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The alloted span of life. If you do, and are careful and provident all your life, none of your children or dependents are likely to suffer want, from any fault of yours. But are you sure? How many men are always careful and provident? These are questions that must occur to any rightminded, thinking man whose untimely death might bring untold privations to his wife and family or dependents. To solve the question simply join the

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THERE SCORE YEARS AND TEN, the great eas Remedy for Men, acts in \$4 hours. One box shows worderful results in most chronic, obstinate and hopeless cases, and will surely cure recent cases. Seat sealed, on receipt of 12 cents in stamps to prepay postage, full regular \$1 box, with valuable medical book, rules for health, and what to eat and avoid. If you have tried there and falled don't miss this. Write at once. If we sould ot help you we should not make this honest offen

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FASHIONS OF NEW YORK

What My Lady May Wear When She Receives Guests.

SEPARATE WAISTS STILL IN VOGUE

There Is a Vast Variety of the Modes In Which They May Be Trimmed. Luces, Gause, Ribbons and Spangled Garnitares.

Copyright, 1898, by American Press Asso

For the last few months there has been little to show in the retail stores, and it has not been easy to persuade manufacturers to show the things they had ready for early and late fall. One might not believe it, but there are unscrupulous persons who will copy a new design and rush it on the market ahead of the house originally producing it if one does not watch over it carefully. But now the embarge is lifted, and the September "openings" are in full blast. One needs wings, not feet, to get around fast enough to see them all. The first thing one notices is that there is an array of silk and velvet separate waists such as was never seen before, in spite of the fact of the princess gown and that it was predicted that there would be no such thing tolerated. We were to have "all alike" gowns. So we will, but we will have the walsts again, and they are so handy. These waists are not blouses nor shirt waists. They are elegant bodices and are to be worn with the black crepon, silk or other black skirts to be so very fashionable. The choice of a black skirt of good quality is one to be commended, as it can be worn with so many different waists, thus making virtually a new costume with each change.

The linings to these waists fit to perfection and are boned like any other bodies. The silks are mostly light colors, and many of them are entirely covered with lace, or at least they have yokes or bolero or flgaro jackets of the new imitation of Genoese or Maltese point.

The colors seen in these silks are rich pink, geranium or cherry, falence blue, all the military blues, deep cardinal, ruby, tan to golden brown, small checks in all sorts of colors, though each always shows black as a counterpoise. There are some new shades in purple which are superb. They show glints of plum, claret, petunia, morning glory and eggplant in each This color or rather admixture of purples is produced only in satin duchesse, peau de sole and velvet, as a cheaper silk could not give the almost regal effect it pro-

dainty evening gowns of thin stuffs one finds Marie Antoinette fichus tied behind with long ends and fastened down at the left side or in front by large artificial roses. I asked the head lady if these were to be

replaced by real flowers when worn. "Certainly not," she answered. "These do not fade in an hour, and they will be largely used on evening dresses this sea-

Another dainty though less dressy reception gown was of white silk muslin dotted irregularly with large chenille spots. Around the bottom of the skirt was a flounce 18 inches deep made of black net. This had six rows of shirred black satin ribben half an inch wide. Between these, which were three inches apart, there were rows of black chenille dots. I forgot to say that this trimming was put on the net in scallops. The bodice was very odd, The main part of it was silk mull plain, but closely shirred to form a sort of voke at the top and gathered snugly at the belt. The sleeves are wrinkled mousquetaires ending at the elbow. Over the whole front a handkerchief square of crepe lisse embroidered with pink floss is brought under the arms, up to the throat, leaving a short tab under the belt. This is of black velvet studded with imitation rubles. A pink ribbon bow is placed on the left side of the bust.

Striped willow green and cream taffets was employed to develop another very dainty reception gown. The skirt had three narrow bias self flounces overlapping each other. The waist was in shape of a Spanish jacket in the back. In front it was cut down and the neck bordered with a deeply shirred ruffle, headed by three rows of jet and emerald passementerio. The sides of the waist were drawn backward like a figure, leaving the underblouse vest exposed. This was made of faint pink china crepe. The draped belt was of this also. The collar and long sleeves had rows of the passementerie.

The new silk felts and beaver felts in hats are far handsomer than they gave promise of being before they were trimmed The colors are unusually light for felts. Many of them are white in its various shades. Black velvet, great plumes, metal ornaments and fanciful birds-fanciful advisedly-and all sorts of gold and spangle trimmings are all seen on these hats; velvet of other colors also. The "miller" and "countryman" and "tricorne" are the best liked so far.

The felt sailor hat is seen in the woolly and the silky varieties, and some have the upper or lower brim covered with stretched velvet. Some of these have the front part of the brim turned straight upward and the trimming put on the front. The tricorne is very becoming to young faces, sits easily on the head and needs no great display of garniture. This is in black, gray, crimson, dark blues and dull greens. Also are there woolly black and brown



NEW RECEPTION GOWNS.

One waist in this satin had the back smooth and a little longer than to the belt line, where it sprung slightly to fit the figure. The front was cut away like a guimpe and left open a little down the front. Beneath this there was a vest of mat white satin overlaid with cream colored Maltese lace. The co and smooth, of white satin i lace labl smoothly over it. The upper edge had a row of fine pearl beads sewed along. The purple part of the front was slightly pouched in front and faved with white satin and bordered with pearl beads. There was from the shoulder a figure of Maltese lace reaching only to the underarm seam. The belt was simply a row of insertion of Maltese lace matching the other in design, fastened with a fancy bow of purple satin lined with white. The

Black gauge ribbon is used to trim a number of these waists, and many have several folds of black satin arranged in different manner. These milliner's folds can be purchased ready made, which is a great convenience, as an amateur usually spoils a lot of satin and sheds many tears trying to make them. Liberty silk and satin, faille and a very few figured silks are made into these waists. Tucks across, diagonal and lengthwise are seen, and shirrings and puffings, beadings and lace applications are all among the tramings. Some of them are tight and smooth, point-

sleeves ended at the elbow under a similar

ed in front and back with vest effects. In | all. fact, there is everything. Those intended for receptions are divided into two classes-those with long and those with elbow sleeves. Some have lacu sleeves shirred or plain. Some have abso-Intely smooth sleeves and others some sort of a puff or cap. There are some elegant passementerie garnitures mostly in set pieces, with epaulets and other devices. There are also beautiful new ideas in chenille, jet and spangled work. In many the spangles are black. Metallic effects are seen in the others. Put together with jet, it achieves entirely new and decidedly

showy effects. For young ladies the walsts fasten in the back invisibly. This leaves a rather better chance for the arrangement of trimming across the front. One house shows some reception and other gowns where the newest ideas are brought forth. There was a dress of pink faille, the skirt in a Dewey flounce, headed, not footed, by three extremely narrow white crepe lisse plaitings. The "baby" waist had a rich white molre ribbon sash tied in the back. with long ends. The sleeves were mere puffs. A pretty Martha Washington "tucker" edged with crepe lisse was drawn around the neck and the ends tucked in under a large blush rose and foliage. These roses are artificial. On many of the

telts. The trimming most often seen upon these consists of stiffish feathers. standing straight up, with a small rouleau. "Mules' ears" are queer looking feathers cut and arranged to resemble those useful appendages.

Very little wide but a good deal of very narrow ribbon is used in the new millinery. With lace as a foundation many prosty toques have ribbon wrought into scroll work all over it. Some is in vermicelli designs. Drapery made of doubled velvet or ribbed silk is often seen, and some of the capotes have the crowns made of very coarse black net through the meshes of which are woven Tom Thumb ribbon in different colors to bring out the old fashioned Persian palm leaf. These palm leaf and Persian pine designs are seen on some of the finest goods as borderings very like the old fashioned India

shawls The approach of winter brings forward the richest silks and among them we find some where chenille is woven in. In other places we find black taffeta of the finest quality, with tiny flowers and their foll age embroidered all over it with natural colors. This idea was seen last spring on a few of the choice tissues. There are some rich satin damasks for evening. In

a frosty blue it is beautiful for evening. Some of the richer silks and poplins have somehow got a frosty bloom over the surface that gives it wintry gleans. very grateful just now. And this is not

The ever beautiful, though old as the hills, chenev silk, or chine, as some call it. is among the new ones. In this the flowers are printed in light colors on the warp of the silk before it is woven. That is what gives it that vague and clusive MATE LEGOY.

THE PRESIDENT'S STORY.

A Stave To Chronic Catarrh For Years-Remedies Fatted-Specialists Fatted-Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder (Simplest Of All Cared Bim.

D T. Sample, president of Sample's Instalment company, Washington, Pa., writes; "For years I was afflicted with chronic catarrh. Remedies and treatment by specialists only gave me temporary relief until I was induced to use Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It has proved the one exceed 20 cents a day. good thing in my case. In almost an instant after I had made the first application I had relief and a little perseverance in its use entirely rid me of this offensive malady. I would be glad to personally recommend it to any and everybody." Sold by W. H. Medley.

A new table jelly, put up by the Dyer Manufacturing Co , said to be the finest in the market, in the following flavore: Lamon, vanilla, crange, blood orange, wild The Bay of Quinte Ry. new short line cherry, strawberry, raspberry, pinosipple, pasch and pietachic. Jas. Redden & Co. Not much money in our \$7.50 fine, blue at 6:00 p.m. R. J. Wilson, C.P.R. tele-

PORTO RICAN ROADS.

ON THEIR RECONSTRUCTION DE-PENDS THE ISLAND'S FUTURE.

General Roy Stone Says Macadam Highways May Be Built Quickly, Easily and Cheaply There - He Knows, For He Has Tried It.

The first step in the development of Porto Rico must be the building of roads of all kinds. Railroads, trolleys and highways are all needed, and until they are supplied not even Yankee enterprise can awaken this newly acquired American province from its Rip Van Winkle sleep. In the matter of steam railroads Porto Rico has but one or two short sections.

What is first needed is a continuous line which shall run all around the island and connect the seacoast cities as a string does the beads of a necklace. Of trolleys the island has none at all, and for purposes of interior communication they are of prime

But the chief lack of Porto Rico is highways. With the exception of a few strips of military road which the Spaniards built to enable them to move troops for the quelling of insurrections there are no decent roads in the island. Even North Carolina would be ashamed of the rutty, mud cursed paths which are distinguished by the name of roads and which serve as barriers rather than as lines of communication between the cities and towns,

General Roy Stone, who for years has been our national commissioner of highways and who recently distinguished himself in the Porto Rican campaign by building a fine military road in six days, says that not only is it possible to build good roads all over Porto Rico, but that it can be done quickly, easily and cheaply. And General Stone ought to know if any one does, for he is undoubtedly the greatest road building expert in the world. Gen eral Stone is still in Porto Rico and will probably have much to do with the future development of the means of communication there. Some of his recent observations concerning his work and what may be done in the future are interesting. He

"I was told that between Adjuntas and Utuado there was a good military road. It turned out to be a goat path. I saw, however, that a road could be built. I report ed this fact, and Chief Engineer Black was sent out to look over the goat path had reported on. His decision was that the read could not be built on account of the rocks, as most of the path hugged the sides of steep hills. But I was ordered to go ahead, and in six days that former danger ous, narrow path over deep gorges was ready for army wagons, and they traveled over it safely. "Now, regarding this road and all the

highways to be built here in the future, the difficulty is not nearly so great as it seems. In my first preliminary trip I no



A TYPICAL PORTO RICAN ROAD. Rescuing a carriage with a team of oxen. ticed the rock was what is called Shisto' formation, a sort of rotting granite. What appeared immense, hard bowlders and solid rock I could prick easily with the point of my sword, and they yielded readily to pick and crowbar. This may be taken as a type of the rock formation we will find almost everywhere in the island.

"The decaying rock accounts for the deep soil in the mountains and explains why the soil maintains its place even in the steepest hills. It is so deep and so absorbent that it takes up the heaviest rains. Then there is no frost to break it up. This entire absence of frost is very important, as its destructive power on roads is well known in our country and adds immensely to the expense in maintaining them. If they had our frosts here, the hard bones of the mountains would be bare instead of being covered with a soft, rich, absorbent soil that provents great floods and landslides. The bare rocks only show where the sides of the mountains are perpendicular. Natives find rich returns from poor attempts at cultivation on hills so steep they would

be as bare as a bone in our frosty north. "The building of ten miles of road along a precipitous mountain face in six days l found to be a question of only moderate expenditure. If I had not tested those rocks with my sword, I would have thought it would take a month to build and be three or four times the cost.

"The building of roads across the flat. swampy lowlands is a different problem. The existing roads are impassable in the rainy season. I have seen a light carriage sunk so deep in the mud that a team of oxen was necessary to rescue it, but these reads can easily be macadamized and, with deep ditches on either side to hold and carry off the water, would remain solid the year round. The country is full of bowlders that can be broken up and used in this way. A covering of fine broken stone will make a splendid highway of it. As there is no frost to break it up, the top layer need not be deep, and it will improve with age and use.

"Roads can be built all through the island at a cost not to exceed \$1,000 a mile. Indeed, I will put the average at \$750 a raffe at the present rate of wages-wonderfully chean when you now consider that the roads are mostly impassable. But nature has not done so builty after all, as she has left all the material here for man to remody her defects. At least 150 miles of these roads will be built at once. The native labor is extremely good, intelligent and faithful. The men sing at their work to cheer each other on. They are wonderful mountain climbers, and I saw natives work on the face of a cliff in a way that made my head swim. One man pried a rock from under his feet, then stepped off calmly just as it fell 600 feet. The actual rate of wages in American money does not

ALFRED R. ROWLET.

Value of Advertising. A Colorado gentleman advertised for a well preserved skeleton and shortly after the raper was out an old mald of his town appeared in her best bib and tucker and asked him if his intentions were honora-Me. - Denver Post

It is easy to say of a tea that "it is the best and goes farthest"-but with Monsoon Indo-Ceylon Tea you can prove it. Its surprising merits mean richer flavor and riper strength. A pound package of Monsoon Tea goes as far as half again as much of any other kind. And the Monsoon packet is all tea-no dust.

TRY ONE ONE OF THE



JOHN LABATT'S

These goods are made only from choice Barley Malt, the best Hops and pure Spring Water. They have been analyzed in three cities by four of our ablest chemists, and have been pronounced "remarkably sound," "perfectly sound " "of delicious flavor and superior quality." Physicians throughout Canada recommend them in their practice in preference to other brands.

TEN GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE MEDALS and Twelve Diplomas have been awarded this Ale and Stout at the Great World's Exhibitions, viz. ;

France, 1878; Jamaica, West Indies, 1891; Ch cago, U.S.A., 1883; and San Francisco, California, U.S.A., 1891. 28 No other Malt Beverages on this continent have received such emin-

At Philadelphia, U. S. A., 1876; Canada, 1876; Sydney, Australia, 1877; Paris,

Brewery at London, Canada. JAMES MCPARLAND. -KINGSTON.

PORTO RICO'S POETESS.

Senora Rodriguez, Who Is Called "The Nightingale of the Hills."

In Porto Rico they call her" The Nightingale of the Hills." In prosale New York, where she is now living, she is known as Senora Lola Rodriguez. Probably she will soon return to her native island, where she is pre-emmently a leader of Porto Rican women. In no less than three lines of thought and energy is Senora Rodriguez distinguished. First of all, she is a poetess with a reputation which extends far beyond Porto Rico, Next, she ranks high among the world's conchologists. Thirdly, she is a leading spirit among the autonomists of Porto Rico, having attained that position by her pub lic utterances and writings.

Politically, of course, Senora Rodriguez cannot hope to retain her leadership under the changed conditions, for with the ex pulsion of the Spanish the cause of auton omy no longer needs champions. As a poetess and scientist, however, she will be enthusiastically welcomed back to Porto Rico. Her husband was the editor of an autonomist paper, and it was his writings and her speeches that caused them to be

She began writing poems when a young woman and has published several vol umes. The first volume, "Mis Cantares," appeared in 1876 and soon was in every bookstall in Mexico, Central America, South America, the West Indies and even in Spain. A second volume appeared in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1878, followed by 'Mis Poesias' in 1880 and "Mi Libro de Cuba" in 1892.

After two years in Caracas a new governor general came from Spain to Porto Rico, and the poetess returned to her na tive island, where she and her husband continued the work they had done so much to promote in earlier years. In the mean



LOLA RODRIGUEZ.

time Senora Redriguez's poems were gaining fame for the authoress, having been translated into French, German and Ital

Official persecution made Porto Rico again uncomfortable, and in 1887 the poetess and her bushand removed to Cuba. Then Senora Rediriguez, who for some years had been gathering and classifying the shells of the Antilles as a recreation and diversion from her political and literary work, made the acquaintance of several eminent naturalists, who brought her to the notice of their friends in other parts of the world. She received many contributions from distant places. In 1892 her \$6.50. fourth volume of poems appeared, and the ! Union. Spanish speaking world accorded it a

hearty welcome. The outbreak of the revolution gave much encouragement to the cause for which she and her husband had dedicated their lives, but with the coming of Weyler they soon suffered a persecution compared to which their troubles in Porto Rico were mild indeed, and they were glad to escape with their lives.

According to Promise.

"Can you build a bridge over this wash out strong enough to take a train over. asked the conductor, looking at his watch, "In two hours?"

"I can, sir," replied the section boss. "Then go ahead.

It was then 2 o'clock. At 4 the conductor went down to inspect the work. "How's this?" he demanded. "Didn't you say you could build a bridge in two

hours that I could run this train over?" "No, sir," responded the section boss "I said I could build a bridge you could run the train over in two hours. It ain't none of my business what you want to run so thunderin slow for, but I'm makin the bridge all right. It'll be done by tomor row mornin, "-Chicago Tribune.

Walkert Bagshaw (glancing through the "Read ers and Writers' column)-Hello! Here's

a rural postman in Cornwall set up as s Wagshaw - There is nothing astonishing in that when one comes to think of it.

Bagshaw-What do you mean? Wagshaw-That a rural postman would naturally know how to use his "feet."-

Nuggets.

Her Advice. "Aw, I say," said the youth who had been hunting for an heiress who would have him, "did ye see that the close of the war is bringing a big slump in the price

"Indeed?" replied the girl, who had no use for him, anyway. "Well, the thing for you to do is to dispose of yourself just as soon as possible."—Chicago Post.

Overheard In A. D. 1910. "What a uniform look of disappoint

ment there is on the faces of Billson's youngest children." "Yes. Billson, you remember, was one of the volunteers of 1898 who didn't get a chance to do any fighting."-Cleveland

None So Deaf. Etc.

that "-Brooklen Life.

Plain Dealer

"Have you any change about you?" "Can't hear a word ye say. "Because if you have I can pay you that bet about the war that I owe you.' "Oh, I guess I have enough change for

The Enthusiasm of Novelty.

"And you call yourself a patriot do "Well, of course I don't claim to be as patriotic as a Porto Rican, but I like my country pretty well. '-Indianapolis Jour-

Before the Engagement.

Hawk Johnsing-I wuz wunst asked t' be one ob de jedges ob de poultry exhibit at a county fale Ben Holliday-Did de pliece refer de committee t' yo !- Up to Date.

Hard to Please. "Aren't you glad the war is over?" "Yes: it was so monotonous-all the victories on our side. '-Chicago Record.

Men's blue beaver overcoats \$5, worth and \$6.50, worth \$9.50. Grand A PRIZE SNAP SHOT.

War Picture Which in Both Enters taining and Instructive.

To the often reviled anatour photographer the future history maker will look for illustrations to lighten the text of 'is story of the Spanish-American war. Some of the most valuable pictorial souvenirs of the various events have been produced by the enthusiastic camerist with his snap shot box always primed and loaded. Here is one of the best of his efforts along a certain line.

It is a highly instructive picture to the landsman, for he learns that there must be a difference between his idea and the sailor's of what it means to say that a ship came out of battle uninjured. Most of us understood that the Texas suffered little



or no damage at Santiago. Yet this is a picture of one of the holes made in her armor plated sides by a Spanish shot. It is a good sized hole, as you can see by making a comparison of it with the heads of the fun loving jackies seen through it. The ordinary landlubber would probably

decide that the making of such a hole in the ship's side was a most startling and serious occurrence. But the sailors, who know that armor plate far above the water line is thin and not expected to turn aside big projectiles, think it a good joka that the Spaniards should have punched holes where so little mischief was to be done and are rather proud that their ship should have come off with such picturesque but practically harmless sears. The Texas has been in the drydock since this nicture was taken, and the hole has been neatly patched.

Headaches Relieved In One Minute. Griffiths' Monthol Liniment relieves hendaches the minute applied. Apply it to the forehead and temples, then inhale freely in the manner directed on the circular around the bottle. No other remedy is so valuable in the home as Monthol Liniment. All druggists, 25 cents.

Armour's pork and beans in tomate sauce; a most relishable dish. Jas. Redden & Co. Boys' reefers from \$1.25 up to \$5. Grand

Paine's Celery Compound Has Never Once Failed to Cure The Dread Disease.

Sufferers from rheumatism, sciatica and | are deranged; the food remains too long in atica, gout and neuralgia. neuralgia, who have had experiences with the stomach, it turns sour, and the result- | It you are a sufferer from rhenmatism or

submitted that Paine's Celery Compound is fact that celery freely eaten has given re- happy and joyous. It is to rheumatic sufferers. Physicians Paine's Celery Compound is superior to forms of rheumatism, and that ninety-nine | now rejoice in the discovery of Prof. Ed- all other medicines and pills as streng

our Canadian weather in October and No. | ing acid enters the blood. Nature tried to | kindred troubles your duty is plain. You vember, will tell you that they dread the get rid of the acid through the urine or must begin by furnishing the body with uncertain, raw and capricious days of these perspiration. The patient gets a slight nervous energy as fast as you can, and get we autumn menths.

It is in October and November that the expelled There are chills, pain in the no way known to medical men in which sharp twinger of pain, and long days and back, quickened pulse, coated tongue, this restorative process can be so swiftly weeks of agony make thousands wish for | constipation, extreme thirst, poer appetite | brought about as by using Paine's Celery death as a release from suffering. Octo- and sediment-loaded urine. Soon the joints Compound. In short, Paine's Celery Comber and November are the months most fa- swell; usually the knees, elbows and wrists, pound expels all poisons and acids from tal to rheumatic mortals—it is the time and great suffering ensues. This is how the blood; it builds up the system, reguwhen death reaps its richest harvest. Just rhoumatism originates.

For long years it has been a recognized gives that true health that makes one feet

If a pant hunter, panting for pants, will pant himself with a pair of our \$2.50 and \$3 worsted pants he will pant no more for pants. Grand Union.

Armour's park and beans in 1, 2 and 3 lb. Jan. The prime cause of rheumatism, as of the universal butter. The prime of the thousands the physician, who gave the world and suffering butter. The prime of the thousands the physician, who gave the world and suffering butter. The prime of the thousands was a part of the cause of the universal butter. The prime of the universal butter. The prime of the thousands was a part of the universal butter. The prime of the thousands was a prime of the universal butter. The prime of the univer