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NO. 3.

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Memoirs of Roustam Are Made Public.

Paris, July 19. It is rather a curious fact that in all the copious Napoleon literature there is not a word written by persons who were in his domestic service. His valet, Merchand, who was the only servant to follow him to the Isle of Elba, bequeathed a bulky manuscript to his family, but so far they have not withheld publication but have not allowed it to be examined. Fortunately the owners of another manuscript have not been so reticent, and it is thanks to them that the first memoirs of the Emperor by one of his servants have been given recently to the public. They were written by Roustam, Napoleon's Egyptian slave, who in constant attendance on the Emperor from 1798 to 1814. No attempt has been made to edit them further than to correct the spelling. They give a plain unvarnished account of the slave's daily observations.

M. Paul Cottin, who wrote the introduction to the memoirs, is the director of the Arsenal library in Paris. "Even the most casual reader," he says, "would know that the memoirs actually came from Roustam's pen. It is surprising that they have not been doctored, because most of the French memoirs written during the first half of the nineteenth century were much retouched. Just now

his reminiscences escaped doctored and why they were not published years ago, no one seems to know. They were probably written in Quirinal, where Roustam retired with his wife and two children after Napoleon was sent to St. Helena. According to Roustam's memoirs, he first met Napoleon in St. Jean d'Acree, in Egypt, where Roustam was the slave of a sheik. This sheik sold him to Napoleon, who made him his bodyguard. From the outset Bonaparte bestowed favors on him. At their first meeting he offered him champagne in his tent and presented him with a jeweled sword. The Emperor paid the expenses, amounting to \$300, of his slave's wedding feast when he married the daughter of Empress Josephine's valet. Then Napoleon offered \$2,000 to an Armenian traveller if he would bring Roustam's mother to France, and he also ordered Isaby to paint a picture of the slave so that he could send it to his mother.

The night Roustam first reached Paris he was allowed to escort Josephine to the theatre. She grew as fond of him as her husband and often proved her interest by intervening in Roustam's favor when his enemies had intrigued to separate him from his master. She even permitted her daughter to paint the slave's portrait, and during these things Hortense whiled away the time by singing to him. Roustam showed equal devotion to both

master and mistress—a double devotion that caused him no little perplexity on one occasion. It was at Malmaison. The Emperor ordered him to hand him a rifle so that he could shoot some swans. The Emperor protested vehemently and Roustam was torn between his two allegiances. The Emperor laughed heartily at his confusion.

Napoleon had no reason of his nameless fidelity. For years Roustam slept in a room adjoining his master's and, in time of special danger, he paced his bed across the communicating door. Once he practically saved his master's life on the battlefield, for had it not been for his high white turban, a bullet would have struck the Emperor. It was three years before Roustam received any pay for his services, and yet his devotion to master never faltered, which is saying much for a man of servile disposition. In spite of Napoleon's many liberalities, Roustam's loyalty wavered when it came to following his master to the Isle of Elba. In his memoirs he gives several inadequate excuses for his defection, such as not being able to secure horses for the trip, etc. When Napoleon returned to France, Roustam presented himself for service, but he was not received. "He is a coward," cried the master. "Throw him out and never speak to me of him!"

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Commercial Union Humbug.

As if the false pretence that Canada is to be bound in tariff legislation by a treaty was not sufficient in that direction, The Toronto World makes a straight declaration that commercial union is the issue. This accompanied by a studied refusal to discuss or even state the real issue, has the appearance of faith in the innocence of the public. There is no movement toward and no possibility of commercial union in any form, nor is there even a treaty by which the tariff law of either country depends on or is controlled by the course of the other. The Government's proposal is simply the relief of the Canadian people from the unnecessary taxation on a long list have been discussed by the opponents, and such discussion as has been carried on was in a way that strikingly suggests insincerity. The changes, having little or nothing in common, have been lumped together as a kind of bugaboo to frighten the credulous. The Canadian tariff relief is effected on imports from Great Britain and the colonies, the United States, and some dozen other important countries included under Britain's favored-nation treaties. It would be better for the Dominion if the reductions were effected on all imports. But the opposition that has been organized against the limited reductions and the successful appeals that have been made to economic delusion show that the Dominion is still a long way from any such measure of commercial freedom. The limited relief is far better than the alternative of no relief whatever.

The opposition to the change is weakened by the fact that the United States has agreed to make similar reductions on imports from Canada. Many Canadians who would have opposed the relief in the Government's measure if made independently are not only reconciled to it by the fact that it is accompanied by simultaneous reductions in the American taxation on purchases from Canada. They can see the advantage of the removal of foreign tariff, but do not concern the greater advantage of relief from their own tariff. The Dominion Government seized the opportunity to make a highly advantageous change in the Canadian tariff and at the same time secure the removal of many American obstructions on Canadian exports. To say that this raises the issue of commercial union is worse than ridiculous. The Americans see the necessity of relieving themselves of some of their tariff and the opportunity to do so. The privileged classes there would be able to defeat the change if it had not been accompanied by similar changes in Canada. It must be admitted that many in both countries find relief at home is described as something given, and the removal of foreign tariffs as concession obtained. This fallacious idea is very persistent. It must be taken into account by legislators. The Dominion Government showed sound judgment in negotiating for the simultaneous removal of tariffs by Canada and the United States. Opponents unable to object to any of the changes try to alarm the Canadian people by the fallacious pretence that is to be found in tariff legislation by a treaty or that commercial union is the issue. —Tor. Globe.

Reformation Needed.

The statement was recently made that the C. P. R. alone has already carried 211,000 immigrants from the seaboard into the interior of Canada this season. Statistics of crime show that the number of murders in the Dominion almost doubled last year, and that a large proportion of the homicides had occurred among recent immigrants from continental Europe. These two facts taken together indicate one of the greatest needs of the

Dominion to-day. The law can punish crime, and by that means determine some measure of the man of criminal instincts. But the law cannot cleanse the heart and purify the life. Education will do much for the second generation of the immigrants now pouring into the country in such enormous numbers, but it is not immediately available as a reformatory force. —Tor. Globe.

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Ever-Present Forest Danger.

If the Ontario Government does not speedily put into force regulations requiring clean lumbering there will soon be no forests in the north. The terrible disasters at Cochrane, at the Dome camp, and at South Porcupine, will not be without some compensating benefit if they awaken the people of this Province to the ever-present menace to life and property in the woodlands. In their natural condition they do not burn readily. There is, of course, always danger from decaying vegetation in the forest, and the fires left by the sapper and the prospector sometimes destroy large areas of virgin timber.

It is when man begins to slash and hew in the woods that the danger becomes imminent. The railway-builder clears his right of way and frequently leaves huge piles of unburnt "slash" by the side of the tracks. The settler cuts down the spruce in the process of clearing his farm and hauls the pulpwood to a convenient stream or railway siding, leaving the tops and branches to be burned when they become dry. The owner of a mining claim wants to prospect the surface thoroughly, and hews down the trees, clears off the moss and surface vegetation, and leaves the inflammable material to scorch in the sun. He might as well surround his property with barrels of gunpowder. The railways send through the forest locomotives that scatter sparks upon everything near their path, although there are effective appliances for the lessening and prevention of this danger.

But the greatest menace is the "slash" left by the lumberman. Vast piles of this debris are to be found everywhere in the north except on the limits of a few companies that voluntarily and for their own protection follow the policy of cleaning up and burning the tops and branches of the trees they cut down. For years there has been an agitation for the general adoption of this policy in the pine and spruce forests of the north. Mr. Cochrane knows, as all his predecessors have known, that the present system is certain to result in far greater destruction of forest wealth by fire than by the axe. To burn the "slash" under Government regulations and inspection would probably add a dollar and a half a thousand feet to the cost of pine lumber. The lumberman who has cut his limits over and does not expect to hold them permanently

has no interest in keeping the fire out after it has passed on, and the movement for clean lumbering has not his active support.

But the forests as a whole belong to the people of Ontario, and they must see to it that everything possible is done to perpetuate them. Properly protected and sanely handled, they will yield revenue, and conserve water-powers, and preserve the existing climatic conditions of the Province for all time. Just these benefits be sacrificed because a group of lumbermen and railway managers and mine owners insist on endangering the lives and property of all the people in the forest region? The Provincial Government—and the Dominion Government who within its sphere—must act with promptness. Clean lumbering, the adoption of all modern precautions to prevent locomotives from vomiting sparks, a material increase in the fire-rangin' force, and the penalizing heavily of all offenders against the laws of the forest are partial remedies for forest fires that are within the range of practical politics.

There is no justification for throwing up our hands and regarding the dreadful affair in the north country as a visitation of Providence, one of those unavoidable calamities for which no one is to blame. The intense heat and the prolonged drought were matters beyond man's control, but the raw material on which they operated to produce the terrible result we all lament was provided largely by the folly of men who have left the north country full of decaying forest debris. —Tor. Globe.

Madero Sees Fight in Lieu of Fate.

Mexico City, July 13. The reception planned for to-day by the authorities in Puebla in honor of Francis I. Madero was abruptly abandoned, because of a pitched battle between Maderists and soldiers of the Saragoza battalion stationed at Puebla. When the fighting ceased it was found that at least five Maderists had been killed and ten or more wounded.

The feeling of hostility between the erstwhile rebels was amply evidenced when a passerby fired a shot into the air. Instantly the Maderists assumed that the shot was fired from the federal barracks opposite their quarters and they opened fire without making any investigation.

Later reports from Puebla state that three soldiers of the Twenty-ninth Battalion were also killed in the pitched battle, which raged from 11 o'clock last night until 7 o'clock this morning. Forty Maderists are prisoners in the barracks of the Saragoza battalion. Some estimates place the number of dead as high as thirty. Fighting ceased only when Governor Canete appeared in the streets with a white flag and pleaded for peace.

A special train with Madero on board, arrived in the city while the battle was raging. It is reported that drunken Maderists made an attack on the penitentiary with dynamite bombs, in an effort to release the convicts. The Saragoza troops stationed close by, opened fire and drove the Maderists to rout. Maderist from the hulking barracks attacked the federals and forced them back into their quarters. At daybreak the Twenty-ninth Battalion went to the support of the other federals and used a machine gun to clear the streets. Before this attack the Maderists fled, leaving their dead and wounded behind.

Reports have also reached this city of a riot that occurred yesterday at Tlaxcala, as a result of an attempt by Maderists to kill Felipe Chaoanman, an insurrectionist leader, who had the support of the federal garrison. —Ex.

Sir Max Aitken, says a London correspondent, has changed his mind about becoming one of Mr. Borden's Canadian lieutenants. His knowledge of "cement" might have come to very handy in "cementing" his party together.

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