

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT

Was Alarmingly Afflicted With La Grippe. Cured by Pe-ru-na.



HON. W. H. PARSONS.

W. H. Parsons is Ex-State Senator and Ex-Special Judge of the Supreme Court of Texas, also Brigadier-General in Confederate Army. In a recent letter from 925 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., this prominent gentleman says: "Upon the recommendation of personal friends and many strong testimonials as to the efficacy of Peruna in the treatment of the numerous symptoms of the grippe with which I have been afflicted for four months past, I have been induced to undergo a treatment with this justly celebrated remedy. I feel a decided change for the better after using it only one week. It is especially good in toning up the stomach and has had a decided effect upon my appetite. I therefore feel much encouraged that I am on the road to complete restoration."

There is no remedy in the world that soothes while it stimulates, heals as it meets the conditions produced by la grippe, or catarrh, or sedative, or stimulant, Peruna strengthens as it renovates, nor a vegetable or mineral poison. It

A reward of \$10,000 has been deposited in the Market Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio, as a guarantee that the above testimonial is genuine; that we hold in our possession authentic letters certifying to the same. Every one of our testimonials are genuine and in the words of the one whose name is appended.



reaches the source of all diseases of the mucous membranes by its action on the vaso-motor system of nerves. Every person who has had la grippe during the last year should take a course of Peruna. No one can expect perfect recovery unless they do so. The grippe has produced catarrhal inflammation of the whole mucous membrane, and good health is impossible until these are restored to a normal condition. This Peruna will do. A great many remedies have been suggested for this condition from time to time, but Peruna appears to be the only remedy that has any substantial value in these cases. It has never failed to give satisfaction during forty years' experience and still occupies the unique position of being the leading (if not the only) specific remedy for the after-effects of la grippe. Henry Disting, the inventor and maker of all the hand instruments for the Henry Disting Manufacturing Company, the following from 1841 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.: "I had a bad attack of la grippe in December which lasted more than two months, and which left me with a cough and several of my friends advised me to try Peruna. I began with a bottle the first week in March and it certainly did me a great deal of good. I was so satisfied that I purchased another bottle and followed the directions, and can say that it has cured me."—Henry Disting. If you do not desire to romp and squally factory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis. Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Pe-ru-na cures more cases of la grippe than all other remedies combined.

DOCTOR DID IT Put on 36 lbs. by Food.

Feed a physician back to health and he gains an experience that he can use to benefit others. For this reason Grape-Nuts food is daily recommended to patients by hundreds of physicians who have cured themselves of stomach trouble. One doctor says: "I am a physician and trying to aid and assist my fellow being to enjoy good health it must be admitted I formerly did not enjoy the best of health myself. In January, 1891 only weighed 119 pounds. At this time I was living in the Ohio valley and began to think I had about seen my best days. One day about three years ago I had an opportunity to try Grape-Nuts food for my breakfast. I liked it so that I ate three teaspoonfuls three times a day and have regularly used it up to the present time. At this time I weigh 155, a gain of 36 pounds and enjoy the best of health."

"Not only has Grape-Nuts made this wonderful change in me but through it I have helped my friends, relatives and patients. The sustaining power of this food is simply wonderful."

"I have one patient who is a section hand on the C. & O. R. who eats nothing in the morning but four tablespoonfuls of Grape-Nuts and yet does his very hard work up to lunch time and enjoys the best of health and strength."

"I could name a great many cases like this and I still prescribe Grape-Nuts in my practice every day." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ask any physician about the scientific principles on which Grape-Nuts food is made. He'll tell you the principles are perfect.

"Then a 10 days' trial proves that the principles are carried out in the food." (All the food of the grains so treated that anyone can digest it all). Shown in renewed physical strength and brain energy.

"There's a reason." Look in each pkg. for the famous Little Book, "The Road to Wellville."

Rev. Frederick Harrington gave an interesting talk before the missionary

William Robinson, a former well known resident of Port Williams, died last week in Nevada, Mo. His death was caused by a fall from his horse on to some wire fencing. He was a grandson of the late Colonel General of Cornwallis, and son of the late Charles Robinson. His wife was Miss Agnes Cox of Canada. Mrs. Robinson will return to Canada to reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith, who have been visiting friends in St. John for some weeks, have returned to their home in Port Williams.

Captain Trefry of Hantsport, is about to purchase the str. Avon of Churchill & Bros., which will make daily trips on the River Avon, between Hantsport, Windsor and Somerville.

J. W. Borden of the militia department, Ottawa, with Mrs. Borden, is spending a few days at his old home at Grand Fre. On account of his health he has been given leave of absence and will take a trip to England.

The intercollegiate debate between Acadia and St. Lawrence's college takes place next Friday evening, March 25th, in College Hall. The subject, Resolved that Imperial Federation would benefit Canada, is opposed by Acadia. The following speakers have been chosen: A. B. Balcom, '07 (Acadia); Bridgetown; Frederick Porter, '06, Fredericton; and Victor Chittock, '05, Hantsport.

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THE TROUBLE OF PREMIER ROSS.

Premier Ross has promised the temperance people of Ontario a measure of prohibition, and is now offering them state owned saloons. The Ontario government took a plebiscite agreeing to enact a prohibitory law if the people asked for it. The people asked for it by a large majority not in one plebiscite but in two. Then the government was not sure whether it had the power to prohibit, and went to the privy council to find out. The privy council said the government had the power, and the government did nothing except demand through the license commissioners the solid vote, and the still more solid campaign contributions of the liquor trade. Now Mr. Ross, with a majority of three, is trying to think of something new, probably with the idea of taking another plebiscite.

But these are blue times for Mr. Ross. His majority of three in a house of ninety-seven must be always on hand. His fifty supporters must all be satisfied all the time. No liquor law or anti-liquor law which is unsatisfactory to two liberal members can pass without opposition support. Not much can be expected by Mr. Ross from an opposition which has had to fight the government machine in Ontario. From those who have been cheated out of their rights by all legal and criminal methods known to the name the government will be held to deserve no consideration.

Once more comes the report that the Canada Eastern is to be bought by the Intercolonial. This may be the same old anti-election story, or perhaps it is part of a general scheme, of which the operation of the Quebec Southern is another part.

MOULD ON BUTTER.

Information Issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Complaints are received from time to time at the dairy division, Ottawa, regarding the appearance of mould on the parchment paper linings of butter packages. In some cases it is said to have penetrated the butter for some distance. Mould is a minute and low form of plant life. It grows on seeds, which are called spores, and which develop only in the presence of moisture and where they have a supply of food. Mould will grow readily on damp food; hence the necessity for keeping the interior of a creamery, and especially the refrigerating room, as dry as possible.

Many refrigerators are apt to be damp, because the warm air which gets in from outside carries moisture with it, which is deposited on the cooler surfaces of the walls, floors and packages. The dampness and prolonged opening of the doors also causes dampness.

Prevention of mould in the factory.—It would be a good thing for the creamery owners as well for the consumer generally, if it were compulsory to have all creameries thoroughly disinfected every spring before operations begin. This can be done by using germicides which cause bad flavors are destroyed if the work is properly done. It is a comparatively simple and inexpensive operation if the following plan is adopted:

Method of disinfection.—Wash the whole interior of the creamery, including walls, ceilings, floors, posts, shelves, etc., with a solution of one part of bi-chloride of mercury to one thousand parts of water. Apply with a brush and scrub well wherever applied to eradicate from a sheet of cotton cloth or paper (corrosive sublimate) may be procured in tablet form, of the right strength to make the above solution by adding one tablet to every pint of water used. This substance is a deadly poison and must be handled with every care and precaution. Formalin may also be used, either as a spray or by being allowed to evaporate from a sheet of cotton suspended in the room, when the doors, windows and other openings are tightly closed. It requires about five ounces of pure formalin to disinfect 1,000 cubic feet.

Prevention of mould on butter.—As a preventive of mould on butter, the following practice is highly recommended: Wash the parchment paper linings immediately before using in a saturated brine to which has been added one ounce of pure formalin to three gallons of brine. Place the paper in the boxes without drying. Keep the brine in a special covered vessel. Boil the brine every week and add fresh formalin in the same proportion. This treatment has been found effective in the government creameries in the Northwest Territories, where there was a great deal of trouble with mould at one time, and has given good satisfaction wherever it has been properly carried out.

Care of parchment paper and empty boxes.—Probably much of the mould on butter is due to the infection of the parchment paper as it lies about the creamery without any protection and not always in a dry place. The spores do not develop on the dry paper, but as soon as it comes in contact with the butter there is sufficient moisture to encourage the growth of the mould. The parchment paper and empty packages should be kept in a thoroughly dry, clean place.

Quality of parchment paper important.—Only the very best pure vegetable parchment paper should be used. Inferior paper encourages the growth of mould and does not protect the butter. Much of the paper used is too light in weight. A ream of 500 sheets weighing 56x12-1/2 inches should weigh at least 40 pounds, and the same number of sheets 56x12-1/2 inches should weigh not less than 30 pounds, with other sizes in proportion.

Yours very truly, W. A. CLEMONS, Publication Clerk.

Bicyclists and all athletes depend on BENTLEY'S Liniment to keep their joints limber and muscles in trim.

COLLECTOR DUNN.

Some weeks ago when it was known that the government had determined upon the appointment of Hon. A. T. Dunn to the St. John collectorship, the Sun offered its hearty congratulations to the new collector. Subsequent events, perhaps not altogether unconnected with the late election, delayed the appointment. But it is now understood that that appointment has been made, and Mr. Dunn may be congratulated over again. We would not like to say that the selection is the best possible for this particular office, but it will be well received by the traders who will always be sure of courteous treatment at the custom house. Mr. Dunn would have been a much more satisfactory surveyor general than he was if he could have had the control of his office. It is pretty well understood that the greatest wrongs perpetrated in his time were carried through by his colleagues, who overruled his decision. This is notably the case in regard to the Muskoka deal, which, as Mr. Mott has shown, was forced upon Mr. Dunn after a ruling to the contrary. The retiring surveyor general should have been more firm in protecting the public from his colleagues. That is about the worst that even his opponents have said about him in connection with the crown land administration. And from all, whether they have been supporters or opponents, Mr. Dunn will receive the best wishes for his success in the important position which he has been called to fill.

TAKED CARE.

A good deal is heard by the people of this city and this province about the recent development and extension of Canadian industries. Unfortunately these new industries are not visible to the naked eye of the people of New Brunswick. No large factory or manufacturing establishment has recently been established in this town or near it, if we except the pulp mills. The chief industry of this part of Canada is connected with lumber. That is a business for which we have the raw material, the workmen, natural facilities in the shape of inland waterways and seaports. We have also a market which, though subject to fluctuations, never fails to take large quantities of our produce. Without overlooking the other manufacturing industries, or doubting that they will increase and multiply in the future, the people of this province should take care of their resources and cherish their opportunities in connection with their forest wealth. They should watch with never ceasing vigilance every movement which may take from them the industrial advantage which this wealth affords. Mr. Fleming has not spoken too soon or gone too far.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND THE QUEBEC RESOLUTIONS.

Here is the official report of Attorney General Pugsley's statement in the Legislature concerning the better terms negotiations: "The Quebec resolutions had expressed the opinion that the Dominion government should bear the expense of administering the criminal law, and our government had deferred coming to a decision until the Dominion government had dealt with the subjects mentioned in the Quebec conference. He was glad to be able to say that he had brought from Ottawa a message from the leader of the provincial government which had given them the strongest possible assurance that the resolutions of the Quebec conference in regard to the additional subsidies for the provinces would be carried into effect."

Here also is the official report of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's statement in parliament on the same subject: "Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier (prime minister)—The members of the several provinces have applied to the government for a reconsideration of the terms, which reconsideration would involve a readjustment of the financial arrangements between the Dominion and the provinces. The matter has never been taken up officially yet by the government, but speaking for myself personally, I said to Mr. Pugsley that I was of opinion this matter should be taken up at an early date, without stating 'at all in what direction.'"

These two official reports furnish a sufficient answer to the complaint that the attorney general made against this Journal in the house yesterday. Sir Wilfrid Laurier told the house of commons that the question had not even been taken up by the federal cabinet, and that he personally was of the opinion that it should be so taken up at an early date. If we believe Sir Wilfrid that is all the assurance he gave. But to be more explicit he tells us that he did not state to Dr. Pugsley whether he thought the cabinet should reject or accept the Quebec resolution in regard to additional subsidies.

Nothing could be more thoroughly and completely non-committal than the statement which Sir Wilfrid says that he made to the attorney general. He did not speak for his cabinet. For himself he declares he did not say whether he favored or opposed the increased subsidies. He only said that the question should be brought before the cabinet to decide whether there should be a reconsideration.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

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MANUFACTURE OUR WOOD AT HOME.

What possible cause of international offence can there be in requiring logs cut on the crown lands of this province to be manufactured in Canada? The owners of the land have a perfect right to do what they will with their own property. When the attorney general pleads that the United States government might do us some great harm if we retained the timber on our domain for our own mills, where our own people may find employment, he talks like a man who held a brief for the foreign mill-owner. It has not been long since the attorney general was connected with a scheme to divert the lumber business of the St. John river to the state of Maine by another method. At present Dr. Pugsley is connected with a railway company which claims as part of its prospective traffic large quantities of timber to be carried to Maine for manufacture. It was therefore to be expected that Dr. Pugsley would oppose Mr. Fleming's motion. No one can be quite sure for whom the attorney general speaks when he discusses public questions of this class in the house.

We are told that the fate of our lime business should be a warning to us not to displace the United States competitors of New Brunswick industries. The point is not obvious. Nothing was done on this side of the line to provoke the United States. The duty on lime was increased and the trade killed, because the producers in Maine and other states wanted the market for themselves. The prohibitive tariff was simply an extreme measure of protection, and there was not suggestion of retaliation in it. It was a measure which the country had a perfect right to adopt, and which so far as we know, was never resented in this province, though it will perhaps cost New Brunswick millions of dollars. We do not believe that the United States lime burners should be furnished with New Brunswick kiln wood to enable them to make the prohibition effective, but that is a matter for the government of Canada.

The case of our crown lands is more simple. As mentioned above, Mr. Fleming merely proposes the condition that the holders of timber leases on crown lands should be required to see that the logs they cut are manufactured at home. The leader of the government offers the objection that leases now running cannot be changed in this way without a breach of contract. We do not believe the condition would be an infringement. Certainly it would not be so much of a variation in the contract as an increase of twenty-five per cent. in the rate of stumpage. Mr. Tweedie says that the government took power in the contract to raise the price of stumpage. But it also took power to make regulations and impose restrictions. Even if the objection of the provincial secretary were good, it would not apply to new leases, so that the policy advocated by Mr. Fleming could in any case be gradually brought into force.