POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

LAURIER SERVES NOTICE ON YANKEES ABOUT FAR NORTH

No British Territory Will Come Into Their Hands, and Peary's Explorations or Landings Will Give Them No Title—Much Debate Over Bounds of New Provinces, and Government Charges Opposition With Obstruction.

Ottawa, May 9—(Special)—When the house met today Mr. Clements (Kent), read from certain correspondence which he had received from the Page Wire Fence Company, of Walkerville, stating that there was a contract between the department of the interior and McGregor & Bannel, of Walkerville, for the wire and posts for a fence on the International boundary between Canada and the United States in the Northwest Territories. Mr. Clements said that the premier answering a question of his a couple of days ago in the house said that there was no contract.

Sir Wilfrid said that he gave the house the information he got from the department. There was a misapprehension somewhere. Several speakers on the opposition side pitched into the department for supplying one kind of information to the house and another to the outside public. Meantime the premier communicated with the interior heads and told the house that he was now in a position to say that there was no contract. This was in accordance with the information that he had already given the house.

The matter then dropped.

Some Alberta Figures.

The house went into committee on the bill to establish the province of Alberta. The minister of justice gave the house some statistics with respect to it. The land area of Alberta is 250,653 square miles and 3,312 square miles of water, a total of 253,965 square miles of area. According to the census of 1901 the population was 72,924. It was estimated that the population on January 31, 1905, was 173,043.

The land area of Saskatchewan was 243,192 square miles and water area, 6,927 square miles, a total of 250,119 square miles. According to the census of 1901 the population was 92,631 and this, it was estimated, had increased to 244,913 on January 31, 1905.

There was some discussion on the location of the boundary between Alberta and Saskatchewan. The prime minister said some members had urged it to be located 60 or 70 miles further east to place all the ranching country in Alberta. However, the concensus of opinion of the western members was for the selection of the fourth meridian.

Mr. McCarthy urged this.

Hon. Mr. Oliver told him placing the land where he desired would not put all the ranging country in one province. The wood and mountain region would still remain in Saskatchewan.

W. F. McLean asked what provision would be made for governing MacKenzie, Keewatin, Yukon and Franklin.

A New Territorial Act.

Mr. Fitzpatrick replied that MacKenzie would be provided for in the new territorial act. The Yukon is now provided for and Keewatin is covered by the Keewatin act. A new Northwest Territories act would be introduced this session, but the present Northwest Territory act provided for Mackenzie and the part of Athabaska omitted from the new province.

Mr. MacLean contended there would have to be a new territorial government and a new capital. He believed Athabaska if left out would be a good basis for a new territorial government. American explorer Peary had gone into Northern waters, given American names to lands, touched on some, and Canadian jurisdiction was in danger. That would be better protected by a strong territorial government. The march of science and discoveries of mineral wealth might make the territories of the north more valuable than those of the south.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that Mr. MacLean's arguments were all right, but his conclusions were all wrong.

"We are aware," he said, "that the Americans have been patrolling northern waters and that they have taken land and given American names to some of the territories there which I think is under our jurisdiction. We ought to provide against that."

Sir Wilfrd believed the way to provde against it was by way of the east, and not from a strong territorial government by the long route of the Mackenzie river.

No British Territory for Americans, Says Laurier.

The government had already provided against it by sending an expedition under Mr. Lowe, who had just returned after planting the British flag on many parts of those northern territories.

"We cannot allow Americans to take possession of land that is British territory," said the premier, "and we intend to assert our jurisdiction over it." Sir Wilfrid concluded by saying Athabaska had been included in the new province because a portion of it was good agricultural land.

Mr. Oliver said there was every reason why the territory of Athabaska should be included in the new provinces. The Grand Trunk Pacific would cross a portion of it and insure a large immediate settlement.

Mr. Herron asked if it was not only a corner of Athabaska that would be crossed by the railroad.

Mr. Oliver said yes, but that corner would put the road so close to the Peace river that a short branch would be built to connect the new railroad with 500 miles of first-class steamboat navigation on the Peace river, through one of the finest and most fertile agricultural regions of Canada. The navigation of the Peace river insured the development of a considerable portion of Athabaska.

"Guerilla Warfare," Says Oliver

W. F. MacLean moved an amendment to the first clause that the northren boundary of Alberta should be the 55th parellel instead of the 6th. The effect would be the exclusion of Athabaska from the province. He wanted a new territorial government formed for the west and Athabaska made the basis of it.

Mr. Oliver charged the opposition with guerialla warfare against the bill.

Mr. Andrew Ingram became indignant and launched a general condemnation against the bill. He threatened to keep the house sitting until the snow falls a foot deep. He continued, though frequently called to order for departing from the amendment.

After some discussion Mr. McLean wanted to withdraw his amendment as he might move it on the third reading. The Liberal members objected.

R. L. Borden suggested extending the boundaries of the new provinces to the northren limits of the British possessions.

Sir Wilfrid pointed out that Alberta, Assinboia and the greater part of Saskatchewan, with much of Athabaska, are good agricultural land. MacKenzie and other northren lands are not fertile and are separate in their interests from the region further to the south. The northern boundary for the provinces he therefore thought was a good one.

The leader of the oposition agreed with this.

The clause giving Alberta four senators now and six later on passed.

PORTER'S MILLS AT ANDOVER BURNED

Andover, N. B., May 10—The saw and grist mill of J. E. Porter, ex-M. P. P., at Andover, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The fire was discovered about 3 o'clock, and both buildings, machinery and considerable lumber were burned. Loss, $10,000; no insurance.

It is suspected that the fire was caused by an incendiary, and George Carl, an employe, who was discharged yesterday, has been arrested and is undergoing examination. The grist mill has only been built about six years, and was considered one of the most thoroughly equipped on the river, and was granted the local government bonus of $1,000.

BALFOUR HAD GOOD MAJORITY

Vote of Censure on Irish Policy Was Defeated by Sixty-three

WYNDHAM EXPLAINS

Former Chief Secretary for Ireland Didn't Know Devolution Scheme Was Loaded Till He Looked Into it Closely and Found it Was Worse Than Home Rule.

London, May 9—George Wyndham, who had been absent owing to illness since his resignation of the chief secretaryship for Ireland, returned to the house of commons this afternoon and as a preliminary to the introduction of the vote of censure of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (the Liberal leader) on the Irish policy of the government made a personal explanation of the reasons for his resignation. He said he had insisted on retiring from the cabinet, not on the grounds of policy, but because political and personal reasons had convinced him that he could better serve the government as an unofficial member than as chief secretary for Ireland.

His views had not changed in the smallest degree in regard to the Irish administration. The union must be the fundamental principle of any sound Irish policy. Mr. Wyndham thought the scheme for devolution was in some ways more open to criticism than even the plans for home rule itself.

The situation in both Ireland and England had become complicated by a personal misunderstanding for which he himself was partly to blame. He had never contemplated any delegation of legislative powers from the house of commons other than the power of dealing with purely private bills. Consequently he had paid no attention as he ought to have done to the early proceedings of the reform association. Sir Antony MacDonnell (under secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland) erroneously believed that he, Mr. Wyndham, would approve of the proposals of the devolutionists but so soon as he saw these proposals, he (Mr. Wyndham) regretted strong objections to them. Therefore he had concluded that his power for doing further useful work in Ireland was ended.

Vote of Censure Moved.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman then rose and moved his resolution which amounted to a vote of censure of the policy and proceedings of the Irish government connected with and subsequent to the appointment of Sir Antony MacDonnell.

The debate afforded opportunity for a wide expression of views by both sides and all factions. William O'Brien who took his seat for the first time since his election, said he would not vote either way. He held that the only way to settle the Irish question was not by revolutionary tactics but by conciliation and a peace conference in which the best statesmen of England, Ireland and the colonies should participate.

Unionist members uncompromisingly demanded the retirement of Under-Secretary MacDonnell.

Premier Balfour, at considerable length, reviewed the situation. He denied that the Earl of Dudley (Lord Lieuteant of Ireland) had any leanings toward home rule. The premier defended Mr. Wyndham, saying it was natural that he should seek to find some solution of the Irish question. Mr. Wyndham had failed, but there had been many failures before. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's resolution today was intended as an attack upon Mr. Wyndham and himself which was absolutely unjustifiable.

H. H. Asquith (Liberal) in closing the debate, maintained that there was no reason for Wyndham's resignation which did not logically involve the necessity for the resignation of the whole cabinet.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's resolution was rejected by a vote of 315 to 252.

Murder Suspect Surrenders.

Vancouver, B. C., May 10—(Special)—John Jackson has given himself up here on the charge of murdering a wealthy Polish Jewess in London (Eng.)

THOUSANDS OF NEW SETTLERS

Four Steamers Land 3,400 at Quebec for the North-west

A SPLENDID LOT

Twelve Hundred Came Out Under Auspices of Salvation Army, and Every One Has a Position Secured --Will Be Located in 150 Different Places.

Quebec, May 10.—(Special)—Three thousand four hundred new settlers were landed here this morning bound for the Canadian west. The Allan steamer Pretorian arrived late last night with more than 400, principally foreigners. The C. P. R. steamer Montrose arrived this morning with 785. The Dominion steamer Vancouver with 1,000 and the C. P. R. steamer Lake Champlain, this afternoon, with 1,200.

The Vancouver with the Salvation Army immigrants steamed up the harbor at 10 o'clock and a half hour later was moored to the breakwater. The local contingent of the army under Staff Captain Stephen and Ensign Hannah were on the dock to meet Col. Jacobs and other officers of the Salvation Army in charge of the new arrivals. Eight hundred of the number who came out second cabin, will continue to Montreal with the ship.

There are 140 uniformed members of the army with the aggregation, which is without exception the finest looking lot of settlers who ever arrived here. They come from all parts of England and Scotland and a considerable proportion hail from Ireland, especially from the vicinity of Cork.

Col. Jacobs, general secretary of the Salvation Army in Canada, with headquarters at Toronto, in the course of an interview said that every man and girl were already provided with positions to which they would go immediately. He added that there were men of means in the number who had been in business in Britain and a part of those would proceed to the Northwest Territories to invest their capital, but in no sense would any considerable number of the arrivals be located in any one centre. They would be scattered in 150 places throughout Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest.

LONG REACH STORE BURGLARIZED

Thieves Got About $20 from Williams & Gorham's Establishment.

Long Reach, Kings county, May 9—The store of William J. Gorham at Long Reach was broken into last night and a number of articles were taken, and about $4 in cash.

The thieves gained entrance through the cellar, forcing the trap door up into the store. Among the articles taken were a revolver and several boxes of cartridges; tobacco, candy and cigars, in all about $15 worth.

It will be remembered this neighborhood was visited last fall by thieves, and W. E. Carville, of that place, had two pigs slaughtered and taken from his pen.

A MODERN SAMPSON INVADES AMHERST

Amherst, N. S., May 10—(Special)—Considerable excitement was caused this evening by a young man by the name of Thomas Gould. It seems that Gould, who belongs near Memramcook (N. B.), and has been working with Morley Pike at West Amherst, this afternoon became suddenly insane. He procured the jaw bone of an ox and, like one of old, went forth to slay his thousands. The people in the vicinity became alarmed, and the police of Amherst were summoned.

He had started for Amherst, and as soon as he came within the limits the police attempted to arrest him, but found him one of the strongest and most desperate characters they had ever handled. He made a murderous assault on all who approached him. At last Officer Pipes, the newly appointed policeman, succeeded in overpowering him, when I. C. R. Officer Jones took his weapon from him. He was then, after a fierce struggle, removed to the strong cell in the jail.

Before his arrest he struck a fine dog belonging to Thomas W. Forrest, killing him instantly.

EXPLOSION SHATTERS SYDNEY BLOOMING MILL

Sydney, N. S., May 10.—(Special)—The cylinder of the big engine of the blooming mill of Dominion Iron & Steel Co. exploded this afternoon, completely shattering most of the machinery and shaking the ground underneath the entire plant. No one was hurt, there being nobody near at the time.

The damage will be quite heavy and the mill will be tied up for several days to effect repairs.

A Cool Thief.

North Sydney, C. B., May 10—(Special)—Yesterday an unknown man entered a house at George's River, inhabited by a family named Ryan, entered the best bedroom and changed his tattered garments for Mr. Ryan's best suit, and then cleared.

HOW TWO BEAUTIFUL WOMEN ESCAPED SPRING CATARRH BY USE OF PE-RU-NA.

Nothing Robs One of Strength Like Spring Catarrh---Spring Fever is Spring Catarrh.

Mrs. Leone Dolehan.

Mrs. Leone Dolehan, in a letter from the Commercial Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen: "For two months my physician experimented with me trying to cure a hard cold which settled in my stomach, causing inflammation and catarrh. I then made up my mind he was simply unable to help me, and reading some of the flattering testimonials as to the value of Peruna in such cases, I thought I would try it.

"It was six weeks before I could eat a meal without unpleasant effects, but I have now been well for six months, and I give all the credit to Peruna."—Mrs. Leone Dolehan

Miss Helen Whitman.

Miss Helen Whitman, 808½ Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

"There is nothing like Peruna for that tired feeling, which gives you no ambition for work or play. After a prolonged illness, about a year ago I felt unable to regain my health, but four bottles of Peruna made a wonderful change and restored me to perfect health. As long as you keep your blood in a good condition you are all right, and Peruna seems to fill the veins with pure, healthful blood. I thoroughly endorse it."—Miss Helen Whitman.

How to Get Strong Nerves.

First, repair the injury already done to your nerves. The way to do this is to do exactly as did Mr. Hal. P. Denton, Chief Department Publicity and Promotion of National Export Exposition.

He writes: "Toward the latter part of August I found myself in a very much run-down condition. My family physician said I had nervous prostration and recommended a sea voyage. I gradually grew worse. A kind friend whom I had known in Ohio recommended Peruna. Though skeptical, I finally yielded to his advice. After using one bottle I was much improved and with the fifth bottle came complete recovery. I am in perfect health today and owe everything to Peruna."—Hal. P. Denton.

A Spring Tonic.

Almost everybody needs a tonic in the spring. Something to brace the nerves, invigorate the brain, and cleanse the blood. That Peruna will do this is beyond all question. Everyone who has tried it has had the same experience as Mrs. D. W. Timberlake, of Lynchburg, Va., who, in a recent letter, made use of the following words: "I always take a dose of Peruna after business hours, as it is a great thing for the nerves. There is no better spring tonic, and I have used about all of them."—Mrs D W. Timberlake.

Catarrh in Spring.

The spring is the best time to treat catarrh. Nature renews herself every spring. The system is rejuvenated by spring weather. This renders medicines more effective. A short course of Peruna, assisted by the balmy air of spring, will cure old, stubborn cases of catarrh that have resisted treatment for years. Everybody should have a copy of Dr. Hartman's latest book on catarrh. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

"NO DANGER FROM JAPAN"

Baron Kaneko Says it Will Be Years Before His People Can Really Compete With America --Must Depend on This Country for Raw Materials -- Great Increase in Commerce in the Near Future -- Understanding With the United States Essential to Both.

New York, May 3—Baron Kaneko, of the Japanese house of peers, was the central figure at a public session of the Academy of Political Science last night in Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University. He spoke on The Social and Political Outlook in Japan. He detailed the system by which Japan has been developed since the imperial restoration of 1868.

"Increase in sea power is the strength of any independent nation," said the baron in discussing the merchant marine problem in the Far East. "We had too small a fleet in the time of the Chino-Japanese war even to carry our soldiers. Therefore we ordered a subsidy paid for all ships of a certain tonnage trading in foreign waters and for iron boats of 1,000 tons or over built either in Japan or abroad. We were more liberal-minded than other people, because we didn't demand that the subsidy earning ships should be built in Japan.

"In building up our commerce we found that we had competition from foreign merchants at home. Take, for instance, paper for the newspapers. Made in the United States, it could be brought nearly 8,000 miles to Japan and then sold one cent a pound cheaper than our native-made stuff. We investigated this and discovered that there was a paper trust. We found that there was one head for all the American paper makers, who plotted in secret for them all and carried the war into the enemy's country by underselling him at home. We in our turn formed a trust, and combined to undersell the foreigners. I regret to have to say that up to date we have failed to conquer the American invasion. We studied all economic systems in industry and were inclined to favor the German idea of governmental supervision. Under this system, the Germans have gone so far ahead in the last few years that they are undermining the English and Americans in the Asiatic trade. Someone said the other day that the Japanese were going to be the chief competitors of the Anglo-Saxons in the Orient. That isn't so. We haven't had time to encroach on the foreign trade yet. We have compulsory education for children who start in the common school at eight years of age and go on until they are fourteen. The census in 1903 showed that ninety-two per cent of all the Japanese children are in school. They learn English, Japanese and Chinese, so that they can assimilate the best of two types of civilization—the Oriental and the Occidental. For twenty years we worked to analyze the soil of Japan. Chemically and geologically we tested the whole island, and then made a map to scale. We told the peasants and farmers how to plant and what to plant. That's how we manage to exist.

"The Russo-Japanese war is an abnormal phase in our progress. It will make no difference in our settled plan, because when it is over we shall start where we left off. We hardly expected to float a foreign loan in England and the United States, and we are gratified to find that we have been endorsed by these countries in the readiness with which they have subscribed the loan. Another thing that pleases us is the way in which we are regarded by the Westerners in the war. When it started it was a case of Christian against heathen. Now the Christian world is saying that the Japanese are fighting like Christians. Such a verdict is most gratifying—to the heathen. The progress of Christianity in Japan will be greater than before simply because of the sympathy the Christian nations have shown for us."

Baron Kaneko's visit to the United States has been for the special purpose of studying economic conditions. The baron said: "In the next five or ten years American trade with the Far East, particularly with Japan, will expand with enormous rapidity. The reason is plain. We have to depend on America for raw materials, and you have to depend on Japan for raw materials. Our cotton factories depend entirely upon American raw cotton. We must depend on you for tobacco leaf. We look to you for breadstuffs, for iron and steel, cast, bar and sheet iron, and machinery. These things we cannot make in our country. On the other hand, we send you raw silk—you cannot raise it. We give you about $50,000,000 worth of tea each year. In other things which never compete we provide your country, and the balance of trade is carried out by this means. At present we cannot tell when the war will end, but sooner or later normal business conditions must return. We have spent enormous sums of money. We have had a great strain on our financial power. It will take four or five years for us to recover, and by that time the United States will have established a firm grasp on the East, since you have such low interest on your money, such tremendous money power and skilful business men. The United States will be the gainer, and you will have trade there pretty much your own way. Therefore I am studying what is the prospect for Japan in the future in regard to the Far Eastern trade, in order that we may establish some commercial understanding with the United States, so that we may work so as not to collide with each other, not to come into trade conflict. If we can form an economic alliance the commerce of the Far East will be developed without any hindrance or molestation. My belief is that in the twentieth century diplomacy must be founded on commerce, and that in developing strong commercial ties we are preserving the peace of the world better than by any other means."

FENIAN RAID VETERANS MAY GET LAND GRANT

Ottawa, May 10—A delegation of Fenian Raid Veterans of 1866 and 1870 waited on the prime minister this morning, one hundred strong. They asked for a government grant of 100 acres of western land each. In reply to the request, Sir Wilfrid said: "What you ask is not very much, and we shall be pleased to report to our colleagues of the privy council. All I can say this morning is, trust the government."

Greene—"New microbes are coming to the front almost every day, and yet people seem to live about as long as ever they did."

Gray—"That's because the microbes have no organization. When they come to their senses and form a trust, it will soon be all up with the human race."

IS IT A "SQUARE DEAL"?

Ought Roosevelt to Take Such Big Chances? --- Suppose a Grizzly Should Hunt Him to a Finish! --- Is Gratifying Low and Brutal Tastes, Anyway.

Theodore Roosevelt is president of the United States. It's a great bother to have the chief magistrate killed, in office. It disorganizes everything, and puts the nerves of everybody on painful tension, like the strings of a piano just tuned.

Ought the executive to expose the country to the confusion, danger and chaos of a change in the succession, by taking such hazards as he faces every hour on his present hunting trip? He indulges in breakneck horseback rides in snowy mountains, chasing wolves pell mell, and is liable to bad accident any moment. He rages and lusts after bears—what if a healthy old grissly should hunt him to a finish? There will be dozens and scores of chances to be killed, or badly hurt, daily. He is in constant peril, though he fears nothing. Is it a "square deal" to the people, his taking such chances? We think he has no more right to do that than he would have to face mobs, or a maniac, or an assassin. While he is president, he ought not to invite possible accidents and disasters. His horse might stumble and fling him with fatal force, or fall on him, or drag him. A gun might accidentally go off in such a party "frenzied" with excitement while in at the killing, and he catch the ball. A bear might get him. The country is in suspense all the time the strenuous, fearless, reckless man is out heeding "the Call of the Wild."

He has no busines to be out on a wanton killing expedition, anyhow! His taste is the residuum of the barbarian in a highly civilized man. He is killing wild animals just to gratify his "Berserker rage" to shed blood and take life. He does not want wolves or bears for food, and not for their pelts except as trophies—a taste as low and brutal as that of an Indian. It is not one whit more respectable than a child pulling the wings off from flies, or a boy killing song birds with niggershooters. It is the old, aboriginal savage instinct, and worse, and more out of place in a civilized, cultivated man than in a naked cave man, who did need the animal's flesh for food and its skin for clothing. The ancient hunting by that poor creature, hungry and shivering, was justifiable—he did not kill out of cruelty or malignity or malice aforethought, but from sheer necessity. The president of the United States, rich in his own right, and getting $50,000 a year, can buy all the bear and wolf meat his maw cries for, in the market, and he need not shoot down these wild animals as white men, falsely called "sportsmen," wantonly exterminated the buffalo, for fun. The president is setting a bad example to people, especially the young people of this country, by this wanton, wicked, unnecessary and cruel slaughter of wild animals. It is the only bad trait in his character. In other respects he is an admirable, picturesque man. This streak of cruelty and savagery in him makes one suspect that his humanitarianism may be full of blownoles. A truly merciful man is merciful to his beasts, to all beasts. There is scripture for it. Does this bloody streak in his mental constitution account for his adoration of the Big Stick, and a big navy, and a general swashbuckler air and manner toward the world? The press would lots rather have him stick to boxing and jiu jitsu.—Washington (Ia.) Press.

We Will Buy

A 50c. Bottle of Liquozone and Give it to You to Try.

We want you to know about Liquozone, and the product itself can tell you more than we. So we ask you to let us buy you a bottle—a full-size bottle—to try. Let it prove that it does what medicine cannot do. See what a tonic it is. Learn that it does kill germs. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you if there were any doubt of results. You want those results; you want to be well and to keep well. And you can't do that—nobody can—without Liquozone.

We Paid $100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, after proving in thousands of different cases, that Liquozone destroys the cause of any germ disease.

Liquozone has, for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It is not made by compounding drugs, nor with alcohol. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. The result is Liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you.

Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables, and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissue, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anæmia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Skin Diseases
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Gitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is.....

I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

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2 3

2 A .....

Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.