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THE GRANITE TOWN GREETINGS

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FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1912

The American Declaration of Independence was adopted 136 years ago. At that time there was not, properly speaking, a republic on earth. Neither had there ever been a republic of any size or stability in the modern sense of the term. Today, as a direct result of the founding of the American republic, nearly one-half of the world's population is under republican rule. Co-incident with this marvelous advance has gone forward a similar movement toward parliamentary government in nations that remain monarchies in name. In 1776, with the possible exception of England, there was no true parliamentary government anywhere. Now there is not a nation worth mention that has not a parliament.

The current number of the World's Work contains two comparative tables showing the growth of republican government in fifty years, covering the period extending from the beginning of the American civil war up to the present time. In 1862 the area under republican control was 8,000,000 square miles. In 1902 it was more than 22,000,000 square miles an increase in territory of about 175 per cent. The population figures are even more significant. In 1862 the population of countries under republican control was only 87,000,000. In 1912 it is more than 712,000,000, a gain of 718 per cent.

Fifty years ago the only republics were in North and South America, with little Switzerland in Europe and the unimportant Transvaal in South Africa. Louis Napoleon had turned France into an empire and was conspiring against free government in Mexico. One of his ministers predicted that the United States was doomed and that no important experiment in republican government would ever again be undertaken. Yet in less than ten years his imperial master had in turn been driven out of Mexico and France, both of which again became republics; free government was triumphant in America, and liberalism was victorious both in Italy and Germany. Since that day democracy has gone forward with gigantic strides. Russia, Turkey and Persia, have established Parliaments; Morocco has come under the rule of the French republic; Brazil expelled her king and elected a president; Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines acknowledge American rule; Cuba, Portugal and China have established free government; England is growing each year more democratic, practically all of her colonies are self governing, social democracy is going ahead with great strides in Germany, and everywhere republicanism is advancing.

Straight Walls of Ice.

Mighty Mount McKinley Cannot be Climbed From the South.

Describing their Expedition to Mount McKinley last summer, Professor Parker and Belmont Browne say in the Metropolitan that, although it was probably the best equipped expedition from a mountaineering standpoint that has ever been organized in America, the net result of his explorations is a map of a hitherto unknown stretch of mountain wilderness and the knowledge that Mount McKinley is unclimbable from

the south.

"We attacked the mountain from no fewer than five different points and in each case were stopped by insurmountable difficulties. We were on the ice fifty days. Mountaineering technicalities had nothing to do with our failure to reach the summit. At each attempt we encountered straight walls of ice and snow that could not be bridged or avoided.

"The problem of climbing the mountain from its southern side is an unusual one—a combined water, arctic and Alpine proposition. To reach the southern part of the mountain the explorer must navigate for 150 miles a stretch of swift glacial water.

"The second part of the trip is through alternate stretches of forest and swamp land which lay at the base of the Alaskan range. The last stage is over forty miles of glacier that stretches from the lowlands to the base of Mount McKinley itself."

Important Case to be Decided Before Circuit Court in Michigan.

Detroit, April 18.—The Wayne Circuit Court has been appealed to decide whether a nun can be held in a convent against her will. Rev. Adam M. Stock, a Detroit Lutheran clergyman, a few days ago received a letter from Miss Martha Mueller, or, as she is known in religion, Sister Bertha, who said she was being detained in St. Joseph retreat as a prisoner against her will. She had taken religious vows, but had since changed her mind. The minister started habeas corpus proceedings today to compel Sister Borgia, Mother Superior, to produce the girl in court. The order is made returnable before Judge Mandell on April 20. The issue is an important one, establishing as it will a precedent in cases of this kind where novitiates after having voluntarily taken cloisterhood have later repented of their acts and desired to return to the world which they once abandoned for the enforced seclusion of religious institutions.

A Wonderful Bridge.

Largest Natural Span in America if not in the World.

The largest natural bridge in America, if not indeed in the whole world, is located in southwestern Utah, not far from the state boundary line, and is known as the George Natural bridge. Its total length between the huge natural abutments is about 200 feet, the width of the roadway is some 35 feet, while the span in the clear is 90 feet. From the bed up to the span is 160 feet. At the bottom flows a small water course that during the long hot summer months dwindles down to a mere rivulet. Just what produced this work of nature has for some time puzzled the leading scientists of the country. It could scarcely have been created by the wear of water unless there was a very large and swift current flowing where the little brook is now. The general explanation given for the creation of this natural bridge is that volcanic action, occurring at some distant period of the world's history, was the active agency.

The existence of the bridge is of comparative recent knowledge to the public though the Indians in that region have long known that there was such a work of nature. The red men often spoke of this bridge to the early settlers of that part of Utah, but little credence was ever given to their stories. About ten or twelve years ago it was first discovered by some mining prospectors. It is located in the heart of a very rugged region that is difficult of access. Of late years it has been visited by a great many tourists and sightseers. Very recently some travellers visited this freak of old Mother Earth in automobiles, and one venturesome motorist drove his car across the bridge, passing safely over the yawning chasm. The stone of which the span is composed is dark brown sandstone of an unusually hard quality, and the thickness of the span is twenty feet or more. Engineers who have made a careful examination of this bridge pronounce it perfectly safe and secure and fully capable of supporting an immense weight. The span is free from flaws or seams.

Wide World Magazine.

Advertise in Greetings.

Care of Lamps

Poor lights are often caused by the condition of lamps and wicks. The oils which accumulate in the lamps should be thrown out every month and the lamp thoroughly cleaned.

The lamp should be filled and the charred portion of the wick removed each time before lighting.

Use a wick of good quality. The wick is the vital part of a lamp.

New wicks should be supplied every month or two. They should be dried before the fire and put into the oil while still warm. Used wicks should be dried every two weeks. Clogged wicks make poor lights. Don't economize on wicks. They are cheaper than oil or eyesight.

A smoky flame may be due to a cheap burner or an unsuitable chimney. Burners and chimneys should be kept clean.

If these directions are followed there will be less complaint of oil and lights.

Big Wealth in Fish

Alaska's Salmon Almost as Valuable as Her Gold Production.

(Washington Post)

Alaska's reputation has rested largely upon its production of gold, but do you know that last year the territory produced a canned salmon almost its equal in value? "Of course, it was an unusual year. The catch of salmon along the coast as far as the Behring Sea was the greatest that has been known in several years, and a better price was obtained.

"There is no accounting for the unusual run of salmon. This year it may not be half of what it was last. The value of the salmon catch in 1911 was almost double that of 1910. It amounted to nearly \$15,000,000 and the gold production was approximately \$17,000,000. In 1910 salmon sold for 60 cents a dozen cans, or \$2.40 a case. For last year's catch the canners realized \$1.10 a dozen, or \$4.40 a case. The total output was more than 3,000,000 cases.

"Salmon is a peculiar kind of fish. The females, weighing perhaps 20 pounds, after they deposit their eggs, numbering close to 2,500, die, and it is up to the fishermen to catch them before they go in to their death waters.

"Alaska is a great country, but to my mind it will never be anything but a mining and fishing territory."

Girl Elopes With old Suitor of her Mother

Scranton, April 23.—A shattered romance of 10 years ago and the unusual love of a sixteen year old girl for a man old enough to be her grandfather furnished high lights for an absorbing story in the police court here today when Jas. Leary of Nichols, N. Y., faced a charge of enticing pretty Irene Lann from her home in the same village. The mismatched couple were taken off a Lackawanna train when it was learned that they were on their way to Brick Church, N. J., to be married.

Leary, standing six feet, but looking every day of his 60 years, was in striking contrast to the bashful little Miss who, declared, between sobs, that he was the best man in the world, and that she was still willing to marry if the authorities would not interfere.

"I like him just as much as mother did and she's always sorry that she didn't marry him," said the girl.

Twenty five years ago Leary and the girl's mother were about to be married, but on account of parental objections the engagement was broken.

Leary afterward married another, but his wife died in a few years, and, in his loneliness, he turned to his sweetheart of the old days. In the meantime she, too, had married, and with the consent of her husband, Leary came into their home as a boarder. He fell in love with the daughter and she with him. The would be bridegroom was fined \$10, and the girl and her mother were sent home.

New Campanile Dedicated At Venice

Reproduction of Structure Destroyed Ten Years Ago.

Venice, April 25.—Tens of thousands of people witnessed the solemn blessing today of the reconstructed Campanile of St. Mark's. Not only the people of Venice, but hundreds from the province of

Italy and from neighboring countries joined in making the event one of international importance. Interest was added to the occasion by the presence of King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena. Senators and deputies of the Italian parliament were present in numbers, while the Vatican was represented by a distinguished delegation headed by several members of the college of cardinals.

The Campanile which was dedicated to day is a perfect reproduction in every detail of the old one destroyed on July 14 1902. The old tower was one of the famous structures of the world. For centuries it stood as a visible reminder of the time when the Venetians dominated the arts and commerce of the world. It began as a water tower before the Christian age was in its teens, and developed into a bell tower, with bells ringing forth at the first hint of danger, and latterly was considered a part of St. Mark's cathedral.

Today the tower stands just as before. Its restoration has occupied almost ten years, and is considered by architects and engineers as a most remarkable achievement. The bronze statues and the famous gates are again in place, the whole loggia has been restored, and the great bronze angel, 16 feet high looks down a gain from the pinnacle of the structure. At 10 o'clock this morning, as a fitting prelude to the dedication ceremonies, the chimes were rung. Tears glistened in the eyes of the Venetians as they gathered in the square of St. Mark's and heard the old familiar sounds for the first time in almost a decade. Of the five bells in the restored Campanile four are new and were presented to St. Mark's by Pope Pius X.

THAT The Ne Temere Decree has no effect on the civil marriage law of Ireland was the decision of the Irish Supreme Court in the Usher marriage case. The marriage of Usher, who was a Roman Catholic, to his servant was sought to be upset because the laws of the Roman Catholic Church was not complied with. The court held that the ne temere decree could not invalidate the law of the land, and as the marriage was legal according to law it must be held as binding.

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Jas. O'Neill

TORONTO Railway Employees have formulated their demands for higher wages, shorter hours and other changes in their terms of employment. Nearly three years ago, after a long and patient effort Judge Barron succeeded in securing a settlement of the troubles which once or twice during the negotiations almost led to a strike. More than once since then the men have complained bitterly of conditions, and at the last session of the Legislature an act was passed intending to remedy some grievances. The men now demand 28 cents per hour for first year men and 30 cents per hour for all men after the first year's service, with free uniforms, union made. There are many other demands in the resolutions adopted, mostly intended to prevent long hours, increased Sunday labor, and to add to the comfort of the men. It is probable there will be, as before, an arbitration or conciliation board agreed upon to try and settle the matter.

Want a Partner? Perhaps business is dragging for the want of a helping hand, or a little more capital. Men with money and men with brains read this paper. You can reach them through our Classified Want Ads.

Robert Henri, the artist, was talking at the annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts about certain old masters. "Take, for instance," he said, Morland painted in course of forty years 4,000 pictures. And of these—"Mr. Henri smiled his quiet and intelligent smile. "Of these," he continued, no less than 8,000 are still extant."