

We Will Buy

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

We want you to know about Ligozone, 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 Ligozone 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 those results; you want to be well and to keep well. And you can't do that—nobody can—without Ligozone.

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 Ligozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetable matter.

There lies the great value of Ligozone. 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.

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. Ligozone 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.

We Paid \$100,000

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

Ligozone 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 a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you.

Germ Diseases.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Asthma | Hay Fever—Influenza |
| Abcesses—Anemia | Kidney Diseases |
| Bronchitis | La Grippe |
| Blood Poison | Leucorrhea |
| Bright's Disease | Liver Troubles |
| Bowel Troubles | Malaria—Neuritis |
| Coughs—Colds | Many Heart Troubles |
| Consumption | Piles—Pneumonia |
| Colic—Croup | Pleurisy—Quincy |
| Constipation | Rheumatism |
| Cataract—Cancer | Scrofula—Syphilis |
| Dysentery—Diarrhea | Skin Diseases |
| Dandruff—Dropsy | Stomach Troubles |
| Dysuria | Throat Troubles |
| Eczema—Erysipelas | Tuberculosis |

Fever—Gallstones
Gout—Gout
Gonorrhea—Gleet

Tumors—Ulcers
Varicocele
Women's Diseases

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

In nervous debility Ligozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drug can do.

50c. Bottle Free.

If you need Ligozone, 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 Ligozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please, accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Ligozone costs 50c. and 7c.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Ligozone Co., 488-494 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is

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

2 4

B A Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not using Ligozone will be glad to supply it to a test.

PUTTING AWAY WORRY.

We hear much in these days of the need of taking life more restfully, of keeping a quiet spirit and avoiding the wear and strain of worry. Such injunctions are wise and by no means to be put aside as valueless, but it would be well for most of us to consider also how much needless worry we may take from other lives.

Did you ever think of the burden of care and anxiety that weighs upon human hearts every day—this day—because of the delays, neglects and small carelessnesses of those who would never be willfully unkind? In the aggregate, it is something awful—the waiting, the heartache, the hours of sickening dread that a little thoughtfulness might prevent. The sick boy away from home has grown better, the threatened illness proved trifling, and in the interests of returning health he postpones for a day or two the letter that should relieve those at home.

Two such days for anxious love to live through! We have succeeded in the mission undertaken for a friend, and he will be glad and thankful when we him let know—on the morrow. One more night he bears a burden of uncertainty and doubt the weight of which we cannot understand. The request quickly granted, the prompt reply, the doing at once what the hand finds to do even in matters that seem trivial to us may mean much at the other end of the line. By all means let us put useless worry out of our lives, but let us take care that no neglect of ours puts in into the life of a neighbor.—Forward.

A DAY IN AUTUMN.

Give me a day in the old-time woods—when all the hillsides are dressed in scarlet and gold—and every leaf is a preacher silently telling us that the way to live is so to fulfill the duties of this present life, that when our last days shall come, they will be the brightest and the best.

The woods are not only full of beauty at this autumn tide, but the songs of wild birds, that have lingered longer than some of their feathered friends, are still sweetening the billtops and hillsides, making melody with the thousand tongues of nature that send up praises continually to the great and all-wise Creator. Sky and field and babbling brook are blended in praise together. If our hearing were only acute enough we might catch the softened strains as they float away to

the throne, in thanksgiving to him who sits thereon, giving honor and glory to his name. Give me a day like it used to be in the good old time of long ago—when the chestnut burrs cracked open and beneath the thick and rustling leaves the rich nuts lay hidden—when the happy voices of childhood went ringing, ringing across the hills, while baskets and pockets and aprons were filling with the finest and the best.

Crisp was the air, and joyous the shout of the merry nutting crowd; fleeing the morning hours; beautiful the day and happy the evening time, as the weary feet turned homeward. It was sundown at the old homestead, the blue smoke curling above the chimney. A bright fire was kindled on the hearthstone—and a welcome was waiting at the doorway for the happy hearts and beaming faces returning from a day in the woods.—W. P. Blackburn, in the Ram's Horn.

HOW TO KEEP YOUNG.

To keep young in mind is a great blessing, and we should do this by surrounding ourselves with interests, and especially the interests and pleasures of the young. We must have, indeed, the young of both sexes about us, those fresh, innocent lives who never look upon us as old as long as we love and care for them, but take us always on trust.

With boys you may keep the everlasting secret of youth by entering into these lessons first, then their play or sports; and, lastly, the absorbing interest of their business or profession.

With girls, as some one has beautifully written, "You must be their companion. The love between a mother and a daughter is a very fair and gracious tie, but to gain it you must find the golden mean between priggishness and want of dignity, for you must enjoy life without being frivolous; you must guide unconsciously, so that the check is unnoticed; you must learn the art of making new friendships, to appreciate new impressions, to move with the times; and, above all, you must never appear dowdy!" It is a great mistake, but alas! too common a one, to neglect dress; it is absolutely imperative that the middle-aged woman be garbed becomingly and well. Dress to a woman is like the setting to a jewel. It is a duty we owe to ourselves and to the world in general. We are always influenced by our surroundings, and a well-

dressed woman has the same effect on our senses as a charming picture or a melodious strain of music. Believe me, there is a dignity, as well as a grace, in dress which does much to influence those about us. It is the duty of every woman, at all times of her life, to look as beautiful as possible.—Alice E. Argentie.

"A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM."

Mr. Lewis Paton, when speaking at a meeting a few weeks since, told a touching little story. "Many years ago," he said, "an old Scottish laboring man lay dying. The neighbors asked him if he had any last request to make. He said 'Yes.' There was a wee laddie who lived up the braeside, and he would like fine if they would put him on the bed beside him. So they brought the wee boy, four years old, and there, as the cottager lay dying, the little chap repeated the Scotch version of Psalm xxiii., to the music of which the old man died. That boy," said Mr. Paton, "was my father."

Many of the audience instinctively turned their eyes away from the speaker and fixed them on a venerable figure in one of the stalls, where Dr. Paton, of Nottingham, sat, evidently surprised and touched by his son's allusion to this happy reminiscence of his childhood. The doctor is now an old man, but the fire of sympathy and youthful ardor still burns undimmed in his eye.

Amesbury (Mass.) police are working on what they believe to be a maniacal attempt at wholesale poisoning in the boarding house district. Mrs. Frank Pendergast, who has a boarding house, is dangerously ill from eating a relish from a jar which was left at her door. Similar jars had been left at six other boarding houses in the vicinity, but Mrs. Pendergast is the only one known to have eaten the food, which is suspected to have contained a large amount of paris green.

I believe MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure every case of Diphtheria.
Riverdale. MRS. REUBEN BARER.
I Believe MINARD'S LINIMENT will produce growth of hair.
MRS. CHAS. ANDERSON.
Stanley, P. E. I.
I Believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best household remedy on earth.
MATTHIAS FOLEY.
Oil City, Ont.

THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Homestead Regulations.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situated, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of \$10.00 is charged for a homestead entry.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act and the amendments thereto to perform the conditions connected therewith, under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If a settler was entitled to and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead, if the second homestead is in the vicinity of the first homestead.

(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

The term "vicinity" used above is meant to indicate the same township, or an adjoining or cornering township.

A settler who avails himself of the provisions of clauses (2), (3), or (4) must cultivate thirty acres of his homestead, or substitute twenty head of stock, with buildings for their accommodation, and have besides 80 acres substantially fenced.

The privilege of a second entry is restricted by law to those settlers only who completed the duties upon their first homestead as to cattle them to patent on or before the 2nd June, 1889.

Every homesteader who fails to comply with the requirements of the homestead law is liable to have his entry cancelled, and the land may be again thrown open for entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT should be made at the end of the three years before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent, or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent, the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg or at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing land to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

JAMES A. SMART,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.
N. B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands to which the regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from railroad and other corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

Would

There be any demand for
45 Successive Years

for any article unless it had superior merit

**Woodill's German
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claim this as 45 RECOMMENDATIONS to all who use BAKING POWDER.

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