Radway's Ready Relief

FOR OVER 50 YEARS
From FATHER to SON
From MOTHER to DAUGHTER

Radway's Ready Relief

has been the FAMILY DOCTOR and Unfailing Household Remedy for all coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, "grip," pneumonia, and pains and aches of all kinds.

NEGLECTED COLDS run into the "GRIP" and PNEUMONIA. Lose no time, but get at once a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, and prevent pneumonia, or cure it if already manifested. This wonderful remedy should be in every household; cures before the Doctor can arrive.

I have used a variety of preparations for Rheumatism, but have found nothing so satisfactory as Radway's Ready Relief. We have used it in the family since I was a child. Have used it successfully also for frosted feet. Yours Truly,
IRENE ACKERMAN, 20 West 15t Street, New York.

Ask Your Druggist for Radway's 1905 Almanac & Beauty Calendar

RADWAY & CO., LTD., MONTREAL, CANADA

SITTING BULL IN THE NORTHWEST

Continued from page 1.

the United States was a source of much anxiety to both Governments. Every effort was made to get Sitting Bull and his band to leave Canada, and the Minister of the Interior (the late Hon. David Mills) went specially to Washington to see President Hayes on the subject. A commission was appointed to visit Canada and endeavor to arrange terms with Sitting Bull. These terms were that the Indians should go to the boundary, give up their arms and ammunition, go to agencies to be assigned to them, and then deliver up their horses, the arms and horses to be sold and cows to be bought with the money. Sitting Bull rejected these terms with scorn. "For 64 years," he said to the commissioners, "you have kept me and my people, and treated us bad. What have we done that you should want us to stop? We have done nothing. It is all the people on your side that have started us to do all these depredations. We could not go anywhere else, and so we took refuge in this country. * * * You come here to tell us lies and we don't want to hear them. I don't wish any such language used to me—that is, to tell me lies in my Great Mother's house. This country is mine, and I intend to stay here and to raise this country full of grown people. * * * I wish you to go back and take it easy going back."

The reference here made by Sitting Bull points to the contention which he raised soon after his arrival in Canada, to the effect that the Sioux Indians were really British subjects and that they had been handed over to the United States without their consent. This view the Canadian authorities never adopted. Sitting Bull was, however, given to understand that so long as he and his people behaved themselves they would be protected on Canadian territory. It is to be said in their favor that the Sioux tribes, who found refuge in Canada after the Minnesota massacre, are among the best behaved in the Dominion. They have thoroughly appreciated the Canadian principle of keeping faith with the red men, scrupulously observing the treaties made with them, while at the same time demanding that the original inhabitants of the soil shall have no exemption from observing the laws which white men have to obey.

Back to the United States.

Sitting Bull and his followers left Canada voluntarily within four years after their arrival. They did so because of the refusal of the Canadian Government to regard them as treaty Indians, and in consequence of the scarcity of buffalo. These were trying times in the Canadian Northwest and adjoining portions of the republic. The population in the territories was scanty, means of communication were poor, and many wild stories were given currency. Reports were constantly circulated to the effect that the Sioux, with Sitting Bull at their head, were meditating crossing the border to war with the United States. Remembering the terrible massacres in Minnesota, and the blood-letting of later years, the people were terrorized, and it was certainly with a feeling of relief, in Canada, at all events, that the news was learned that Sitting Bull had finally taken his departure and, with his band, was peaceably settled in the United States. The mounted police, that fine body of men which has done so much to maintain order in the Canadian Northwest, contributed very much to this result.

An Echo From the Archives.

As above stated, the late Hon. David Mills, when minister of the interior of the Dominion, visited Washington with reference to the presence in Canada of Sitting Bull and other hostile Sioux, and his account of the interview which he had with the President (Hayes) and the secretaries of war and of the interior, given in a memorandum dated 23rd August, 1877, which I have had the opportunity of perusing, is most interesting. The general tenor may be gathered from the following extract:

"I met Mr. Secretary Schurz and Mr. Smith, under secretary, * * * and had a long discussion with them in reference to their Indian policy, and what steps might be taken to secure the return to the United States territory of Sitting Bull and his band. Secretary Schurz observed that he did not well see how they could secure their return; that they had made war upon the United States; that they had retired under arms across the Canadian frontier; that they were political offenders, and their return could not well be demanded under the treaty of extradition; but as a hostile force he thought we were under obligation to disarm them. * * * It was suggested that it would be necessary that Sitting Bull and his band should lay down their arms and give up their horses as a condition of their returning to their reserves in the United States; and I was asked whether, if they refused to return upon those terms, the Canadian Government would then be prepared to disarm them. * * *

"I stated that in my opinion the United States were specially interested in persuading those Indians to return to their reserved without the imposition of such conditions. * * * I further stated that if we had these people in our territory at the present time, it was mainly because they had exhausted, in their contest with the troops of the United States, their supply of ammunition. * * *

"I informed the President and the secretaries of war and of the interior that if we were called upon to deal with a band of hostile Indians similarly situated, I did not think we would insist upon disarming them. In the first place, it would indicate a distrust of them which would not be calculated to awaken in their minds the most friendly feeling; and in the second place it was a proposition that they would naturally regard as a humiliation, and which would rather excite than allay feelings of resentment. There would be no difficulty, in my opinion, if the Indians could be induced to return to their reserve upon any reasonable condition in maintaining peace, provided some consideration were shown to Sitting Bull and some of his chiefs and headmen—if, in fact, they were supplied with arms of a superior class and quality, instead of being deprived of those they had, and they were dressed in military officers' uniform. In this way their obedience and good-will could easily be won, and besides, it would be an easy and inexpensive mode of dealing with them. The President observed that as he understood my representation, I regarded firearms as the implements by which the Indians obtained their subsistence, and that my recommendations to them was to buy up Sitting Bull and the leaders of the Sioux. I said, Yes, by doing them justice, and by securing in the way indicated their good-will and friendship. I reminded him that the French had secured the lasting attachment of Pontiac by such means; while our policy, ever since the treaty of Stamoix, had been in the same direction, and had always been successful. Savages were pleased with showy dress and a little attention. The cost of the dress and the other trinkets was a mere bagatelle to the Government, and it would save an enormous expenditure and the loss of many lives.

"I said that so far as we could learn, Sitting Bull and his party never desired war. They declared that the United States had set apart reserves for them, from which the whites were to be excluded; that the Government agent had defrauded them; that white adventurers had trespassed upon their lands, had ill-treated some of their people, and when their conduct was remonstrated against, no redress was afforded, but when the Indians themselves undertook to resent the injuries that were being done them, and punish the wrongdoers, the Government had interfered, not on behalf of the aggrieved, but on behalf of the trespassers, and then there was no course open to them except to make war in self-defense."

CY WARMAN.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c. zzv

The practice of oiling roads has been introduced in India, at Bombay. It is found that if the oil is allowed to soak in slowly no obnoxious mud is produced, and the result is a success.

THOMAS SABIN, of Eglinton, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do likewise.

The great number of recent railway accidents in Spain is ascribed to the rapacity of the companies, which in their eagerness to declare large dividends neglect improvements and repairs.

GRAND DUKES STAY BEHIND WALLS

Vladimir, Alexis and "Butcher" Trepoff Stick to Their Quarters.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20.—So grave is the danger of a repetition of the Moscow tragedy that several of the grand dukes have not stirred out of their palaces since the murder, and instead of going to Tsarskoe-Selo to attend the requiem there, they have participated in special services held in the chapels of their own palaces. This was the case with the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis. A special requiem was also held in the winter palace by Governor-General Trepoff, who is known to be under sentence by the fighting organization of the social revolutionists, and who, so far as can be ascertained, has not left his quarters in the palace since the assassination of Grand Duke Sergius. Dispatches from the interior say that requiems have been held throughout Russia. The public is greatly concerned over the developments of the immediate future. Other terrorist crimes are generally anticipated. According to reports, many cities and towns are in a state of political ferment, and several officials have been assassinated in Southern Russia. According to a telephone message from Moscow, the students there are afraid to appear on the streets in their uniforms.

In addition, the strike situation has again grown menacing, especially in the matter of the railroads, three of which entering Moscow are almost completely tied up. In St. Petersburg the strike has assumed the form of a lockout. Consequently there are many alarming reports afloat as to what the men will do. With 30,000 or 40,000 men out of work for an indefinite period, even if no more join the ranks of the idle, rioting and collisions with the police are feared. From the attitude of the men many of the masters are convinced that they have received financial assistance from some source. The closing of the Franco-Russian and the Poutiloff works is a serious embarrassment to the Government, as the former is occupied exclusively on navy work, and the latter in manufacturing guns and munitions for the army.

The suspension for three months of the newspapers, Our Life and Our Days, following a second warning, is probably equivalent to the final extinction of the offending journals.

MRS. CHADWICK'S NEST EGG

Believed to Have One Million Dollars Safely Stowed Away.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 19. — The Leader today prints the following: "One million dollars is the amount believed to be securely hidden by Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick. The collector of customs has so minutely traced her operations that he knows that the item saved from her financial transactions is that sum. In addition, the woman has just as safely placed $150,000 worth of jewelry. Her arrest nipped plans right at a time when they were about to bloom. A delay of a few more days would certainly have placed Mrs. Chadwick, her son Emil Chadwick, and her husband, Dr. Lercy S. Chadwick, in Brussels, and Mrs. Chadwick's fortune would then have been $1,000,000. It was her desire to make just one more deal with $500,000 as the stake. The action of United States Attorney Sullivan in causing her arrest when he did, was the checkmate over which spelled the word defeat. Strange as it may seem, the men from whom she wished to get this last $500,000 were the most severe in their criticism of the United States attorney, whose action they at the time characterized in bitter language as ill-advised.

Among the federal authorities the belief is strong that Mrs. Chadwick was sanguine of carrying to success her deep-laid plans up to the time she made her sensational flight from the Holland House in New York City. She never wavered from her purpose of carrying them out until that time, notwithstanding the publicity which the suit of Herbert Newton, of Brooklyn, Mass., had precipitated. Had she been successful in eluding the secret service men detailed to watch her, and the newspapermen who thronged the hotel, where she was stopping, she would have made her escape to Brussels in as direct a way as might be. There she would have settled down to enjoy the proceeds of her meteoric career among bankers and money-lenders. In the event that Mrs. Chadwick should escape conviction under the present indictments against her the United States treasury department will take action against her.

STOESSEL'S AIDES FOR HOLDING OUT

All But Two Officers at Port Arthur Desired to Fight to a Finish.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 20—3:15 a.m.—According to a dispatch from Mukden special reports have been received at that place stating that the surrender of Port Arthur occurred against the wishes of most of the officers of the garrison.

The dispatch says that a general council held after General Kondratenko's death, only two officers—Generals Reiss, chief of staff to General Stoessel, and Colonel Khvostoff—agreed with General Stoessel that further resistance was useless, the others joining in Lieutenant-General Smirnoff's view that there should be no surrender until the stores were exhausted.

At that time, according to the Mukden report, stores for a month remained, after serving out 3,600 pounds of flour to each company of the garrison and other provisions for the hospitals, and a large amount of horse meat, flour and canned meats. There were no vegetables, which was responsible for many cases of scurvy.

According to the Mukden report, the Japanese were amazed when the Russians accepted the conditions.

The correspondent adds details of the surrender, and describes the train ranks of the Japanese regiments participating in the entry parade on Jan 7. Many of these regiments mustered only a few hundred, in spite of fresh drafts, showing how dearly Japan had paid for the fortress.

TO RECAPTURE CANADA MARKET

Big Cotton Combine Is Confident of Beating Out the Britishers.

Montreal, Feb. 20. — With the enormous total of 8,300 looms and 373,000 spindles, the Dominion Textile Company, with its capital of $10,000,000, has completed arrangements to assume the management of the ten different plants secured from the four companies included in the merger. The board of directors Saturday announced the appointment of A. B. Mole as chairman of managers, and Messrs. C. R. Whitehead and W. T. Whitehead as managers. The new big company will make a departure, and act as its own selling agents, Mr. W. A. MacKay being appointed head of the gray and bleached cottons department, and A. W. Cochrane head of the printed cotton goods department.

Mr. T. McQuillan has been appointed head of the Toronto office, with J. E. Knox as assistant. J. G. Dodd will be in charge of the Winnipeg office.

A leading director of the company stated to your representative that even with the tariff remaining as it is at present, the company had every expectation of being able to re-capture most of the Canadian market from English manufacturers in one season.

There would be a big reduction in operating cost, and even with goods selling at lower prices, the new big company should make a larger profit than the different companies could make by competing against one another.

TORONTO 'VARSITY CASE

Investigation Into the Charges Now Before Osgoode Hall.

Toronto, Feb. 18. — The investigation into the university charges continued this morning at Osgoode Hall. Those who gave evidence were: W. C. Good, John L. Hogg, Dr. J. F. Smale, Prof. Miller, and Prof. Chant. Three of the witnesses testified that President Loudon had expressen in their hearing his surprise that John Patterson had been given the 51 scholarships in 1900. Dr. Smale's evidence was rejected. He held the scholarship in 1892, and the complainants wanted to have him testify as to the qualifications of a scholar. The students attached a good deal of importance to his testimony. Chancellor Meredith refused to accept any evidence which would lead the commission into an inquiry into the merits of the respective candidates. It was intended, he said, to confine the investigation strictly to irregularities in regard to the award.

SURE HE WILL DIE

Presideut Harper, of Chicago, Says Operation Will Be Fatal.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18.—"I have received my death sentence. It is my firm conviction that I will not survive this operation, for I know I am afflicted with cancer." This, in effect, the Daily News says today, is what Dr. Wm. R. Harper, president of the University of Chicago, uttered in the presence of some of his friends in discussing the operation set for next Wednesday. He does not expect ever to take up the active presidency again. Friends and relatives of the educator have been notified to this effect. John H. Rockefeller, founder of the university is expected to arrive in Chicago soon, and Prof. Robert F. Harper, brother of the president, is expected to reach New York Sunday night or Monday morning from Europe. Three separate and thorough examinations of the matter removed at the time Dr. Harper was operated on for appendicitis have been made by physicians and surgeons studying his case, and the unanimous decision, it is said, is that he has cancer. It is for this reason that Dr. McBurney, of New York, one of the greatest specialists in this line in the United States, was called into the case and asked to perform the operation.

Busch and Hoch.

Chicago Ill., Feb. 18.—Johann Hoch has a double in Frank Busch. Today at a police station, where Hoch once received women whom he had married, Busch, who is also a prisoner, looked the part of Hoch in every respect, and talked with a German accent as does Hoch. In fact, Busch looks so much like the man who has confessed to marrying eleven women, that victims whom Busch, it is alleged, had robbed, and who had identified Hoch as the swindler, admitted they had made a mistake in identifying Hoch, and picked out Busch as the right man.

THE WEATHER TODAY—A thaw; partly fair.

Self-Threading Needle, 7c Paper.

A Needle that can be threaded without looking at it. A great boon to those with failing sight. Perhaps those who send away for these Needles are not aware that we sell them here at as low a price as they can be bought anywhere. On sale in Notion Department.

New Black Sicilians

We have just received a few special advance lines of Black Sicilians (pure Mohair goods), with very bright finish and one of the choicest and most correct materials for Shirtwaist Suits. We are selling 54-inch at 85c and $1.00 yard, and 44-inch at only..... **65c**

Every day we are adding to our stock new lines of Beautiful Dress Goods. You will require to visit us often to keep in touch with the new beauties. The oftener you come the better you'll be posted concerning the coming season's styles.

New Galateas for Boys' Blouses and Suits.

Just opened up. Select now. Splendid fast colors in blues and browns that will stand all the washing you care to give them. Our low prices, per yard..... **12½c, 15c and 18c**

Another Lot of Handsome Berthas In.

At Notion Counter we are showing a brand new lot of Handsome Berthas, in White Duchess, Cream Brussels and Ecru Net. Priced at each from..... **$2.75** to **$10.00**

Also showing a good assortment of Lace Collars, in Ecru, Guipure and Cream Net, from, each..... **75c** to **$2.50**

Satisfactory Black Silks.

Spring and Summer Seasons, 1905, are to be seasons for Silk Shirtwaist Suits. Last season they were in vogue, but their popularity will be stronger than ever. One of the great essentials in buying Silks is to know that you are securing satisfactory wearing Silks. We aim to bring to you such a service. We have studied the Silk trade thoroughly, and after years of increased experience and knowledge we are in a position to recommend to our customers and others Silks that we know have proven satisfactory.

Milan Faille Taffeta, 23 inches wide, extra heavy quality, very firm thread. Has proven very satisfactory in every case. Suitable for suits, skirts, linings, etc. Yard..... **$1.00**

Messaline Taffeta, absolutely pure dye, which gives it that bright, rich finish so much sought after in Chiffon Taffeta, 22 inches wide. This Silk we recommend as a splendid evening Taffeta—a Silk that has a demand. Price per yard..... **$1.25**

***The* Following Are Other Black Taffetas Sold By Us.**

19-inch and 22-inch, for..... **50c**
21-inch, at..... **$1.00**
22-inch, at..... **65c** and **75c**
36-inch, at yard..... **$1.00** and **$1.25**

THE BEST VALUES THAT ARE POSSIBLE TO BE HAD AT THE ABOVE PRICES.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149, 151 and 153 Dundas Street. London.

MAID AND MUMMY FAILED TO PLEASE

Very Poor Production at the Grand—A Small Crowd at the Matinee.

"The Maid and the Mummy," which is according to the play bills, "a musical melange in two acts," was the attraction at the Grand Saturday afternoon and evening. Richard Carle—he of "The Burgomaster" and "Tenderfoot" fame—is accused of writing the book and lyrics, and Robert Hood Bowers is charged with perpetrating the music. But no matter who are guilty of the offenses, the people, as is the case in most instances, must suffer. Saturday afternoon the people played possum, however, and gave the show a wide berth, but at night the audience was a fair-sized one. The production is not worth while going into the details. Some of the lines are rather clever, but the production as a whole is decidedly saggy and flat. And worst of all, the cast is one that must have been playing hookey when ability was served out. The leading man, Richard T. Carroll, played the part of "Washington Stubbs," but he was cast for the wrong character. That of the mummy should have been his. Then for some incomprehensible reason, an individual in kilts with a Scotch name and an Irish brogue, danced in and out at times, and sung a song that was intended to be funny. But he succeeded in being funny but once, and that was when he forgot his lines in the afternoon.

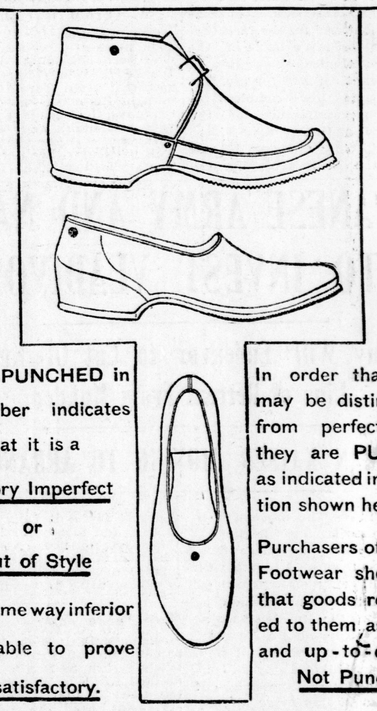
Miss May Baley as "Trixie, an actress," got along fairly well, and Adele Rowland, as "Flo Dobbins," sang a couple of numbers in a rather sweet soprano. Miss Janet Priest, as "Mugsy," made the best of the lifeless part, and if furnished with a reasonable vehicle would no doubt prove a very interesting little person on the stage.

The music is dead and spiritless, and even the gallery could find nothing in the score to carry home. The costuming is mostly of the cheap order, though the "Polly" and "Julia" girls displayed some natty gowns. The scenic effects did not suggest that insane expenditures had been resorted to to stage the production.

FOR THE

PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC

PUNCHED RUBBERS



A hole PUNCHED in a Rubber indicates that it is a Factory Imperfect or Out of Style or in some way inferior and liable to prove unsatisfactory.

In order that these may be distinguished from perfect goods they are PUNCHED as indicated in illustration shown herewith.

Purchasers of Rubber Footwear should see that goods represented to them as perfect, and up-to-date, are Not Punched.

PUNCHED RUBBERS

We Offer $1,000

For a Disease Germ That Liquozone Can't Kill.

On every bottle of Liquozone we offer $1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. We do this to assure you that Liquozone does kill germs.

And it is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact which gives Liquozone its worth to humanity; a worth so great that, after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, we paid $100,000 for the American rights. And we have spent over one million dollars, in one year, to buy the first bottle and give it free to each sick one who would try it.

Acts Like Oxygen.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has for more than 20 years been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

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. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is absolutely certain germicide. The reason is that germs are vegetables; Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is fatal to vegetal matter.

Liquozone goes into the stomach, into the bowels and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. No germ can escape it and none can resist it. The results are inevitable, for a germ disease must end when the germs are killed. Then Liquozone acting as a wonderful tonic, quickly restores a condition of perfect health. Diseases which have resisted medicine for years yield at once to Liquozone, and it cures diseases which medicine never cures. Half the people you meet—wherever you are—can tell you of cures that were made by it.

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
Goitre—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 today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50 cents 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 avenue, Chicago.

My disease is.....

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

.....

.....

.....

302 Give full address—write plainly.

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

GILLETT'S

ABSOLUTELY PURE CREAM TARTAR.

Nearly all goods in this line at the present time are adulterated and in fact unfit to use.

GILLETT'S is used by the best bakers and caterers everywhere.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

GILLETT'S costs no more than the inferior adulterated goods.

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Feb. 18-19.—At Halifax—Parisian, from Liverpool; Dominion, from Liverpool.

At New York—St. Louis, from Southampton; Sicilian Prince, from Genoa; Campania, from Liverpool; La Gascogne, from Havre.

At Philadelphia—Siberian, from Glasgow.

At Liverpool—Sylvania, from Boston; Lucania, from New York.

At Naples—Liguria, from New York; Neapolitan Prince, from New York.

At Antwerp—Montrose, from St. John.

At Genoa—Moltke, from New York.

At Plymouth—St. Paul, from New York.

At Gibraltar—Slavonia, from New York.

At St. John—Lake Champlain, from Liverpool.

DEATH COMES TO ALL.—But it need not come prematurely if proper precautions are taken. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and to have prevention at hand and allow a disease to work its will is wickedness. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil not only allays pains when applied externally, but will prevent lung troubles resulting from colds and coughs. Try it and be convinced.

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.