearly 11 1/2 of brandy; the Hungarian the same quantity of brandy and wine but only 11 quarts of beer. The Italian drinks little beer (scarcely 2 quarts), 98 quarts of wine, and 13 quarts of brandy; he is the least alcoholic of Europeans.

"As for the German, he has the right, from his astonishing capacity, to a prominent place in these statistics. It is hardly possible, in his case, to confine oneself to averages. To pass over the extent of the Empire, including the grand duchy of Luxembourg, the consumption per head amounts to 7 quarts of wine, 1/2 of brandy, and 125 quarts of beer. But the Alsatian and the North German drink 98 quarts of beer, while the Badener drinks 158 the Wurtemberger 169, and the Bavarian 24. As for the dwellers in the great cities, some of them are veritable bottomless pits; at Berlin 200 quarts of beer are drunk by each inhabitant annually; at Nuremberg 225 quarts, at Frankfurt 432, and at Munich 516. As we realize that there are in Munich, as elsewhere, children, women, old persons, youth, and perhaps even, among the adults, some drinkers of average thirst, we may ask ourselves with some trepidation what is the daily flow of the river of beer, rolling its tumultuous waves down the esplanades of a loyal disciple of Gembrius.

English-Speaking Italians.

A correspondent, who has been at Tripoli, says that one of the curiosities of the Italian army of occupation is the large number of men in the ranks who speak broken English. This is a legion learned in the lower sections of large American cities. It has been picked up by Italians who had been resident in America for a time, and have then gone home again in the ordinary course of events, or who have been called some to take part in the war now on.

Rothchilds Begin War on Standard Oil.

Great Central Company Buys Property for Docks, Tanks and Refineries Near Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, April 24.—The Rothchilds oil interests, a dominating financial factor in almost every European nation, have secured a lease on Southern Pacific land facing the outer harbor and propose to make Los Angeles the seat of a war against the Standard Oil. Application was to-day filed with the Harbor Commission for permission to erect on this

land oil tanks and distributing basis that will represent immediate investment of \$5,000,000. Additional warehouses will be located in this city.

The forty big tank steamers which are used by the Rothchild interests in transporting Oriental oil along the commercial highways of the Pacific Ocean will bring petroleum from the oil fields of the Far East to the distributing lands at San Pedro for transshipment to the entire Southwest and territory as far East as the Mississippi River.

This business will be entirely in competition with the wealthy oil interests of America, above which stands, head and shoulders, the great power of the Standard Oil.

Business is to be started on such a scale there will be at least one of the trans-Pacific tank steamers unloading at San Pedro constantly. These facts are based on the statements of a representative of the Rothchilds, H. R. Gallagher, who called at the office of the Harbor Commission to-day, shortly before leaving for San Francisco.

The name of the subsidiary concern under which the European oil magnates will operate is the Indian Refining Company from the Southern Pacific on the bluff at the land end of the Government breakwater. Engineers in the employ of the Indian Refining Company began the work of making plans and surveys of the land involved to-day. The Llewellyn iron Works has been given the contract for the steel tanks.

To Sister Alice Hutton Dear Sister:

God having it best in his all-wise Providence to take to himself your much loved sister, L. L. Hutton, we the officers and members of Harbor Light Division, No. 378, wish to extend to you our loving sympathy in this your time of sorrow and may God comfort your sad heart is our sincere wish.

Signed in behalf of Harbor Light, No. 378, S. of T. Mrs. Melvin Eldridge, W. P. Miss Alice Eldridge, R. S.

NOTICE

All Debts Owed to the Firm of Hawkins Bros., Beaver Harbor, Charlotte Co., N. B., must be Paid on or before May 31st, 1912 and all claims against the said firm must be presented on or before the Same Date.

Signed: John N. Hawkins, Receiver for the above Estate.

Advertise in Greetings

Advertise in the Greetings!

EVERY TRIP of the STEAMER We are Receiving Spring Goods, and have Large Stocks of all Kinds now ON HAND. LET US NAME SOME

Garden Seeds in bulk
Garden Seeds in pkgs., 6 for 25c.—1; for 50c.
Seed oats, Timothy and Clover seeds.
Wringers and Wash Tubs, Oval and Round Wash Boilers
Creamers, Copper Tea Kettles, Tin Pails, Milk Strainers, Milk Pans
Lanterns, 8 Day and Alarm Clocks, including "Big Ben"
Crock, Churns and Pans, All kinds of housecleaning goods
Lime and Hair, Cement Bricks, Large stock of Feeds, Oats and Flour

Garden Rakes, Hoes, Manure Forks, Shovels, Spades, Pick Axes
Peevies and Stocks, Columbia Batteries, Waste, Gasoline, Hard Grease
Polarine Oil in bulk, Bamboo Fishing Rods, Lines and Hooks
Steel Game Traps, Long Black Oil Coats
Paint and White Wash Brushes, Whiting and Alabastine
Wall Papers and Window Shades
Oilcloth for Table, Floor and Stairs, Linoleums
Swifts Pride Soap—a good one—6 bars for 25c.

APRIL 26 1912 John Dewar & Sons, Ltd.