

Extra Day for Western Fair Fixed by Directors

Exhibition Will Not Close Until Saturday Evening This Year—Committees Named.

A lengthy and important meeting of the Western Fair board was held on Saturday afternoon. President W. J. Reid was in the chair, and there was a good attendance. All agreed to fix the opening date of this year's fair for Friday, Sept. 8, the exhibition to continue until Saturday, Sept. 16 (inclusive). It was decided that Saturday should not be simply a "closing-up day," as formerly. On Saturday this year the whole exhibition, with all its attractions, will be in full swing, thus practically adding another day to the fair, and making a solid week of big days. Exhibitors will be allowed to remove cattle on Friday, but the final clean-up will be left for Monday. This step shows the great growth of the Western.

There had been some fear that the live stock from the Toronto fair would not reach London as usual this year, on account of the fact that the Industrial Exhibition is to be held a day later than before, but Mr. Reid said he had received the assurance of the secretary of the Toronto association that the breeders would be allowed to remove their stock to London on the Friday, as usual.

Some discussion took place over the question of appointing judges, the majority of the directors being of the opinion that no member of the Western Fair Association should act as judge. This was finally agreed to by the meeting. It was provided, however, that if any judge fails to appear at the last minute, the chairman of the committee under which this judge was to act will decide who shall act in his stead.

The matter of the admission tickets to the members of the association, which had been left over by the last annual meeting, gave rise to some diversity of opinion. The liberal course was, however, finally decided upon, and all members of the association will this year have unlimited tickets.

The meeting instructed Secretary Nelles to communicate with the Ottawa experimental farm authorities, asking them to enter an exhibit at the Western this year.

The following committees, on which many of last year's names appear, were appointed for the year:

Executive Committee—W. J. Reid, chairman; Col. W. M. Galt, Messrs. Allan Bogue, A. M. Smart, John Pringle, Col. W. M. Galt, and Mayor Campbell.

Finance—A. M. Smart, chairman; Col. F. B. Leys, Col. W. M. Galt, Col. J. W. Little, Mr. John Pringle, Mr. Reid, Mr. F. B. Leys, and Mr. Galt.

Gates and Tickets—W. M. Galt, chairman; Messrs. W. M. Galt, J. W. Little, A. M. Smart, and Mr. Reid.

Grounds and Buildings—Col. J. W. Little, chairman; Messrs. W. M. Galt, J. W. Little, A. M. Smart, and Mr. Reid.

ATTITUDE OF CHRISTIAN TOWARDS LIFE'S PLEASURES AND COMFORTS

Discussed by Rev. W. J. Clark—The Use of Alcoholic Liquors.

The First Presbyterian Church was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening, when the pastor, Rev. W. J. Clark, preached the first of two sermons on the attitude of the Christian towards the pleasures and comforts of life. Mr. Clark took as his text I Corinthians x, 31: "Whether ye eat or drink or whatever ye do do all to the glory of God." and confined his attention for the evening to the subject of the use of alcoholic liquors.

In brief Mr. Clark placed himself on record as opposed to total legislative prohibition. Further, he spoke on behalf of the abolition of the bar, and what he called the "idiotic" habit, so general in this country, of treating. Finally, he advised all people who had not attained to the age of 40 or 45 years, to abstain totally from drinking liquor. The preacher's remarks were listened to with the closest attention by the large congregation. During the service, Miss Elsie Green rendered a solo very acceptably. In opening, Mr. Clark declared that his text contained a comprehensive

rule of life. The Apostle Paul had uttered the words in reference to the question of eating meat offered to idols. His advice to the early Christians had been that they should eat meat without demur when it was set before them, unless some brother with a more tender conscience were present and would be offended, perhaps led into sin, by their so doing. This special difficulty had long passed away, but the apostle's rule held, and a Christian should do no act without having regard to the glory of God and the consciences of his weaker brethren.

Turning to the question of eating and drinking, Mr. Clark said that the principle which should primarily guide us in the use of food and drink was the health of the body. Each person had to determine what was good and what was bad for his individual health, and people living in different climates and conditions had different diets. As an instance, he said that he himself was accustomed to take a cup of coffee every morning, and thought he could do so to the glory of God. He could not do the same after 9 o'clock at night without harm and, consequently, without wrong. Mr. Clark then asserted his former statement that the church had no right to say to a man, "You must never touch glass of whiskey." He knew, he said, that

this statement, repeated in the newspapers in rather stronger form, had brought him in for a deal of violent criticism. It would be a poor world if there were no differences of opinion, but he thought that he should be given credit for sincerity. He would lay down two Christian principles which he said should guide the Christian in determining his attitude towards the pleasures of life. First, he said, secondly, obedience to Christ.

Some things, the speaker said, he could take for granted, as agreed upon by all; that drunkenness was a crime against God and man, and that over-indulgence in liquor had caused a great amount of suffering in this world. Further, he declared that the treating custom was not only sinful, but it was a crime against God and man. He said that the existence of the bar, and therefore no Christian should countenance the bar or ever go near one. Upon such things as these, he said, he would not quarrel with anyone. Those who went to the extreme, and of these Mr. Clark pointed out two classes: Those who drank and ate through drink and ate through drink, and those who therefore opposed all temperance proposals; and on the other side, those whose friends or relatives had been placed in the hands of the law, and who opposed to the very name of liquor. With all due sympathy for the latter, Mr. Clark pointed out that their opinions were not likely to be well reasoned. Midway stood the class of moderate drinkers, who drank with a thought of harm, and often in the speaker's opinion, without harm. Although quiet, this class was very large. Its members minded the temperance cause, so to speak, usually were resentful at adverse criticism, and felt that they had a right to have their glass of ale or the like at home, and as their neighbor had his drink of tea.

As an example of the extreme view, Mr. Clark read an article which he had seen in a temperance journal last week. It declared with the authority of a large number of English doctors, that if all alcoholic liquors were to be abolished, the sum total of human happiness would be increased. The preacher said frankly that he did not believe why had God made the "principle" of liquor in nature all around us, in the grape, the corn, and so forth? The article went on to say that alcohol was a poison, and contained none of the qualities of a food. Mr. Clark, in answer, pointed to the scores of people who used liquor, and who were even good to themselves. He believed that there were just as many doctors who would dispute the statements in the article as those who had supported it.

Mr. Clark said he would now say something on the other side of the question. He thought it was a constant wise rule for all persons under the age of 45 not to touch liquor at all. For one thing, the average young life did not need stimulants and should

avoid the tea and coffee habits just as much as the liquor drinking habit. Moreover, the young man was apt to be led, by the feeling of good-fellowship and by the "idiotic" treating habit, to become a slave to the habit. The preacher disputed the assertion that no man could shake off the power of liquor, but he was too serious for young people to meddle with. Turning to the question of mature persons, especially the old, Mr. Clark said that liquor had undoubtedly a place. He told the story of an aged clergyman who, sitting down to a glass of hot brandy with a friend, had asked the divine blessing upon it, just as before a meal.

"I am sure that just as soon as we get people to take a rational view of this question," said Mr. Clark, "we will make progress." He pointed out that it was not the extremist who made reform, and in Russia today it was the extremist who was apt to wreck the state. Progress was made by wise, moderate people putting their heads together. Speaking another word to the young, Mr. Clark quoted the eloquent words of old Adam in "As You Like It," wherein he attributes his fall to the belief that he was in his youth "the never did apply hot and rebellious liquors in his blood." Youth was the golden time of life, and should be marked by strict industry, economy, "almost asceticism." A man's whole life was at stake in the youth.

Turning again to the principle enunciated in his text, Mr. Clark said that regard for others should stop all drink. If a man believed in the use of liquor at the table and in the private house, he repeated that this was a matter for the individual conscience, so to speak, and that he was accustomed to override himself in eating and drinking, and many people could with advantage practice total abstinence from liquor. However, he disparaged the man who declares, "I am a total abstainer and why cannot I be the same?" In the "weaker brother" is apt to become a tyrant and infringe a certain amount of liberty which is due to the individual Christian conscience.

As for total prohibition, Mr. Clark said, "I have no faith in it and never expect to see it. It may have its advantages in certain localities, especially in certain rural constituencies, but as for prohibition as a policy for the whole country, I am opposed to it. But one thing I do say most emphatically, and that is that the sale of liquor should not be in the hands of men who make money out of it."

Mr. Clark spoke again strongly on the subject of the abolition of the bar, "if all would unite in gaining this end, we would progress," he said, "but while the absolute prohibitionists are so divided, and while the temperance party, a great body of those who wish more moderate reforms will stand aloof, not being able to keep up with the extreme view."

DR. GAMBLE APPEALS STRONGLY FOR OBSERVANCE OF SABBATH

Sabbath observance was the subject of a series of addresses delivered in this city yesterday. Rev. Dr. S. W. Gamble, of Ottawa, Kansas, secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States, spoke on four occasions, and his earnest appeal for a proper consideration of the Sabbath day among all classes was listened to by large congregations. Dr. Gamble first spoke at the First Methodist Church in the morning. In the afternoon he gave an address at the Dundas Center Sunday School, which he followed by preaching at St. Andrew's Church in the evening. A union meeting, held in the First Congregational Church, following the regular evening service. Dr. Gamble, at the morning service in the First Methodist Church, utilized a large number of charts to show how the Sabbath was observed under different dispensations. His history was shown fully by this means and its observance at present was pointed out. Speaking of the Sabbath in relation to the anti-Sabbath character that it was a great calamity to any soul to be robbed of the Sabbath. There was no spiritual progress without the Sabbath. One thing that Dr. Gamble said in Canada was that the parents were preserving the Sabbath far more strictly than in the United States. A better chance was given to the children in childhood days. That was where the evil came. When the young field was neglected, almost all was lost. It was a tragedy, he said, that the children and daughters that the parents allowed

this. The boy or girl, who was, if needs be, practically forced to attend church, would not go wrong once, where the one who never attended church, would fall a score of times. The parents had the strongest grip of all upon their children. In the United States, to a more marked extent than here, were evils which had to be contended against. What was actually an anti-Christian sect had arisen in the country across the border. Everyone who rode on a Sunday train helped to keep thousands of men away from church. In all there was one-sixth of the laboring people of the States who could not be regarded as church-going people.

The Seventh Day Adventists had worked great evils against the Sabbath, and until Dr. Gamble started on his crusade against the Sabbath, the church of their kind had taken great strides. The speaker felt that he had been called upon for the work and he had been gratified by well-received. The sect was now losing more members by far than ever.

It was to prevent such a spread of this anti-Sabbath character that the speaker had come to Canada. The danger, which was reported to be imminent everywhere, must be nipped in the bud, or it would destroy the nation. United effort on the part of the people who were sincere church workers would do it.

Use Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) to wash woollens and flannels—You'll like it.

Women have been doing some of the best painting at the Imperial Theater, London, lately.

50c Bottle Free.

The way to know Liquezone, if you have never tried it, is to ask for a bottle free. We will then send you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle—a 50-cent bottle—and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This applies only to the first bottle, of course—to those who have never used it.

The acceptance of this offer places you under no obligations—simply wish to convince you what it can do. Then judge by results as to whether you wish to continue.

This offer itself should convince you that Liquezone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle, and give it to you if there was any doubt of results. You want these results; you want to be well and to keep well. Then be fair with yourself; accept our offer and let Liquezone alone cause all your expense, what this wonderful product means to you.

Liquezone costs 50 cents and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again, but the blanks and mail it to the Liquezone Company, 655-661 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

My disease is.....

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

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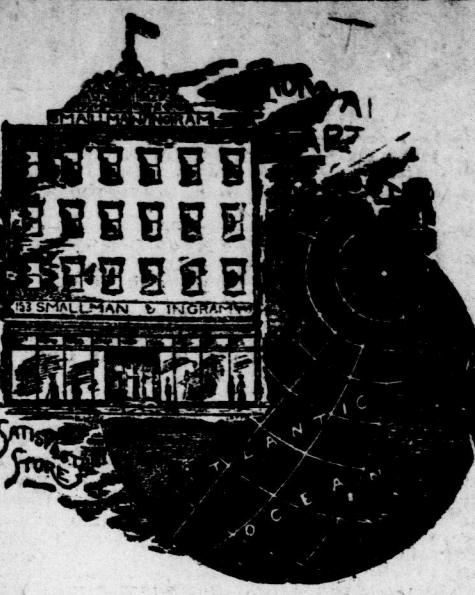
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THE WEATHER TODAY—Fair and cold.

Cutting March Winds.

Plain Chiffon Veiling, to protect your face from March winds, in brown, navy, white, green and black. Special at per yard only.....**20c**

Spot Chiffon Veiling, good wearing quality, in colors of navy, white, black, green and red. Per yard only.....**35c**

Chiffon Broadcloth.

This is one of the season's latest Dress Materials. Has a beautiful finish, will pleat nicely, and is a bon-ton fabric for Jacket Suits and Shirtwaist Suits. Showing this very desirable cloth in all the new seasonable shades of olive, gray, light navy, mid-navy, light brown, mid-brown, dark green and fawn. Do not fail to see this elegant material. Comes in 56-inch widths, and our low price for this handsome cloth is only, per yard.....**\$1.50**

Gentlemen's Flannelette Gowns \$1 and \$1.25

A special opportunity to buy a Good Gown at a low price. Made of fine quality flannelette, and the colors will stand washing. Narrow yoke at back, turn-down collar, wide box pleat in front, pocket at side, neatly stitched and finished, good fit. These special low prices should attract. Each only.....**\$1.00 and \$1.25**

Some good lines left in Ladies' and Children's Flannelette Wear, every garment being of excellent quality and value. Make a choice now while these specials are here. It means a saving of money to you.

English and American Apron Gingham.

SPECIALS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS IN WASH GOODS DEPARTMENT.

American Check Gingham in navy and white and green and white checks, 27 inches wide, perfectly fast colors; at, per yard.....**10c**

English Check Gingham in navy and white checks, also checks with border, 39 inches wide, at, per yard.....**12½c**

English Check Gingham in navy and white checks, also plain blue with borders, 39 inches wide, extra quality and fast colors; at, per yard.....**15c**

Oxford Shirtings, both light and dark stripes, for men's and boys' shirts, English manufacture, perfectly fast colors; at, per yard, 12½c, 15c and.....**18c**

Cotton Diaper Cloth, 22 inches wide, antiseptic, absorbent, non-irritant and durable, a yard.....**10c**, or **90c** for piece of 10 yards.

Corsets That Make Graceful Figures.

See our **\$1.00** Corset for average Figures. This is a well-gored model, with long hip, medium low bust, made of strong coutil, in gray and white, with hose supporters on front and side.

A popular model for full figures is our W. B. Erect Form, **\$1.25**; extra long hip and fan front, strong quality, in white or gray, sizes 21 to 36.....**\$1.25**

The new **\$2.00** W. B. Erect Form is a dip-hip model, tapering waist, front and side supporters, flexible steel, a perfect fitting model, for only.....**\$2.00**

Ferris Good Sense Corset Waists are the ideal waists for ladies and children. Made in a variety of styles and sizes, for the child of one year, up to misses; prices range from 50c to.....**1.00**

Ladies' Waists.....**\$1.25**

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149, 151 and 153 Dundas Street. London.

THORNDALE SCHOOL
Standing of Pupils in Attendance During February.

The following is the report of the standing of the pupils in the attendance at Thorndale school during the month of February:

Class V—Mabel Logan, Ada Buckle, Pearl Steele.

Class IV—Lester Walker, Lottie Walker, Dora Lash, Fred Rogers, Harry Logan, Lavina Holland, Roy Palmer, Harry Dawson, Ruth Hubbard.

Class III—Vernon Hughes, Lizzie Lind, Pearl Logan, Alma Wiseman, Edith Holley and Verda Wiseman (equal), Jas. Frank Palmer, Bernice Fox, Bella Fitzsimmons, Leon Faircloth, Wesley Fox.

Class II, Part II—Myrtle Bilyea, Edie Scott, Vera Hogg, Mary Mills, Stanley Pulcher, Harold Lindsay, Dave Lindsay, Edie Gumb, Mildred McCracken, Myrtle Wiseman, Part I—Margaret Beckett, Earl Bilyea, Helen Hamilton, Edna Fox, Myrtle Mills.

During the month promotions were made as follows: Class II, Part II, to Class I, Part I—Adam Bailey, Part I, to Part II—Eddie Gumb, Myrtle Wiseman, Mildred McCracken.

Township Councils.

WEST NISSOURI.
West Nissouri council met Feb. 1, with the members all present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, after which the following communications were received: From the township clerk of North Dorchester, relating to repair of Governor's road, claiming \$110 as Nissouri's portion of same.

From Wesley Scott, re taxation of dogs, the council and regular of bridges suitable for carrying traction engines, the cutting down of trees along the roads, and other matters. Laid over for future consideration.

An order was received in favor of William Watts and William Wiseman for \$8, as payment for use of buildings at the late John Forsyth's estate.

The revee was instructed to authorize the solicitor to prepare the bylaw relating to the drainage and improvement of the government drain, in compliance with a certain petition in the matter, so that the work may be done this year.

The collector returned his bill, having settled up the same in full. An order was issued for his salary, \$100. James H. Mahon was paid \$1 for shoveling snow.

Council adjourned until March 1. W. Lee, clerk.

DELAWARE.
Council met Feb. 13, all the members present. Minutes of last regular and special meetings were adopted.

The collector's salary was fixed at \$40 per year, and on motion of Councilors Garnett and Scott, John Hooper was appointed to fill the said office.

The engineer's report re No. 1 drain was presented, and on motion of Councilors Scott and Switzer the time for the engineer to file his report was extended until March 1. The report of the engineer was accepted, and the clerk authorized to have a bylaw prepared to be submitted at next meeting.

John Forsyth was reappointed janitor, at a regular salary of six per year, and a charge of \$1.00 per month for the time for \$3 for balls, appointment to date from Jan. 1, carried.

The auditor's report was adopted, and the auditor's fees were increased \$2 each. The clerk was instructed to call for tenders for gravel on the Longwoods road, and an overseer for the same, tenders to be opened April 24.

The communication was read from the county clerk of York, respecting the proposal that power be granted municipalities to govern the speed of automobiles.

On motion of Councilors Jones and Scott, the council decided to co-operate with the county council of York, and petition the Ontario Legislature respecting the same.

The following accounts were passed: P. W. Farncomb, part pay to government drain, No. 1, \$125; Kaiser and Sharp, fees as auditors, \$16; J. Blashill, shoveling snow, \$2; W. C. Harris, educational re-

port, \$2; John Forsyth, overseeing gravel pit, \$15.
Council adjourned, to meet April 24. W. C. Harris, clerk.

THE NEWS FROM PARIS

Strikes in Capital and Riots at Brest—The Separation Bill.

Paris, March 4. — The striking carriage-makers made a demonstration today on the Place de la Concorde. Fifteen arrests were made.

There were several affrays at Brest today between strikers and troops, with no serious results. Many arrests were made.

The Government has reached a complete agreement with the committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the details of the bill providing for the separation of church and state, thus insuring early united action.

The report from Buenos Ayres of the arrival of the Charcat Antarctic expedition at Puerto Madrin, Argentina, was warmly welcomed by the Government and the family are without confirmation of the announcement.

HIT BY MAIL TRAIN

Two Badly Hurt in Crossing Accident at Kingsville.

Kingsville, Ont., March 4. — At a crossing of the Pere Marquette Railway, a mile west of here, the mail train struck and demolished a rig driven by Mr. Lockart, who was accompanied by his niece, and as a result both were severely injured. The approach to the track is bad, and they did not notice the approaching train until on the track. Miss Moore had been badly hurt about the head, as well as internally, and, being in a critical condition, recovery is doubtful. Miss Moore possibly may recover.

CHILDREN CREMATED

St. Kitts Tots Perish in Flames of Their Own Home.

Niagara Falls, Ont., March 4.—About 6 o'clock last evening two children, 8 and 5 years of age, respectively were cremated in a cottage on Ontario street, occupied by Walter Phillips. The children were left in the house alone. The father had not yet returned from work, while the mother had gone over to the American side on business. The first intimation that the cottage was on fire was when the flames burst through the windows. The father was on his way up the street to the house when he saw the flames burst from the windows. The bodies of the two little ones were taken out of the ruins, burned to a crisp. The cause of the fire is unknown, but supposed to have been caused by the children.

At Mercy of the Floods.

Tokio, March 5.—It is believed that the steamers imprisoned in the ice north of Hokkaido have been carried seaward, where it is possible the does will break up the vessels. There is no trace of the steamship "Tacoma," the vessel which was reported for Vladivostok carrying provisions for Vladivostok, and recently reported fast in an ice floe in Sayo Straits. It is believed that the "Tacoma" is short of coal, and that unless she speedily reaches Vladivostok or some other port she is in danger of becoming helpless.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

A Birmingham jewelry firm is said to be engaged upon the manufacture of a magnificent clear case for the Shah of Persia. On the top are portraits of the Shah's eight sons. The total cost will reach nearly \$15,000.

Your heart beats 100,000 times each day!

Put your finger on your pulse and feel the blood rushing by. Good blood or bad blood? Good health or bad health? You know. Your doctor will tell you his experience with Ayer's Sarsaparilla in these cases. Sold for sixty years. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

We Offer \$5.00 As a Guarantee on Liquezone. The First Bottle is Free.

A great deal is said in these days about Liquezone. Millions are telling of the good it has done; for one home in five—wherever you go—has some one whom Liquezone has cured.

This remarkable product has become the talk of the world. In the past two years, the sick of nine nations have come to employ it.

But so great a good could not be done to humanity without harming the interest of a few.

The consumption of medicine has immensely decreased. The popularity of the few physicians who cling solely to drugs has diminished. And in numberless homes where Liquezone is in daily use, sickness has been almost banished.

These facts have injured some interests. And a few of the injured attack what they blame for the injury. They denounce that which has done the good.

The usual method is to insinuate that Liquezone itself is a medicine, that, despite our claims, it is a compound of acids and drugs.

Such statements are oft repeated; and we cannot doubt that some are led to believe them.

Our answer to all is this: The virtues of Liquezone are derived solely from gas, by a process requiring immense apparatus and from 8 to 14 days' time. The gas is made, in large part, from the best oxygen producers.

Nothing whatever enters into the product, save the gas and the liquid used to absorb it, plus a touch of color. And, to emphasize this, we will offer \$5,000 to any one who can disprove it.

In this business, methods which are subject to criticism are most carefully avoided. We permit no misrepresentation; no claims which have not been fulfilled. Our product is too vital to humanity to be laid open to prejudice. What we say about Liquezone is

true. What we claim it can do has, again and again, been done. And in any disease which we claim that Liquezone will help, we assume the whole risk on a two months' test with every patient who asks it.

Before we bought the rights to Liquezone, it had been tested for years in thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We found that diseases which had resisted medicine for years yielded at once to it. Sickness which had been pronounced incurable was cured.

The value of the product was placed beyond possible question, before we staked our fortunes and reputations on it. It was amply proved that, in germ troubles, Liquezone did what medicine could not do.

Then we gave the product away—gave millions of bottles, one to each of millions of sick ones.

We have published no testimonials; no evidence of cures. We have never asked a doctor to give a testimonial.

Our method has been to buy the first bottle ourselves; to let the sick try it without the cost of a penny; to let the product itself prove its power.

Most of you know the result. There is no neighborhood—no hamlet so remote—but knows some wonders which Liquezone has wrought.

And Liquezone is probably doing more to cure sickness, and to prevent it, than all drugs, all medicines combined.

How petty is that self-interest which would have you go back to the old methods to the day before Liquezone! Back to the time when the very cause of disease was unknown, or when no one knew how to meet it!

What Liquezone Is.

The greatest value of Liquezone lies in its germicidal powers. 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. Yet it is absolutely harmless to the

human body. Not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. Even a well person feels its instant benefit.

Liquezone is the only way known to kill germs in the body. It kills the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be given internally. Medicine is almost helpless in dealing with internal germs.

But germs are vegetables; and Liquezone—the very life of an animal—is deadly to vegetable matter. This is why Liquezone alone can destroy Liquezone its value. There is no other way to directly end the cause of any germ disease.

These are the known germ diseases. Nearly all forms of all these diseases have been traced to germs, or to the poisons which germs create.

These are the diseases to which medicine does not apply, for drugs cannot kill inside germs. All that medicine can do to a germ is to starve it, and Nature to overcome the germs. But those results are indirect and uncertain. The sick cannot afford to rely on them. And no one needs to destroy the cause of these troubles. It goes wherever the blood goes, so no germ can escape it. The results are so often inevitable. We have seen them so often in every disease in this list that we have come to rely on them. Liquezone has proved itself so in a study of any of these diseases, we will gladly send to any patient who asks it an absolute guaranty.

Germ Diseases.
Asthma—Anemia—Bronchitis—Bright's Disease—Bowel Troubles—Rough—Consumption—Colic—Croup—Constipation—Catarrh—Cancer—Dysentery—Diarrhea—Dandruff—Dropsy—Eczema—Erysipelas—Fever—Gall Stones—Goitre—Gout—Gonorrhea—Gleet—Hay Fever—Influenza—Kidney Diseases—Leprosy—Leucorrhea—Lewy's Disease—Malaria—Neuralgia—Nervousness—Piles—Pneumonia—Pleurisy—Quincy—Rheumatism—Scrofula—Syphilis—Skin Diseases—Stomach Troubles—Throat Troubles—Tuberculosis—Typhoid—Typhus—Varicella—Venereal Diseases—Women's Diseases

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

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

The way to know Liquezone, if you have never tried it, is to ask for a bottle free. We will then send you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle—a 50-cent bottle—and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This applies only to the first bottle, of course—to those who have never used it.

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CUT OUT THIS COUPON

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