

MC2465 POOR DOCUMENT

THE GRANITE TOWN GREETINGS

Personals.

Senator Gilmor and wife left on Monday enroute for Ottawa for the opening of Parliament.

Fred Gillespie, Pennfield was in town Thursday.

Wm. Gage formerly of L'Etang for some years of Calais has been visiting in the town and vicinity for the past 8 or 10 days.

Daves Gilmor, friend and H. R. Lawrence returned from their shooting trip on Monday.

Miss Laura Brown was a week-end visitor in St. John.

Miss Edna McLanaghan of Auburn, Maine is visiting at her home here.

Mrs. Frank Murphy went to St. Stephen on Thursday returning on Saturday.

Miss Edith McAdie of Calais is visiting her sister Mrs. George Frauley.

Mrs. H. Cawley, Mrs. Ada Campbell and Mrs. Fred Smith spent a few days at St. Stephen last week.

Bert Cameron of Lascarene was in town on Monday.

Miss Edith Gilmor was the guest of Mrs. A. Goss this week.

Mrs. J. H. Brown went to St. John on Saturday returning on Tuesday.

Thos. Justason and wife are receiving congratulations on a new arrival at their home.

Miss Ethel Kernighan has returned from Eastport where she has been spending the summer.

Mrs. A. C. Gilmor entertained a few friends at Bridge Whist Monday evening. Miss Winnie Doyle was the guest of Mrs. Jas. Hinds, Letang last week.

The Thimble Club has resumed their winter meetings commencing last week at Mrs. A. C. Toy's, on Tuesday evening of this week they met at Mrs. T. R. Kent's when a very nice programme was given, readings by Miss Spencer and Edna O'Brien and Carrie Gilmor, the next meeting will be at Mrs. Frank Hibbard's.

W. W. Waite, Pennfield was in town on Thursday.

Size of Shooting Stars.

A recent discussion before the British Astronomical Association endeavored to fix the size and path of those meteoric objects which, impinging on the earth's atmosphere, become visibly incandescent as shooting stars, says the London Morning Post.

The height at which these objects become incandescent has been computed in various ways and ranges from 70 to 100 miles, and even 150 miles has been noted. Their speed may be from 30 to 40 miles a second.

Now it is assumed that a meteorite is a very small body, as indeed it must be if it is to be vaporized, or converted into gas by rushing through the atmosphere, and it becomes difficult to understand how a particle whose weight is as to be measured in grains or in fractions of a grain, could give light enough to be visible 100 miles away, even though it has such a perfectly dark back ground as the sky.

Rev. M. Davidson comes to the conclusion, therefore, that a shooting star which appears at a distance of above 100 miles high and disappears there, must consist of a shoal of very small particles. It may resemble a 'little cloud of dust and intermingled gas like a puff of smoke.'

Such specks of dust may weigh less than the thousandth part of a grain, and there is little doubt that shoals of such minute particles do sometimes enter our atmosphere.

Tower of London Subject of Attack.

Many of Its Most Cherished Traditions Assailed.

London, Oct. 27.—The British Archaeological has been going about London this week making a tour of inspection of the town's mediaeval monuments. The members visited such architectural relics as Gray's Inn, Middle Temple Hall, The Charterhouse, etc., and everywhere they they said things not to be found in the guidebooks or popular history.

The tower of London was the first to come under observation and the things they said about that ancient and honored pile caused a form of reporters to dog the steps of their next excursion.

Nothing seemed sacred to them. "This said Allan S. Walker, "is not the Tower of London at all, but the Tower of Stepney."

"It certainly stands in Stepney," replied Charles H. Hopwood, "and not in the City of London." "Then, too," continued Mr. Walker, "see where the vandalism of Sir Christopher Wren has robbed it of the original charm its Norman builders gave it. He even altered all the windows—all save one," and with admiring eyes he gazed at one little window high up on the "ivory side of the structure, and with deep emotion, described its undoubted Norman origin.

"But why call it a tower even?" interposed Mr. Hopwood.

"Of course the White Tower was built first and stood alone; but additions were made to it, and it was inclosed with a wall, so why not call it The Castle, which it technically is?"

All agreed that Stepney Castle would be a much better appellation than the Tower of London. Down into the crypts or dungeons the party went. Here a gloomy death that smelt dank and terrible. What is it? Oh! Quite modern; the arch was built for support. Into the awful torture chamber, where the marks on the floor have proved, to the satisfaction of countless thousands where the rack was placed, Mr. Walker led his followers.

"Was the rack placed here?" It might have been, but perhaps Mr. Hopwood could say. He was the greater expert. Mr. Hopwood smiled indulgently, and murmured: "It might have been. It certainly was somewhere."

"Little Ease," the cage in the wall of the torture chamber, in which Guy Fawkes was placed to await torture and death, is generally believed to have been on the spot which is now the entrance to the sub-crypt or great dungeon of the White Tower. Mr. Walker would not commit himself. There is light and fresh air in the crypt, which was the usual prison chamber of rebels and state prisoners and even "Raleigh's Cell" is not so terrible as the imagination pictured it. The archaeologist declines to believe in the gloomy stories of those dark days. There is much to show that prisoners had a very easy and, indeed, pleasant time, marrying and giving in marriage, and only being refused permission to do that which they most wanted to do—namely, go home.

MACES BAY

Arthur Mawhinney went to St. John last week on business.

B. Brown of Little Lepreau called on John Snider Friday.

Thos. Corscadden and David Mawhinney are busy hauling coal from the Dipper Harbor breakwater to the Point Lepreau fog alarm.

A. Craft recently purchased a fine horse and carriage and robe from Rev. Mr. Travers on his leaving here. Rev. Mr. Whitely has taken his place.

Wilson Mawhinney Sr. was a recent guest of his daughter Mrs. J. Snider. Mrs. Fred Brown called on Mrs. Chas. Brown Thursday.

F. Small has recently purchased a fine horse from Mr. Hagan of Saint John.

Joseph Ellis and family enjoyed a drive Sunday.

Services were held here Sunday at the usual hours.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Snider spent Sunday with their parents.

Stmr. Connors Bros. was unable to bring all the freight ordered on Saturday. She landed 16 passengers.

The Orangemen of King's Own Lodge No. 140 held their meeting in the county line hall Saturday evening and initiated 2 members.

Sons of Temperance held their regular meeting Tuesday evening.

Mr. Kennedy is now boring wells for Hanson Bros at Point Lepreau.

Wm. Lomax has purchased a fine horse, truck wagon and set of harness. Mrs. Wilson Snider and Mrs. Fred Brown of Little Lepreau spent one day last week with Mrs. Snider's sister Mrs. J. Magowan.

Magowan Bros. have finished threshing here and have proceeded to Little Lepreau and other places.

A Timely Hint

One of the best known and ablest of English judges is not given to the use of superfluous words, and his fondness for brevity is such that he embraces every possible opportunity of leading others to seek it also. During the hearing of a certain case which came before this judge, a learned King's Counselor probed away at what seemed likely to be an interminable length, until His Lordship, becoming utterly weary of the proceedings, suddenly looked towards the speaker, and gently enquired what day it was.

The question was so unexpected that the barrister looked a while, in sheer amazement, at the questioner. "Tuesday, my lord," he replied, when he had partly recovered from his surprise.

"Ah, yes, quite so," responded the judge, in his suavest tones. "You see, I only just wanted to mention that I shall not be sitting after next Saturday."

Nasty Professor!

The student was handsome, easy, and self-possessed, but appeared to be utterly ignorant of the simplest phase of the subject. Professor W. put question after question to him, without receiving one intelligent reply. Finally, the student said, naively:—

"I am very unfortunate, Professor; you never ask me anything I know." The professor said nothing, but gravely tore off a tiny piece of paper from a convenient pad. "Here, Mr. B.," he said, handing it to the student, "write all you know. Take plenty of time — there's no hurry."

Some Terms of the Irish Home Rule

A cabinet committee, assisted by prominent Irish officials, has drafted a Home Rule Bill which will need a lot of change before Parliament can safely be asked to vote on it. In its present stage the bill contains many blanks. Considerable progress has been made, however.

The bill provides that the Irish Parliament in Dublin shall have control over Ireland's "purely domestic affairs," and that it shall not restrict or impair the authority of the Imperial Parliament in Westminster.

The Irish Parliament must not interfere with the King's business. It will not be permitted to make terms of peace, or declare war, or make treaties without foreign powers.

The King, through his proxy, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland shall have the power to summon, prorogue and dissolve the Irish Parliament, and to veto any bill.

The measure provides for a first and second chamber, as at Westminster, and the members of the second chamber will be Irish peers. The Nationalists are insisting that the Irish peers shall have no greater powers than are allowed to peers in the Imperial chamber. That is, they shall not have the power to veto.

The big question with which the committee is struggling is: "What are 'Purely domestic affairs?'" It is understood that in the tentative draft the Irish Parliament is given full control of customs and excise, which constitutes seven-tenths of Irish taxes. If this clause is incorporated in the bill when it is passed into law it will be a big victory for the Home Rulers.

It has been provisionally arranged to give Ireland \$0,000,000 pounds with which to start in the business of ruling itself.

There has been a good deal of wrangling over the question of how much Ireland is to pay the British Treasury for Imperial purposes, and the question has been left open. The payment is not to begin until Ireland has "recovered itself," whenever that may be.

About one-third of the wool crop of the entire world is produced in Australia, which includes New Zealand and Tasmania, last year's crop exceeding \$00,000,000 pounds. The flocks of this section contain nearly twice as many sheep as those of the United States.

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Annual Meeting.

The general meeting of Agricultural Society, District No. 88, will be held in the town council room at the Town of St. Stephen, on Thursday, November 23rd, at 2.00 p.m., for the purpose of electing directors and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

W. S. STEVENS, Sec.
St. Stephen, N. B.
November 3rd, 1911.

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
Elmcroft

The reinforced macadam of Gient, a French engineer, is a new road material that is claimed to have given superior results in his tests of the last year or two. It is made in plates of various sizes, and consists of a bottom layer of cement enclosing the strengthening pieces of flat and circular iron, and a top layer of

broken stone pressed into the cement. Formed into plates of moderate thickness, 28 inches long by 19 wide, the pavement readily supported an evenly distributed load of 30 tons or a load of 8 tons concentrated at one point. The surface has been found very resistant to the wear of heavy traffic, and its smoothness giving a striking contrast to stone pavement, is a special advantage. In places where the plates are too expensive to use over the entire width of the roadway, it is recommended that a narrow track be laid to receive the wheels of vehicles.

A Tragedy Of The Sea.

CAPT. FRANK BRITT And Two of HIS SEAMEN PERISH.

Another of those dread tragedies of the sea is reported, as a result of Sunday night's gale, the principals being Capt. Frank Britt, of Calais, well known in St. Andrews, and two of his sailors. His vessel was the three masted scho. Witch Hazel, to save which a few weeks before he almost gave up his life. On this trip she was bound from Port Reading to Provincetown. In trying to make New Haven in Sunday night's gale she struck the rocks at the South West breakwater. Capt. Britt, Steward Andrew Miller, of Joggins, and Seaman Thomas Masters of St. John, were washed overboard and drowned. Three others were rescued.

Capt. Britt was a son of the late Capt. John Britt, and was one of the best and bravest mariners on the coast. During his career he has had many hairbreadth escapes. He is survived by an aged mother, two sisters, Misses May and Lena Britt, and two brothers, Capt. Edward L. Britt, of the Peter C. Schultz and Jas. Britt of the Boston Shoe Store, Calais. His cousins reside in St. Andrews. He was a frequent visitor here and was well and favorably known. The disaster has awakened deep sympathy for the stricken family.—Bencon

The success of powdered milk may be of far-reaching importance, as it connects all sources of milk supply with the world's markets. It is developing a great industry in New Zealand, which provided a large amount for Shackleton's expedition and is to supply two tons for the expedition of Dr. Mawson. Advantages are claimed over condensed milk. It excels in keeping qualities and nutritive value, and is specially adapted for infants' food by its thorough sterilization and close resemblance to human milk.



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