Burns' Nicht!

One Hundred and Thirty-Seventh Anniversary of the Bard's Birth.

Scotchmen Celebrate the Day at the City Hotel,

Scottish Enthusiasm at a High Pitch-A Celebration of 37 Years Ago-Gentlemes Who Were Present at Both Occasions.

A coterie of enthusiastic Scotchmen, or Burnsmen they might more correctly be called, as some who were not of bles of the human breast in humble Scottish lineage were present in mem- walks of life, sat down by us at the ory of the great Scottish bard, as- fireside, talked with us like a brother, sembled at the City Hotel last night until we felt we were akin to the and celebrated Burns' nicht. The great poet was born on Jan. 25, 1759, and died July 21, 1796. Thirty-seven years ago a number of Scotchmen celebrated the centennial of Burns' birth ly reveled in quotations from the imposed "The Land of Burns," and fairly reveled in quotations from the imposed "The Land of Burns," and fairly reveled in quotations from the imposed "The Land of Burns," and fairly reveled in quotations from the imposed "The Land of Burns," and fairly reveled in quotations from the imposed "The Land of Burns," and fairly reveled in quotations from the imposed "The Land of Burns," and fairly purpose to constitute the suffering so the human believes ago a number of Scotchmen celebrated the centennial of Burns' birth land of Burns, and fairly purpose to constitute the sufferings of the human believes and died July 21, 1796. Thirty-seven years ago a number of Scotchmen celebrated the centennial of Burns' birth land of Burns, and fairly purpose the sufferings of the human believes and the suffering so the suffering so the human believes and the suffering so the suffering so the suffering so the human believes and the suffering so the s at the same hotel, and several of them mortal bard. His descriptions of the were present last night. They also land where Burns received his inspirhope to be present at the Centennial ation were culled with a cultured celebration of his death in July. Mr. Robert Reid, sen., whose intimate acquaintance with the works of Burns attentively and vigorously applauded, is so well known, occupied the chair, and although the chairman had given and a gentlemen who proved to be about as well up in Burns as the chairman himself—Mr. Wm. Howie-occupied the vice-chair. Among those present were: Col. Williams, A. Sharp, J. W. Jones, George Taylor, John Ferguson, Frank Love, Dr. J. H. Gardiner, A. H. Smith, John Johnston, A. L. Bohb, Geo. Wilson, Dr. John Montreal by President MacMaster.

and although the chairman had given the company Burns from beginning to end, when Mr. Howie thought of drawing his remarks to a close there were cries of "Go on, go on," from every part of the room. The crowd was Burns hungry.

Ex-Mayor Cowan replied, and quoted a portion of a speech delivered at the 'Varsity vs. the Institute. He and his colleague had come merely as prime to end, when Mr. Howie thought of drawing his remarks to a close there were cries of "Go on, go on," from every part of the room. The crowd was Burns hungry.

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A. L. Robb, Geo. Wilson, Dr. John
Coburn, J. G. Mackay, W. C. Allan,
J. G. Steven, Wm. Wanless, Jun.
Bruce Wallace, John Marr, Charles E.
Wheeler, Jos. Bilton, J. B. Cox, W.
Fairbairn, John Macpherson, R. K.
Cowan, Dr. George C. Davis, James Cowan, Dr. George C. Davis, James Cowan, J. D. Clarke, Col. Macbeth, T. L. Paton, D. Regan, Wm. Brettigan, D. Alex. Donaldson, W. J. Wright, O. B. Leslie, James Shand, Geo. L. Angus, Walter Simson, J. W. Walntach, T. A. Rowat, Chas. Currie, Virtues had passed beyond the sphere

Pipers Angus and McGregor took wanted the earth, and really, to be turns and entertained the company perfectly candid, there was a good with music. Interspersed with the deal to be said in support of this intoasts which followed the supper were dictment. He thought if he were patriotic and commemorative songs prosecuting the charge, he could, for by Col. Williams, J. Tod, John Marr, J. W. McIntosh, Geo. Wilson, Wm. 'guilty,' and from a Scotch jury, too. Howie, Robt. Reid and others, a recitation by Mr. T. S. Paton, and several exceedingly well-rendered violin When they looked around upon all the selections of Scottish airs by Mr. Geo.
Angus. Mr. Charles Wheeler made an transported stock had developed and efficient and obliging accompanist.
It was after 10 o'clock when the

and such a hearty response to such a sudden call as this has been. It is not a St. Andrew's demonstration his, not a demonstration of Clandraser, nor the Camp of Sons of Scotand: it is an imprompting cathering. and; it is an impromptu gathering of he admirers of the great national the centennial year of his eath to pass without some recogni-(Cheers.) And on that account am exceedingly glad to see such a hearty response of, as far as I can the best intelligence of the city London." (Hear, hear.) (Continuing, Mr. Reid, in glowing

ords, proposed the toast of "The ueen," a woman first before a queen, ecause she was a great admirer of The toast was enthusiastically and patriotically received.

In proposing the toast of the "Army "Burns in his day was very yould invade Britain or not. At that Canadians, was somewhat tainted with revolu-tionary sentiments. He had sympa-gan, who responded to "Scottish Litthized with the struggles of our erature and Sir Walter Scott. neighbors to the South in their strug- Regan showed a knowledge of for independence. He believed, with a good many in his day, and his acquaintance with the works of which everybody now believes, a great the poet of the evening. mistake was made in not allowing the American people what they demanded that time-representation by taxation or separation. Well, that passed away, but the French revolution was ight on the heel of it, and Burns at hat time of course was not much of syntpathizer with revolutionary exremes of the French people of that ay. Burns became an officer in the olunteer force, and one of the first hings which he did on the occasion vas to write a grand patriotic song, he sentiment of which is worth reion to the present feeling that exists among us at the present moment: "Does haughty Gaul invasion threat?

Then let the loons beware, sir; There's wooden ships upon her seas And volunteers on shore, sir." Mr. Reid asserted that the patriotic sentiment was strong in Canada; and

Col. Macbeth replied to the toast briefly, and said that at any the army and navy and volunteers would be in a position to perform those duties that can be exways do the same in the future.

Mr. Reid then proposed the toast sold everywhere. of the evening, "The Memory of Burns." He told of Burns telling his "has ain wife," that it would take a hundred years before his emory would be understood in the and adding it to the bath. What a prophetic soul he had ven on his death bed! And marvel out is a blessing. Neglected, it besit was in 25 years his name comes an injury, and deadens moral was famous the wide world o'er. The speaker reverted to the celebration in 1859 of the centennial of Burns' birth, which Mr. Reld and some of the other gratlemen in the room—Col. Macbeth, Mr Fairbairn and Mr. Cowan—atit was held in the same

building (the City Hotel) in which they were then celebrating.
"And when," continued Mr. Reid, one thinks that the time intervenvening between 1859 and the present athering-the entire period of Burns' life-it was something marvellous that such a short career should produce such wonderful results.. It is somehing unique in the history of the iterature of the world. There is no ame equal to it that has brought the ar of the world to one single individual as Burns' has done. He has filled the whole earth. On that occasion, 37 years ago, there was scarcely a village or town in the whole English-speaking world which had not a

celebration of Burns' birthday. What has been achieved since then is something more than extraordinary: Burns: There have been greater names than his,

louder lyres, And lay lit up with poses purer and Yet read the names that know not

death. Few nobler ones than Burns are there, And few have won a greener wreath Than that which binds his hair.'

(Applause.) We have Shakespeare, the myriadminded, whose insight into the human soul seemed like an inspiration; Milton, that grand old man who budded forth of things unseen and gave to local nothings a lasting habitation and a name. Great as they are, they stand apart from Burns and from the human family compared with Burns. Why is it? Because Burns was a simple, natural man, and spoke to the human soul from heart to heart, telling of loves and sympathies and trouhuman sympathies, of mind that seemed inspired for their purpose-to con-

McIntosh, T. A. Rowat, Chas. Currie, virtues had passed beyond the sphere W. H. Douglas, J. Tod, W. Gall and of contemporary criticism. There was but one thing seriously charged During the progress of the supper against them, and that was that they He did not think they could find it in prospered; when they reflected that at It was after 10 o'clock when the chairman, Robert Reid, sen., called steam-propelled vehicles of commerce the gathering to order, and the sound of the bagpipes gave way to a hush of expectancy at what Mr. Reid had to say. "It's a pleasure," said he, "to

spirit of Burns' time was one more calculated to inspire patriotic songs be admirers of the great calculated to his fire partiable, and it calculated to his fire partiable, and it calculated to his fire partiable, and it was the warlike feeling of the period that did much to make Burns poet that he was. He spoke of the inspiring songs written by the bard, some of which had been sung during the evening, of Burns' antipathy for hypocrisy, and his honesty. His action in taking up arms at the time of the threatened French invasion was a fitting rebuke to the suspicions entertained of his loyalty. Burns was a Radical who lived 50 years before his time.

"Scotchmen Whom I Have Met" formed the subject of a capital after dinner speech by Dr. George C. Davis. and Navy and Volunteers," Mr. Reid The doctor commenced in a light and witty vein, and inspired no end of eculiar. It was a peculiar time, and laughter in his characterization of the do you know that we have something Scotchman, Then he spoke seriously, malogous to his time at the present and found in the patriotism of the coment. In those days it was touch Scotchmen and love for their native and go whether the French people heath an obpject lession for young

me Burns was an exciseman, and he Mr, Dan. Donaldson spoke briefly, Regan showed a knowledge of Scottish prose which was only equalled by

> Mr. J. W. Jones also responded to this toast, and proved himself to be perfectly at home in the literature of Scotland.

"Memory of Shakespeare" found fitting respondents in Capt. Williams and Secretary Cox of St. George's So-The latter gave his famous reciety. citation with greater emphasis than ever. Capt. Williams sang "God Bless the Prince of Wales.

Angus replied 'The Chairman," "Mine Host," "The Vice-Presidents," and other volunteer toasts followed, and at an early hour the hilarious gathering dispersed after singing in concert "Flow Gently, Street Afton," "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem.'

The Electric Light

Is a matter of small importance compared with other applications of electricity. By anadians would rise to any emer- this agency Polson's Nervilin; is made to penetrate to the most remote nerve-every bone, muscle and ligament is made to feel its beneficent power. Nerviline, pleasant to take, even by the youngest child, yet so powerfully far reaching in its work, that pected from them. They had always the most agonizing internal pain yields as if esponded well in the past, and he by magic. Nerviline relieves neuralgia inwas quite certain that they would al- stantly and for the speedy cure of nerve pains of every description it has no equal.

A starch bath will aid to soften and whiten the skin. It is made by dissolving half a pound of starch in water

A good resolution resolutely carried

sensibility. There is danger in neglecting a cold. Many who have died of consumption dated their troubles from exposure, followed by a cold which settled on their lungs, and in a short time they were beyond the skill of the curs in pockets between layers of shale. best physician. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. This medicine has no equal for curing coughs, colds and all affections of the throat

A Table de Hote Dinner

Will be served at the Hub dining rooms, 203 Dandas street, every day from 12 to 2 o'clock for 25 cents. It is our desire to make this the best dining room in the city, and to this end we have secured the services of a French chef. The cuisine will include everything seasonable. Dine with us tomorrow. Stevens & Nicholls, proprietors.

For the Regative.

There have been longer scrools and Decision in an Interesting Debate at the Collegiate Institute-"Woman and the Franchise"-Varsity's Representatives Won.

> Dr. Sykes, of Western University; Mr. J. L. McMillan, B.A., of Toronto, and Mr. R. A. Little, B.A., of London Collegiate Institute, were the judges in an interesting debate at the institute last night, on the subject, "Resolved, that in granting the franchise, no restrictions be made as to sex." Those on the affirmative side were Messrs. F. H. Screaton and H. B. Beal, of the institute, who recently went to Owen Sound and defeated the representatives of the high school there. On the negative side were Messrs. F. W. Alexander and Anderson, members of the 'Varsity (Toronto) class of '99. The decision of the judges was in favor of the negative, but it was only reached after a half-hour's very careful consideration. It was somewhat of a surprise to the 400 people present, as a victory for the London boys was confidently expected. Mr. G. A. Andrus, of the Collegiate staff, presided, and very suitably introduced the pro-

Mr. H. B. Beal led the debate for the affirmative, and proved that on the basis of morality and intelligence woman was superior to man. The prevailing principle of past reforms was altruism, he claimed, and this was possessed by women to a greater de-

Anderson offered some very strong arguments, holding that those who clamored for woman suffrage were not the mothers. He maintained that had woman the franchise it would not be used -as instanced in Kansas. He desired woman to guard the home, and feared the effect of granting the suffrage to

the women of the lower classes.

Mr. F. H. Screaton, for the affirmative, followed Mr. Anderson, helding that all had an equal right to life, light and existence, consequently it would be unfair to deprive the better half of the people of the right to vote. Mothers, he thought, should have a vote to protect their homes. He gave quotations from certain places in the United States where women had the franchise, to prove that it had banished crime and poverty. Then, as a general rule, Mr. Screaton claimed, women did not neglect their duties because they voted, and why should the exercise of the franchise cause women to ne-

glect their work? Mr. Alexander quoted the adage, "Every ballot is a bullet," and for the negative he held that ability to bear firearms should be a requisite in the granting of the franchise. The recent war scares gave force to this contention. Women were a sex, not a class, and the franchise would only double the votes without effecting any change. Should women pass laws in their own behalf, they would have to be enforced by man. It would be unnatural for man to suppress his own sex. The ballot tion and make the home a scene of

warfare. The summing up of the debate by the leaders of the respective sides was very able, many strong points being brought out.

Prof. Sykes announced the decision, and humorously remarked that, judg-ing by the length of time occupied in reaching a conclusion, the audience must have thought that a deadlock

The Institute Glee Club, under the leadership of Mr. Fred L. Evans, rendered several selections, which were thoroughly enjoyable. Miss Alma Fleming and Miss Mills gave solos, and Miss Field and Miss Love, recitations. The boys of the institute entertained the visitors to a banquet after the debate was concluded.

QUEER MINERALS OF UTAH.

Rubber, Wax, and Asphalt Among the Products of the New State's Mines.

A Washington dispatch says: Utah, the newest of the States, seems to be a mineralogical freak. Mr. George Eldnige, of the Geological Survey, was sent out there a few weeks ago for the purpose of looking up certain natural resources, and he has returned with a most interesting report. Among other things he found great deposits of m.aeral rubber-enough w make gum boots for a large part of the population of the United States. A piece of this substance about eight inches "The Pipers" were toasted, and Piper square and one inch thick was lying on his desk yesterday. It was black, and it looked and felt exactly like or-

dinary rubber. "You see, it is quite elastic," said Mr. Eldridge, bending it with his fin-"There is no telling how many valuable uses it may be put to in the future, but I imagine that it will be employed largely mixed with the vegetable rubber of commerce. For a rooiing material it has already proved excellent. In the mining towns of Utah mineral rubber is utilized commonly for roofing, being prepared in sheets consisting of a layer of burlap, with the rubber on both sides. could be more thoroughly waterproof. Because it is so new not much is known about this peculiar stuff, and its possibilities. Only a few tons of it have been mined near the Uintah reservation, where it is chiefly found. It occurs in veins, but the number and size of the latter are not reliably

known as yet." Mr. Eldridge took from his desk a queer-looking, blackish chunk of something not easily identified, and handed it over. It was something soft

"That is another unexplored min-eral," said he in explanation. "Very little is known about it as yet. It is called mineral wax. In parts of Utah it is found in veins, like the mineral rubber. Its scientific name is 'okok-erite.' The mineral rubber we know as 'elaterite.' Sometimes the ozokerite oc-It has not been mined at all. Many uses for it are likely to be discovered in the future. To electricians it will be valuable, doubtless, inasmuch as it is one of the best insulating materials for tmployment in their business. But here is another interesting substance from the same State. What should you take it to be?"

The object referred to by Mr. Eldridge was about as big as his head, and looked exactly like a piece of obsidian or black volcanic glass. It was

as hard as any rock.
"That is gum asphalt," said he. "My chief business in Utah was to examine the deposits of this material. It is a wonderful substance, and represents a great mineral resource that has hardly

been touched as yet. However, it has been mined to a small extent, and two companies are at present engaged in taking it out of the ground. It is nothing more or less than an exceedingly pure kind of asphalt, and its important usefulness is in the manufacture of varnishes. You must observe that the varnishes ordinarily are given to cracking, but not so any varnish made from this stuff. Here is a sheet of tin covered with such varnish. You see, I can bend and orumple it as much as I choose without a crack; the metal will break before the varnish. This is because the gum asphalt is elastic."

"Under what conditions is this "Under conditions so extraordinary that nobody has been able to account them satisfactorily," replied Mr. Eldridge. "The deposits are found chiefly within and in the neighborhood of the Uncompalagre reservation. You are walking across the country, let us suppose, and you come upon a queerlooking streak that runs straight as an arrow flies. Perhaps this streak is six or eight feet wide. It goes like a strip of ribbon along the ground, over hill and dale, so that, standing upon it, you can follow it with your eye for miles. This is not so much by reason of its color as because it makes a sort of swath through the vegetation. The surface sand supports a few plants, but they do not grow to advantage. You brush away the sand, and it you find that the streak is black. It is a vein of gum asphalt.

"There are many such veins near the eastern edge of Utah, and some of them run into Colorado. They have a tendency to run parallel to each other, with a trend from northwest to south. east. They vary in width from a quarter of an inch to eighteen feet, and they are from half to mile to six miles in length. Nobody knows how deep they are. It is believed that they extend to a depth of at least 1,000 feet, so that the quantity of material obtainable is enormous. The greatest depth thus far reached is 125 feet. Mining for the stuff has hardly got beyond the prospecting stage. The veins are perfectly vertical. For a few feet from the surface the substance is more or less impure, owing to weathering, but lower down it is entirely free from impurities. Digging for it is the hardest work imaginable, owing chiefly to the dust. The atmosphere of the shafts becomes literally asphalt dust, which is highly explosive. The body melts it, so that it forms a brown coat all over a person exposed to it. Soap and water are no good for washing it off. The only thing that will remove it is kerosene. A tank of kerosene is kept handy, so that ev-erybody who comes out of the mine may take a bath. I can state from personal experience that kerosene baths are not so agreeable as the ordinary kind, but they are a luxury under such conditions."

"How did these veins of gum asphalt come to be formed, Mr. Eldridge?" "They represent cracks in the crust of the earth, made in a distant geologic epoch, and subsequently filled in with the gum asphalt. The stuff has much the appearance and hardness of jet, you observe. Of course, it is only useful for making black varnishes. It will never be used for paving streets. unless, perhaps, as an admixture with ordinary asphalt to improve the quality of the latter; it is too valuable, you see. I cannot tell you from what source the substance was originally derived. It is believed that all asphalts are of a vegetable origin. We know that during the coal forming period vast accumulation of vegetable material were laid down in beds, and beme transformed in various ways subsequently by chemical process. According to conditions governing, they were metamorphosed into deposits of coal, petroleum, or bitumen-the last we call asphalt.

A BROAD MINEED DIVINE

Does Not Hesitate to Speak for the Good His Words Will Do.

Scholarly Christian and a Beloved Pastor Who Believes in Training the Body as Well as the Mind.

The 29th day of April is a notable day in the history of the May Me-morial Church in Syracuse, as it is the anniversary of the installation of the Rev. Samuel R. Calthrop, D.D., the eminent divine who so long has ministered to them spiritually as pastor of the church.

Dr. Calthrop was born in England and received his preparatory scholastic training at St. Paul's School, London. Entering Trinity College, Cambridge, he soon became a bright figure in that bridiant coterie of scholars, literary men and wits that followed in the traditions of Macaulay and his associates at the university. In the mid-dle of the century he visited Syracuse and received his first impressions of the young city that nearly a score of years later he was to choose as his home and in which his labors have been so long and effective. The master-ly pulpit addresses of Dr. Calthrop have had their fundamentals drawn from the deepest research. His people have been instructed by him, not only in things spiritual, but in the elements of the broadest culture, in literature, in art and in science. His young men have been taught a muscular system of morality. In these and in many other ways has he endeared himself to his congregation, which is one of the most highly cul-



CALTHROP, SYRACUSE, REV. DR.

Dr. Calthrop has a striking person-To the eye he is a most picturesque figure. His head and face framed in luxuriant masses of silky, snowwhite hair and beard, are of the type of Bryant and Longfellow. Although over 70 years old his rather spare figure firm and erect, and every move is active and graceful. His whole life long he has been an ardent admirer and promoter of athletic sports, and ven at his advanced age, plays tennis with all the vigor and skill of a young To Syracusans, perhaps, this remarkably versatile man is most widely known, apart from his profession, as a scientist.

On a bright, April morning a reporter followed the rounding driveway that, its facts. curving around the hill, leads to Cal-



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throp Lodge, an old-fashioned red brick mansion, surrounded by a grove of oaks and chestnuts. Wearing a black skull cap and a black coat of semi-clerical cut, the master of Calthrop Lodge graciously received the reporter who called to inquire about his health, for, though manfully repressing all possible evidence of his suffering, Dr. Calthrop had for many years been the victim of a distressing affliction, until by fortunate chance be was led to take that remedy which has effectually cured him.

During more than half of his pastorate in Syracuse, Dr. Calthrop has been troubled with rheumatism, and at intervals he suffered excruciating agony from it. At times the pain was so great as to prevent him from walking. Many remedies were tried without success, and the and his frien had given up hope of a permanent cure or of more than temporary relief, when he took the preparation that drove the disease completery from his system In a letter written to the editor of the Evening News, of S/racuse, last year, Dr. Calthrop told of his affliction and its cure. This is Dr. Calthrop's letter:

"To the Editor of the Evening News, -Dear sir,-More than 35 years ago I wrenched my left knee, throwing it almost from its socket. Great swell- La Grippe—"77" knocks it out. ing followed, and the synovial juice kept leaking from the joint.

This made me lame for years, and from time to time the weak knee would give out entirely and the swelling would commence. This was always occasioned by some strain, like a sudden | Sore Throat-"77" heals it. step. The knee gradually recovered, but always was weaker than the other. About fifteen years ago the swelling | Sore Chest-"77" soothes it. recommenced, this time without any Fever—"77" dissipates it. ized that this was rheumatism settling in the weaker part of my body. The trouble came so often that I was obliged to carry an opiate in my pocket everywhere I went. I had generally a packet in my waistcoat pocket but in going to a conference at Buffalo, I forgot it, and as the car was | Vocalist's Ruin-"77" saves them. damp and cold, before I got to Buffalo | Pain in the Side-"77" saves the stitch. my knee was swollen to twice its natural size.

I had seen the good effects that Pink Pills were having in such cases, and I tried them myself with the result that I have never had a twinge nor a swelling since. This was effected by Half your sickness—"77" keeps you well. taking seven or eight boxes. I need not say that I am thankful

my recovered independence, but I will add that my knee is far stronger than it has been for 35 years. I took one pill at my meals three times a day. I gladly give you this statement.

Yours, S. R. CALTHROP. Since writing this letter Dr. Calthrop has not had any visits from his old enemy, and is even more cordial now in his recommendation of Williams' Pink Pills than he was then. To the reporter he said:
"I am continually recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to acquaintance and those I chance to meet who are troubled with rheumatism or locomotor ataxia.

"Pink Pills," continued Dr. Calthrop,

"are the best thing of the kind I know of. They are infinitely superior to most medicines that are put up for sale. I know pretty well what the pills contain, and I consider it an excellent prescription. It is such a one as I might get from my doctor, but he would not give it such a compact form and so convenient to take.

"I recommend the pills highly to all who are troubled with rheumatism, locomotor ataxia or any impoverishment of the blood."

Kur-a-Kof, best cough, cold and lung remedy, 25c. A. & N.'s drug store. A knowledge of the forms of courtesy

is less essential than the practice of Minard's Liniment oures Nouralgia.

LOVE IN THE HOME. Love makes home beautiful and delightful; it sweetens daily life, and helps one to endure troubles. wife who really loves her husband will not need to be told how to make him happy. She will give him all the wants or asks for in his home, and she will find that he will repay her by preferring that home to any place on earth, and echoing the words of the dear old song that there is no

Cold Causes Coughs - "77" breaks them up, Influenza-"77" dries it up. Catarrh-"77" cuts it short. Running of the Nose-"77" stops Pneumonia-"77" prevents it. Chill-"77" checks it. Hoarseness-"77" restores the voice. Short Breath-"77" aids breathing. Clergyman's Throat-"77" clears it. Vocalist's Ruin-"77" saves them. Pain in Back-"77" cures the crick. Sneezing-"77" allays the irritation. Prostration-"77" builds you up. Colds-"77" is the master remedy.

Small bottles pleasant pellets-fit your vest pocket: sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price, 25c, or five for \$1. Humphreys Medicine Co., 1:1 and 1:3 William street, New York. b

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OIL "THE PILE OINTMENT." For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding: Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain. PRICE, 50 CTS. TRIAL SIZE, 25 OTS. Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 118 William St., NEW YORK

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