

## CITY NEWS.

## Recent Events in and Around St. John.

## Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

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**THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY,** issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

John A. Ewing has gone over to Canso to look after the wrecked schooner Eliza J. Pendleton.

Herbert Bell of Cape Traverse, P. E. I., won an exhibition of \$150 offered at McGill in the arts matriculation. Mr. Bell was fourth on the list.

Avard Knight, son of W. B. Knight of Moncton, has been appointed manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia branch at Westville, N. S.

W. T. Jenkins of Boston, H. A. Chapman and W. L. Miller of Bangor are at the Dufferin. They are going over to Newfoundland on a hunting trip.

Wm. P. Appleby and Westfield Kennedy, who were reported Saturday for working in the city without licenses, promptly took out the required papers.

Robert Reeves, a young son of William Reeves of Sebastopol, Lunenburg Co., N. S., had the thumb blown off his hand the other day by fooling with a dynamite cartridge.

The marine board of examiners have granted to Byron Morehouse of Sandy Cove a mate's certificate for foreign trade; and to James Macbee, St. John, a mate's certificate for inland waters.

Beginning Tuesday morning, and for the balance of the week, the Star Line steamers will leave Fredericton daily at 12.30 instead of 7.30 a. m. The departure from St. John will be as usual.

A vigorous Scott Act crusade is progressing at Sydney, C. B. Thirty-five dealers have been convicted in little over a month, and \$1,750 collected in fines.

Part of the cargo of the City of Ghent from Summerside, P. E. Island, consisted of 831 cases of lobsters, shipped by R. T. Holman to London and valued at \$10,000.

Dr. Meahen writes to the Chatham world from Bathurst that there is no smallpox scare there. The disease is confined to three houses, seven miles from town.

Senator Lovett has purchased the whole of the town of Yarmouth \$7,000 twenty-four per cent. water loan debentures for \$7,070 and interest from date of issue, June, to date of delivery.

A New York gentleman, who visits Chatham annually, has volunteered to give the new St. John's church a pulpit and pulpit chairs to be selected by the building committee regardless of cost.—World.

Rain had a depressing effect on the Sackville exhibition, which was opened on Thursday by Lt. Gov. McClellan. The gate receipts the first day were but \$120 as against \$240 for the same day last year.

The union Thanksgiving service of the Baptist churches of St. John will be held in the meeting house on Thanksgiving day at 11 a. m. Rev. H. F. Waring will preach.

Before Judge Trueman on Friday, the will of the late John Johnston of St. Martins was allowed. The estate is valued at \$600 real and \$200 personal. W. H. March of Hampton is the sole executor. R. L. B. Tweedie, proctor.

Love makes the world go round, but a bad cough or cold knocks all the sentiment out of a person. Adamson's Botanic Cough Balm will cure the cold, stop the cough, and restore the sentiment. 25c., all druggists.

Subscribe for Semi-Weekly Sun.

## NEW FALL GOODS. Men's Winter Underwear.

Our stock of these goods is so large and varied that space forbids giving details.

We have them from 38c. to \$1.60 a garment.

## SHIRTS.

Colored, hard or soft bosom, 75c. to \$1.25.  
White, long or short bosom, 50c. to \$1.25.  
White, undersized, 40c. to 75c.

## TOP SHIRTS.

Shaker Flannel, 25c. to 50c. each.  
Black Sateen, 50c. to 85c.  
Gingham, 50c.  
Fancy Blue Duck, 50c.  
Heavy Knit Woolen Shirts, 40c. to \$1.00 each.  
Flannel Shirts, 48c. to \$1.25 each.

**SHARP & MACKIN,** 335 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

Kumfort Headache Powders are safe, pleasant and harmless.

The Prince Rupert broke a bracket in one of her paddle wheels yesterday morning just before leaving her wharf. She was detained two hours while a new one was being put in place.

To cure headache in ten minutes use Kumfort Headache Powders.

Rev. Father McKinnon, formerly of Cardigan, P. E. I., and now chaplain with the United States army in Manila, is on a short visit to his former home and friends on the Island. He was wounded in Manila and has been granted a short leave of absence.

Rev. Father Fogarty of Dominica, who came up here on the Oruro, and has since his arrival been a guest at the Royal Hotel, leaves today for Boston on the St. Croix, to take passage on the Commonwealth for Liverpool. Father Fogarty will spend a couple of months in the old country.

Senator McSwaney of Moncton has received from Hiram G. Chandler, Buffalo, N. Y., a letter stating that he is desirous of purchasing spruce freehold wood-pulp lands up to a hundred thousand acres. The land must be near water in order to be able to ship to the United States.

The death of Thomas F. Tierney occurred on Friday afternoon at Douglas avenue. The deceased, who has been in Boston for the past sixteen years, came home for his health about seven weeks ago and was apparently recovering, until he took a sudden turn for the worse on Tuesday last. The cause of his death was paralysis. The funeral will take place tomorrow at 2.30 p. m.

It is understood that Johnston, Pelkey, Fawcett, Pascoe, Sprague, McDermott, Robertson, returned hero boys belonging to St. John and vicinity, also the Fredericton and other returned New Brunswick soldiers, will go to Halifax to meet the home coming contingent, and share in the grand welcome to be accorded by the people of Halifax and this city.

James S. McGivern of No. 20 Orange street has asked the Sun to state that he did not sign the Blair requisition, nor did he authorize anyone to sign it on his behalf. Mr. McGivern says that there is no question as to his politics, he being a conservative first, last and all the time.

Hugh Bustin, one of St. John's oldest and most esteemed residents, passed away at his residence, 18 Horsfield street, at a quarter to twelve o'clock Saturday night, after a lingering illness, at the advanced age of eighty years. He leaves a large family to mourn their loss, three sons and five daughters—Capt. Jas. T. Bustin of Boston, Mrs. H. A. Johnson of Moncton, Mrs. C. D. McAlpine, Mrs. J. D. Howe, Wm. H. Bustin, Charles L. Bustin, Miss Emma and Rebecca Bustin.

Messrs. James Epps & Co., Ltd., the well-known Cocoa Manufacturers of London, have just issued an exceedingly tasteful little medal in aluminum for distribution amongst their numerous customers and the public generally. It is called the National Medal of the United Empire, and having been struck on the termination of the war in South Africa, it forms at the present time an interesting souvenir of the mother country and her various colonies, typical figures of each being represented thereon. A piece of ribbon and a suitable inscription completes its equipment, and we feel sure that all sections of the public will be eager to possess Messrs. Epps & Co.'s patriotic medal.

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple yet valuable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and Lung Affections. It was also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by express, naming this paper, to W. A. NOYES, 85 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Corey of Saratoga, N. Y., who have been visiting Mr. Corey's parents and relatives at New Canaan for the past two months, arrived at St. John on the 16th, on route for Sunbury Co., where they will spend a month visiting Mrs. Corey's father and relatives, after which time they will return to the United States. Mrs. Corey has been engaged since she was eighteen years old as a public speaker in the United States, and has travelled extensively.

A seam of coal, together with a shale heavily freighted with petroleum oil, is reported to have been found in McCain Settlement, four and a half miles from Sussex.

## FOSTER AND STOCKTON.

(Continued from First Page.)

sturdy liberal of other days, Hon. George Brown, to the effect that party principle was everything, and on that alone should a party mount or power. The party could hold one set of principles while out of power and another while in, then responsible government was a farce. Mr. Fielding once before he was in federal politics said the people had as much right to hold a politician to his promises as a business man. If broken pledges were overlooked the people could no more expect fidelity from their representatives.

## THE SPEAKER ASKED

if there were any liberals present, but the only response was from the inevitable small boy in the gallery.

Taking it for granted that others were present, Mr. Foster asked them what were their cries in 1896. Did they not talk to everyone they met of the ever growing debt under the regime of the conservatives? The theory that if for votes on the plea that the liberal leaders had promised to reduce it? Now, if they were honest, what must be their opinion of a government which after making that unqualified promise comes now to the people with an increase in the debt of \$5,000,000 instead of a promised reduction. (Great applause.) The liberals in 1896 also declared that the expenditure was enormous and was continually growing. Mr. Laurier had said in Toronto, and his words had often been repeated to the floors of the house, that if he was placed in power he would follow the principles of Hon. Alex. Macdonald. Although he could not reach his figures yet, he would promise to reduce the expenditure by one, two, three, and even four millions. This was their battle cry, and they come now with an annual expenditure of four millions less than eleven millions more. But Mr. Blair said this was all foolery. Again in 1896 the liberals talked of the excessive taxation inflicted by the conservatives and said the back of the country was being broken by their first action if elected would be to reduce this. Look at their records. In 1896 the taxation amounted to \$27,700,000, in 1900 \$38,000,000, an increase of 10-12 millions. Mr. Foster offers a solace by saying that the being lots of money, and therefore they spent less. During the last speaker's term as finance minister there was no other means of revenue than the pocket of the individual taxpayer, and he judged it was the same now. Thirty-eight millions of taxation, the last year was \$27,700,000, four years ago, and this after they had asked for votes on the promise that they would reduce the taxation. Don't the liberals remember now what their war cry in 1896 was: "Death to protection." Laurier declared that protection was the curse and bane of Canada, and that once in power they would immediately abolish it. They went in, but found they didn't know as much about the tariff as they thought they did. They sent out a commission to investigate the state of affairs, and formulated their fiscal policy. How much of protection is gone? In 1873

## THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

went into force, and up to 1896 the average tariff was 19 per cent. During the last three years the average has been 17.33 per cent, a difference of 14-100 of one per cent during the past five years. Take the last year of the conservative government, the year of highest taxation during their regime. The average of the year was 18.25 per cent, and the average for the last year of the liberal government was 17.33, a reduction of 95-100 of one per cent, and this after their promises to abolish protection.

He asked the audience if they saw the "Globe" of 1896. On the front page for weeks during the campaign it bore a cartoon representing the Canadian farmer prostrate on the ground, bound hand and foot with chains and ropes, and with an emaciated face, down which tears were rolling. The average poor man were three great burdens the first labelled "Tory debt," the second "Tory expenditure," and the third "Tory taxation." Above him was an arch bearing the inscription "The fruits of the national policy," and in the background were Laurier and Cartwright listening with sympathetic faces to deliver him. He asked if they had seen that in the Globe since 1896. (Great laughter and applause.) To be honest and fair, the Telegraph ought to publish a companion cartoon during this campaign. He suggested a representation of the same farmer, still prostrate, but now flatter and with more ropes and chains than in 1896. On him should be three burdens inscribed: "Debt \$8,000,000 greater," "Expense \$11,000,000 higher," and "Taxation a half million heavier," and on the arch above should be inscribed "The National Policy Remodelled." To finish off the picture the two sympathetic helpers in the 1896 cartoon should be placed on the top of the burden. (Loud laughter and cheers.)

In reference to preferential trade, Laurier promised that a commission should be sent to Great Britain to confer with the colonial office toward obtaining this boon for Canada. He said this to counteract Sir Charles' preferential trade canvass, but when he got into power the commission was never sent. When Laurier was over at the jubilee in 1897 Mr. Chamberlain invited the assembled premiers to meet with the British government on this question, but nothing was done. Did he carry out his promise in this respect? Mr. Foster referred to their promise of enlarged markets for Canadian producers, and stated that not one had been opened in any quarter of the globe. Instead, some have been closed against us by high tariff, as the German and West Indian markets. Then there was the pledge of reciprocity with the United States, that beloved offspring of the liberal party. Cartwright had said it was necessary for Canada's prosperity, and that the liberals could easily get it if they were in power, for they were in high favor at Washington. When they got in of our money, and came back with nothing.

## WITH A COMMITTEE

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ing. After this, Laurier said in parliament that the liberal party had thought reciprocity would be for the good of Canada, but now they had come to the belief that it was unnecessary, that no one in Canada wanted it, and that we would get along better without it.

Mr. Foster next took up the promise of the government in connection with the independence of parliament. Mr. Mulock, when the liberals were in opposition, said it was simple absurdity and

## LED TO CORRUPTION

to have members of the house sitting in parliament with promises of office in their pockets. He introduced a stringent bill to meet the case, which was supported by the whole liberal party. Finally that party got into power. Mr. Mulock became a member of the government. Since then nothing had been heard of the bill. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had not been in office more than fifteen days when he wrote a letter to Francois Langellier, a member of the house, stating that the governorship of Quebec was soon to become vacant. In the event of his not getting a judgeship, Sir Wilfrid promised to appoint Mr. Langellier to the position. This letter was sent to Mr. Langellier by Mr. Mulock, another member. Sir Wilfrid also wrote Charles Langellier with reference to the matter. Mr. Langellier sat in the house for two sessions with this promise in his pocket, and voted for the government. A little man, although on one occasion he expressed his disapproval of the government's course. This was the way this government carried out their pledges to reform parliament as far as its independence was concerned. (Applause.) There was a fighting member in the house known as Jim Lister. This gentleman was selected by Mr. Mulock to become the chairman of a certain committee. He was promised that if he did his part well he would get a judgeship. Today Mr. Lister is in receipt of \$6,000 a year as a judge in Ontario. During the 18 years they occupied office the liberal conservatives appointed 17 members of the house to office.

## THE LIBERALS

in four years had sent 16 of their supporters out on the same happy road. Yet Mr. Blair held that the liberals had kept their promises. (Applause.) Mr. Foster was applauded when he mentioned the prohibition plebiscite, but said he would wait until some other occasion to discuss that matter fully. Time would not permit of it at this meeting.

Then Mr. Foster took up the winter port question. At Friday night's meeting Mr. Blair boasted of his management of the I. C. R. He said when he took charge of the office of minister of the railways and canals he found the government railway in a state of stagnation. There was no life in it and no hope for the future. Mr. Blair claimed that he had breathed vitality into it and that it had become under his management a living thing. (Applause.) Its business, he contended, had increased by leaps and bounds. The comparison made by Mr. Blair between the earnings of the I. C. R. under the old government and the present government was unfair. The receipts of the I. C. R. dropped from \$21,400,000 in 1895 to \$18,200,000 in 1897. In 1899 they had increased some \$9,200,000. Would it have been fair for Mr. Shaughnessy to have claimed that Sir Wm. Van Horne left that railway in a state of stagnation? The receipts of the I. C. R. in 1899 had increased but not to the same extent as those of the C. P. R. The increase on the I. C. R. was 30 per cent, while the receipts of the C. P. R. had increased 46 per cent, so that the Intercolonial had not held its own with the other railway. Mr. Blair by speaking generally attempted to mislead.

## TO DECEIVE THE PEOPLE.

The I. C. R. had more than paid running expenses in some years under liberal conservative rule. Then again there were deficits. In the last four years under the liberal conservative government the net deficit was \$25,000, or about \$6,000 a year. Under Mr. Blair's net deficit for three years was about \$200,000. Mr. Blair had taken out of the chest of the dominion some \$8,000,000 for expenditure on capital account. The interest on that would amount to quite a large sum, sufficient to wipe out the surplus of the last year. It was an easy matter to have surpluses when capital account was drawn upon.

Coming down to the winter port question Mr. Foster said he was in the ministry which, in accordance with the efforts of Messrs. Hazen and Chesley, seconded by the common council and board of trade, made the first move in experimenting as to what could be accomplished by the giving of subsidies in the realization of the hope of St. John, the hope of New Brunswick and the ambition of Canada to have a winter port through the business of Canada. could be done. (Applause.) It was a laudable ambition. The country wanted to have her own winter ports. St. John wanted the business. (Applause.) The opinion throughout Canada was that the country would not be what it should be till it had winter as well as summer ports, and had them independent of the United States. (Applause.) The experiment of 1895 proved a success. The business begun here in 1895 was continued in 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899, and it grew each year. It was apparent that the business could be done here. (Applause.) It had

## PASSED THE PERIOD

of experiment. The first year 22 steamers loaded here, the next we had 48, and last season no less than 62 steamers took in full cargoes at this port. Last winter the C. P. R. brought to St. John about 200,000 tons of western goods for shipment to Great Britain. (Applause.) The winter of 1900 was close at hand, and the question which was agitating the minds of the people of St. John and generally was what is to be the future of this winter port business through St. John? (Applause.) Some things militated against it. One thing was that there had been only a series of yearly subsidies to the steamers which stood in the way of its becoming permanent. Such subsidies were good enough for a few years, but not after the business had become the success it had been of late years. A better class of steamers was required, and steps should be

taken to show to the people interested that it was intended to maintain the service. (Applause.) It was necessary to have a feeling that the business had become permanent. That had not been done. Although the Common Council waited upon Mr. Blair and the C. P. R., urging that this course be pursued, it had not been done. Mr. Blair expressed himself in favor of subsidies extending over three years, yet he had made no effort to bring such a policy into effect. We were left with the yearly subsidy and uncertainty. (Applause.) Last season, instead of having the arrangements with the steamers and the C. P. R. completed early in the year, they were left off till about the time for the services to begin. Less than two weeks before the first vessels were due to leave Great Britain there was no certainty of the contracts being signed.

## THIS HINDERED

the shippers and resulted in the loss of business at St. John. It was the duty of the minister of trade and commerce and the minister of railways and canals to have these arrangements made in good time, as the money for the subsidies was always voted by parliament. (Applause.) It was now the middle of October, and there was no man in St. John, no shipper in Canada, Great Britain or elsewhere, who had the least idea as to whether there would be any winter service to St. John or not. (Applause.) Mr. Blair, who was responsible for this, came here and spoke for hours on this platform. Mr. Foster challenged any one to point out a sentence in the whole speech which had been published which would take away any doubt or solve the uncertainty or give any intimation whether a vessel would go from this port or whether the business would stop or go on. (Applause.) It was all very well for Mr. Blair to talk of his convictions, but what the people wanted was to know whether we were going to have the winter port service or not. (Applause.) Mr. Blair expressed his conviction that something would happen, do, made threats against the C. P. R., and gave the common council a raking over. But where did he set at rest our doubts as to the winter port business? Would Mr. Blair's remarks satisfy the working men who got their share of the \$5,000 disbursed by each of the 62 vessels which came here last winter? Did they satisfy the men who supplied the ships? Did they satisfy the merchants, the produce shippers? Did they satisfy the people who had the laudable ambition to make St. John a winter port or the desire of Canada to have the eastern traffic go out through a Canadian port? Here we got a shred of comfort from the minister? Mr. Blair ought to be able to do something. (Applause.) Mr. Blair

## HAD THREE STRINGS

to his bow. He could make an agreement with the C. P. R. for the season. (Applause.) The railway was ready and waiting to send down freight, but they insisted that an agreement made last year by Mr. Blair and violated by him immediately after it was made be restored. To the credit of the C. P. R. he said, they did not, on that occasion, break the contract despite its violation by Mr. Blair. (Applause.) The C. P. R. wanted the minister of railways to make an agreement early in the season, but that gentleman had shown no disposition to do anything. The C. P. R. wanted an entrance into the eastern country and the consignment of freight coming over the I. C. R. bound to the west. This was their desire, and if it was not given them they said they could not do business here. (Applause.) Mr. Blair could enter into this agreement on his own, but he could not accept the offer of the C. P. R. which was that if he could not see his way clear to continue the old agreement they would hand over to the government road at Montreal all the export freight they had. (Applause.) Mr. Blair could do any one of these things. The C. P. R. had great difficulties to contend with in doing business through St. John. When they brought down 100 carloads of freight for shipment they had to take back 90 of the cars empty. It had a big handicap in competition with the Grand Trunk to Portland. The C. P. R. said they wanted this freight picked up by the I. C. R., and offered to give the government all the freight they got in the west for points along the I. C. R. The C. P. R. offered to

## EXERT EVERY EFFORT

to build up business down here, provided their request was complied with. (Applause.) They were ready to do this. Why, then, did not Mr. Blair renew the agreement? If the I. C. R. could not handle the freight, why not let the C. P. R. do the business? Mr. Blair said the I. C. R. and C. P. R. were competing lines, and refused. The C. P. R. once ended at Montreal and Quebec. The company did not want to extend their line down to the lower provinces. But the people down here, grit and tory, joined together and induced the liberal conservative government of that day to grant a subsidy for the short line. (Applause.) The subsidy capitalized would now represent \$2,767,210. The money was given to the C. P. R. and they built the road. The I. C. R. was here then. It was settled among the people that the I. C. R. was too long a route to be able to compete with Portland or Boston. The city furnished facilities at Sand Point, that the business would be attracted here, and the business came. (Applause.) It was felt that it could only be got over the C. P. R.

Mr. Foster here consulted his watch and said time made it necessary for him to curtail his remarks. Later on he would present other phases of this question. He had simply opened it up now.

After thanking all for the hearing given him, the ex-finance minister resumed his seat, remarking as he did so that he was in the hands of the people. After cheering for the speakers, the large gathering gave cheers for the Queen, the liberal conservative leaders



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**SHERIDAN'S Condition Powder**

One pack, 25c. Large 50c. can. Full particulars on request. To be had for 25c. a pack. S. J. Sheridan & Co., Boston, Mass.

and the candidates in St. John.

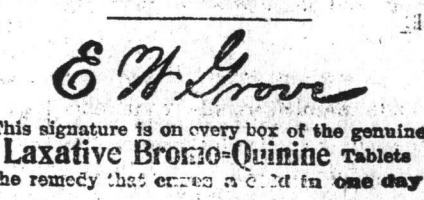
## NOTES.

Dr. Bayard's appearance on the platform was instantly greeted with loud cheers from all parts of the house. A liberal conservative audience knows a good man on sight.

Rev. Isaiah Wallace, who was on the platform last evening, saw Sir Charles Tupper at Lawrenceville, N. S., yesterday morning, and had a long talk with him. Rev. Mr. Wallace has just returned from Winnipeg. He is a strong supporter and admirer of the Hon. Mr. Foster.

## KINGS CO. MEETINGS.

Meetings will be held in the interest of G. W. Fowler, the liberal conservative candidate, at the following places: Tuesday night—Barnesville and Hampton. Wednesday night—Titusville. Thursday night—Long Reach, Greenwich. Friday night—Oak Point.



**E. W. Gillett**

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**GILLETT'S PURE POWDERED LYE**

**BEST, PUREST, STRONGEST.**

LONDON ENG. E. W. GILLETT. CHICAGO ILL. TORONTO ONT.

## ST. STEPHEN.

ST. STEPHEN, Oct. 14.—So far as the railroads are concerned, St. Stephen is shut off from the rest of the world, the C. P. R. and the Shore line being still tied up. We have had no mails since Thursday at noon. The Washington County has by great energy established connection with the west, and trains are today running in and out of Calais. Much complaint is made here because the post office inspector has made no effort to have mails brought here by team from McAdam. It will probably be several days before the C. P. R. can run trains over this branch.

Mrs. Deacon of Deaconsfield was in town yesterday. On her way home she had to ford Canoeus stream, the bridge having been carried away. Her wagon was upset, and she was caught in the overturned vehicle and drowned. The horse and wagon were saved.

Major Andrew McAdam, well known as a rifleman, son of the late Hon. John McAdam, died suddenly of heart failure at his farm at Bayside today.

## CHINA SITUATION.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—It is officially understood that an international conference at the Hague regarding the settlement of the Chinese indemnity question is finally decided upon. It will not discuss with China the amount of compensation she must pay, but will confine its labors to dividing the proportion of the indemnity which shall go to the several countries interested.

HONG KONG, Oct. 15.—Sun Yat Sen, according to reports from Canton, has taken the town of Kiu Shan on East River, and is now investing the prefectural city of Hui Chou. A force of imperial troops and the Canton was defeated by the reformers, 200 being killed.

The advice says also that there is great activity in Canton in preparations for despatching troops to the disturbed districts.

## IN HIS VALISE.

A Doctor Carries Grape Nuts Food. A physician in McAdie, Tex., who cured himself by the use of Grape-Nuts food, says: "Lagrippe left me a physical and nervous wreck, with indigestion, dilated stomach, constipation, and neurasthenia. I tried electricity, vapor baths, travelling, camping and medicines, all naught." "Finally I put myself on Grape-Nuts food, and before the first package was gone, I made such an improvement that it seemed difficult to believe. I finally got to carrying Grape-Nuts in my valise, and in my pocket when I didn't have a valise. Yesterday I secured a new case of two dozen packages." "The facts are that I could eat, and did eat, digest, and assimilate the food and gained remarkably in strength. I am now regularly attending to my practice. I have been twenty years in practice, and am free to say that Grape-Nuts food is the most perfectly and scientifically made food I have ever known. My name, for professional reasons, should not be published." It can be given privately to those who care to inquire, by The Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.