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THERE IS NO NEED TO
SEND AWAY FOR YOUR
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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, AUGUST 11, 1911

NO. 2.

No Waiting Now!
Orders from Headquarters To
Clean the Entire Stock Out at Once

\$9000. WORTH OF

Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Cloth
ing, Hats, Caps, Furnishings &c. of
**D. BASSEN, ST. GEORGE, Must leave
THE STORE, P. D. Q.**

These are the Orders we have just Received
FROM HEADQUARTERS
THE LYONS SALES CO.
We Advise the public not to waste any time
in purchasing if they intend doing so
as the time is short.



Despair and Despondency

No one but a woman can tell the story of the suffering, the despair, and the despondency endured by women who carry a daily burden of ill-health and pain because of disorders and derangements of the delicate and important organs that are distinctly feminine. The tortures so bravely endured completely upset the nerves. If long continued, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for weakness and disease of the feminine organism.

**IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG,
SICK WOMEN WELL.**

It allays inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. It tones and builds up the nerves. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. Honest medicine dealers sell it, and have nothing to urge upon you as "just as good." It is non-secret, non-alcoholic and has a record of forty years of cures. Ask Your Neighbors. They probably know of some of its many cures. If you want a book that tells all about woman's diseases, and how to cure them at home, send 31 one-cent stamps to Dr. Pierce to pay cost of mailing only, and he will send you a free copy of his great thousand-page illustrated book, *Common Sense Medical Adviser*—revised, up-to-date edition, in paper covers. In handsome cloth-binding, 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

GLACIERS IN A NUTSHELL Ice 150 Feet High and Twelve Miles Wide.

All About the Maxwell, or Rivers of Ice
That go on the March.

Ice seems hard and brittle as solid rock. Yet glaciers are true rivers, carving away the snow that falls on the top of high mountains.

The average snowfall on Mont Blanc is only two inches short of five feet a year. Suppose it all stayed there. In a single century Mont Blanc would grow about 480 feet.

But the glaciers or ice rivers carry the snow off and bear it down to the valleys, where it melts and makes water rivers.

There are 1,555 glaciers in the Alps which, between them, cover an area six times as great as that of the Isle of Man. But they are all toys compared with the Muir glacier, on the Alaskan coast, which presents to the ocean a wall of blue ice 150 feet high and twelve miles wide.

Guides and Men Lost.
Icebergs, great in small, are constantly breaking away from its mountain front. It discharges 77 billion cubic feet of ice yearly.

Forty-two years ago the crooked spine of the Matterhorn was climbed for the first time. In the descent a rope broke,

part ice as though stuffed and set in a glass case.

No doubt they had been caught in a violent snow or sleet storm, and, huddling together, had been buried. Then the temperature must have dropped so suddenly as to freeze them in. There they remained frozen, and no doubt if undisturbed will remain there for many years to come.

There are some fine glaciers in the Rocky Mountains in Montana. On the flanks of Granite Mountain, which is nearly 13,000 feet high, is a glacier to which Professor Kimball has given the name of Grasshopper Glacier. It is so full of grasshoppers and their remains that the ice is of a peculiarly dark color.

Periodically the grasshoppers that thrive in the prairies to the north wig their flight southward, and must needs cross the mountain. In the passage across the mountain cold air, rising from the great ice river, numbs them, and they drop by hundreds of thousands. They are gradually carried down, and the moraine at the end of the glacier consists principally of insect remains instead of rocks or sand.—Pearson's Weekly.

The Ladies' College at Mount Allison, Sackville, N. B., which is the largest residential Ladies' College in the Dominion, includes not only the Literary Department but the Conservatory of Music, the Masse Treble School of Household Science and the School of Fine Arts. It provides Literary and Household Science courses; instruction in Painting, Drawing, Designing, Modeling, Leather and Metal Work, etc.; courses in oratory and Piano, Pipe Organ, Violin and Voice. The Art School, with the Owens art Gallery and a collection of magnificent valuable paintings, is under the direction of a member of the Royal Canadian Academy who is also an exhibitor in salons across the water. He is assisted by talented and trained teachers. The Conservatory of Music is under the directorship of an English professor who has associated with him as teachers ladies and gentlemen most of whom have been trained abroad. The

staff of the college includes over twenty teachers and four occasional lecturers. At this institution, too, a number of prizes are offered. A calendar will be sent free on application to Rev. Dr. Campbell.

The Academy is a pleasant residential school where boys are prepared for matriculation in Arts, Engineering, Medicine, etc. In the Commercial College excellent instruction is given in Business courses, Shorthand and Type writing. The staff of teachers is strong both in the Academy and in the Commercial College and the constant aim is to make the institution one which will not only give the best of instruction but will also be instrumental in moulding character along desirable lines. The principal, Mr. J. M. Palmer, M. A., will send full information on request.

The Mount Allison authorities are fortunate in that their schools are located in one of the most healthful towns in eastern Canada. This, of itself, leads many parents to send their children to these steadily growing institutions.

A Bad Stomach.

Mrs. S. Keat of Clarkburg, Ont., says: "A bad stomach trouble that had bothered me for years, baffled and puzzled skilled physicians, was nicely relieved by Mi-o-na. My food would not digest but fermented in my stomach, forming a gas that gave me untold suffering and pain and also made me weak, nervous, irritable and unable to rest. Since using Mi-o-na I can go to bed at night and sleep and wake up in the morning refreshed. I cannot speak too highly of Mi-o-na."

The dyspeptic nervous or otherwise, who is losing an opportunity to regain health, for Mi-o-na Tablets are guaranteed to cure dyspepsia and all stomach disturbances, such as vomiting of pregnancy, gas or car sickness and the stomach after excessive indulgence. All druggists, Sec. or from R. T. Booth Co. Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Sold and guaranteed by J. Sutton Clark.

TROUBLED MEXICO.

Danger in the Existing Situation

(Boston Advertiser.)

There is plenty of trouble in Mexico. The chief cause of the disorder which as yet the government has been unable to repress, is that too many of the Mexicans seem to have expected that with the downfall of Diaz the millennium would come. The Diaz government has been overthrown, but it is plain that the millennium in Mexico is still to seek.

From present indications, it is by no means certain that Madero will be the next President of Mexico. As an administrator, apparently, he does not show great ability. The provisional president, Da la Barra, is really more tactful and more resourceful in meeting the problems which have come up, although at first he was supposed to be merely Madero's creature and to do nothing without the assent of the dictator behind him. Madero has made a number of blunders, and in such rapid succession that there is growing sentiment in favor of supporting Bernardo Reyes for President in opposition to Madero. Whether such a proceeding could be carried out without an immediate attempt on the part of Madero to become an actual dictator, remains to be seen.

The chief trouble in Mexico seems to be that Madero raised a spirit he cannot quell; a spirit of unrest, of demands for the impossible. The average Mexican seems to have come to expect that with the revolution successful, it would be possible for all to grow rich or at least affluent, without much further effort. As the only result has been so far that Mexico is as prosperous as it was before the revolution, the spirit of unrest has grown more troublesome every

day. The wage earners all demand more pay and less work; and in view of the temporary depression in Mexican industries, inevitable as the result of a revolution where much injury was done to the railroads and to other industries, it is not exactly an auspicious time for raising the wage rate.

Then, too, the utterances of Francisco Madero himself have had much to do with inciting a bitter spirit against foreign residents in Mexico, foreign business men, foreign managers of industrial enterprises. And this spirit Madero has found himself unable to control or to suppress. There is a wide spread dread lest this bitterness may come to a head in the form of a race riot that will shock the outside world. The Taft administration has already appealed to the Mexican government for the protection of Americans in Mexico. The German government has made similar representations to Mexico in behalf of German citizens. The European powers have received disquieting reports of the prospect of a serious outbreak of the more ignorant portion of the Mexican population against resident foreigners, and there is no doubt that the situation may prove to be quite serious.

But that is not the only element of danger in the present situation. The Indians have put in demands for the confiscation of the large ranches of the richer classes. A number of orators have incited the poorer Mexicans to demand the forfeiture of the big estates throughout Mexico, and their division into small holdings for the common people. It is an open secret for the revolution was financed largely by the wealthier Mexicans, and it will not be easy for Madero to repay them by robbing them. Yet the more ignorant portion of the population have taken up the cry of a new division of the land, and demagogues are busy in preaching that doctrine in many of the provinces.

Evidently the problems which Madero has to face are far from being easy of solution. He has stirred up a popular movement which he has not yet been able to govern and subdue. Unless he shows greater control of the situation than he has as yet been able to acquire, another revolution may overtake unhappy Mexico.

CHICAGO'S LOAN SHARKS.

(Chicago Tribune.)

A Bostonian with a taste for statistics has found out that there are in his city about 100 personal property money lenders and about 100,000 borrowers. The average interest rate is 228 per cent. per annum.

Chicago has a little more than three times as many people as Boston. Presumably it has at least 300,000 borrowers and 300 persons on chattel mortgages or a pledge of wages. As for the interest rate, there is no reason to believe that Chicago is below Boston.

Judging from the frequent offers of "money on easy terms" in the advertising columns, and the circulars of philanthropic money lenders which are stuffed in the mail boxes of householders, Chicago has its fair proportion of loan sharks. It is a pity that this city has not its statistician who could ascertain how many there are, how many customers they have, and about how much they squeeze out of those who do business with them.

Then we should have data which might make an impression on the next general assembly. It might not like the present one, refuse to pass a bill which would cut down the interest rate from 228 per cent. to 49 per cent. on the ground that that would be encouraging usury.

SIX MONTHS TO COOL.

The largest steam hammer in the world has been made at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It is used for forging steel plates of enormous thickness and size, is ten feet square and strikes a blow of 20 tons. The anvil block upon which it

fearful impact descends is a solid cube of twelve feet, and weighs 180 tons. It was upon the foundation it now rests on, and it took the molten contents of six cauldrons to make the block. When it was cast the Pittsburg fire department sent six fire-engines to the scene, and kept them there for a week, or until all danger that the fearful mass of molten iron might burst its bonds, or by its exploding gases fire the neighborhood, had ended. It took nearly six months for the anvil to cool, so that the sand mould might be dug away, and even then workmen could not touch it with their hands.

A Survival of Barbarism.

There is, as the Springfield Republican says, nothing more alarmingly uncivilized than the practice that still survives in some parts, of subjecting newly-married couples to unseemly demonstrations. There was, however, as the Republican further reports, something of poetic justice in a demonstration of this nature, which recently occurred in a New Jersey town.

A man named Chute had for years been a ringleader in such demonstrations in that neighborhood. Not long ago Chute himself married. He managed to escape with his bride before a demonstration could be organized for his benefit, but on the return of the bridal couple to their home, the bride-groom was subjected to a double dose of his own medicine. Chute was first taken to a public fountain, where he was compelled to take off his socks and wash his feet. He was next taken to the Auditorium ball room, and compelled to do "spectacular dancing on his bare feet, with trousers rolled up to his knees. Following this he was taken to a cafe, where his face was blackened, and he was forced to eat salted cocoon pie. Finally he was taken in an automobile to a lake about two miles out from the wood and compelled to swim across it a couple of times.

Asaya-Neural

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
Nervous Exhaustion
Headache, Insomnia and Neuralgia are generally the result of exhausted nerve centres. The true remedy is not a paralyzing drug, but Food, Rest and nerve repair. "ASAYA-NEURAL" is and makes possible this cure. It feeds the nerves, induces sleep, quickens the appetite and digestion; freedom from pains and buoyancy of spirits result. \$1.50 per bottle. Obtain from the local agent.

Andrew McCreck, Brock Bay,
W. S. B. Jackson, Portland,
Maine, Costa & Co., St. George.

COLOR PHOTOS PRODUCED.

Remarkable Achievements in
a London Studio.

The secret of taking and printing photographs in color—a possibility sought after as eagerly by photographer as the Philosopher's Stone by the alchemists of old—seem now to have been achieved. At the Dover Street Studios, London, England, numbers of photographs of well known people in which the most delicate tints of eyes and cheeks and hair, of jewels, and laces, and silks, had been reproduced on paper, sensitized by an entirely new process, so as to be an exact facsimile to the actual colors seen by the "eye of the camera." "Although colored plates of a kind have been produced," said the inventor, Mr. Hamberger, "I can claim that this is the first time that a true color photograph has been printed upon one and the same sheet of paper without touching up or 'transmitting.' Hitherto color photographs have been reproduced by the three color process—the primary colors, red, yellow and blue, being laid one on top of another and blending into something that will pass for the real picture.