

WORDS OF CHRIST PROPER MOTIVE OF KAPLOIAN HOME

Girl Waifs From Molekai Settlement Tenderly Cared For By Sisters of Assisi

INSTITUTION BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON HILL SLOPE

Inmates Taken As Babies and Tended Until Old Enough To Go Into World

Under little children to come unto us for such is the kingdom of heaven. This could be appropriately, but is not, the motto of the Kaploian Home. As a matter of fact, the home has no motto at all, but gets along with its humanitarian work without the help of any inscription, either from sacred or profane writings. It is a quite matter of fact place, and save for a number of rather artistic pictures of sacred subjects, that decorate the immaculately clean walls, the home looks strikingly like an up-to-date school.

And indeed it is a school, but a school whose principal aim is to make healthy, clean-minded and self-reliant women of the little waifs from Molekai. Founded and supported by the Territory, the home is conducted by a number of the Sisters of St. Francis of Assisi, who receive the children after the age of two years from the settlement at Molekai and keep them until they are old enough to marry or to go into the world and earn their own living.

It is a long way from Assisi, Italy, to Kailua, Honolulu, and a great stretch from the twelfth to the twentieth century, but the spirit of service which inspired the gentle Saint Francis has endured through the centuries and plays a vital part in the work of making the womanhood in the Kaploian home. But it must not be imagined that it is a religious institution. From what is known by learned Sister Helena, who is in charge of the home, while religion, the practical and abiding religion of Christ, is part of the work of the institution, it is not by any means the important part.

At present there are fifty-five girls in the home, ranging in age from one and a half years to twenty-six years. The older girls, in addition to attending school, take care of the younger children, as well as helping with the work of the home.

Probably no institution in Honolulu is as magnificently situated as the Kaploian Home for Girls. On the foothills of the Koolau range, the home commands a splendid panorama of sea and mountains. The broad Pacific is visible from every point, and the city at the foot of the road that winds down the Kailua valley. Diamond Head and Punchbowl thrust up from the sea and add a touch of majesty to the superb aspect.

The home itself is a modern structure built in the Queen Anne style, and occupies a considerable space. It is divided into three classes. Besides the regular school work of reading, writing, arithmetic and history, the children are taught sewing and music. A number of them have become skilled performers on the piano and the violin. It is the intention of the home to incorporate courses in gardening and agriculture. A large section of the grounds will be divided off into plots where the children will have individual gardens.

CHEMISTS FORESEE BUSY TIMES IN 1917

Members of Profession Predict Prosperity Will Increase In the Next Year

The Second National Exposition of Chemical Industries, held during the past week in Grand Central Palace, came to a close last night. It was larger than its predecessor in 1915 and was attended, it was stated last night by about twice as many persons. The meetings of chemists' societies held here during the week were probably the most important ever held in this country, according to American Chemical Society officers.

So elated were the visiting chemists with the success of their second exposition that plans have already been started for an exposition on a considerably larger scale in the Palace next year. Arrangements were made yesterday to add another floor to the exposition space next year, making room for several hundred additional exhibits.

During the week 1905 chemists from all parts of the United States registered at the Chemists' Club on East Forty-first Street, but only a small part of the visitors called at the club and registered, and it was estimated last night that the exposition and meetings had attracted to the city about 8000 chemists, of whom a large number brought members of their families and guests. Expect a Prosperous Year

The last meetings of the various divisions of the American Society were held yesterday morning, and at all of them optimism was expressed for the coming year in the chemical industries. The last year has been the greatest in the American chemical industry, and many of the chemists look for even greater prosperity in the coming year. Representatives of the dyestuffs industries are particularly hopeful. They count on the passage, in the near future, of another tariff bill in place of the Hill bill, passed by the recently adjourned congress. This bill, they say, will not afford them real protection during the infancy of their industry, and they hope to procure legislation which will make it possible for them to compete with Germany when that country's exporters are no longer handicapped by the war.

A number of the chemists devoted a large part of yesterday to seeing New York. Many had been here for a week, but had been so interested in the meetings which technical discussions were carried on that they had seen little of the city. The Electro-Chemical Society, one of the largest branches of the American Chemical Society, went on an excursion to the Hudson yesterday, and had as guests many members of other branches of the parent organization.

An important conference was held in the Chemists' Club during the day, at which Dr. Raymond F. Bacon, director of the Mellon Institute for Industrial Research of the University of Pittsburgh, spoke on motor fuels of the future. He is considered an authority on petroleum products. Dr. Bacon said his tests had shown that we get less than 50 per cent of the full efficiency of gasoline when it was used in automobiles and that he believed a blend of "charging head gasoline" and some heavier naphthalene product would give better results than pure gasoline. Most of the so-called "gasoline savers" now offered the public, however, only made matters worse, Dr. Bacon said he had found. He said that kerosene was now used in some heavy motor-trucks, but because of the production of tarry substances in the cylinders, it was not proving altogether satisfactory.

Permanent Munitions Plants At an industrial conference in the Grand Central Palace by Dr. William H. Grosvener, a consulting chemist of this city, discussed the ammunition plants that have sprung up in this country in the last two years to manufacture munitions for the Allies. They have already paid for themselves, he said, and plants were being made by which they could be available for emergency use by the United States Government in future. There have been built 16,000 of these plants, Dr. Grosvener said, adding that the government had made minute inquiry as to the number of men employed in them and the equipment of the different plants, and that, he understood, the government planned to make arrangements whereby each plant would receive enough government business in the future to keep it operating with a small force of men, so that they could be readily available for making munitions on a large scale for this government if suddenly needed in the future. Two resolutions were adopted at the meeting, one urging the government to "provide an adequate special bureau" to investigate the demand and need of employees of all kinds in various industries and to bring employer and prospective employe into contact with one another; and the other pledging the cooperation of the American Chemical Society in efforts being made to educate the youth of the country in special industrial lines. Thomas A. Edison was a visitor at the exposition yesterday, and commented on the efforts of American chemists to meet the emergencies forced on them by the war. "Our chemists have done wonders as individuals," said Mr. Edison. "They have worked out problems that required years of labor in foreign laboratories. The need right now is for a government research station to carry on the work."

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REGIMENTAL NARRATIVES TELL OF HUNT FOR VILLA

Bandit Leader Hemmed In And On Point of Surrender When Withdrawal Came

FIELD HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION IN MEXICO, October 16.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Regimental narratives of the five cavalry regiments that participated in the hunt for Villa, which have just been brought up to date and submitted to headquarters, show in detail how near the American troops came to accomplishing the full purpose of their expedition. They show that just after the Parral fight, on April 12, less than a month after the expedition had entered Mexico, and immediately prior to the order to withdraw northward from the Parral district, the Americans had run Villa, sorely wounded, to earth, and had cut off every avenue of his escape to the south into Durango.

When Major Frank Tompkins' hundred men were attacked at Parral, Villa, disabled, had hidden at Santa Cruz. Maj. H. L. Howe, with his leading squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry, closed on the bandit's trail, had run by his quarry. General Pershing was at Satevo, directing operations. Col. W. C. Brown, with five troops of the Tenth Cavalry, Col. H. T. Allen, with two picked troops of the Eleventh Cavalry, Major Tompkins and Major Howe, four cavalry columns in all, were between Villa and the Sierrita Madre, ready to beat the brush for him. Wounded, virtually alone, he apparently had little chance to evade capture or death. Orders for withdrawal came, however, after Parral, and the high-water mark of the expedition passed. Cavalry Did the Work

From the beginning of the border trouble it was to the cavalry that fell the responsibility of dispersing the Columbus raiders. That this task was accomplished is evidenced by figures showing that of the 485 men of Colonel Columbus, 400 have been killed, wounded or captured. Full credit is given in the narratives for the cooperation of other branches of the service, notably in establishing advanced bases and maintaining the line of communication, but the fact remains that it was the cavalry that drove Villa in headlong, panic-stricken flight to Durango, 250 miles from the American border, and that he was scattered by the four winds and set new records for marches under terrific handicaps. It also found the four engagements that had an important bearing on the campaign: Dood at Guerrero, March 23; Tompkins at Parral, April 12; Dood at Tomochte, April 21; and Howe at Ojo Amoles, May 4. It was the cavalry, too, in the tragedy of April 21 at Carrizal, that the five cavalry regiments now in Mexico, the Seventh and Tenth, crossed the line at Culberson's ranch early in the morning of March 16. Their dash to Colonia Dublan has been told and retold. The Thirteenth, which already had spent three and a half years on the border, crossed the line at Colonia Dublan, where it had been attacked March 9 by Villa. Two squadrons of the Fifth left Columbus on March 29 and were joined by the Third squadron April 10 at the Mormon Lakes, near Durango. The first detachment of the Eleventh entered Mexico March 17 via Columbus. Marches of the Fifth

The marches of the Fifth may be summarized briefly as follows: Naniquipa, April 10; San Gerónimo, April 12; Lake Itanate, April 24; Santa Anita, May 2; Abasco, May 12. At the Scott-O'Brien conference the regiment was given a district, with Satevo as headquarters, which it was ordered to search intensively for bandits. Each cavalry regiment was allotted a similar sector of Northern Chihuahua. The beating of the brush for Villistas, however, was never fully carried out. The Fifth, on May 10, was made part of a provisional cavalry brigade to cover the withdrawal of the expedition northward at a time when 4500 Carranzistas were reported to be within thirty miles of the Americans. Since Carrizal it has been encamped at El Valle. The Seventh, after completing its dash to Colonia Dublan, followed the Pershing's column, proceeded posthaste to San Miguel, where Villa was reported. Poor guides caused delay, and the bandit escaped. If then started toward Guerrero. This town was reached by forced marches twelve days out from the border, with a daily average of 22 1/2 miles. The longest day's march was on March 17, when fifty-eight miles were covered. The route chart shows that the regiment and detachments on reconnaissance covered 5,500 miles.

Mention is made that during Dood's historic ride his men many times had only parched corn to eat. Nearly 300 miles was made in a single file, the troopers leading their mounts and a number of them leaving bloody foot-prints on the rocky trail, for their shoes had worn out. Officers and men had their own horses, but the latter, for that it was not until the end of April that clothing could be secured. By that time the men were in a pitiable state. Two fights stand to the record of the Seventh—Guerrero and Tomochte. The Thirteenth, which arrived at Colonia Dublan on March 17, furnished the picked troops which Major Tompkins commanded in his dash after Villa and which were halted at Carrizal. The itinerary of the remainder of the regiment embraced El Valle, Lake Cruces, Naniquipa, San Gerónimo, Lake Itanate and El Rubio, where it made its headquarters May 1 to hunt bandits in the district to which it had been assigned. It was concentrated at San Antonio on May 10 and later went into permanent camp at Colonia Dublan.

The history of the Tenth Cavalry is a record of hard marching and hard luck. Short two troops when it was made part of the column that entered Mexico from Culberson's ranch, it was divided on reaching Colonia Dublan. The first squadron, sent south on the

Niangua, northwestern, lost a number of men to injuries when their ramshackle train was wrecked. The third squadron participated in the vain march to San Miguel. It was joined March 24 by the First, and both reached Naniquipa March 25. With the First Squadron at San Diego del Monte, the command engaged in its first battle with the enemy at Agua Caliente on April 1. Three of the Fifty Villistas counted were killed. On April 3 this squadron reached Santa Anita, and on April 4 it was at Cudi. Ordered on April 5 toward Parral to join the force, it arrived at a point twenty miles from that city just in time to reinforce Major Tompkins' squadron, which had retreated from that city. The regiment was concentrated during the retreat and camped at Colonia Dublan on May 10.

Horses Are Disabled The regiment on May 5 lost its commander, when Colonel Brown, ill left for home. Brief mention only is made of the hardships the only negro cavalry in the expedition endured. It received no clothes until May 13. The horses began to suffer early in the campaign from lack of forage, and on March 23 they were further disabled when their shoes began to wear out. The first supply of coffee, hard bread and bacon received since March 18 was furnished the men on April 20. During that time the command subsisted almost entirely on beef killed on the range and corn ground in small hand mills. No details are given concerning the accounting expedition in which Troop C, from Ojo Amoles, and Troop K, from Durango, were engaged when cut up at Carrizal.

The narrative of the Eleventh, the most detailed of the five submitted, contains extracts from the war diaries of the commanding officers and furnishes valuable sidelights on the campaign as viewed during its critical period. Arriving at Colonia Dublan on March 22, the regiment was split, four picked troops under Major Howe marching south on Villa's trail, reaching Naniquipa on March 27. Four others, under Lieut. Col. H. T. Allen, who later became colonel of the Thirteenth, left March 26 for Naniquipa with verbal instructions in regard to the outlaws. Arriving at Colonia Dublan, he found his grain was to be had in the country. Accordingly he decided to make for the Parral country and arrived at Santa Cruz de Herrera about the time the expedition was halted. He had marched 600 miles through some of the roughest mountain country in Northern Mexico.

Making Marching History Colonel Allen, meanwhile, had been making marching history. Ordered on April 12 toward Parral, he and his men after sixteen consecutive days of travel, after a march that lasted the day of April 14 and the night of the 14 and 15. The situation that obtained during the days following the Parral fight, while the cavalry was near the Durango hills, between Villa and safety, is summarized by Colonel Allen in his war diary of that period. "The story of Parral, the conference between the American and Mexican authorities, the search for supplies during our encampment at this little ranch constitute one of the most interesting, characteristic and peculiarly delicate situations, within my knowledge, of the punitive expedition. The attitude of General Guterres, not to go a step further south, the dictatorial manner of General Luis Herrera at the conference on April 21 and his reply to the request for disavowal of the unprovoked attack, ending with 'there is no reason for an apology on my part,' all these go to show the character of the cooperation this expedition was receiving from the authorities and the people. The night our column passed through Zaragoza (immediately after the Parral affair) the situation was very tense and I was expecting an attack as we passed."

Nothing unusual marked the retirement northward of the Eleventh, save the fight at Ojo Amoles. Here on May 4, Major Howe, after an all night march, surprised 140 Villistas, killed forty-two, saved a Carranza lieutenant and four men from execution and scattered the band broadcast. Among the more noted victims were Julio Acosta, Cruz Dominguez and Antonio Angel. All this without a single casualty.

ROGAN STRIKES OUT EIGHTEEN MEN AND TWENTY-FIFTH WINS FROM ALL-STAR

SCORES MADE OFF WILLIAMS IN FIRST TWO INNINGS; SOUTH PITCHES TIGHT BALL THE REST OF GAME; ST. LOUIS DEFEATED FOR FIRST TIME BY NIPPONS

Outside of the first two disastrous innings, when Blundy Williams allowed the Twenty-fifth Infantry six scores, the game yesterday afternoon at Athletic Park was fast and closely contested. The Wreckers won from the All-Stars, 7 to 3.

After South relieved Williams in the second inning the Wreckers made but one score and the five hits of him were scattered. The All-Stars scored on Rogan which is the first time that a team has made a count against the Schofield twirler in fifty-two innings. This fact alone proves that the new aggregation must have played ball. The All-Star infield was fast and handled hard chances in big league form. Rogan was invincible for three innings and the nine men that faced him struck out in succession. But he weakened in the fourth and the All-Stars scored four hits which netted three runs. After that he was never in serious danger, and held the picked nine safe. For all-round playing, a spectator must travel into the far east to see a player the equal of Rogan. He is a soldier, hitting pitcher, and then some more.

South Delivers the Goods If South had started the game for the All-Stars the story might have been different. During the seven innings that he officiated on the mound, he held the Wreckers close. His peculiar delivery baffled the Twenty-fifth batters, as was attested by his strikeout record. The tall slab artist pitched excellent ball and deserves credit for holding the slugging infantrymen to a single tally in seven frames. Jackson, Swan, Moriyama and Ayan are every bit as fast as the Wrecker infield. With precise this combination should develop into one of the speediest infield ever seen in the Islands.

That interest in baseball has been fully revived was shown yesterday by the large crowd that packed the grandstand and both bleachers. Infantry Finds Williams First Thing The Twenty-fifth Infantry went to bat first and solved Williams delivery immediately. Cullins, the first man up, secured a double. He scored later on a sacrifice by Swinton. Then Williams made a wild throw of an easy chance and Swinton scored.

The three All-Star men, En Sue, Ayan and Swan, to face Rogan struck out. The second inning was even more disastrous than the first for the All-Stars. The Wreckers had little difficulty in finding Williams. Golia, the first man up, walked the first ball over far out to the center garden. In an effort to stop the ball but was unsuccessful, and Golia made a home run of what should have been a two-base hit. Moore found the offerings of Mr. Blundy attractive and sampled one of his straight shots for a single. Fagin hit second on an error. The Cullins picked out his favorite willow and treated the little horsehide to a journey far out into center garden. Moore and Fagin romped home, and before the elusive spheroid could be recovered, Cullins himself, has negotiated the four sacks. At this point Williams was sent to the shower and South took the box, retiring the Wreckers without further scoring. Again Rogan sent the three All-Star batters to the bench via the strike out route. Dawson received a split finger and Moriyama took his place behind the bat.

One Score Off South The only score the Infantry obtained off South came in the third inning, when Golia sent the ball soaring into the trees over the leftfield fence, and nearly landed a few feeters who were roosting in the branches. In the fourth the All-Star started their rally. Swan led off with a single, and Jackson followed with another. Moriyama found Rogan for a third safe single and sent Swan across the pan. At this point the Wrecker infield went up in the air, and before they had regained their equilibrium Jackson had scored. Toman also hit, bringing in the third and last score made by the All-Stars. South grew better from their point on and the game settled into a pitchers' duel. The All-Stars started a feeble rally in the last inning, but were unable to secure a run. Rogan pitched tight ball after the fourth inning and the All-Star never threatened. All that has been said about the

ability of the All-Star aggregation proved true yesterday, and with a little practice and South in the box, the All-Stars should give the Wreckers a run for their money next Sunday. Losses First Game The game between the Nippons and the St. Louis team, in which the Nippons treated St. Louis to their first defeat by a one to nothing score, was a feature of the day. Nushida pitching for the Nippons was a regular boy wonder. He is only thirteen and stands approximately four feet eight inches in his bare feet. With the bases full and one out he was cool and collected and handled the situation like an old timer. The little marvel struck out ten men in the seven innings played and allowed but three hits. The game was a pitchers' battle throughout between Nushida and Hayes, who struck out seven men and allowed only two hits. It was as good a game of ball as has been witnessed in Honolulu for a long time. The Nippons got their only run in the first inning, when a man was walked, went to third on a passed ball and scored on an error.

The game was entwined in double play, and fast fielding. The Pacific league teams showed that they ran put an article of ball just as good as the older players. The Nippons staged a seventh inning rally and came very near to scoring. There were men on third and second, and only one out. Nushida coolly proceeded to strike out the next man up, and caused the last batter to pop out to second. To the little pitcher goes the credit for giving the St. Louis aggregation their first defeat. The figures as follows:

25TH INFANTRY A B R H P O A E Cullins, cf. 2 2 1 0 0 0 Swinton, 1b. 4 1 0 0 0 0 Johnson, c. 4 0 1 17 0 0 Smith, 2b. 4 0 0 1 0 0 Golia, cf. 4 1 2 2 0 0 Hawkins, 3b. 4 1 0 0 0 0 Moore, 3b. 4 1 0 0 0 0 Fagin, 2b. 2 1 0 0 0 0 Totals 35 7 6 27 5 4

ALL-STARS A B R H P O A E En Sue, cf. 2 0 0 0 0 0 Ayan, 1b. 4 0 0 0 0 0 Swan, 2b. 4 1 0 4 0 0 Jackson, 3b. 4 0 0 0 0 0 Moriyama, 2b-c. 4 1 2 5 1 0 Imanaga, cf. 4 0 1 2 0 1 Spencer, 1b. 4 0 0 0 0 0 Dawson, c. 1f. 3 0 0 0 0 1 Williams, p. 6 0 0 0 0 1 South, p. 2 0 1 1 1 0 Totals 34 5 27 13 4

NIPPONS A B R H P O A E Kuchida, cf. 2 0 0 0 0 0 Murashige, cf. 2 0 0 0 0 0 Takayama, ss. 3 0 0 4 1 1 Yamaguchi, 3b. 3 0 0 0 0 0 Araki, 1b. 4 0 0 0 0 0 Takamoto, c. 2 0 0 10 4 1 Yoshikawa, lf. 3 0 0 0 0 0 Otsuka, 2b. 4 0 0 2 0 0 Nushida, p. 2 0 0 1 2 0 Totals 22 1 21 8 5

ST. LOUIS A B R H P O A E Kuga, cf. 2 0 0 1 0 0 En Sue, cf. 2 0 0 0 0 0 Hansen, 2b. 3 0 0 1 3 1 Let Sin, 1b. 3 0 0 8 1 0 Spencer, 1b. 3 0 0 0 0 0 Yen Ben, ss. 3 0 1 1 1 0 King Tan, 3b. 3 0 0 1 1 0 Sweeney, 2b. 3 0 0 2 0 0 Lemus, cf. 3 0 1 0 0 0 Hayesden, p. 2 0 0 1 2 1 Otsuka, 2b. 1 0 1 0 0 0 Markham, p. 1 0 1 0 0 0 Totals 20 0 3 21 9 2

SAINT LOUIS LOSES ANOTHER GAME ABROAD TOKIO, October 29.—The second game between the St. Louis team and the Waseda University nine was won by the latter here today by the score of 5 to 1. This is the second time the Honolulu representatives have lost to the university crew within a week. St. Louis has won but one game out of five played in Japan, and Tokio fans are greatly disappointed in the unexpected weakness of the team from Hawaii.

COAST PENNANT TO LOS ANGELES CLUB

League Season Ends With Vernon Second and Salt Lake Third

Pacific Coast League Los Angeles.....104 87 691 Vernon.....104 88 684 Salt Lake.....102 79 530 San Francisco.....106 91 538 Portland.....89 89 500 Oakland.....75 124 301 Yesterday's Results Salt Lake, 7; Oakland, 4. San Francisco, 10-7; Portland, 7-3. Los Angeles, 1-10; Vernon, 10-1.

Associated Press by Federal Wireless SAN FRANCISCO, October 30.—The Pacific Coast baseball season closed yesterday, with Los Angeles winning the pennant; Vernon, second; Salt Lake, third, and San Francisco, fourth.

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