

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

Consumption uninterrupted means speedy and certain death. The generous offer that is being made by Dr. Slocum, the great lung specialist. Sunshine and hope for stricken families.

Confident in the value of his discovery, he will send four sample bottles upon application, to any person suffering from throat, chest, lung and pulmonary affections.

TREATMENT FREE.

Dr. Slocum, whose treatment has proven a triumph over this deadly disease, has demonstrated that there is no longer room for doubt that he has given to the world a treatment that will save millions of precious lives.

Dr. Slocum's system of treatment is both scientific and progressive, going as it does to the very source of the disease and performing a cure step by step, killing the life-destroying germs which infect the lungs, toning up the entire system and strengthening the nerves, filling the veins with tingling new life, building healthy flesh and fortifying against future attacks.

The Slocum treatment is revolutionary because it provides a new application for every stage of the disease. The failure of inoculation by Paris scientists are overcome by Dr. Slocum through progressive drug force. The diseases leading to Consumption are also mastered so that once the bacilli are removed from the lungs, there remains no other germ-breeding menace.

The Slocum System cures Croup and its baneful after-effects, dangerous Coughs, Bronchitis and every known form of pulmonary disease.

It makes weak lungs sound, strengthens them against any ordeal and gives endurance to those who have inherent hollow chests with their long train of attendant dangers.

To enable despairing sufferers everywhere to obtain speedy help before too late, Dr. Slocum offers

FULL FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

CONSISTING OF FOUR LARGE SAMPLES to every reader of this paper.

You are invited to test this system without cost, if you are sick by writing for

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete directions for use.

The Slocum System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.

Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 40, King Street, London, W., giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

WOMEN AND THE CORONATION

Matters of Dress Which Excite Interest in England Just Now.

The cloth of gold for King Edward's coronation robe is being woven and is, upon completion, to be handed over to the Royal School of Art Needlework, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein is responsible for this move, the school being her pet hobby. Her proteges are to be seen upon the cloth of gold design in colors.

Queen Victoria's Coronation robe was ornamented, in like fashion, with a gorgeous design of roses, shamrocks and thistles.

The royal wish that English silk shall be used for the coronation was helped on by the recent exhibition of British silks, held for the benefit of the Queen's Nurses' Fund. The Princess of Wales, who is president of the National Silk Association, attended the exhibition, and so did all the great ladies who happened to be in or near London; for, aside from loyalty, there was a keen curiosity in regard to the life-size model of the coronation robe approved by the Queen.

Rumor has it that in spite of loyalty and royal wishes to the contrary, many coronation robes have already been placed with the great Parisian dress-makers.

The Queen's maids of honor, not being peeresses, have less to worry over than the other women who will take part in the coronation ceremonies. They are not sitting up nights agonizing over coronets and wondering what the state of their hair will be after the brief donning of those awkward emblems of their rank.

The maids will wear white with silver trains and will sport the traditional ostrich feather in their hair, so the chances are that their enjoyment of the ceremony will be more wholehearted than that of the rest of the feminine contingent.

Aprons of head adornment, the new Queen is to have a new crown, made expressly for her, and, it is said, more becoming than the small jeweled top-knot of other years.

Another coronation item now exercising the thought and skill of designers and workmen is the coronation Bible, which will be gorgeously bound in crimson, emblazoned with the royal arms in gold, and fastened with elaborately wrought gold clasps. This Bible is one of the perquisites of the prelate who administers the oath.

The tea pills—14 to the ounce—of a Caucasus grower are simply compressed tea in a convenient form for travelers.

GOAL

The Purest, Handiest Soap in all the World.

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

ANCESTRY OF THE INDIAN

Racial Problem of Western Hemisphere at Last Solved.

Progenitors of the American Aborigines Originally Came From Distant Korea.

That the racial problem of the western hemisphere has now been practically solved is asserted by Chas. Hallock, who contributes an article on the subject to *The American Antiquarian* (January-February). This solution, he says, clears up not only "the origin of the American Indians (mis-called Indians), but approximately the antiquity of their progenitors whose ruined and silent cities, like those of Asia Minor, long since passed out of history, and whose massive pyramids, temples and palaces vie with those of the old world, and are inferentially not only coeval with them, but closely related." Mr. Hallock believes that these ruined cities of Central America were built by emigrants from Korea and that they were subsequently wrecked by great disturbances of the earth's crust. Their inhabitants scattered in every direction and became the ancestors of all the present Indian tribes, who are therefore degenerate descendants of a people far advanced in civilization. Says Mr. Hallock:

"It is believed that the progenitors of the ancestors of the Mexicans were an Asiatic colony from Korea, which was at that time tributary to the Chinese empire, a fact which accounts for the coincidence of dates in the first half of the sixth century, and this opinion is confirmed by Chinese manuscripts as well as by striking similarities of appearance, language and customs, and a proficiency in the arts and architecture. Their writing was in hieroglyphics exclusively, and this medium of communication is broken up by the foundations of the history shows that the Koreans migrated to escape tyranny, undertaking a sea voyage of nine weeks to the northeast."

The Slocum System cures Croup and its baneful after-effects, dangerous Coughs, Bronchitis and every known form of pulmonary disease.

It makes weak lungs sound, strengthens them against any ordeal and gives endurance to those who have inherent hollow chests with their long train of attendant dangers.

To enable despairing sufferers everywhere to obtain speedy help before too late, Dr. Slocum offers

FULL FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

CONSISTING OF FOUR LARGE SAMPLES to every reader of this paper.

You are invited to test this system without cost, if you are sick by writing for

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

and the Four Free Preparations will be forwarded you at once, with complete directions for use.

The Slocum System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.

Simply write to the T. A. Slocum Chemical Company, Limited, 40, King Street, London, W., giving post office and express address, and the free medicine (the Slocum Cure) will be promptly sent.

Persons in Canada seeing Slocum's free offer in American papers will please send for samples to Toronto. Mention this paper.

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOAL

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

Walter Baker & Co.'s

PURE, HIGH GRADE

Cocoas and Chocolates.

Breakfast Cocoa.—Absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup.

Premium No. 1 Chocolate.—The best plain chocolate in the market for drinking and also for making cake, icing, ice-cream, etc.

German Sweet Chocolate.—Good to eat and good to drink; palatable, nutritious, and healthful.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.

BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL.

TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

fenses, and how the cliff-dwellers were finally cut off by their enemies, and how they escaped.

The advent of the Spaniards and their ruthless quest for gold broke in on the bucolic life of the Pueblos. Many were exterminated, while others, harassed and impoverished, abandoned agriculture in despair and took to the chase for a livelihood. From that time semi-savagery the lapse was easy; a condition which was aggravated by the religious superstitions which they retained, involving human sacrifice, self-torture, immolation of war prisoners, and barbarous customs, which date back to earliest times, and obtain even now in isolated parts of North America. The sun dance of the Plains Indians is a relic of the sun-worship of Chichen-Itza and Peru, with its attendant cruelties. All the Indian tribes burned their captives on the altars of their gods.

"Untold and uncalculated years it took for the Central American migration to reach the western verge of the Great Plains, which had been grown to grass during the interval since it was the quaternary forest of the sea. For nearly four centuries these polyglot descendants, we dubbed aborigines by European explorers, have been a chronological puzzle to the world; but time seems to have solved the problem, and the hypothesis of the reversion is easy. Their progenitors, like all pioneers, unquestionably took with them all necessary tools, weapons, and domestic utensils; but after they were isolated from the parent stock and base of supplies, they learned to substitute makeshifts whatever was worn out or lost. Dresses of skins, furs and platted grasses replaced their home garments, and the implements of stone, horn, bone, shell, and ivory took the place of their original tools of iron, bronze and copper. Some of the more intelligent and energetic discovered the use of flint, and worked them in rude fashion for a while, like those of Lake Superior, but the industry was finally abandoned because it was easier and cheaper to use what was at hand. Metal ornaments, pottery, baskets, footgear and woven fabrics were retained as long as they were indispensable. The manufacture of metal was an art that could not be lost. Reversion is not necessarily a slow process. It depends largely upon the environment. Intercourse brightens intellect. Isolation dumbs it, and will sometimes banish it. There are today among the Indians of the South Carolina the grandchildren of the ante-bellum negroes whose inane articulations are unintelligible to any but their own kin—a fact which is less than half a century."

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

According to Mr. Hallock, the Indians may be divided into two great classes, the forest tribes and the hunt-ers or horse tribes. Between these there are many gradations. The Chippewas may be taken as a typical example of the first class and the Sioux of the second, and the last great battle between these two classes was fought recently as 1857. Mr. Hallock believes that the great series of western Indian wars between the white and the red were the result of the same cause.

RACE FOR THE NORTH POLE

Four Expeditions Now Within the