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THE GRANITE TOWN, GREETINGS

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

PUBLISHED FRIDAYS
J. W. CORRELL. - Editor

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GREETINGS has a well equipped Job
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neatness and dispatch.

FRIDAY, NOV. 17, 1911

Cities' Population.

Special to The Telegraph.

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

New Brunswick.

Woodstock 3,856.
St. Andrews 987
St. George 1,629
St. Stephen 2,836.
Milltown 1,804.
Hampton 554.
Sussex 1,906.
Bathurst 960
Richibucto 612
Chatham 4,662
Newcastle 2,945
Dalhousie 1,650
Campbellton 3,816
St. John 42,499
Andover 289
Edmunston 1,821
Grand Falls 1,530
St. Leonards 276
Fredericton 7,208
Marysville 1,837
Gagetown 235
Moncton 11,333
Shediac 1,442
Sackville 1,380
Nova Scotia.
Middleton 827
Annapolis 1,019
Bridgetown 996
North Sydney 5,418
Louisburg 1,006
Dominion 2,589
Sydney 17,714
Glace Bay 16,561
Truro 6,107
Halifax City 46,601
Dartmouth 5,058
Windsor 3,452
Digby 1,246
Amherst 8,973
Oxford 1,449
Springhill 5,713
Kentville 2,304
Wolfville 1,458
Lunenburg 2,681
Westville 4,417
New Glasgow 6,383
Pictou 3,179
Stellarton 1,614
Liverpool 2,109
Sheburne 1,435
Yarmouth 6,600
Prince Edward Island.
Georgetown 1,010
Summerside 2,785
Charlottetown 11,188

The Maine Vote.

The final statement of the vote on
prohibition in the State of Maine has
been made, and the official announce-
ment is 60,895 in favor of prohibition
and 60,853 against repeal, a majority of
758 votes in favor of the existing con-
dition. The Governor of the State has
announced that he will call a special
meeting of the State Legislature to deal
with the question as it now stands. He
says that the 'recent election has left the
matter of the regulation of the liquor
traffic in an even worse condition than it
was before the election, if such a thing
were possible.' The Governor also says
that the election laws of the State should

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

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

Helen M. O'Brien A Bride.

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

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

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

Rev. J. J. Goodacre officiated and the
bride was given in marriage by her father.
The best man was the groom's brother,
F. O. Perkins of New York city. His
sister Mrs. F. R. Switzer of Winthrop
was matron of honor. Miss Dorothy Ten-
nant O'Brien and Miss Marion Carleton
O'Brien, sisters of the bride, were brides-
maids, and little Helen Switzer, five
years old, niece of the groom, was a flower girl.
The ushers were Delma Leeman, Floyd
Switzer, Wm. Johnson and Edgar Curtis.
During the progress of the wedding
party to the improvised altar Mrs. Edwin
J. Park rendered the wedding march
from "Lobengrin" on the harp, and after
the ceremony an orchestra played
Mendelssohn's wedding march.

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

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

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

Advertise in Greetings.

Lightning Burns Woman Through Corset Steels.

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

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

Gold for Jewellers

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

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

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

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

A Promising Shot

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

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

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

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ing. Special Attention given to Watch-
Work and all work guaranteed as repre-
sented.

OTIS W. BAILEY
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN
CALAIS, MAINE

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

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

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

At the boys' Bailey of 1911 he cap-
tained the Canada A team who so dis-
tinguished themselves in the "knock-
out" contest with the best cadets in En-
gland, Australia and South Africa, and
won the team aggregate for the meeting.
He carried off as prizes three gold med-
als, a match rifle and a tidy little sum of
money.

He is six feet in height, is a clever
rugby and hockey player, and also ex-
cels on the violin, being instructed in the
latter by another distinguished Harbord
graduate, Mr. Frank Halbhaut, the re-
presentative of Canada at Coronation in
the 220 yards' race.

Montreal Is Changing

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

disappeared, within the last few years,
and more will disappear in the near fu-
ture. Old landmarks are disappearing
and new ones are taking their place.

For years to come there will continue a
succession of pulling down and building
up, each fresh instance showing that the
founders of Montreal never realized the
proportions to which it would attain. A
few figures will show sufficiently what
the growth of Montreal has been, and
what may be expected in the future.

The population in 1800 was 9,000; 1816
16,000; 1825 22,000; 1852 57,700; 1900
262,260; in 1905, there was an estimated
population of 291,092; in 1906 after the
annexation of St. Henry, St. Cuneoigne
and Villeray, it was 337,496 and in 1908
352,500. The present population of
Montreal and its suburbs is probably ab-
out half a million.

The rapid growth of the City of Mont-
real, is shown by the fact that in 1883 its
area was 4,624 acres, which had grown to
5,972 acres in 1900. Ten years later with
various annexations, it had reached the
extent of 25,747 acres, over 4 sq. miles.

Since 1868 the taxable real estate of the
city had increased in value ten times over
from \$39,174,120 to \$319,441,616 in 1910.
In the same period the value of exempt
property had increased from \$6,017,800
to \$109,192,499.

U. S. Newspaper Production

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

newspaper which with some reduction in
the output, resulting in a substantial re-
duction in stocks. The month's produc-
tion was 97,299 tons, a decrease of 1,023
tons; the shipments were 102,128 tons,
an increase of 10,513 tons. The decrease
in stocks was 5,466 tons. The stocks at
the end of the month were 49,120 tons
against 54,586 tons at the end of August
and 48,846 tons at the end of September,
1910. The September, 1911, returns
covered forty-nine companies, whereas
those for August included fifty concerns.
The stocks on hand of other grades of pa-
per as a rule showed moderate decreases.

Would Turn the Sahara Into a Sea.

European Climate Might Suffer or
Earth's Equilibrium be Changed

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

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

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

Great New Colony For France.
A great new colony, it is stated, could
be added to France's possessions, of
which the political and economic im-
portance cannot be exaggerated. A fleet
of steamers would navigate the Sea of
Sahara, the depth of which would vary
from ten to sixty fathoms, and produce a
flourishing traffic between Algeria and
France West Africa.

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

Might Alter European Climate.
The Professor's scheme has of course
provoked much comment, and objections
are not wanting. Any tampering with
weather conditions in Africa, say mete-
orological experts would effect those of
Europe. If tropical Africa becomes
temperate Europe would become arctic,
and an alarming picture is drawn of Eng-
land, Belgium and Denmark lying under
several feet of snow and their inhabi-
tants either emigrating in a body to a
milder country or being forced to lead
the lives of Eskimos.

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

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

PENNFIELD.

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

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

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

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Armstrong of Sus-
sex are spending a few days here.

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

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

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