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What Ails You?

Do you feel weak, tired, despondent, have frequent headaches, coated tongue, bitter or bad taste in morning, "heartburn," belching of gas, acid risings in throat after eating, stomach grow or burn, foul breath, dizzy spells, poor or variable appetite, nausea at times and kindred symptoms?

If you have any considerable number of the above symptoms you are suffering from biliousness, torpid liver with indigestion, or dyspepsia. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is made up of the most valuable medicinal principles known to medical science for the permanent cure of such abnormal conditions. It is a most efficient liver invigorator, stomach tonic, bowel regulator and nerve strengthener.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is not a patent medicine or secret nostrum, a full list of its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper and attested under oath. A glance at these will show that it contains no alcohol, or harmful habit-forming drugs. It is a fluid extract made with pure, triple-refined glycerine of proven strength, from the roots of native American medicinal herbs: plants. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprs., Buffalo, N. Y.



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Wonderful Easter Island of the Pacific Ocean.

Delving into the mysteries of one of the wonders of the world, the mystery of Easter Island, where great stone images from five- to thirty-four feet in height, carved in human form; where immense stone-built temples of great size, terraces with low pillars obviously used in the long-distant past for sacrifices, perhaps of human beings' offer on ethnological problem of which startling solutions have been offered, but which remains a mystery still. Officers of H. M. S. *Albatross* sailing from Victoria, B. C., had a remarkable experience during the warship's cruise in the South Sea, from which she has just returned, a cruise full of romantic interest, during which many islands seldom visited there investigated. But the visit to romantic Easter Island, set far away from other isles 2,030 miles out in the lone Pacific from the Chilean coast, and 1,500 miles from other isles, except Pitcairn, was the most interesting for there is the mystery of an unknown people, perhaps a cradle of the human race, where people must have lived who had a civilization that was akin to that of Egypt, with which they seemingly had much in common. The impression made, that the long forgotten people whose only trace is the wonderful stone terraces and houses and great carvings, huge monoliths different from all other art of the South Sea people, went from Peru or Yucatan, where recent discoveries have brought to light finds that cause scientists to believe that a civilization which antedates that of Egypt and Assyria existed among the Mayas and Yucatan, a people who may have given Egypt a civilization. A platform similar to those of Easter Island was found buried under guano on Maiden Island. But nowhere else in the South Sea is anything that bears kin to the handicraft of the vanished carvers and architects of the civilized people who once must have lived on Easter Island.

It was a cruise full of interest that the little sloop of war has just completed in

the South Pacific. The *Albatross* left here last October, and after calls at Apulco, Calao and Valparaiso, she steamed out 2,000 miles to sea, to where lies isolated Easter Island. Tahiti, Henderson, Pitcairn, Henbury, Maiden, Christmas and Fanning Islands were visited. The cruise was through strange waters, among islets which have been the subject of romantic and tragic tales, among people who seldom see any vessel or visitors, people who live close to nature and will still harter their wares for the glass beads of the trader.

Weird as well as romantic were the landings at some of these islands, where lone graves marked the resting places of forgotten dead of ocean tragedies, where forgotten wrecks lay, but it was at Easter Island that the *Albatross* made the most romantic call. There the ship's company came in touch with the remnant of a lost civilization, and visited an island people whose population has dwindled from thousands, there were 3,000 people on the island before the slave-traders came to raid them in 1863, to a few score, in fact but slightly over a hundred.

Whence came this mysterious people who differ so much from other inhabitants of the South Sea? Who were the carvers who fashioned these strange statues from the grey, compact lava of the extinct volcano on the island with an art suggestive of the sculpture of ancient Egypt, and as different as night from day from the totemry of the Maoris, the art of the Polynesian or other peoples of the South Sea? This is one of the unsolved wonders of the world. It is an unsolved problem of migrations of race. The remaining natives have but one tradition, which is that "ages ago their ancestors came in a large boat from Rapa (Oparao), which is 1,900 miles to the westward. They landed at Ompu, a bay on the east side. Their king was with them, and he made the great statues out of a quarry in the crater, near which he built his palace of stone." How these early navigators managed to reach this lonely spot and make so long a voyage in the face of the usual trade wind is

one of the mysteries the solution of which would clear up many difficulties in the understanding of the history of the early races and civilization of Peru and Central America. The character of the architectural and other remains evidently points to an Eastern origin, the ancient sculptures being typical of those of Egypt.

The position of Easter Island offers little clue to the mystery of the original settlers. It is near the southern verge of the southwest trade wind, which blows constantly from October to April. During the rest of the year it is in the tropical variables, for a few months westerly winds prevail, which brings much rain. It is therefore probable that this was the time of the voyage, but how such a craft could be guided due east without a compass is still a mystery to modern navigators.

The sculptures of the great stone images of Easter Island, the remnant of whose work and terraced platforms of the ancient people have struck every visitor to Easter Island with astonishment were from Central America, according to the theory now offered. These people may have had their beginnings in Yucatan, where the late Dr. Le Plongeon recently traced a civilization and art that goes to show that what geographers have called the new world was really the old world, the seat of the ancient civilization that gave Egypt and ancient Babylon their arts and sciences. In Yucatan, where the tropical foliage grows with such wonderful fertility that it has buried temples and other things in deep forests, the counter part of these strange statues of Easter Island have been found, and the imagination can easily conjecture a theory of the long buried peoples who must have been great travellers in their day, a people whose diverse interests sent emigrants seeking new lands, and Easter Island was probably the home in the long past ages of one of these offshoots of the ancient civilization of Central America.

The complexion of the people is very light, almost white; lighter than any of the other races of the South Sea. The language is Polynesian. The natives are proud of the ancient statues, but can furnish practically no information concerning them, not even traditions. The great stone busts are scattered all over the island, several hundreds of them. They are usually fifteen to eighteen feet tall, and some much larger, one thirty four feet tall may be seen. They are all of the same material, a grey, compact lava taken from the crater at Ompu, at the northwest end of the island, where until this day a volcano is still to be seen.

In form the statues are trunks, terminating at the hips, with the arms curled to the sides, and the hands are sculptured in low relief and clasping the hips. The head is very flat, the top of the forehead being cut off level to allow the crown to be put on. The crown is of red tufa, found in the Terano Hat crater and in shape are short, truncated cones, or nearly cylindrical. The face is carved square, massive, nearly always aternly disdainful in expression, and the aspect is always upward. The figures are known by individual names, but they are not regarded as idols. All are of immense age.

It is the theory that these same people who came from the westward to people Easter Island and cut its great statues, built stone houses, platforms and temples furnished Egypt with civilization. The famed Egyptologist, Dr. Le Plongeon who held this theory, spent his fortune in studying the connection of the people of Central America with the Egyptians, and others who have studied the great problems held that Easter Island may once have been the cradle of the ancient civilization of the world. The finds in Yucatan by Dr. Le Plongeon show that at sometime relationship must have existed between the Mayas of Yucatan and the Egyptians who lived in what is called the Old World. Over a portal in Yucatan he found sculptures which might serve as illustration of the story of the Creation as given in the ancient work of the Brahmins, the "Manava Dharm

Sha-stra," compiled in B.C. 1500 from works of greater antiquity. The characters inscribed on this carving are ancient Egyptian letters. Many were the discoveries of co-relation in art, language story and custom of the Mayas and Egyptians.

Writing of the discoveries made by her husband in his excavations in Yucatan, Mrs. Le Plongeon recently said "I think our work indicated beyond doubt that some connection must have existed between Egypt and Yucatan. Otherwise, two civilized nations so far apart, could not have developed customs so closely resembling one another. The indications suggest one and the same origin."

A still greater problem is that of Easter Island, with its statues and architectural works resembling those of Central America and the work of the ancient Egyptians. Easter Island offers to scientists one of the unsolved wonders of the world. It is a lone island, a small isolated spot set far apart in the lone waters of the Pacific, a triangular treeless isle, nine by ten by thirteen miles, its highest part being a peak at the northeast about 2,000 feet high. The soil is of decomposed lava, of a reddish hue, thickly strewn with lava blocks, and the coast is rocky, with only two or three sandy creeks in all its extent. And here lies one of the secrets of the world which baffles modern thinkers. Only the statues and other remains give mute evidence of the mystery, and they can not tell their story.

By J. Gordon Smith.

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Where Blame Rests for R. R. Accidents.

Where Blame Rests for R. R. Accidents.

Paris, May 12.—Though one can hardly expect railway accidents to be rendered impossible, Dr. Toulouse is firmly convinced that they might be rendered much less frequent. This well known French medical writer alleges that the general and habitual cause of such accidents, particularly on French lines, is not due to the defective condition of the material, but the man employed as engine driver, or signalman. Until that fact is recognized, he maintains, the protection of travellers will never be guaranteed. The initial error in all railway organization, according to the doctor, is that it is based on the assumption, which is pure illusion, that the human brain always acts in an equal and continuous manner. Our sensations, recollections and judgments are only exact in the measure in which our minds are applied. Dr. Toulouse, who has profoundly studied the question, urges the locomotive pilots, chauffeurs, and all those to whom the charge of human lives is committed should be selected only from the most technically expert, from those who are physically and mentally sound, and who present every serious guarantee demanded by the responsible duties demanded of the applicant. An excellent mechanic, intelligent and well educated, but who is unstable from the point of

view of attention, should never be allowed to mount the footplate. Those responsible for the appointment of men whose duties are of a dangerous and onerous character must examine applicants not only from a physical point of view, but also from a physical standpoint, as to their capacity for attention and their freedom from giddiness and fainting fits. It is further suggested by Dr. Toulouse that railway signals should be marked with the letters of the alphabet, different letters being chosen every day. As he passed the signals the engine driver would be obliged to note the various letters, and at the end of the journey his road-sheet would indicate whether he had been attending to his duties or not. Another precaution which could not fail to have salutary results is the appointment of line inspectors, who would survey the track before the track before the passage of great expresses.—Ex.

Some Summer Recipes.

FEATHER CAKE

One cupful of rather thick, sour cream, one cupful of sugar, two cupfuls of sifted flour, one egg, one half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful level, of soda dissolved in a little water, one teaspoonful of vanilla, one teaspoonful of baking powder.

CLAM BOUILLON

Chop one pint of clams very fine, add two cupfuls of water and the clam liquor of these, with a bay leaf, sprig of parsley and a slice of onion. Simmer ten minutes, strain through a cloth, dilute if necessary serve with or without cream.

SOUR CREAM PIE

One cupful of sour cream, two-thirds cupful of sweet milk, one cupful of sugar, one half cupful of chopped raisins, one and one half tablespoons of vinegar, one tablespoonful of flour, one half teaspoonful of cinnamon, yolks of two eggs, little salt. Bake in one crust. Use whites for meringue, with four tablespoonfuls of brown sugar.

DEVILED EGGS

Boil six eggs hard, cut in halves lengthwise, remove yolks and mash with fork, adding enough thick, sour cream to moisten, add mixed mustard, salt and a little red pepper. If cream is too sweet add a little dash of lemon juice and put back into whites.

CREAM OF HORSERADISH SAUCE

Beat one-half cupful of thick, sour cream, add a little salt and sugar, and beat in one-half cupful of horseradish. Serve with cold ham.

GRAHAM GEMS

One large tablespoonful of thick, sour cream, one of sugar, one cupful of sweet milk, one cupful of sour milk, one cupful of white flour, one cupful of graham flour, one egg, one tablespoonful each of salt and soda. Have gem pans hot.

GRAHAM BISCUITS

One and one-half cupfuls of graham flour, one-half cupful of white flour, one tablespoonful of brown sugar, one egg, one teaspoonful each of salt and soda. Wet with thin, sour cream. Roll one-half inch thick. Bake slowly.

SWEET POTATO PIE

One cupful of sour cream, one cupful of sugar, one pint of mashed sweet potatoes, yolks of four eggs, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half a nutmeg, little salt. Mix and bake with one crust. Cover with meringue or spread white hot with strained honey.

Mexico.

The passing of President Diaz brings to an end one of the compartments into which the troubled history of Mexico readily, if not naturally divides itself. Ordinarily the past of a country affords some material on which to base a forecast of its future, but he would be either an ignorant prophet or a rash one who would venture to cast hisrope of Mexico. It is a kaleidoscopic evolution as an independent and autonomous State dates Napoleonic regime in Spain, which was brought to a close by the victories of the Duke of Wellington prior to 1844. From 1810 to 1822

the varying struggle of the Mexicans against Spanish sovereignty, went on, until General Iturbide, a French military adventurer in the service of Spain, traveled the country to the revolutionists and was declared Emperor of Mexico. His short reign ended in exile and afterwards execution, a similar fate having been visited by political opponents on two Presidents who followed each other in rapid succession, Guerrero and Bustamante, whose terms were brief and unimportant.—Tor. Globe.

CATARRH CURED By Breathing.

You breathe in Hyomei (pronounced High-o-me) and inhale the antiseptic vaporized life of the pine and eucalyptol forests. As you breathe in this delightful air it passes over the germ-ridden membrane, allays inflammation, kills the germs and drives out the disease.

Druggist J. Sutton Clark sells Hyomei and guarantees it for Catarrh, coughs, bronchitis, asthma and croup. A complete outfit includes hard rubber inhaler and costs you \$1.00. Extra bottles of Hyomei cost but 50c. By mail post-paid 50c. and \$1. from the Booth Co., Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Remember Hyomei is guaranteed or the money back if it fails you.

Devonshire House Ball Brilliant.

London, June 1.—The most important and at the same time the most magnificent entertainment in London last night was the ball given at Devonshire House by the Duchess of Devonshire. For some months past this ball has been the topic of much conversation, as it was expected that it would be honored by the presence of the King and Queen, but unfortunately, Their Majesties were unable to attend, owing to the death of the King's great-uncle, Prince John of Glücksburg.

This, however, did not prevent the Queen from honoring the Duke and Duchess with her presence at dinner, which was served in the gilded saloon, where the Queen's gold plate of the "English family" was displayed on a specially constructed sideboard. In view of the Queen's expressed preference for the carnation above all other flowers, pink malmalsons only were used on the table, and all were prize blossoms.

When dessert was served the table was further enriched by a massive gold desert service which is one of the chief treasures of the mansion, chased and repoussé, and in solid gold. This plate is probably the finest service in Europe. Superb jewels were to be seen on all sides. Several members of the Royal family were present at the ball, and a number of Indian princes created interest by the magnificence of their costumes. Sir Wilfrid Laurier attended the ball.

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