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The Granite Town Greetings

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF ST. GEORGE & VICINITY.

GOOD AD-
VERTISING
MEDIUM!

VOL. 7.

ST. GEORGE, N. B., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1911

NO. 14.

THE NEW Church Hymn Book for sale at the "Greetings Office" in several Qualities and Styles.

Afraid of Ghosts

Many people are afraid of ghosts. Few people are afraid of germs. Yet the ghost is a fancy and the germ is a fact. If the germ could be magnified to a size equal to its terrors it would appear more terrible than any fire-breathing dragon. Germs can't be avoided. They are in the air we breathe, the water we drink.

The germ can only prosper when the condition of the system gives it free scope to establish itself and develop. When there is a deficiency of vital force, languor, restlessness, a hollow chest, a hollow eye, when the appetite is poor and the sleep is broken, it is time to guard against the germ. You can fortify the body against all germs by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It increases the vital power, cleanses the system of clogging impurities, enriches the blood, puts the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition in working condition, so that the germ finds no weak or tainted spot in which to breed.

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, whisky or habit-forming drugs. All its ingredients printed on its outside wrapper. It is not a secret nostrum but a medicine of known composition and with a record of 40 years of cures. Accept no substitute—there is nothing "just as good." Ask your neighbors.



\$60,000,000 French Loan To Berlin A Strategem.

Paris, Oct. 2.—Rumors of the past few days were confirmed to-day when it became known that two great Paris banks have advanced \$60,000,000 to the Bank of Berlin to tide over the Bourse pay day at the end of the month. The banks which have advanced the money are the Societe Generale and the Credit Lyonnais.

These two banks are great rivals and are practically of the same age and standing. The banks drove a hard bargain, exacting 5 1/2 per cent., thus taking advantage of the money crisis in Germany. This rate of interest is the highest paid by any European State, even by the semi-bankrupt Serbia.

Jules Cambon has played successfully the game of politics, using gold in forcing a checkmate on the chessboard of diplomacy.

The withdrawals of large sums of money from Germany by the French banks and by the banks of such friendly powers as England and Russia was at the suggestion of Cambon, the ablest Ambassador in the diplomatic service.

At a dinner of reconciliation given by Kierlen Waechter at Berlin to Cambon, Cambon agreed to suggest to the French banks to make an emergency loan in consideration for easier terms in the Morocco question.

Falling Hair.

Mrs. Jas. Harris of Wapella, Sask., says:

"I have found Parisian Sage to be the best scalp and hair tonic and dressing I have ever used. My hair had been coming out in combs full and had been very dry and brittle and the scalp was always itching and full of dandruff. I have used two bottles of Parisian Sage and it has stopped my hair from falling, the itching and dandruff have disappeared and my hair is fine and soft and glossy. I would not be without the fine Hair Tonic for many times the price."

For women, men, or children Parisian Sage is without any doubt the finest preparation for the hair. Daintily perfumed, it is free from grease or stickiness and ought to be where every member of the family could use it daily. Large bottle 50 cents at all druggists or from the proprietors, The Gironx Mfg. Co., Fort Erie, Ont., postpaid. The Girl with the Auburn hair is on every package. Sold and guaranteed by J. Sutton Clark.

The Radium Engine.

In his remarkable British Association address, Sir Wm. Ramsay stated that the disintegration of radium liberated three

and one half million times the energy available by the explosion of an equal volume of detonating gas, a mixture of one volume of oxygen with two volumes of hydrogen. He pointed out that the major part of this energy comes apparently from the explosion of particles (that is, of atoms of helium) with enormous velocity. "Suppose," says Sir Wm., "suppose that the energy in a ton of radium could be utilized in thirty years instead of being evolved at its invariably slow rate of one thousand seven hundred and sixty years for one half disintegration, it would suffice to propel a ship of 15,000 tons, with engines of 15,000 horse power, at the rate of 15 knots an hour, for thirty years, practically the lifetime of a ship. To do this actually requires one and one half million tons of coal."

Here is a statement of radium's possibilities that may well give a steam engineer pause. Why bother about thermodynamics, about Carnot cycles, about the relative merits of turbines and reciprocating engines? Why not develop the radium engine and conserve our coal supplies, and manipulate ounces of radium instead of tons of coal? At one fell blow all our elaborate and coal-conveying machinery disappears, and with it roaring furnaces, the blackened faces of stokers, and all the sooty paraphernalia that the word "steam engine" stands for.

The possibilities are far more romantic on paper than in actual fact. In the first place, where are we to get a ton of radium? Sir William himself in times past has placed the total supply of radium in the world, in laboratories, at much less than a pound. Physicists and chemists have time and time pointed out the enormous risk involved in handling even a half grain of comparatively pure radium. Bacteria, insects and even mice we believe, have actually been killed by radium rays, suitably applied, to be sure. What will be the effect upon a man sitting in a room containing, let us say, ten pounds of radium? Would he ever emerge alive? Obviously, the mere difficulty of handling so terrible a substance imposes problems for more difficult of solution than those which the old steam engine ever offered.

Assuming that we really had a safe method of handling a large quantity of radium, how are we to make its energy available in practical form? Some totally new type of prime mover must be developed, some contrivance which will render it possible for electrons hurled in to space with the speed of light to do their work.

Then again there is the subject of materials to be considered. Radio-active substances are no respecters of ordinary containers. The particles projected from radium permeate most substances with comparative ease. To confine them

would be a far more serious task than the insulation of a steam pipe.

Stupendous as the problem is, who shall be bold enough to say that it will never be solved? After all, is the utilization of the enormous energy contained in a half grain of radium any more startling than the transformation of the energy pent up in a shovelful of black coal? If the radium engine ever does come, it will simply be another instance of the triumph of mind over matter—St. Amens.

Prison Farm for whole Province. Possible, Outcome of Agitation in St. John.

A prison farm for the whole province, instead of merely for St. John County, may have been taken towards this important reform by the municipality.

The committee of the Municipal Council which has been investigating the subject has been impressed with the idea that, apart from the cost of food there would be very little additional expense in caring for double the number of prisoners that the country would furnish, and that such an institution for the county alone might be more expensive than it should be. This cannot be definitely figured out until further examination has been made regarding the number of men available for the experiment here and experience of other communities.

Mr. J. King Kelley, the County Secretary, has given the subject much careful attention and it is possible that at the coming meeting of the New Brunswick Union of Municipalities that he may introduce a resolution asking the Union to take steps to secure the necessary legislation for a provincial farm.

The report of Councillor Cochran on the subject of the county farm, submitted at the last meeting of the Municipal Council gives an excellent review of the steps already taken and the course proposed. The report is as follows:

3rd October, 1911.

To the Warden and Members of the Council of the Municipality of the City and County of St. John.

Your committee to whom was referred the matter of Municipal Prison Farm, held three sessions and now beg leave to submit an interim report.

1. Your committee visited the farm of

the Saint John Municipal Home and carefully investigated its possible uses and adaptation for the work intended. Your committee found the farm in a good state of cultivation and capable of greater development in the methods of operation there. The farm is very long and narrow and not well located for reform work. Its proximity to the Municipal Home, the Boys' Industrial School and the remains of the old penitentiary would not be conducive to moral elevation. On the whole your committee are satisfied that no uplift might be expected from this situation.

2. Your committee inspected the Boys' Industrial School and found the building in excellent order. The boys were neatly and well clad; but your committee doubts the wisdom of having mischievous boys together without any definite plan of development in their lives. Your committee are strongly of the opinion that nearly all the boys in the Industrial School could be trusted on parole or delivered to the custody of farmers, who could impress them with their personality and create within the boys hope and trust in their own individuality. The future of the Boys' Industrial School should receive the careful consideration of this council and the province generally.

3. Your committee examined the land owned by the Municipality and occupied by the Local Board of Health as an Isolation Hospital, and have had a topographical survey made. While this block of land is a short distance of over two miles from the closely inhabited part of the city, it is nevertheless moderately secluded and while not as extensive as your committee desire, affords opportunity for development. Parts were formerly highly cultivated and could readily be made intrinsically productive.

4. Your committee desire to continue their study of this whole problem, and secure further information as to the best means and also the feasibility of carrying out prison reform work with the number of persons likely to be the subject of care and discipline, before submitting a final report.

5. Your committee recommend a visit to the Ontario prison farm and to Mansfield, Ohio, as leading institutions where the prison farm parcel systems have been satisfactorily operated. Your committee have the promise of the Honorable Provincial Secretary of Ontario that he and his deputy will render your committee every assistance in studying and working out the best possible plans suitable to conditions in this county.

6. Your committee recommend that they be empowered to secure professional advice if they deem it necessary.

Respectfully submitted,
(Sgd.) F. M. Cochran,
Chairman.—Ex.

How Tripoli Was Ruled. It has been under Turkish Domination since the 16th century with an interruption in 1714.

Although Tripoli was not formally declared a Turkish vilayet until 1835, it has been under Turkish domination from the 16th century, the only interruption being in 1714, when the Arab population contrived to gain a slight measure of independence. The Sanjak of Bahari has been administered separately for a little less than forty years.

The chief authority, both civil and military, in Tripoli rests with the Governor General, under whom are a number of lesser officials with authority over subordinate governments, cantons or districts. Sheikhs still possess authority over Arab tribes and Berber assemblies still raise taxes. Bahari has a mutasarrif who is directly responsible to the Porte. In general throughout the country all important officials are Turks.

The western boundary of Tripoli as far south as Chalamas was settled by France and Turkey in 1892, but the southern limit still remains unfixed. The entire area under Turkish domination is estimated at about 406,000 square miles, with a population of from 750,000 to 1,500,000

about two-fifths of the inhabitants being residents of Bahari. The people generally are Berber, but there are very many Jews. The European population amounts to about 6,000, mostly Maltese and Italian. Arabic is generally spoken although Turkish is the official language. The principal towns are on the coast, and include Tripoli, with more than 30,000 inhabitants; Bahari, with more than 36,000; Derne and Khoms. The most important inland settlements are the caravan halting places of Ghadamas, Murzuk and Ghat.

The revenue of the vilayet, not calculating what is assigned to the Turkish debt, is derived from customs, land taxes and tithes.

Tripoli is occupied at all times by a force of about ten thousand Turkish troops. There was formerly a sort of reserve consisting of several thousand men living about the capital, who enjoyed certain privileges in return for nominal military service, but the force was disbanded a few years ago. There is no conscription, although an effort has been made to establish a small militia force.

The products of the country are agricultural only and are scanty. Barley, wheat, dates, olives, oranges and lemons are grown to an extent sufficient to permit of their exportation in small quantities, and cattle and sheep are bred for the market by a few stock raisers. There is considerable caravan trade between Bahari and Wadai and between Tripoli and Central Sudan when the routes are free from raiders. Ostrich feathers brought from Central Africa to Tripoli for export to Paris and London form an important staple of the caravan trade. All the overland trading is done by caravans, which follow routes that have been traversed for centuries. Tripoli was connected by telegraph with Murzuk, in Fezan and Ghat, in Tunis and with Malta by cable.

Rode "Mooseback"

An involuntary ride on a bull moose was the experience of William O'Keefe, of Bartholomew Road, Northumberland County recently. O'Keefe says that had not the moose been wounded by a bullet before the ride was begun he might be going yet.

Here is how it happened. O'Keefe was on his way along the road to his brother's home when he saw a moose in the woods close to the road. Hastening to the house he got his brother's gun and returning shot the animal. On going up to inspect his prize, which appeared to be dead, the animal jumped up and O'Keefe was caught between the horns and made to take an involuntary ride, as the animal started off with him through the woods. After travelling some distance, the moose fell and Mr. O'Keefe was glad to be thrown clear, when the animal once again attacked him and O'Keefe was, on a number of occasions, able to get into a tree out of the way, he had to remain until the moose which was badly wounded died. O'Keefe was somewhat bruised and shaken up.

Asaya-Neural

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
Nervous Exhaustion
When convalescing from La Grippe,
Pneumonia or Wasting Diseases,
nothing hastens the return
to health like a short period of
treatment with "ASAYA-NEURAL."
It feeds the nerves, induces restful sleep, quickens the appetite, aids digestion, and soon buoyancy of spirits and the sense of restored vitality are attained. A few doses convince. \$1.50 a bottle. Obtain from the local agent.

Andrew McOsa, Back Bay,
W. S. E. Jarvis, Portland,
Maine, Counts & Co., St. George.

Physician Have you any aches or pains this morning?
Patient Yes, doctor. It hurts me to breathe. In fact, the only trouble now seems to be with my breath.
Physician All right. I'll give you something that will soon stop that.
—Good Housekeeping.

RHEUMATISM GONE, SAYS DETECTIVE KILLEN.

Morriscy's No. 7 and Liniment Cured his Knee. "Feels good as new."

St. John, N.B., April 12, 1911.

"I am glad to report that my knee is completely cured of Rheumatism—thanks to Father Morriscy's No. 7 Rheumatism & Kidney Tablets, as they alone are responsible for my cure. I was troubled for a number of years, and tried everything I heard of, and needless to say, spent quite a sum of money without any results. I have no further trouble now, and my knee feels as good as new. I was personally acquainted with the late Father Morriscy and know his remedies are good. Anyone suffering from Rheumatism and Kidney trouble should by all means try No. 7 Tablets, as I can cheerfully recommend them."

PATRICK KILLEN,
Provincial Detective, St. John, N.B.

The above prescription is not a "Cure-All" or so-called patent medicine. Dr. Morriscy prescribed it for 44 years and it cured thousands after other doctors failed. Price, 50c. per box at your dealer's, or Father Morriscy Medicine Co., Limited, Montreal.

Stopping the Paper

She came down the street three steps at a time and sailed into the country newspaper office like a whirlwind. She waited for no ceremony, but wildly asked:

"Is this the printing office?"
"Yes, madam."
"I want to stop my paper."
"All right, madam."
"Stop it right away, too!"

"It's stopped," we replied, making a blue line through her husband's name on the subscription list.

"Maybe that will ruin you some boss sense and how to do the square thing the next time, and not slight people just because they are poor. If some rich, stuck up folks happen to have a bad headed, knock-kneed, cross-eyed brat born to 'em you're in an awful hurry to put it in the paper and make it out an angel, but when poor people have a baby born you can't say a word about it even if it is the dirtiest child borned. That's what I'm stopping the paper for. This art to be a lesson to every paper in Michigan, and she went out of the office as mad as a wet hen—Ex.

The Triumph of the Horse

It is a curious thing that all the dismal prophecies about the extinction of the horse after the introduction of motor-tractors and the invention of the aeroplane have not only been falsified, but that the horse, as the noblest friend of man has attained a new position of favor. The truth is that after the first wild enthusiasm for mechanical traction, people have realized that for pleasure as well as for many kinds of work, the horse is still the greatest servant of man. The army is not yet mounted on living machines, and needs more horses than are easily obtained. The old Shire horses are still supreme in the fields, and the first attempts to supersede them by heavy traction engines have failed ignominiously.

Seventy-Six Lawyers in New Parliament

Lawyers, as usual, will be far more numerous in the new Parliament than men of any other vocation. A review of the members returned shows the legal profession to have 76 representatives. There are 39 farmers, 32 merchants, 21 doctors, 17 manufacturers, 10 lumbermen, 8 newspaper men, 7 notaries, 2 cannors, 1 labor man, 1 real estate agent, 1 live-stock exporter, 1 licensed victualler, and Hon. G. H. Foster, who is difficult to classify. There are three stock brokers elected for four seats, Rudolph Forget having been elected for two of them.

A memorial fountain is to be erected at Falkirk to indicate the spot which tradition asserts was where John de Graeme Wallace's comrade in arms fell at the battle of Falkirk in 1298. Mr. Robert Dollar, of San Francisco, a native of Falkirk, will bear the expenses.

Yes

ALL teas may look alike to you—but the difference in Red Rose Tea is in the taste and the smell. Another marked difference is the agreeable strength that puts real quality in the cup with less tea in the pot. Will you try it.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

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THE GRANITE TOWN GREETINGS



KING COLE TEA

Your dear old tea-cup is to carry a keener delight, a new tea joy to your lips!

For into tea flavor—the very essence of tea joy—an even richer fullness, a more zestful vigor has been blended. The result is King Cole Tea. With your very first sip you marvel that such flavor-improvement could be possible! It tastes so unusually good. And it never varies, year in, year out.

YOU'LL LIKE THE FLAVOR.

BEAVER HARBOR

A great number of the people are attending the Agricultural Fair today (Tuesday) at Pennfield.

Mrs. Melvin Mawhinney returned to her home at Maces Bay, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Paul and Mr. and Mrs. John Kelo enjoyed a drive to St. George one day last week.

Embry Paul is having a new barn built. The work is being done by S. Munroe and S. L. Dakin.

Mrs. Douglas Spiney, Utopia returned to her home on Sunday after spending a few days with relatives here.

Samuel McKav Jr., and Walter Boyd were here with their thrashing machine last week.

Mrs. Crane (nee Vera Hawkins) of Bath Car. Co., arrived here on Saturday and will spend a week with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Hawkins, on Saturday evening a number of young friends gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins and gave her a surprise. The company enjoyed games and music. Refreshments of cake, candies, nuts and fruits were served and a very pleasant evening spent.

A chicken supper was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Addison Eldridge on Saturday evening. About 40 attended.

Mrs. Maurice Holmes, Eastport is the guest of her brother Thos Holmes.

Mr. and Mrs. Austin Munro, Pennfield were calling on friends on Friday last.

A. DeWitt, Life Insurance Agent, is doing business in the village at present.

Benjamin Bates is building a woodshed.

Archie Harvie and Hayward Sparks have joined the D. G. S. Curlew to remain the rest of the season.

Albert Cross who is engaged in seining at St. John spent Sunday with his family here.

Schr. "Eddie J." Capt. Robbins arrived on Sunday from Shelburne with 120 barrels kippered herring for Beaver Harbor Trading Co.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kelo, Magnolia, Mass., returned to her home on Monday. Theodore Wright and Vernon Noding have completed a small store building and will open for business in a short time.

Schr. Forest Mard, Capt. Hatt, arrived from Grand Manan on Monday with smoked herring for John F. Paul.

Miss Gregory, professional nurse left for her home in St. John on Monday, her patient Mr. Thompson is now able to be out of doors.

Schr. Helen, Capt. Trvor is lying on the beach undergoing repairs.

John and Albert Paul went to Eastport by motor boat on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sparks drove to St. George on Saturday.

John F. Calder, Fishery Inspector and E. C. Justason spent Saturday in the village.

T. R. Kent drove through here on Sunday.

Two large schooners of the Digby fleet the "Loving B. Snow" and the "Dorothy G. Snow" were in the harbor looking for bait. The last named is a trimmed schooner of 98 tons built at an expense

of \$10,000, carries 10 dories, and is now on her maiden trip.

Mrs. G. W. McKav is spending a few days at St. John.

LEONARDVILLE

A pretty wedding took place was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Richardson on Wednesday Oct 4th, when their eldest daughter Miss Marcia Kilby was united in marriage to Clarence S. Richardson of Richardson, Deer Is.

The bride looked charming in a gown of white silk and lace.

As the weather was so stormy only a few friends were present. After the ceremony which was at eight o'clock, the reception was held. The young couple will reside in Richardson. The bride's travelling dress was navy diagonal serge with satin hat to match.

DIPPER HARBOR WEST.

Mr. Charleston of St. John made a business trip here Wednesday.

James Brown of Mispec is building a new house for Daniel Marry.

Schr. Britannia, Capt. Cosobone, of Digby is here for a load of herring.

Wm. Morgan of St. John is hauling coal for Point Lepreau fog alarm.

John Moore, Chester Brown and Conclis Adams of St. John made a business trip here Monday to their auto.

As Mrs. Bernard Boyle and Miss Annie Harkins were out driving Wednesday evening, their horse took fright and ran away, and jumped against a wire fence with such force as to throw itself down, the horse received slight cuts about the neck and legs, but fortunately the ladies were not seriously hurt.

John Snow of Nova Scotia arrived Saturday with a cargo of apples which he is selling at reasonable prices.

Mr. and Mrs. McAdam of Pennfield spent Sunday with relatives here.

A pretty wedding was solemnized in St. Brendons church Tuesday morning at nine o'clock, when Miss Alice Boyle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Boyle and James Kerrigan of Musquash were united in marriage by Rev. Father Holland. The bride was attended by her sister Kathleen Boyle, and Timothy Driscoll, set as groomsmen. The groom's gift to the bride was a substantial cheque and to the bridesmaid a garnet and ring. A wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents after which the young couple drove to their future home at Musquash.

Mrs. Bernard Boyle and Mrs. Herbert Ring were the guests of Mrs. John Kane Monday evening.

Rupert Craft is building a new house. Bernard Cosobone and Alf Casey spent Sunday with Capt. Harkins.

MACES BAY

Mrs. John Snider has returned from Pocologan where she has been spending a few weeks.

Mr. Kennedy is here boring wells for the Corscadden Bros.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mawhinney spent Sunday afternoon with her mother and

other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John Snider spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Mawhinney St.

The Magowan Bros. are getting along well threshing on the St. John road, they expect to have their machine here in 2 or 3 weeks.

We are pleased to report that Mrs. John Corscadden is rapidly improving in health.

The fish are somewhat scarce here but some are doing fairly well.

A young son brightened the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cassidy Sunday the 8th.

R. T. Mawhinney recently purchased a fine piano.

Arthur Mawhinney was in Eastport on business recently.

We expect a new Church of England minister to preach in Trinity church next Sunday at 7 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mawhinney spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Mawhinney.

Andrew and Wm. Magowan spent Sunday afternoon with their sister Mrs. John Corscadden.

Harry Mawhinney called on Mr. and Mrs. John Snider Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Mawhinney have returned from Pocologan where he has had charge of the stream.

The sportsmen have shot quite a number of moose and deer here.

Mr. Murchie of St. Stephen was here on business recently, Freeman Leaver is working for him building cribs and preparing the logs to be rafted to St. Stephen.

Dr. Roberts of St. John drove through here one day last week in his auto.

John Snider and son Jarvis, Fred and Harry Mawhinney are employed with Mr. Leaver.

We are sorry to report Mrs. Mary Cafery on the sick list, she is better at the time of writing.

Automatic Rifle.

Formidable Weapon Invention of a Swede

London, Oct. 2.—A Swede named Sven son claim to have invented a new automatic rifle which may do away with machine guns on the field of battle, whilst the ordinary infantry soldier, armed with this weapon, would become much more formidable than he is with his present equipment.

The new invention has not only been applied to rifles but to fowling pieces and other weapons. As regards rifles, Mr. Svenson has invented two kinds of appliances, one of which can be used as an ordinary rifle and another as a machine gun. Mr. Svenson claims that his weapon can at will be made to perform both functions without its weight in any way increased. It can be loaded either at the breech or underneath by inserting the cartridge magazine.

A company of infantry, equipped with the new rifle and forming a front of 15 paces, can fire, it is said, 70 shots per second, or if fitted with a larger magazine 240 to 250 shots in three seconds. A battery of machine guns, consisting of four pieces served by 16 men, with their commanding officers, would occupy a front of 15 paces and fire under the same conditions only 32 to 95 shots respectively in the same space of time.

In addition to this, machine guns are difficult to transport, or to place in position, or to hide from the enemy, which is not the case with the rifle of the Svenson type.

The new weapon is about the same weight as the Mauser rifle, and has the same kind of barrel, but its length is five centimeters shorter.

Another advantage is its simplicity of construction, possessing, as it does, only 17 movable parts, including the spiral springs.

"Yes, I have just done Europe."

"Can you give me a list of hotels to go to?"

"No; the best I can do is to give you a list of hotels to keep away from."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

These Cool Nights

Remind us that it is time to put on Heavy Underwear. We have Fleece Ld. shirts and drawers, 35, 50 & 60 cents per garment! Unshrinkable Wool Underwear 75, 90 & \$1.00 per garment. Stanfield's heavy unshrinkable underwear \$1.25 per garment. Men's heavy all wool sweaters, 1.50 to \$2.50. Men's and Boy's coat sweaters from 75 cents to \$2.50 each.

Connors Bros. Ltd
BLACK'S HARBOR, N. B.

George F. Meating
Custom Tailor
Clothing Cleaned and Pressed
St. George N. B.
Rooms over Milne, Coutts & Co.'s store

The flavor lingers.
The aroma lingers.
The pleasure lingers.
And you will linger over your cup of CHASE & SANBORN'S SEAL BRAND COFFEE.
In 1 and 2 pound tin cans. Never in bulk.

AUCTION
Buy Goods at Your Own Prices
Owing to a Change in my Business I will Sell at Public Auction
ON OCTOBER 20th.
COMMENCING AT 9 A. M.
My Entire Stock. Consisting of,
One Road Horse, one Speed Horse, one Driving or Work Horse, and other good horses, Top Buggies, Open Buggies, Expresses, Two Seated Concordes, Two Seated Buckboards, and some 2nd handed Wagons, also extra Buggy Tops, Seats and Wheels. A good line of Spring Pungs, some 2nd hand Spring and Factory Pungs, Single Sloven Wagon, Horse Sleds, Bob Sleds, Work, Driving and Express Harness, Robes, Coats, Ladies' Fur-Lined Coats, Sewing Machines, Organs, Mowers, Cultivators, Plows, Horse Hoes, Cream Separators. Cows and Young Stock and 14 Stacks of Meadow Hay and other things too numerous to mention.

Terms Cash, or Good Endorsed Notes
I. E. Gillmor, 2nd. Falls

Professional Cards

Henry Taylor,
M. B. C. M.
Physician and Surgeon,
ST. GEORGE, N. B.

C. C. Alexander,
M. D., C. M., MCGILL.
Physician and Surgeon.
Residence - Goss House,
Eyes tested for errors in Refraction

With poor teeth or the teeth absent mastication cannot properly take place and the Stomach is forced to do the work intended for the teeth resulting in a diseased stomach.

Leading physiologists now declare it their belief that this causes not only gastritis but such serious growths as cancers.

DR. E. M. WILSON
DENTIST
at St. George (in new office which is fitted with every convenience) the last two weeks of every month.
Office Hours 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
During office hours teeth extracted without pain 25c.
After hours and Sundays, 50c.

Long Distance Telephone.
House 161.
Office 127.

N. MARKS MILLS L.L.D.
HARRISBURG AT LAW,
ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

W. S. R. JUSTASON
General Dealer
Pennfield, N. B.

Have your Watch Repaired here in St. George by

Geo. C. McCallum
Satisfaction guaranteed.
Have also on hand a stock of brooches, stick pins, lockets, rings, bracelets, watches, chains, charms, etc., which I will sell at a great discount.

TO LET
HOUSE BELONGING TO MRS. MAGGIE DUNBAR
APPLY TO
Wesley Phillips.

For Sale
Five Second Hand Air Tight Stoves
Inquire of
H. H. Goodnow
Barry Estate.

Favorite Fiction
(From the Chicago Tribune.)
"It Always Gives Me the Blues to Have to Lead."
"I Tell You, Old Chap, a Man is Happiest When He's Full of Work."
"Nothing Makes a Fellow So Uncomfortable as to Feel That He Isn't Earning His Salary."
"Yes, Occasionally I Attend Ball Games, but Really I Enjoy My Work Better."
"Time Hangs So Heavy on One's Hand Don't You Know, When One is Idle."
Sitter—Now you want me to look pleasant, I suppose, eh?
Photographer—Not at all, sir, just as you are. Our speciality is truthful likeness and natural expression.—London Opinion.

Guns & Ammunition!
Largest Line! Buy from Us and Save Expressage.
Cherry's, Eastport, Me.

PROPELLORS & SHAFTING
All sizes Propellers, 12" to 26", 2 and 3 Blade, Right and Left hand. Bridgeport Bronze Shafting, BEST MADE, 1/2 to 1 1/2 PRICES RIGHT
CHERRY'S, EASTPORT

\$3.64 Buys A Good
Well Finished 12 Gauge Shot Gun and 25 best shot shells, they won't last long at this Price
CHERRY, EASTPORT

MC2465 POOR DOCUMENT

THE GRANITE TOWN GREETINGS

Personals.

Miss Flossie Gillespie of Pennfield was the guest of her aunt Mrs. Jas. McKay over Sunday.

The many friends of Edwin Hibbard will be pleased to know that he has been able to drive out during the past week after his long and dangerous illness.

Mrs. Jas. Dold's leaves today (Thursday) for Fredericton where she expects to reside for the winter with her son Ralph of the Bank of E. N. A. at that city. She may possibly remain there permanent. Her many friends and relatives will miss her from the town.

Nicholas Meating and wife left on Monday for a few days visit at St. John on Monday to meet his sister who has been spending a few months in Stellarton, N. S.

Miss Nellie Mooney left for St. John on Monday to meet her sister who has been spending a few months in Stellarton, N. S.

Miss Grace Meating arrived home on Monday from a pleasant visit with friends in Calais.

Fredk. Trvnor now of Caribou, Me., who is visiting with relatives at Pennfield is receiving congratulations on the arrival of a young son and heir at his home recently.

Elmer Young, wife and children spent the week end here arriving on Saturday and returning to their home at St. John West on Monday while here Mr. Young who is manager of his father's estate made arrangements for some repair work on the buildings.

Mrs. Harold Goss will receive her friends on Friday afternoon of this week and Wednesday afternoon of next week at the home of Mrs. Abram Goss.

And, Hickey arrived here last week and will remain here for the winter with his grandfather A. C. Kennedy, he will attend school while here.

Mrs. Barker left during the week for an 8 or 10 days visit with relatives at Fredericton.

Miss Gertrude Dick is visiting with her aunt Mrs. McLean.

Mrs. Dora Reynolds is the guest of her uncle Geo. Marshall, Sr.

Mrs. John Mooney has been spending a few days in Eastport.

W. S. R. Justason, Pennfield was in town for a few hours Wednesday.

W. R. Wentworth, Letete; L. G. McNichol, Mascarene and Peter Lawson, Grand Manan are attending the annual convention of the Church of the Disciples of Christ which opened in the Douglas Ave. Church, St. John Thursday evening.

Arthur Curran of East Millinocket arrived here Tuesday to attend the funeral of his uncle Lawrence Murphy.

Mrs. Wm. Sherwood Second Falls; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Matheson, Bonny River; and Mr. and Mrs. Grant of Lee Settlement were in town Thursday.

John W. Cricard was at Bonny River Thursday.

Messrs Hatfield of John Nixon, St. John and Crouse of King Cole Tea were doing business here this week.

Grant S. Sherman and wife are visiting relatives here this week.

F. S. Gillmor of Second Falls was in town Wednesday.

Strathcona and the Age of Achievement.

On what he says will probably be the last voyage but one he will ever make across the Atlantic, Lord Strathcona, arrived in New York the other day, or his way from England to the Dominion. As the veteran peer, standing on the deck of the giant Mauretania, viewed the unfolding panorama of skyscrapers and great bridges, looming over the inner bay of the American metropolis, he grew reminiscent and recalled how it had once taken him 42 days to make the journey he had just made in four and a half.

It is more than three score years since Strathcona made his maiden trip across the seas in an old pocket ship and in that time, the world awaking from its centuries of inertia had evolved most of those electrical and engineering wonders which make for present day efficiency and enable us to do in one hour what formerly took us twenty to accomplish. It is true Stephenson and Watt in England and Cooper in the United States had put forth their first steam loco-

tives, Fulton his river steamboat, Har-dock, the Scot, illumination by gas, and Morse and Wheatstone their systems of telegraph. Though crude and primitive these inventions, which gave a new impetus to civilization, set men thinking and fired their imagination as nothing from the beginning of time had done before.

Cont-nated with the ninety days taken by the Pilgrims to make the trip in the Mayflower from England to Cape Cod in 1620, the three months spent in negotiating his way from London to Baltimore by the original John Jacob Aster and the eighty days required by Ben Franklin to go from New York to France, Lord Strathcona's voyage of forty-two days marked as important and epoch making a step in the world's evolution as does his more recent four day voyage, though he probably did not suspect it.

In the time it took to make his forty-two day journey across the Atlantic, Jayer-Schmidt, a Paris journalist recently circled the globe for his newspaper.

Thus, that which challenged our admiration and wonder last year or yesterday, to-day commands but passing notice. From the sailing ship to the steamship was a long stride and likewise the transition from the stage coach and the pony express to the steam railroad. The land operated telegraph, with its limitation of fifteen words a minute, which brought the remotest corner of the world into instant touch with the centres of civilization and destroyed the natural isolation of nations and communities, wonderful in its day and generation, like the original steamship and locomotive, now seems immature compared to the 1000 words a minute teletype system of automatic tele-graphy which transmits over one wire as much as Morse sent over sixty-five and at a fraction of the expense. Well-ington at Waterloo bivouacked by candle and Florence Nightingale, the "Angel of the Crimea" ministered to the 198 survivors of the Light Brigade, the noble 600, of Balacava by oil lamp. "Bob," in the Transvaal, shaped his campaign by gas, and Togo, the naval hero of the Japanese-Russian war, recently a visitor to the Dominion, by the electric light.

Practically all of these changes have come to pass in the life time of Strath-cona. In meditating on them, as he looks back to the first of the 100 trans-Atlantic he has made in the last 60 years truly can he felicitate with the world and say, that is an age worth while.—Nat. News Service.

Club Manners

(New York Telegraph.)

If he desires to extend your hospitality the nearest public house is his city of refuge. Members do not bother each other. It is contrary to the laws of an inflexible etiquette for one member of the Athenaeum to speak to another unless upon formal introduction.

Thereby hangs a tale. One member of the Athenaeum was one day walking down stairs. He trod upon the toe and the corn of another member. He apologized profusely. The sufferer showed upon his face signs of acute physical agony. But at the same time he showed signs of lively mental delight. Wincing as he was, he said to him who had trodden on his corn: "Sir, may I thank you?"

"Thank me? What for?" said the offender.

"It is true you have trodden on my foot," said the sufferer, "but at the same time you are the first man in twenty years who has spoken to me in this club."

Made Fortunes in Pictures

(New York Sun Correspondence.)

Most people have heard artists talking about picture dealers. In much the same strain, one might think, would lamas talk about wolves. And the wiles of Bond street picture dealers certainly compare well with what the Probate Office shows of the financial status of the generality of artists.

A recent list shows the late Mr. Lesser's estate to be over \$1,500,000. Smsun Wertheimer left nearly half a million more than that. His son, Charles Wertheimer, left over \$3,600,000. Sir Joseph Duveen Agnew left more than \$5,000,000. A few years ago it was testified in a divorce suit that the profit of one partner in a Bond street firm exceeded \$5,000 a year.

Some of the biggest fortunes gathered in Bond street have been made by men

Envelopes

Neatly Printed at The Greeting's 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

A Man wants an Overcoat

which is distinctive and graceful to look upon—of a style and quality that carries the "air."

Semi-ready Top-Coats in this season's mode possess both good design and correct, careful tailoring.



All sizes and many styles are shown in Charter 401, King Edward, and Union, at from \$15.00 to \$30.00

Semi-ready Tailoring

J. O'NEIL

whose beginnings were of the humblest. Sir Joseph Duveen was at one time a blacksmith in Germany. The great dealer in modern pictures in mid-Victorian times was Louis Victor Platon, who could hardly read. Yet his judgment of art, or at any rate of his clients' idea of art, was so perfect that he rarely made a mistake and he quickly amassed a huge fortune.

In his early days he went in for the old master pattern, as he put it, but times were bad and he took to chirography. Af-



ter some years he made a small beginning in the modern picture market, and soon he was entertaining Royal Academicians on a grand scale. He was the roughest of diamonds, and his favorite greeting was, "Excuse my glove, but it's the honest skin of the two."

The liberals came into power with an empty treasury and business conditions most unsatisfactory. They have gone out with an overflowing treasury and the country booming.—Bacon.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Breakwater at Escuminac, N. B.," will be received until 4.00 P. M. at this office on Wednesday, October 25, 1911, for the construction of a Breakwater at Escuminac, Northumberland County, N. B.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the forms supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained at this Department and at the offices of Geoffrey Stead, Esq., District Engineer, Chatham, N. B.; E. T. P. Snowens, District Engineer, St. John, N.B. and on application to the Postmaster at Escuminac, N. B.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupation and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for five per cent of the contract price which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, October 3, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Section of Battleship for Big-gun Attack.

The tendency of target practice, as far as appropriations will allow, is in the direction of substituting the actual ship and solid armor for the time honored canvas screen—and this for obvious reasons. Although the canvas target serves admirably its purpose of showing the accuracy of gunfire, it gives no indication whatever of the punishing effect of such shots as get home upon the mark. Hitherto we have depended almost entirely for such information upon the results obtained by firing at armor plate, set up at a proving ground and attacked by a gun a few hundred feet or a few hundred feet in front of the target, whose projectiles have been delivered with reduced powder charges, giving a low velocity, corresponding to that at which the projectiles in an actual engagement would reach the ship fired at long ranges. A disadvantage of most proving-ground trials is that the projectiles strike the plate normally to its face, and therefore under the best condition for penetration, whereas in an engagement, carried out at ranges of from eight thousand to twelve thousand yards, the shells will be descending at an angle of from seven to ten or more degrees.

Our ordinance officers have always recognized these facts, and it is only recently that a liberal policy and more generous appropriations have enabled them to test the resistance of the armor and the ship under conditions at least approximating those of the future sea fight. Our readers will have in mind the "Katabin" experiments, when heavy armor plate which had been erected on this obsolete vessel was attacked by a 12-inch gun, at ranges of 8,000 yards and up. Even more valuable in the information gained was the famous target practice against the "San Marcos" formerly the "Texas." Here the test was of the resisting power, not only of the armor, but of the whole ship itself,

to modern gun attack.

It is necessary to take but one step further to give the navy absolute information on this subject, and this would be to sacrifice one of our modern ships, carrying the latest armor, backed up by the most approved methods of interior reinforcement and subdivision, by mooring her in Chesapeake Bay and permitting one of our latest ships to subject her to a bombardment similar to that which tore the "San Marcos" to pieces and quickly sent her to bottom. But not even the information of priceless value which could be thus secured would warrant so costly an experiment.

There is, however, a cheaper way to secure the desired information. That is by building a floating structure of limited displacement, representing an exact section of a modern battleship, whose behavior under gun attack would be sufficiently similar to that of the ship itself to afford our naval constructors and ordinance officers a large amount of greatly needed information. Now, it is exceedingly gratifying to learn that there has been constructed at the Norfolk Navy Yard an experimental caisson which represents a battleship on one side and a cruiser on the other.

The caisson is being subject to attack by guns, big and little, at ranges corresponding to those which may obtain in the various stages of a hard-fought naval engagement. In the present case, there is no such bombardment as marked the spectacular destruction of the "San Marcos." That sham battle was carried on mainly as a test of the accuracy of our modern system of correcting the range by spotting the fall of the shots. The tearing of the old ship to pieces was a foregone conclusion. Outside of the fact that it lent a touch of realism for the officers and men, and provided no end of stimulating "copy" for the press of the country, the lessons of the bombardment were necessarily, because of the great age of the ship, of limited value.

In the attacks on the caisson, however, we venture to state that after every single successful hit, the structure will be visited by officers of the line and staff, who will take careful count by photograph, and sketch and note book, of every detail of the damage inflicted. Each hit will have its own story to tell; and thus by alternative attack and inspection, round by round, our navy will lay in a store of practical information, the like of which we venture to say, has never before been gathered by any navy in the world.—Sc. Amcn.

Left a Fortune in Buttons

Belgian's Collection Found To Be Worth \$40,000

Brussels, Oct. 3.—A great surprise has come to the heirs of a man who died at Ghent. It was found that he had left a fortune in buttons, he had collected all his life. At first the news caused much laughter in the town, but when the collection of buttons came to be examined those who were engaged in the task became greatly interested.

The collector had divided his buttons into series. They dated from the ninth century. The collection was started with a button from the robe of Charlemagne and ended with one taken from the uniform of Napoleon. There were buttons from all the regiments which had existed in France, from the archers of Charles VII. to the A p ne chasseurs. The collection included buttons in wood, glass, bone, ivory, lead, brass, zipe, silver, gold, emeralds, rubies and diamonds. The money value of the collection was put at £8,000 (\$40,000).

Our ordinance officers have always recognized these facts, and it is only recently that a liberal policy and more generous appropriations have enabled them to test the resistance of the armor and the ship under conditions at least approximating those of the future sea fight.

"What did ma say to you when you came in?" inquired Johnny of his friend who had come to tea.

"She said she was very pleased to see me."

"I'm glad," said Johnny in a relieved tone. "Cos she said only this morning she hoped you wouldn't come."

Lawyer for Defendant—Now, sir, you say that my client disappeared in the darkness after knocking you down. What time of night was it?

Complainant—I can't say exactly. Your client had my watch.

Advertise in Greetings.

MC2465 POOR DOCUMENT

THE RAMMING TOWN GREETINGS

Sure Signs of Kidney Trouble.

If your back is constantly aching and if you experience dull shooting pains, your kidneys are out of order. If your urine is thick and cloudy or your passages frequent scanty and painful, your kidneys and bladder are out of order. Neglect quickly brings on rheumatism, diabetes, lumbago, sciatica and etc.

Mrs. John Wagner of 110 Hollis St., Halifax, N. S., says: "Dull shooting pains would catch me across the small part of my back and extend into my shoulders and neck, often causing me to suffer with severe headaches and spells of dizziness. Spots would dazzle before my eyes and everything would turn black. I would fall to the floor and be unable to get up again without assistance. A friend told me of Booth's Kidney Pills and I began their use. The first box gave me relief and I am now well and strong."

All druggists sell Booth's kidney pills 50 cents a box with a guarantee to relieve or your money back they are the world's greatest specific for kidney and bladder trouble. Postpaid from the proprietors The R. T. Booth Co. Ltd. Fort Erie. Sold and guaranteed by J. Sutton Clark.

BLACKS HARBOR

(Late for Last Week)

Hayward Sparks and Archie Harvey of Beaver Harbor joined steamer Curlew this week.

A number from this place have been out hunting, among the lucky number was Charlie Elliott having the luck to shoot a fine moose one day last week, Charlie as all know was always after the moose but always had hard luck until this season, if the law would only allow him to shoot more than one, he would have got more for he called three more in shooting distance.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Wallace Jr. raffled off some fine chickens last Friday evening, Martin Bradford and Frank Hill playing pardners had the luck in capturing eight, A Murphy three and B. Connors two. After the raffle a nice supper was served when all enjoyed them with many thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Wallace.

Capt. George Moses made a flying trip to Eastport Monday.

Capt. Gideon Justason arrived Wednesday with a load of wood for Connors Bros. Ltd.

On a Grain of Wheat

A Prayer Containing 386 Letters Inscrubed and Four Figures.

Prayers have been written and engraved on many very small objects, but only one ever has been patient and painstaking enough to inscribe a complete prayer on a grain of wheat. One day Sir Moses Montefiore, the great Jewish financier of England, received a small tin box in the mail. On the cover of the box was written, "A prayer for Moses Montefiore, by Bauch Mordecai, son of Zebi Hirsch Scheinmann, of Jerusalem." The box contained a single grain of wheat, on which was inscribed, in characters so small that they could only be read with the aid of a powerful microscope, the 386 Hebrew letters of the prayer, and the date of the year (Hebrew reckoning), 5645. Sir Moses kept the prayer in his desk until he died, and it is now preserved with religious care by one of his friends.

Edmond Thery, the French economist, figures that the maintenance of Europe's armed peace footing in the last twenty-five years has cost \$29,000,000,000, which involved an increase in the public debt of the European states from \$25,000,000,000 to \$30,000,000,000, and constant ly excluded from productive industry 195,000 officers and 3,800,000 men.

"Your three daughters should be a great comfort to you."

"They should be, but they ain't," declared Mrs. Watts-Trumps. "They all prefer sewing and cooking to bridge."

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Once more he spoke.

"Great Scott," he exclaimed, "what a boon these new automobile heels

THE STANDING ALIBI OF

H. STANLEIGH STORME

(Copyright by Publishers Press Ltd.)
By Wm. Hamilton Osborne.

Just after Midnight.

CHAPTER I.

It was half past twelve on the twenty-third of May.

The tall young man with the long dark coat, a coat that enveloped him completely, reached the corner at the same instant that the electric lights went out. They went out for the same reason that lights go out on all stormy nights—a reason that few men ever knew, and these few have forgotten.

The man stood there for an instant looking up and down the street.

He may have been waiting for a car. If he was, he was disappointed.

In the distance the faint light of an electric gleamed through the moisture. It was receding, of course, as is the habit of street conveyances.

The young man breathed a sigh.

"A beastly night," he exclaimed all to himself in a pleasant, well-louded voice.

It didn't seem to worry him. He said it with the same easy nonchalance as though it were the finest of evenings.

"So much the better," he continued in the same happy frame of mind.

Nevertheless he drew his coat the closer about him and turned up the collar. Then, removing his opera hat, he shook the rain from it and replaced it upon his head.

But although the storm continued with unabated force, he did not seek shelter, but still stood upon the corner, glancing repeatedly up and down the cross streets, peering into the darkness to see what he could see, and thrusting his head forward and to one side, to hear what he could hear.

He stood thus for some four or five minutes—a long while to stand and look and listen. And he saw nothing and heard nothing.

Finally he thrust his hand into the depths of his long coat, and from the inside half pulled out a watch.

He did not look at it for two reasons, first because the rain would have ruined it; second, because it was too dark to see it. Instead, he pressed a small spring. It was a repeater, and it struck the hour.

"Quarter to one," he remarked roily to himself. "I'm just in time."

"That's a good watch," he continued, "one of the best. I'll wager, in the old man's stock, and a first-class stock he carries, too—or did, up to night before last."

He laughed noiselessly to himself, and then with an upward glance at the corner building, he moved over towards it, as though seeking shelter from the storm.

It was a bank—one of the old-fashioned kind, with a high corner stoop covered by the conventional species of portico.

Another man would have ascended this stoop and taken his stand under the portico, which furnished ample protection from the wet. But not so this man.

Instead, with unheeded footsteps, he moved half way down the length of the bank on the side street and paused in front of a ground-floor window.

There were six windows on that side. He selected the third one, after examining it with care.

As was the case with all the others, this window was barred with iron bars. They also were old-fashioned, somewhat wide apart, and ran from top to bottom with no supporting plate between.

Having completed his investigation, the man in the long coat straightened up and stood with his back to the window, and once more looked about him.

It was a bad place to stand. The water from the roof poured down in a steady stream upon his head.

He never heeded it, however. After looking and listening for another instant, he merely wrapped a long scarf about his neck and drew his coat still more closely around him, and then again stooped down and—what?

No one knows! Turned up his trousers, perhaps.

If it were that, it took some time, and required considerable care.

Again he straightened up and again stood still. Not entirely, though, for he kept one heel tap-tapping upon the flag beneath.

And as he tapped a rasping, grating sound became perceptible, slight, but still distinct. It came from behind him.

Once more he spoke.

"Great Scott," he exclaimed, "what a boon these new automobile heels

mechanics have come to be. The man that makes them deserves a place along with the inventor of the typewriter and the sewing machine and the cotton gin. They do the business in no time, and do it well. I'll have

to write the fellow a testimonial and have it published—over my signature and under my portrait. I will, too, if ever I—if the worst comes to the worst. I've got the nerve to do it."

But he kept on tapping. Suddenly there was a sharp whirring sound and then a loud snap.

"Number one!" he exclaimed.

Again he stooped and made another adjustment. Having done this, he once more examined the window and the bars.

As he did so a small gleam of light played around the bottom of one of the long bars. It came from a tiny incandescent lamp held in the hollow of his palm.

This new inspection seemed highly satisfactory. Again he resumed his tap-tapping.

After a time there was another whir and another snap.

"Number two," he remarked in a tone of delight.

Then he sprang aside.

"Great Scott!" he continued, "what's that?"

For he had indistinctly heard upon the heavy moist air the steady tramp, tramp of a man around the corner.

The man in the long coat hastily look from his pocket a small piece of putty, filled the filed crevices with it, then with a diminutive paper shaker dusted the edges with fine lead pencil scrapings—this to restore them a metallic appearance.

Then he blew away the iron filings and noiselessly disappeared.

The watchman—for it was he—came around the corner, tried the front door, then flashed his light in turn into and upon each window.

All was well. He stood for a moment, glancing up and down, swore under his breath at the rain and the mud, shook his stick carelessly at the motorman of a trolley car that thundered by—and then passed on.

Two minutes later the man in the long coat was back at his post, and the rasping sound began again.

At the end of twenty minutes he breathed a sigh of relief.

"Number four!" he was able finally to announce to himself.

He had cut two bars completely through both at the top and at the bottom. He removed them quietly and laid them gently down upon the pavement.

The window also was an old-fashioned one, consisting of two sashes with a malleable catch. It would have been a simple thing to force the catch, but this man knew better.

Holding his body as a shield against the framework, he flashed his light along each edge and particularly along the middle. He then cut two small holes in the glass, and, inserting an instrument, cut a number of wires that ran around the sash.

"Blamed idiots!" he muttered to himself. "These people leave their wires in plain sight. This is a cinch."

Having cut the wires, the rest was easy.

He slipped the catch, raised the lower sash and entered. From the inside he carefully replaced the bars in their former position, wedged them tight with small steel disks, filled the spaces with putty and dusted them as before.

Then he inserted the circular disks of glass where they belonged, and, dipping a brush in a small vial, he applied to the cut edges a thick, oozing, colorless fluid. A bottle of this was long afterwards discovered in his dwelling.

It was found to be Canadian balsam, a fluid which, possessing the same degree of refraction as does glass itself, is capable of uniting two pieces of glass together so that the point of contact is well-nigh indistinguishable.

It is impossible to describe the deftness or skill with which this man worked—and he worked so that there were absolutely no traces of the job he left behind him.

He had just closed the window and fastened it when he was once more startled by a bright light which entered the room.

In an instant he realized that it had not yet lighted upon himself, and he threw himself face down upon the floor next to the wall. There he waited, without a sound, scarcely even breathing, until he heard the steady tramp, tramp of footsteps receding in the distance.

It was a policeman who had flashed his light upon the window. And the policeman saw nothing—nothing except the regulation iron bars and a window pane with heavy drops of rain trickling and oozing down it.

The man in the long coat jumped to his feet.

"That was a narrow escape," he said to himself, "almost too narrow." But he was in the bank at last.

CHAPTER II.

Two A. M.

"Now for the vault," said the man in the long coat.

Once more he struck his repeater. It was exactly 2. The policeman, who was not required, had just gone.

But it was time for the watchman again. He was compelled to wait a bit—for the outer door of the vault was illuminated by the rays of the electric lamp, and was visible from the small hole in the outer door of the bank.

After the tramp, tramp had died away, he stepped boldly into the full glare of this lamp, but whatever he did, he kept his back toward the outer door of the bank.

The light shone strongly upon him. He was no longer a man in a long coat and an opera hat. He had doffed both of them.

For the first time his figure and his features were distinctly visible.

He was young, tall broad shouldered. His face was handsome, but a bit too florid, perhaps. He wore a conventional, but very becoming, Van Dyke beard.

His appearance was, upon the whole, distinguished. He bore the stamp of the coin that would pass current anywhere.

His apparel was faultless—he wore evening dress of the most approved cut and pattern; he was immaculate from head to foot.

He lit a cigarette and went to work. He wasted no time—he had none to spare.

He knelt down and grasped the handle of the combination lock. This, in keeping with every other thing about the bank, was also of a by-gone age. It was one that worked upon the letters of the alphabet.

Slowly turning the handle of this lock, the man placed his ear to the safe just outside the circle of letters and listened to the clink, clink of the pieces of metal falling into place.

To him their slight metallic clatter constituted just so much inopportune conversation. He talked to them soothingly and seemed to coax them into place.

"If it is, then," he mused to himself, as he heard the first piece fall unmistakably into its proper place, "S-T-A—a blame long-winded combination they've got, too," he complained.

Then he started to his feet.

"What's this?" he exclaimed.

But he kept turning on and on.

Suddenly, with firm grasp, he turned back the knob with a sharp click, then stepped to one side and swung open the door.

"Well, I'll be honest!" he exclaimed. "The nerve of these people!"

He smiled, shut the door again, twirled the knob to throw it off once more, and then rapidly turning and returning it to letter after letter without the slightest hesitation or difficulty, clicked it back once again, and a second time swung the big door open.

"By George, I was right! The nerve of them!"

For the letters to which he had turned, and which constituted the bank's combination for the safe, were the following sixteen letters of the alphabet:

H S T A N L E I G H S T O R M E

"And this," he continued, with a genteel bow to the contents of the safe, "is what it is to be the best known man about town."

"Well," he finally admitted to himself, "it's their business, I suppose. They have the right to use a depositor's name or any other name as they please, though the one they've selected is a damned long one. Not a bad idea, though."

"By the way," he went on, pulling down a book marked 'Ledger,' "while we're about it we'll figure up H. Stanleigh's balance in this bank—I'd forgotten almost that there was one here."

It was a few hundred dollars only. He replaced the book.

"Now for business," he resumed.

He forced every door and every drawer in the vault. In but one did he find what he was after.

This contained six bulky packages of bills. He laid them on the floor outside the vault, and then once more hastily inspected the interior.

There was nothing else worth while. Then he laughed a low, musical laugh.

"This is great business," he remarked, "for H. Stanleigh Storme. A depositor, by the mere use of his own name, which he happens to know how to spell, walks into his banker's vault and robs his banker—and himself."

"Still," he added, "I'll not lose over the few hundred, for the bank can stand this loss, and if they don't pay me my account, I'll—by George, I'll sue them! I'm just the man to do it, too. Great Scott!" he exclaimed.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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.

(Seal) A. W. Gleason,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

The Ramming of the "Olympic"

Some years ago, in the merry scramble to get home quickly from one of the America cup races off Sandy Hook, the steamer "Monmouth" found herself overlapping the yacht "Cormouth" as these two speedily craft were nearing a turning buoy in the old Geesey Channel.

The writer, who was aboard the "Monmouth," noting that the two vessels, in the wish to make a close turn at the buoy were drawing very closely together, was watching the action of the bow wave and wash and wake of the one vessel upon the other. When the "Monmouth" had drawn half her length ahead of the "Corsair" the latter sheered slightly toward the "Monmouth" apparently with the intention of swinging in closely under her stern, preparatory to turning. After the "Corsair's" bow had approached slowly to within a certain distance of the "Monmouth's" the yacht suddenly closed in and struck the "Monmouth." The blow was delivered as swiftly as the helm had been put hard over for the purpose.

It was evident to the writer that the lateral force which swung the "Corsair's" bow so quickly against the "Monmouth" was due to the lateral inflow of the water displaced at the bow of the "Monmouth" as it closed upon her stern. Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor recently investigated this matter in the course of some interesting experiments in the model tank at Washington, in which he determined the action of vessels upon one another when they are steaming in close proximity—and upon parallel courses. This investigation proved that under such circumstances any two ships have a strong tendency to close in upon one another.

Judging from the cable reports, the ramming of the "Olympic" was due to conditions similar to those above referred to. The cruiser "Hawke" a relatively insignificant vessel of 7,000 tons displacement, was steaming abreast of and in rather close proximity to the Olympic when the cruiser's navigating officer decided apparently to pass under the stern of the big ship. He probably put his helm over to what would have been the correct amount to enable him to execute this maneuver safely in undisturbed water, but as soon as his bow swung over in to the wash of the steamer the "Hawke" appears to have been drawn against the "Olympic," exactly as was the "Corsair" against the "Monmouth."

The disaster serves to show that there is safety in size. The ship which did the ramming weighs about 7,000 tons; the "Olympic" at the time of the disaster weighed probably about 60,000 tons. Judging from the speed of the "Hawke" she struck a blow which probably would have sent a ship of average size to the bottom; but so huge is the "Olympic" that the enormous rent which was torn in her skin-plating and the flooding which followed seem to have had but little effect upon her stability. She was never at any time in serious danger. The extra strength and stiffness of her bulkheads rendered them amply sufficient to withstand the strain of flooded compartments. It is probable that if the accident had happened at sea and in rough weather the big ship would have made her way comfortably back to port.—Sc.Amen.

Saved From Death.

A French fisherman, a most indifferent swimmer, was knocked overboard in a storm twenty miles from the French coast, going into the briny with all his lashing on, including giskins and heavy

rubber boots. Almost twenty four hours afterward two men working a small boat along the French coast peking up eel pots near the mouth of a creek, saw what appeared to be a nude body of a drowned man borne toward them by the incoming tide. They secured the body with a rope and towed it ashore. There, to their amazement, they detected signs of animation, and, falling to work like two sensible men they were, soon restored the man to consciousness. It was the fisherman who had gone overboard in the storm.

The overboard fisherman, twenty miles from land, knew he could not swim far, but he also knew the human body is lighter than water, especially salt water, and will float indefinitely unless water is taken into the lungs and stomach. This fisherman managed to get off giskins, rubber boots and at last every stitch of clothing. Thus freed he floated, and the storm abating to the steady breeze shoreward, has slight swimming spurs were assisted in partly overcoming the ebb tide and he had the full benefit of two flood tides carrying him toward shore. The man said he must have lost consciousness several hours before being picked up, but kept afloat by pure life-saving instinct.

Burning Mountain.

A notable scene in Switzerland.

The Simmenthal, a mountain near Spiez, in Switzerland, was set on fire by lightning on August 20, and has been burning ever since. This flaming mountain presents so extraordinary an appearance that people go from all the country to see it.

In the daytime the mountain is enveloped in smoke, while the valley on one side of it, the Simmenthal, is overhung with a thick pall. At night the mountain looks just as Vesuvius does in full eruption. Avalanches of fire can be seen at times swiftly descending the conifers, while huge fiery boulders frequently rattle down, of course settling something fresh alight, wherever they settle. One thing which has led the flames extraordinary is a thick bed, in some places more than three feet deep, of undisturbed accumulations of pine needles, dead leaves, bits of bark and dried twigs, which covered the ground on the mountain, and is of course, highly combustible.

The mountain must have been a favorite resort of chamois. Now that it is on fire the chamois have had to take refuge on a certain alp (mountain pasture) not very far away, but very much lower down than these shy animals generally care to come. About a hundred of them may be seen peacefully grazing on this alp, just as if they were so many sheep or goats.

The meadow being in a district which strictly prohibits chamois hunting, they are perfectly safe from being shot at. They are, however, eating up all the autumn feed for the cattle, and the peasants who own the alp, or have cow rights over it, have just sent in a petition to the government asking for compensations, otherwise they will be obliged to chase the chamois away into another country whose local authorities allow chamois hunting.

As the chamois shooting season has just begun, and as there are not too many chamois in Switzerland, the government will probably accede to peasants' request for compensation, rather than risk the loss of a number of these cherished and in many districts protected animals.

Catarrh Cured by Breathing.

You breathe in Hyomei (pronounced High-oh-mey) and inhale the anti-septic vaporized life of the pine and eucalyptol forests. As you breathe in this delightful air it passes over the inflamed and 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 costs but 50c. By mail postpaid 50c. and \$1.00 from the Booth Co. Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Remember Hyomei is guaranteed or the money back if it fails you.

One per cent. of the water of the ocean would cover all the land to a depth of 290 feet.

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.

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

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Manager LEWIS CONNORS Blacks Harbor, N. B.

Earl Grey's Warning Words To Canada

Advises English and French to Avoid Racial Prejudice.

His Excellency Earl Grey was given a farewell banquet Wednesday night at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, attended by the leading men of the city. Earl Grey was received with applause as he rose to speak. "The people of Canada are to be congratulated," he said, "on their fortune in possessing so large an infusion of Gallic courtesy, chivalry and charm in their national composition. It will be vain for the minority of French descent should they even desire to do so, to dream of establishing a racial ascendancy on this side of the Atlantic. But it is equally obvious that the right they possess to regulate their own development unchecked by an outside interference, a right which will be enjoyed by the Province of Quebec and by every self-governing portion of the British Empire so long as the British Empire endures, will be respected." His Excellency continued: "As Governor General I have no politics, I am the constitutional mouth-piece of Sir Wilfrid Laurier one day and of Mr. R. L. Borden the next, but as Governor General I have a standing quarrel with anyone whose policy it is to stir up racial differences. It is a rule to look out, in those with whom we live, for points in which we agree, not for those in which we differ. To recognize the points of excellence in the Canadians of French descent, should be the efforts of Canadians of English descent and vice versa." The speaker added that he regarded the inhabitants of the Province of Quebec as most loyal subjects of the crown. "I know," said he, "that when the interests of the British Crown, on whose strength they depend for the continuance of their liberties, are endangered, the people of Quebec will produce an example of loyalty which will thrill the whole world."

Spread of English.

(London Standard)

Dr. Rivers, president of the Anthropological Section of the British Association in his address, said that the English language was rapidly dominating the whole of the Eastern races. Much of this he puts down to the efforts of missionaries. "At the present moment," he said, "we have before our eyes an object lesson in the spread of our own people over the earth's surface, and we are thus able to study how external influence affects different elements of culture. What we find is that mere contact is able to transmit much in the way of material culture.

Missionaries introduce the Christian religion among people who cannot speak a word of English or any language but their own, and only use such European words as have been found necessary to express ideas or objects connected with the new religion.

This is evidence how readily language may be affected. English is now becoming the language of the Pacific and of other parts of the world, through its use as a lingua franca which enables natives who speak different languages to converse not only with Europeans but with one another.

This Woman Prefers Jail To Paying Tax

Suffragette Slater in Prison for the Cause London, Oct. 3.—Clemence Housman, sister of Laurence Housman, the novelist has been lodged in Holloway Jail for refusing to pay \$1.12 inhabited house tax. Her attitude is thus explained by her brother:

"It was impossible to sell her out, as she had no furniture, and she therefore actually forced the authorities to imprison her rather than pay the tax without having representation. For the tax itself is a small matter of only four shillings six, but the principle involved is a most important one. It already has cost the Government £510s. 6d. in their endeavor to recover the tax, and it is going to cost more the longer she is kept in prison. This is a splendid object lesson which my sister has given to the authorities of the absurdity of trying to levy taxes on women who have the enfranchisement spirit. The term of detention is, of course indefinite, and as she refused to give in, it simply means the Government will have to climb down; but when they give her freedom she will do it again until representation has been granted."

MI-O-NA! An Excellent Stomach Remedy.

Mrs. J. R. Whyte, Killarney, Manitoba, who says: "I have found great comfort and relief from Mi-o-na. I had been greatly troubled for months with heartburn and a heavy burning feeling in my stomach. A fair meal would disturb me so much that I would have to sit up at night—the food would sour or my stomach and form a gas which would cause belching and dizzy spells. These distressing troubles disappeared after using Mi-o-na and I shall always speak highly of this excellent stomach remedy."

Mi-o-na is the best prescription for stomach trouble ever written. It gives quick relief and cures permanently. Mi-o-na is put up in tablet form and is small and easy to swallow. Sold by leading druggists everywhere, with a guarantee to cure or refund your money. Or postpaid from The R. T. Booth Co. Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. You will search the world over and not find a stomach remedy half so good as Mi-o-na. Sold and guaranteed by J. Sutton Clark.

For Sale

14 tons of hay, 3 milch cows, 2 beef cattle, 3 young cattle, 1 Horse five years old weighing 1600 lbs., 1 truck wagon, 1 top buggy, 1 express wagon, 1 pump, 3 sets of harness, 1 single mower, 1 harrow, 1 horse rake, 1 hay cutter, 1 pitching machine, 2 sets of bob sleds, 1 long sled, 1 cream separator, 1 organ with the rest of my household furniture.

Apply to

David Nichols
Elmercroft

New Brunswick Apple Show

The second annual provincial apple show which will be held in St. Andrew's Rink, St. John, will be formally opened by Premier Hazen, Dr. Landry and others at 8 p. m. Monday, October 30th, and will run for the following three days. The apple crop is exceptionally good this year in the province and a marked improvement in quality over last year's exhibits is assured. Upwards of \$800.00 is being offered in prizes. Several new features will also be introduced, the aim of management being to place before the public of St. John and the fruit growers of New Brunswick a display of apples, hitherto unsurpassed in Canada. Leading

authorities on apple culture from Ontario and Nova Scotia have been engaged to judge the exhibits and deliver addresses. Return tickets from any point on the Canadian Pacific and Intercolonial railways will be issued on Standard Certificate plan, for single fare. The Fruit Growers' Association will meet in Convention on the same dates. For complete prize, containing particulars and program, write to: A. G. Turney, Fredericton, N. B.

A New Life Preserver

A new life preserver, which has been successfully tried, may be introduced into the German army. The apparatus, which weighs five pounds and a half, consists of two swimming cushions bound together by straps. The cushions lie upon the breast and back. The apparatus is supplied with a small lamp, fed by a battery. The lamp can be fastened on the forehead, so that in an accident at night the position of the person in the water can be seen at a considerable distance. The small electrical lamp burns three or four hours, and with a reflector added, throws the light several hundred yards at night. In several recent tests of life-saving at night the victims of the supposed shipwreck by aid of the lamp have been easily discovered. The life-preserver can be buckled around the body in five seconds. The lamp begins to shine as soon as the buckle is fastened. In case of catastrophes to warship the worth of the life-preserver cannot be overestimated, though in case of war its use would not be advisable.

French Forces in Morocco

The French, like the ancient Romans and the British in India, support their power in the conquered territory by means of native troops. In extending her Algerian military system trained native troops were gradually substituted for French regiments, then into these native regiments there has constantly entered a sprinkling of French and other Europeans, so that they have developed a franco-Lyrid force.

This mixed conglomerate has a remarkable homogeneity of esprit de corps. Acclimated to the rugged mountain regions of the coast and able to withstand the heat of the fierce sun-scorched hills and plains and deserts of the south, it is an effective, hardened, unscrupulous fighting machine, composed of seasoned veterans-soldiers of fortune whose regiment is their country. They are particularly adapted to protecting this territory.

It is safe to say that at the present time her military force in Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco probably amounts to over a hundred thousand men.

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THE GRANITE TOWN GREETINGS

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FRIDAY, OCT. 13 1911

NE TEMERE WORSE THAN INQUISITION.

So Hon. S. H. Blake Tells Wy-cliffe Association.

To Claim Children of Lawful Marriage Illegitimate is Torture to the Chaste Woman—Exchequer Court Should Decide all Cases for the Dominion.

Not all the protests which have been hurled against the ne temere decree can outweigh in force and effect the argument and denunciation which Hon. S. H. Blake, K. C. used last night before the Wy-cliffe Association to condemn the position of the Roman Catholic Church on the sacredness of marriage. It was subject on which the learned counsel was easily at his best, and in a masterly review of the facts relating to law and tradition he established a splendid foundation on which to carry the campaign of dissent.

Mr. Blake was especially severe on the effect of the decree, if allowed to stand on public morality. He advised the church of Rome to adopt a spirit of toleration toward others; she must be "Catholic" not only in name but in reality. He scored the doctrine which denied the right of spiritual freedom to an infant baptized by a priest of Rome. "This state of bondage should not be permitted in a free land," he declared. Such children were not illegitimate when the marriage was enacted according to the regulations set forth in the legal enactments of the land, or that the parties to such a marriage were living in concubinage. "No torture of the imagination could be more keenly inflicted on a chaste woman than such an unwarranted and damnable charge." (Applauded.)

How Canada is Concerned
Summing up the situation as it concerns Canada, Mr. Blake said: "Recent events so well known to all that it is unnecessary to go into them in detail make it imperative that the present doubts and uncertainties introduced into the question of marriage, and the wrongs thereby caused by the Church of Rome should be set at rest and ended. The actual position of citizens of our Dominion should be clearly defined and declared by the Legislature, and, so far as possible, one uniform marriage law for the whole Dominion should be passed" (hear, hear); that by such enactment every care should be taken to prevent illicit, secret, clandestine or improper marriages; that legislation be passed to empower the Exchequer Court of Canada to deal exclusively with all questions throughout the Dominion relating to the validity of marriage.

More Important Than Reciprocity.
Mr. Blake began his dissertation with the remark that in a letter he recently received asking for information concerning the ne temere decree the statement was made that "this matter is of far greater importance to the people of Canada and the United States than is reciprocity."

"Would it not be well," he asked, "for Rome to learn that in place of using the spurious plea of a desire to remove drawbacks and dangers in connection with marriage for the introduction of the ne temere decree (which is used as a means of virtually coercing persons desirous of marrying into the Roman church and thus swell her numbers), that it is her duty by means to aid the civil power in passing and enforcing such general laws, applicable to all citizens of the Dominion, as will protect and preserve the holy estate of matrimony the status of those who have entered into the marriage bond, and preserve its indissolubility?"

Effect in Other Countries.
Mr. Blake then entered upon an extended review of the effect of the ne temere decree in other countries. He cited from the sixth session of the Council of Trent in 1563 the claim that if anyone should say that the Church could not constitute impediments destroying matrimony or that the Church had erred in, so constituting impediments, "let him be anathema." This claim was a menace and where it had not been politically promulgated that doctrine a modified decree had been issued. This had been the situation in Canada and in 1741 the Benedictine decree was promulgated. That decree did include Protestants, and in the "interest of the public peace and tranquility mixed marriages were permitted." This decree had been placed beyond question in a pastoral letter of Archbishop Bruchesi in connection with the case of Delpit V. Coté in 1901 which declared that "marriages celebrated clandestinely between parties, one being a Catholic and the other a baptized non-Catholic, or vice versa, celebrated before a Protestant minister, was a marriage contracted in a valid manner."

Usurped Authority.
In regard to the rights of the Roman Catholic church in Canada, Mr. Blake showed that that church usurped authority never conceded to it by treaty or statute. The Articles of capitulation of Montreal in 1670 promised the "free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, and in the treaty of Paris in 1763 the King consented to "this new Roman Catholic subjects professing the worship of their religion according to the rites of the Romish church as far as the laws of Great Britain permit." The Quebec act of 1774 grants the same right, "subject to the King's supremacy declared and established by an act made in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth over all the dominions and countries which then did or thereafter should belong to the Imperial Crown of this realm. A subsequent act of Elizabeth declared that "the Bishop of Rome hath no jurisdiction in this realm of England." Under the circumstances it was evident that Rome had taken a meaning out of language so simple and distinct beyond the conception of any other denomination.

Mr. Matthew Wilson, K. C., Chancellor of the Diocese of Niagara, spoke briefly in support of continual protest.
In the above reprinted from an exchange the Hon. gentleman in evidently an extremist and perhaps uses rather strong language, but in the main his contention is correct. The marriage question is one of such vital interest to the moral and intellectual welfare of the country that no doubt should in the least be allowed by law as to the least of its intentions, and also no Church or Denomination, should have any special privileges of any kind, in such an important question affecting the welfare of all. And if our Roman Catholic brethren have legally any such it should at once be abolished and the marriage laws in every respect down to least minutiae made to apply the same to all throughout our Dominion and even better it would be something grand if as far as possible, such a general law could be made to apply to the whole British Empire.

A Land of Promise.

Government of New Zealand Assists Workers to Buy Dwellings on Very Easy Terms.

Washington, Sept. 30. The following from the Daily Consular and Trade Reports will show how the Government of New Zealand legislates for the better: "In accordance with an act passed in December 1910, the Government of New Zealand is now putting into operation a plan for the sale to workmen, in cash installments, of dwellings especially suitable to their use.

"The act makes some important changes in a former workers' dwelling act passed in 1905, which it repeals, chiefly by doing away with the tender and lease methods of disposing of houses and substituting sales on very easy terms including an initial deposit of \$48.66, with subsequent installments of \$17.03 every half year (payable weekly, fortnightly or monthly), for a period of 15 1/2 years, on every \$485.65 owing at the commencement of the purchase. Of this amount 5 per cent. is charged for interest on the sum owing from time to time, computed half yearly; the balance of the installment goes to pay the principal; so that the amount of interest payable diminishes from the first half year onward, while the amount paid upon the principle correspondingly increases. Thus in the event of a dwelling being erected the capital value of which, including land, etc., is say \$2,725.24, the amount owing just after the payment of the original deposit of \$48.66 would be \$2,676.58.

"A special arrangement has been made with the Government life insurance department by which a purchaser of a workers' dwelling may, on entering into his agreement to purchase effect with that department an insurance on his life throughout the period of his agreement, as nearly as practicable, the amount owing on his dwelling from time to time so that in the event of the death of the purchaser the balance owing on his dwelling would at once be payable by the life insurance department, and the dwelling would become part of his estate.

Rock Which Moses Struck, The Coronation Stone?

Antiquarian's Story of Its Travels—Did Jeremiah and His Secretary Take It to Ireland?

Great interest has been aroused by a statement made by Archbishop Wilberforce at Westminster Abbey recently as stated in the Globe's despatches, that there is good reason to believe that the stone called the Coronation Stone, on which all the English Sovereigns from the time of Edward 11, have been crowned, is the identical rock from which water flowed when it was struck by Moses.

The archdeacon said it fell to his lot during the preparations at the Abbey for the Coronation to guide to the Coronation stone a well known antiquarian who had made a special study of his history.

"He was convinced," said the archdeacon, "that it was the stone on which Jacob rested his head when he had the vision of angels at Bethel, and that from that night it was considered sacred and carried from place to place. He believed it was this stone that Moses struck, and that it was carried by the Israelites during their forty years of wandering.

"He showed me a big cleft in the back from which he believed the water gushed out. He showed me also, two much rusted iron staples deeply sunk, one at each end, which I had never noticed before, by which it was carried. He traced the stone to Solomon's temple, and from thence, after the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus to Spain; thence to Ireland, thence to Spain, thence to Ireland, thence to Scotland, and from Scotland to Westminster Abbey."

Lloyd's Weekly, London says: Since the archdeacon's statement more interest than formerly has been taken in the stone, but only the front and sides can be seen by visitors to the Abbey, for the top is hid away by the seat of the Coronation chair, and a rail prevents people passing behind the chair for an inspection of the back.

It is a piece of purplish grey rock about 2ft. long, and the iron staples are plainly visible. Whatever its early history there is little doubt that Kings of Scotland were crowned on it at Scone, and there is no doubt that Edward I brought it to Westminster and that on it all the Sovereigns of England have been crowned from the time of Edward 11.

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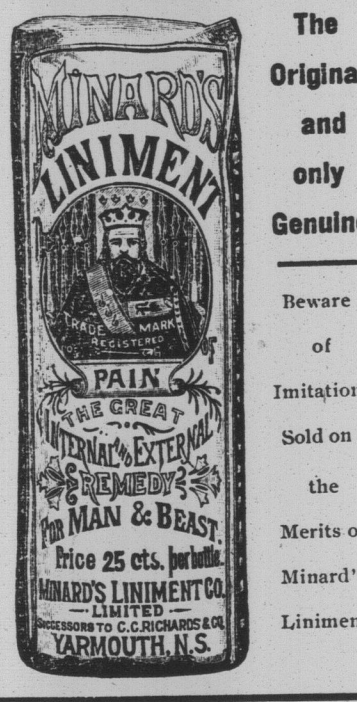
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In the book of Genesis it is recorded that Jacob, after his vision of the angels descending from Heaven, set up the stone on which his head had rested and poured oil on it "And this stone which I have set for a pillar shall be God's House."

Sir Archibald Geikie, the president of the Royal Society and, perhaps, the most eminent geologist in the world, says there is no reason to doubt that the Coronation stone was a Scottish stone, brought from Dunstaffnage in Argyllshire. It is similar in character many pebbly red sandstones to be found there.

"The ancient myth regarding the stone," he said, "is that Jacob used it as a pillow at Bethel, and it afterwards passed into the possession of a daughter of Pharaoh, called Sota, who married a son of one of the Kings of Greece, who was a temporary of Moses. Sota is said to have carried the stone to Spain then to Ireland and lastly to Scotland.

"Other Scottish legends say that the stone was brought to Ireland and afterwards to Iona. Kenneth MacAlpine, who joined the Picts and Scots, is said to have brought the stone from Dunstaffnage to Scone. Fordun, a chronicler of the fourteenth century stated that no king was ever crowned in Scotland unless he sat on this stone at Scone, but the first evidence of a king having been crowned on this stone was in 1153, when Malcolm

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IV was crowned.

"Beyond the fact that the stone came from Scotland and was of a sacred character, there is nothing but ancient legend by which to trace its history.
Mr. B. Simmons jr., in the Standard on Thursday, says he has an old book which says that about the time Nebuchadnezzar took Jerusalem in 588 B. C., the prophet Jeremiah, accompanied by his secretary, Baruch, brought the stone to the north of Ireland. That is to say, it is supposed it was Jeremiah. The visitors are called, in the record quoted by Hebrew names, which suggest that they were the trio; and the princess was herself crowned Queen of Eochaid upon the stone. The siege of Jerusalem under Titus, mentioned by the archdeacon was of course 700 years later than the Babylonian captivity.

Obituary

Lawrence Murphy, a well known and highly respected native and life long resident of the town died on Monday at his residence on the Manor Road, the funeral which was under the direction of the I. O. Forersters took place Wednesday morning from his late residence to the chapel thence to the new Catholic Cemetery where the remains were laid at rest, a very large number of citizens paid their last respects to the departed. Deceased was 64 years old was born near the lake and in his younger days was a lumberman and on the wane of that industry took up the granite cutting trade and worked in the mills here for some time. He was alderman for the town for a time and was appointed an assessor which position he held at the time of his death.

Tax Reform Items.

The commission recently appointed by the McPhisto Government in British Columbia to investigate assessments and taxation conditions in British Columbia with a view to the devising of reforms in the public interest should these prove justified, held its first session a Victoria Sept. 25th. The opinion of this session strongly favored the extension of the principle of the exemption of improvements at the earliest possible moment to farm as well as city property.

The commission also favored the 4 per cent. wild land tax as a legitimate charge on speculators. They favored the non-taxation of commercial stock and the increase of the exemption under the income tax.
It is reported from New York that the Real Estate Speculators have formed an organization called "The Allied Real Estate Interests" which is making a frantic effort to defeat a bill now before the New York Legislature providing for a fifty percent reduction of the tax rate on buildings.

It is not likely that the campaign of "The Allied Real Estate Interests" will receive very hearty support from the people of New York. The removal of 50 per cent of the taxes on improvements would be a great encouragement to land owners to build, and would induce those not wishing to build themselves to consider offers from those who would. The stimulation to building following a reduction of the building taxes in Vancouver resulted in rapid increases in land values, thus benefiting the land owners themselves. There is no question what

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. Lawrence Murphy and family desire to thank their many friends for their kindness and attention during their late bereavement in the loss of husband and father.

ADVERTISE

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"GREETINGS"

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PLEASE TAKE NOTICE

That after Nov. 1st, 1910, our business will be conducted on a strictly CASH basis.

Will be in a position to give you great value as our stock in all departments consists of the very best bought at the lowest prices, consequently will sell low.

Do not forget the place. Come and bring your money, and if you cannot come yourself send your money.

ANDREW McGEE - Back Bay

New Cabinet is Sworn In.

Ottawa, October 10.—The Borden government was sworn into office by Governor General Earl Grey at noon today. The ceremony took place at Rideau hall. Mr. Borden and his ministers drove to the place and were received by Earl Grey, who with his sides was waiting for them.

Premier R. L. Borden took the oath of office first, and Geo. E. Foster, Trade and Commerce; C. J. Doherty, Justice; L. P. Pelletier, Post Master General; W. J. Roche, State; J. D. Reid, Customs; Sam Hughes, Militia; Martin Barrill, J. D. Hazen, Marine and Fisheries; Robt. Rogers, Interior; F. D. Monk, Public Works; Frank Cochrane, Railways; W. T. White, Finance; T. W. Crothers, Labor; Bruno Nantel, Indian; Rev. took the oath first as members of the cabinet, and then for the portfolios they represent. Senator James A. Loughheed, A. E. Kemp and Geo. H. Perley being without portfolios, took the oath of office as members of the government.

Rodolph Feaudeau, clerk of the Privy Council, was present, and made an official record taking. After the ceremony Earl Grey congratulated the members of the new government and said goodbye to them.

This is His Excellency's last official act as governor general of Canada.

In the afternoon the new government held a cabinet meeting, which began at three o'clock, and was devoted chiefly to a discussion of the bye-elections which will have to be held before the Ministers can take seats in the house. The date of the opening of the parliament was also discussed.

It is understood that writs for the bye-elections will be issued immediately. Dr. Daniel will retire from St. John County to make an opening for Hon. J. D. Hazen to come. David Henderson will probably retire in Halton to enable W. T. White, the new Minister of Finance to represent his native county. Mr. McKay will retire in Prince Albert to make a place for Hon. R. Rogers.

Parliament will be summoned for business on Nov. 8th or 15th, and the session will not go much beyond the thirty day period, which will enable the supply for the current year to be put through, and will qualify the members to receive full indemnity. The Ministers took formal possession of their departments before going to council.

There will be another meeting of the government tomorrow and on Thursday they will go to Quebec to receive the Duke of Connaught.

It is said that possibly Mr. Roche will decide to leave the state department for a place at the head of the Western section of the Railway Commission. This will enable Senator Loughheed to receive a portfolio for the senate, which is now without one, and that Hon. George E. Foster will eventually retire from the portfolio to become head of the Permanent Tariff Commission, which Mr. Borden is committed to give. When this is done A. E. Kemp will likely get the portfolio.—Standard.

It is reported that Mr. Hazen's appointment is only temporary and that he will be given the first vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench. Wonderful game this politics.

BACK BAY

Mrs. Mark Morrison and Miss Violet Leslie spent one day recently with their sister Mrs. D. Leavitt.

Miss Nellie McNichol has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Leavitt.

Messrs. Hugh Goss and Jas. Kinney

who have been employed at Letang during the last week spent Sunday at the home of Capt. Kinney.

Owen Hinds spent Sunday at his home here.

Mrs. Jas. Hudson was the guest of her sister Mrs. J. Leavitt on Monday.

Capt. Taylor discharged a load of coal for A. M. Gee last week.

Mrs. McMaster of St. George was called here last Saturday by the death of her mother.

Mrs. Harry Epps is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. S. Craig.

Capt. Warnock, Stmr. Connors Bros. was here Monday morning with freight.

Mrs. Everett during last week was the guest of Mrs. Henley and friends at the point.

Chester Johnson drove to town Saturday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Cook left Monday last for Boston where they will spend the winter.

Mrs. Frank Leslie of Letete spent Sunday with Mrs. Wm. Henley.

Mrs. Williamson and daughter Violet of Letete called on friends here recently.

We are glad to report Mrs. William Mitchell much better in health after a severe sick spell.

H. Epps spent last Sunday here.

Miss Carrie Chubb and Jas. Seeley passed through the village one day last week enroute to St. George.

Mrs. George McGee very pleasantly entertained Mrs. Neil Oliver and Mrs. E. Phinney on Monday last.

L. W. Theriault has purchased a beautiful horse.

H. Kinney spent a few hours at his home Sunday.

Mrs. Char. Wright of Beaver Harbor spent a few days with her parents recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Sprague spent Sunday with Mrs. Eliza Cook.

Miss Estelle Mitchell called on friends Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Henley spent a few days with Mrs. George Mathews at Letete.

Miss Catharine Leslie was the guest of her sister Mrs. W. Quigley Monday.

The death occurred Saturday morning of Mrs. Olive Cook at the age of 81 years. Mr. Lambert of Deer Is. conducted the funeral services.

MASCARENE

Miss Emma Christie is visiting Lelia Dick at Letete.

Miss D. Wetmore and Andra McKenzie of Caithness were calling on friends here Sunday evening.

Mrs. Alex Maxwell and children spent Sunday with Mrs. Kin Stewart.

Dr. Dick of St. George is visiting Mrs. Nevin Cameron.

Misses Delia McVicar and Gertrude Dick spent one evening last week with friends at Letete.

Messrs. Roscoe Burgess and Dick English and Capt. De'ntremont was in St. George Friday afternoon.

Jennie Leland called on Miss Christie on Monday.

Grace Stewart spent Sunday at her home.

A number from here attended the Penfield fare on Tuesday.

Miss Edith Chambers of Lubeck and Robert Ho'ns of Letete spent Sunday with Mrs. Lizzie Chambers.

Mrs. Frank Leland and son called on Mrs. K. Stuart on Sunday.

Miss Alta McKenzie spent Sunday in St. George.

Bruce McVicar called on friends in Letete on Wednesday.

Mrs. Dennis Leland spent one day last week with Mrs. James McLeod at Caithness.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

THROUGH SERVICE To Quebec & Montreal

Ocean Limited
Leaves St. John 11.20

Maritime Express
Leaves St. John 13.35
Both daily except Sunday

Dining and Sleeping Car Service

The Best In America
Meals Table D'Hote,
Breakfast 75c, Luncheon 75c, Dinner \$1.00

The Only All Canadian Route.

GEORGE CARVILL
City Ticket Agent, St. John.

Arthur Henderson called on friends in Letete Sunday afternoon.

Burt Cameron called on friends in Letete Wednesday evening.

FOR LIGHTER MOMENTS

Our learned men have said to us: "The fly must surely go." I try in vain to swat the cuss, For I know this is so. But this is just the trouble that I find, for when with care I bring the swatter down ker-aw! The darned thing isn't there.



Here's another move to protect us from those pesky collectors.

Crooks are wearing gloves since a thief was convicted by his thumb mark.



Skinney A. Nuff, the Village Cutaway
I aged ten years and lost some hair, and felt just like an ape, the time that wife sent me out to buy four yards of tape. And when the clerks had laughed at me and kept me waiting long, of course I got back home to find the stuff I'd bought was wrong.

Dare you to read it to her.

Wolf in Sheep's Clothing.
The veal you get in chicken pie.

If the flour mills of Canada were operated to their capacity, they could produce flour enough for 30,000,000 people.

A Striking History.

Canada has Moved Steadily Forward in the Progress of Paper Manufacture. The first paper mill in Canada was started at Jacques Cartier, Quebec, by Mr. Jackson in August, 1800 and was in successful operation till 1857. The second mill was started at St. Andrews, Quebec, in 1803, the same year in which Fourdrinier machine, which was to revolutionize paper-making was introduced into England.

According to the census of 1851, Upper Canada had five mills and Lower Canada had also five. The census of 1871 gave 12 mills to Ontario, 7 to Quebec, 1 to Nova Scotia and one to New Brunswick. The census of 1881 recorded 36 paper mills and 5 pulp mills.

The subsequent progress of the pulp and paper industry is recorded as follows:

Year	No. of mills.	Total capacity in tons per 24 hours	
		No. of mills.	Total capacity in tons per 24 hours
1888	34	154	
1892	37	312	
1899	39	1,345	
1907	58	2,361	

The total capacity of the mills producing chemical pulp by the sulphite and soda processes in 1899 was about 50 tons per day, and in 1907 about 550 tons per day, so that the increase in the last eight years has been almost wholly in mechanical or ground wood pulp.

PAPER MILLS

Year	No. of mills.	Total capacity in tons per 24 hours	
		No. of mills.	Total capacity in tons per 24 hours
1888	40	173	
1892	38	209	
1899	35	328	
1907	45	966	

The era of manufacturing pulp from Canada began in the decade of 1880-90. The daily capacity of its pulp mills at the present time is about 700,000 tons of pulp and 290,000 tons of paper. Pulp first figures in the trade in 1890, when the total export value of its pulp mills at the present time is about 700,000 tons of pulp and 290,000 tons of paper. Pulp first figures in the trade in 1890, when the total export value of its pulp mills at the present time is about 700,000 tons of pulp and 290,000 tons of paper.

SPONTANEOUS LAUGHTER

How to Keep Cool:
Quit overeating. Baths frequently. Cut out intoxicants. Drink lots of water. Stay in the open air all you can. Don't overfeed the babies; keep them clean, use caution about exertion in the hot weather; don't overdo it.

That last sounds most reasonable of all.



A writer, in Outlook, says he favors woman suffrage, but that a woman should have at least four children to qualify as a voter. Eight would be better.

Still the mad race goes on. Japan is now slated to spend \$175,000,000 on her navy within the next few years.

Justice of the Peace—How old are you? Illiterate Prisoner—'I don't exactly know, but I kin recollect when ev'rybody called in'da rubber "gum elastic."

It is generally believed in Vancouver that the Hon. Richard McBride is inclined to accept Mr. Borden's offer of a portfolio. In this case the Hon. W. J. Bowser, the Attorney General of British Columbia, would probably become Premier.

LOCALS

Herbert Fisher and son are putting on a much needed new rail on the upper bridge.

Capt. C. Johnson got a fine moose on Thursday morning near Mineral Springs, only about 6 miles from town.

The Ladies of the Peanfield Baptist Church on Fairday cleared \$180. at their dinner that day, which is in aid of the church repairs.

Italy has occupied Tripoli and will likely hold possession of that country for the future. Thus the turkey is being sliced up. Germany is now also after another slice, should the Turks cede; without any more fighting it is said Italy is willing to pay her \$12,000,000 for Tripoli.

Messrs. Tarte, Nesting & Co. shipped a monument by motor boat to Richardsville, D. I., the inscriptions on which are rarely equalled in point of years and were as follows: Joseph M. Conley, aged 105 years and 10 months; Eliza J. Conley aged 72 years, an 11th A. Conley aged 79 years and 7 months, and the son who purchased the stone is between 81 and 90 years.

A dastardly trick was perpetrated by some scoundrel last week who loaded a stick of firewood at Mrs. Tucker's boarding house, happily Mrs. Tucker was some distance from the stove when it exploded totally destroying the stove, had she been working at the stove most likely it would have been a case of murder, this is the second attempt of the kind, should the perpetrator of this be caught, Dr. Chester for life would be too good for him.

Some excitement was caused here on Wednesday when Chief Hughes of the Campbellton police arrested one of the men brought here to work at the Pulp mill who called himself John R. McDonald while here, and a woman named Mrs. Ellen Demean with whom he had been living as his wife, she is charged with stealing a gold watch from her husband and giving it to Campbell while he was arrested under the usual charge of stealing her affections. They were taken to St. John and lodged in cells in the Central Police station over night and Thursday taken to Campbellton for trial.

New County Councilors

St. Andrews—J. D. Grimmer, J. W. McBride.

Clarendon—No election.

St. George—George McVicar, Walter Maxwell.

Dumfries—C. D. Goodill and Chas. McCann. The latter tied with Henry Emerson and the returning officer decided in favor of McCann. The other defeated candidate was Wm. R. Mitchell.

St. David—Smith and Morrell.

St. Croix—David Johnson, C. S. Garne.

Campobello—James Calder, J. W. Mathews.

West Isles—E. A. McNeill, Fred Richardson.

St. James—Pinkerton, McLeod.

Penfield—McKay, Hawkins.

St. Patrick—Acheson, McMillan.—Beacon.

St. Margaret's Church, Dorchester, Mass.

was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Tuesday morning, October 10th, when Miss Florence Blanchard Howard, daughter of Mr. Henry Howard, was united in marriage to Mr. William Francis Kennedy, (manager of Kennedy's Hotel) of St. Andrews, New Brunswick, only the intimate friends and relatives of the contracting parties being present. The bride was attired in white crepe de chene and carried lilies of the valley, while the bridesmaid, Miss Mary Sheerin of Roxbury, wore pink chiffon and carried Kilmarnock roses. The groom was supported by Mr. J. Archie Cunningham, of Melford, Mass. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride, 25 Buttonwood St. The couple left on the 11.30 train for St. Albans, Vt. Montreal and Quebec city. They expect to be at their home, St. Andrews, about the end of the month. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have the best wishes of hosts of friends everywhere for their future happiness.—Beacon.

will have the best wishes of hosts of friends everywhere for their future happiness.—Beacon.

Flemming the Next Premier?

Fredrickton, N. B. Oct. 10.—Tonight's Gleason says: The resignation of Hon. J. D. Hazen as premier and attorney-general of the provincial government, will be tendered to his honor the Lieutenant-governor in a few days, when Hon. J. K. Flemming, provincial secretary, will in all probability be called upon to form a new government.

It is expected that the new premier will retain the portfolio of provincial secretary, and that Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, the present surveyor-general, will become attorney-general, and Hon. H. F. McLeod, now solicitor general, will become surveyor general.

It is not improbable that the office of solicitor general will be filled by a well known legal gentleman in Westmorland, and that the other portfolios will remain as present.

Rev. Dr. Pringle, of Swoley (N. S.), addressed the men's Bible class of St. Paul's Presbyterian church here this evening at the annual banquet. His subject was Ministry and Men. Tomorrow night he will speak on conditions in the Yukon during his stay there. Upwards of 100 men heard his address this evening.

The senior Rugby season will open here on Saturday next, the U. N. B. playing Fredericton City. The U. N. B. is trying to arrange a game with St. Francis Xavier in Fredericton for Oct. 18.

Provincial Secretary Flemming was in conference last evening with W. H. Woods and W. B. Dickson, M. P. P. S. He went home this morning but will return on Friday when it is likely the new government will be sworn in. Governor Tweedie, who was going to Quebec to meet the Duke of Connaught cancelled the trip owing to pending changes in the cabinet.

Trueman Upton of Lakeview Corner, shot a moose on Little River yesterday. It had antler spread of sixty-one inches.

John G. Rees, of Davton, Ohio, returned today from the Miramichi. He shot a moose with antlers of sixty inches.—T.J.

Fall Change of Time on Intercolonial Railway, Oct 29th

The Fall and Winter change of time on the Intercolonial Railway takes place on Sunday October 29th at midnight, when the fast through train the Ocean Limited will be retired from the route until next summers rush of traffic warrants its operation. The through service between Montreal and St. John and Halifax will be performed as usual by the famous Maritime Express. For through travellers the Maritime Express is a most convenient train being equal in equipment to any of the finest through trains in America with respect to both sleeping and dining car service. In the latter the Maritime excels for splendid meals are served table d'hot at rates more reasonable than under the la carte system prevailing on other lines. Via the Intercolonial is the only All Canadian Route between the Maritime Provinces and Montreal.

New Zealand's Sulphur Island.

One of the most extraordinary islands in the world lies in the Bay of Plenty, New Zealand. It is called White Island, and consists mainly of sulphur mixed with gypsum and a few other minerals. Over the island, which is about three miles in circumference, and rises between 800 and 900 feet above the sea, there continually floats an immense cloud of vapor attaining an elevation of 10,000 feet. In the centre is a boiling lake of acid charged water, covering fifty acres, and surrounded with blow holes from which steam and sulphurous fumes are emitted with great force and noise. With care a boat can be navigated on the lake. The sulphur from White Island is very pure, but little effort has been made to procure it systematically.

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—About a year ago Controller James Davidson, who died on Saturday, took out an insurance policy of \$100,000. At that time he was in perfect health, and regarded this rather as an investment than any other way.

Mr. Davidson has only paid one full premium on the policy which now reverts to his estate.—Tel.

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Be prepared for emergencies. No other liniment so effective, no other has such a record. Sold by dealers everywhere. 25c and 50c Bottles.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Kitchener Away Without Display

London, Oct. 5.—It was characteristic of him that on his departure from England to take up his new post in Egypt he took with him a number of "display" cases. One could not help feeling that such a man had been discouraged by his lordship.

The only evidence that any but an ordinary passenger was leaving the station was furnished by the first North London troop of boy scouts, of which troop Lord Kitchener himself is president. These boys who had recently been in camp for a week in Boomie Park near Canterbury, his lordship's residence, insisted on coming to see him off.

The Field Marshal reviewed them and made one of his characteristic short speeches, bidding them to work hard and to observe the scout law and expressing his hope to see them again at Boomie on his return.

As his lordship reached the dock side he found a whole army of photographers and cinematograph operators drawn up within close range of the Nabia. Realizing that there was no escape he turned and smiled when half way up the gangway, thus rewarding the photographers for their enterprise. Immediately on reaching the dock he went below and did not appear again on deck until the ship was leaving.

Savage Enemies Retreat.

In the "Story of John G. Paton" that eminent missionary states that while on the island of Tanna, New Hebrides, his

mission house was attacked by the cannibals, and he had to flee to Nowar's village, a Christian settlement. On arriving there he found the people terror-stricken and raving about in despair, as they saw a host of armed savages approaching. Nowar called up a Mr. Paton to "pray to our Jehovah God, for," said he, "if he does not send deliverance now we are all dead men." Mr. Paton and others with him prayed as those who are on the brink of eternity. The result he gives in the following words: "When the savages were about three hundred yards off, at the foot of a hill leading up to the village, Nowar touched me knee saying, 'Mass, Jehovah is heaving! They are all standing still.' Had they come on they would have met with no opposition, for the people were scattered in terror. On gaining shore-wards and round the harbor, as far as we could see, we saw a dense host of warriors, but all were standing still and apparently absolute silence prevailed. We saw a messenger or herald running alongside the multitude, delivering some tidings as he passed, and then disappearing in the bush. To our amazement, the host began to turn, and slowly march back in silence, and entering the remote bush at the head of the harbor. Nowar and his people were in ecstasies, crying out, 'Jehovah has heard Miss's prayer. Jehovah has protected us, and turned them away back.'"

Guard for the Queen

A full guard with officers has mounted at Whitehall, now that Queen Mary is in London. In the reign of Queen Victoria a full guard usually mounted when Par-

liament was sitting. When King Edward came to the throne it was arranged the officers' guard should mount when the Sovereign was in London, and be relieved by a corporal guard when he should be away.

One day, when King Edward had just left town, Queen Alexandra met the officers and complement of the guard returning to barracks, and it was explained to her that this was on account of the Sovereign's absence. The Queen asked that, agreeable with her dignity, a full guard should mount when she, as Queen consort, should be at Buckingham Palace.

This arrangement holds good for Queen Mary, although Queen Alexandra has waived now the privilege for herself.

Beyond the Judge

(New York Sun.)

Remarked William Travers Jerome the other day:

"I once attended in a New England court where a slander trial was on."

"The principal witness was an impetuous old Irish woman. She talked so fast that the judge was unable to follow the her testimony, especially as it was delivered in the broadest of brogues. In vain he attempted to stop her."

"Stop! Stop!" he cried, rapping sharply on his desk. But the torrent of words continued as before. "Old woman, shut up!" he shouted, exasperation. But to no avail. The old lady was determined to have her say. Finally the unhappy justice threw down his pen and exclaimed to the lawyer:

"There, Mr. Manlock! You set her a-going, now stop her!"

Dr. C. A. E. Harris says that the "Sheffield Choir" world tour will cost \$300,000 and has resulted in a loss of \$25,000. The choicest are unanimously agreed that they are most impressed with Canada which is the most enterprising dominion. Next comes South Africa, but New Zealand and Australia are voted slow, their people being voted too self-satisfied. One chorister remarked that Australia was waiting for population before extending railways while Canada establishes the railways first.—EX.

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NOTICE

The Parish Aid of St. Mark's church, St. George, after Sept. 20th, 11, will undertake to do quilting, make underclothing and frocks for children, kitchen aprons made for 10 cents each, and all kinds of underclothing for ladies, gentlemen and children repaired at reasonable rates. Apply to Mrs. J. Spencer or Mrs. G. Clinch. St. George, Aug. 31, 1911.

Job Printing at The Greetings Office.

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BIG BARGAIN SALE

For the next 6 Months! - Save! Save! -

The Largest Orders we Ever Placed, we Placed Last Spring

Not Knowing the Result of our St. John Store. All is decided now. **Six Months More We have to stay in St. George** **Our Stock will be Sold Right Here! We don't want much left, if possible none!**

People start in Saving, just now! and Continue doing so!

FOR Millinery, Ready-to-Wear Clothing and Furnishings for ladies and gents, Flannels, Dress goods, Corsets Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Ribbons, Hats Caps, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, - - Anything, Everything, you want for yourself or family, Come to Bassen's, and Save money & time! You can do all your shopping Here!

Specials 10,000 Yards Shaker Flannels, Mill Ends worth 12 & 14c., we sell them at 10c. the best you ever got for the price. 400 Shaker Blankets, 98c. & \$1.35 a pr. Wool Blankets, white and grey, Comfortables grey, red and blue flannels, all at **SELLING OUT PRICES.** We bought Lots and do not want any Left in the Spring. **COME TO Bassen's STORE FOR SAVING.**

At D. Bassen's, St. George, N. B.