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In writing this book, it has been the purpose to make it so plain that it would be adapted to all classes. There is no person, of whatever calling, who cannot find many things in this book that will be of practical value. It is divided into different departments. The medical department is made up of valuable prescriptions, recipes and treatment for the different diseases, written in a clear, concise manner, enabling one to give their family the best of treatment in time of sickness.

It contains a large number of the very best and most valuable prescriptions known to the medical profession. They are written in plain language, so as to be easily understood by everyone. Those subjects which are of the greatest importance, such as dyspepsia, constipation, kidney, liver and lung diseases, are treated at great length and so illustrated as to make it very plain to all just what the disease is and what is the best method of effecting a complete cure.

The farmer or stock owner will find recipes for treating his domestic animals when sick. The housewife will find the cooking recipes to be reliable, as every one has been tested and has come from some of the best professional cooks and from housekeepers of experience and ability. The toilet department contains recipes that will be found very valuable, and the same can be said of the laundry department, as well as some miscellaneous receipts.

The Appendix is a very valuable treatise, giving the cause, symptoms and the best treatment of diseases. It not only gives valuable prescriptions for each disease, but the best of medical advice is given in regard to the care, nursing, food, etc. Most books of this kind have a large number of receipts for each disease, when not more than one will be valuable and a non-professional person is unable to select the one which has value. In this book only the best prescriptions are given and those that are not valuable have been excluded, making this book the most valuable of its kind.

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An Unused Type.

I might like Oasa upon Pellan in the way of description of gray eyes culled from fiction. There is, however, one type of gray eye I have not yet noted.

We have had gray eyes which resembled nothing so much as moss and gray eyes which are not uncommon; Amelia Rives has bestowed upon Ilva in "The Witness of the Sun," great violet-gray eyes, "like rain-washed amethysts;" while Mrs. Paul Leicester Ford has recently introduced to us a pair of slate-colored eyes.

But, at the present writing, I have yet to meet with golden-gray eyes in fiction. They are to be found, however, in nature, the most luminous of all eyes, I think, the iris about the edge of old gold or golden brown, gradually melting into the pupil into a warm gray. This lovely color I have seen in the eyes of a dog and of a child—the eyes of the dog wistful, appealing, pathetic with unutterable things; the child's speaking of a soul as yet undarkened by shades of the prison-house and splendid by the light that never was on land or sea.

To the novelist desiring something new in eyes, I would respectfully recommend the golden-gray.

The Matinee Hat.

A clergyman has discovered a formidable reason for the abolition of the matinee hat. These articles of fashionable attire are, it seems, the resort of diabolical agencies, which may be the real cause of so many gentlemen in theatres and concerts using strong language about them. At any rate, the reverend gentleman asserts that in the days of the Archbishop of Canterbury the "matinee hat," or its ancient prototype, was common among the women who attended church, and became such a nuisance that the prelate proclaimed that the hats were full of demons, and stopped his sermon in order to tear the "ornaments" from their heads and stamp them under his feet. From that time until the recent days the "matinee hat" was unknown. Unfortunately, theatrical managers have not the power of a medieval archbishop of Canterbury, but the reverend correspondent has apparently succeeded in tracing the origin of what most people regard as a modern nuisance.—London Telegraph.

Chopping Knives.

A man who went into a wholesale hardware establishment to ask about something, saw there incidentally samples representing about thirty different styles of chopping knives with two blades. Two-bladed chopping knives were new to him, but he learned upon inquiry that they had been in use for many years, and for that matter that there were chopping knives made with three blades.

Theoretically things can be chopped up twice as fast with a two-bladed knife as with a one-bladed knife, and perhaps they can in fact, but for some reason single-bladed chopping knives are still preferred.

Of all the chopping knives sold about one-sixth are two-bladed knives, while the number of three-bladed chopping knives sold is proportionately less.

SOME FAMOUS HEADS.

On his return from his holiday in France a few days ago, Lord Salisbury took part in a discussion in the house on the completion of Wellington's monument in St. Paul's cathedral. Replying to questions as to what had become of the model for a proposed equestrian statue of the great duke, he stated that the model was lying in the crypt, minus the head, which had disappeared. He added, with a touch of his old bitter humor, that "the heads of eminent persons had often a way of becoming dissociated from their bodies," and the gibe has attracted much notice.

To what head or heads did he refer? Was he thinking of the "Blessed Martyr," Charles the First, or was this a sly hit at the trouble raised over the disappearance of the Mahdi's head? But, whatever he meant, he was well within the bounds of fact in his statement, for there are several heads of persons very eminent in their day which have for hundreds of years been dissociated from their bodies and are never likely to be reunited to them.

The mummified head of Oliver Cromwell, for instance, which on the restoration was torn from the exhumed body and stuck on a spike upon the roof of Westminster hall, is now in private ownership. It belongs to Mr. Horace Wilkinson, of Seal Chart, near Sevenoaks. He inherited it from his grandfather, who purchased it from the daughter of a showman. The showman in his turn had purchased the gruesome relic from some descendant of Cromwell, whose ancestors had bought it from a sentry who saw it blown down from the roof of Westminster hall one tempestuous night and had secreted it. The iron spike, which transfixed the skull, and a portion of the wooden post are still attached to it.

Another highly interesting historical relic is the mummified head of the father of Lady Jane Grey, Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, who was beheaded for high treason on Tower Hill, February 22, 1554. It was discovered many years since, during the progress of some restorations in the Church of Holy Trinity, Minorca, buried in a box placed beneath the altar. The box was filled with oak sawdust, which had completely tanned the head. It is on record that the executioner bungled his work, having to give two strokes of his axe before the Duke was decapitated, and these marks are still plainly visible on the leather-like flesh. Its presence here is explained by the supposition that the head was claimed by relatives, who buried it here in some way or another, during the progress of the restoration in the Church of Holy Trinity, where it may yet be seen in a case like a book on a shelf in front and secured behind iron bars.

Another of these relics, placed behind a grating in a niche of the vestry wall of St. Gregory's church, Sudbury, Suffolk, is the skull of Simon de Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was slain by the rebels in the Tower of London and barbarously put to death by Wat Tyler's rebels in 1381. His body was taken to Canterbury and a magnificent chantry erected over it in the choir of the cathedral. Some years ago this tomb was opened, and it was then discovered that the place where the head should have been was filled by a ball of lead.

An Old Love Winded.

She was the daintiest, sweetest, most flower-like little creature, with a ruffly, fluffy, rose-pink frock and a Greenaway hat. Her eyes made you ashamed of yourself for being so old and gulfy and wild, and she was as innocent as the morning-glory.

"You know," she began, "that Carl used to be engaged to her before he knew me, and when she heard he was married she sent me the horrid note ever read. Well, she's a widow now, and I know she came to town just to see Carl, but my! I was nose to her—no hateful and polite, but just really civil, you know. I invited her up to dinner. When she came she had her glad rags on to beat the band. You could see her dress must have cost a day's wages of plunks, and she'd been to a hairdresser for hours and hours getting her hair done.

"Oh, dear!" she said, "I hurried off so that I didn't have time to half do my hair. Does it look all right?"

"Oh, just take this brush," she said, "brush it up a little and it'll do. I said, 'There's nobody here but Carl, you know!'"

"She smiled at me as if she'd like to run me through a sausage mill.

"Oh, thank you!" she said, "and will you put a pin there in my collar, please?"

"That was so I could take a good look at the dress and drop dead, you know."

"Thank you again," she said, "I just loathe this frock, anyway."

"Why, I can't see why I should. I think it's perfectly sweet. Carl has told me so often about how clever you always were with your needle."

"Glad rags! Well, they looked like the second plumage on a hearse before I got through with her, that's all."

And with the smile of an angel she bent her flower-like face over her glass of liquid delight.

SPECIAL RATES EAST

via QUINCY ROUTE.

For the G. A. R. encampment at Philadelphia the "Quincy Route" and "Wabash R. R." will sell tickets Sept. 1, 2, 3, good returning Sept. 30. Stopover will be allowed at Niagara Falls, Washington and many other points. For rates, time tables and all information, call at Quincy Route office, 1415 Farnam st. (Paxton Hotel blk.), or write Harry E. Moores, C. P. and T. A., Omaha, Neb.

ARE YOU GOING EAST?

On Sept. 1st, 2d and 3d the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. will sell tickets from Omaha to Philadelphia at one fare plus \$3 for the round trip. Stopovers allowed. F. A. Naah, Gen'l Western Agent, 1944 Farnam St., Omaha.

FLYO-CURO will protect your stock from flies and mosquitoes. It is very easily, quickly and economically applied with our dollar sprayer and is really no expense to use, as saving in feed and extra product will more than pay for its use. Send \$1.00 for sample and sprayer. Prices reduced for 25 Cent. E. Lee Co., Omaha, Neb.

ART OF SNAKE CHARMING.

A few days ago there appeared in one of the daily papers a wonderful story of a snake which was charmed by the strains of a Jew's-harp. The story was to the effect that a countryman meeting a dangerous reptile in the road, was horrified at seeing the creature prepare to attack him. Being an enthusiastic performer on the Jew's-harp he immediately struck up the tune, "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," which either paralyzed the serpent or sent a series of sentimental chills down its undulating vertebrae. At any rate it discarded all hostile intentions and became motionless, when the countryman mercilessly ground its head in the dust.

This is an example of the many "snake stories" which appear constantly before the eyes of credulous humanity. It originates, like all of its kind, from superstitious sources. Snakes are utterly devoid of any sense of appreciation of music. They have no ears, and although they may distinguish vibration of heavy sounds upon their heavy scales, a voracious, hungry snake is entirely ignorant of the presence of the chirping bird, providing it does not see or scent its prey. The familiar exhibitions of the East Indian fakirs, during which the deadly cobra is made to "dance" to the music of a flute, have led many to believe that these creatures are extremely sensitive to the sound of music. But exhibitions of this character are only tricks practiced by the clever Hindoo, and the cobra, instead of being in a quiescent, charmed condition as it waves its body to and fro is really in a fit of intense anger.

Not long ago a large cobra was in the possession of Dr. Joseph C. Thompson, of the United States navy. This reptile was purchased by Dr. Thompson in South Africa. It was then in possession of some professional snake charmers. After it had left their hands it was made to go through a lively performance without the accompaniment of the wiled music of the fakir.

The operation of making the cobra dance is very simple. The reptile has the characteristic habit of elevating the forward part of the body from the ground when annoyed, spreading its neck or hood and glaring fiercely at the object of its anger. When in this position its keen eyes watch eagerly for a chance to deliver a deadly blow, observing every movement of the object or person in front of it. If one moves, no matter how slightly, there is a corresponding nervous movement on the part of the snake. Here the entire secret of the snake dance is explained.

When the Hindoo opens the snake basket the cobra rises ominously to their peculiar position of defense. He now commands the snakes to dance, at the same time beginning a lively tune upon his flute, and swaying his body from side to side in time to the music. The nervous cobras follow the motion of the supposed charmer. They are not dancing to the music, but, intensely angered, are seeking to revenge themselves upon their human captor.

The snake charming act of the bespangled female with the giant boss and pythons at the circus is even more simple, says the New York Times. The large snakes used in these exhibitions are in the first place of a harmless nature. Secondly, they are most inoffensive in their habits. The lazy boa will lie for hours or days motionless in its cage, when suddenly awakened from a long nap is utterly indifferent to what is going on around it. After a few weeks in captivity these huge reptiles become very tame, and seem to enjoy being handled with one eye familiar with their movements. The chief requisites of a "snake charmer" are great deliberation and sufficient nerve to handle a 10-foot boa, or anaconda without the slightest hesitation. A nervous movement is apt to annoy the snake and cause it to bite, while if treated gently and handled with movements corresponding to its sluggish habits, it evinces the utmost good nature.

Accounts have been published of large snakes coiling themselves around the object of their annoyance and demonstrating in an exceedingly uncomfortable, if not dangerous, manner the power of their scaly bodies. This characteristic is popularly supposed to be commonly resorted to by the "boa constrictor," but the idea is purely erroneous and originates from an aversion to the serpent race from which have sprung innumerable fallacies and superstitions.

James Dillingsworth, a Cincinnati man, had an experience in a Chicago violin shop recently that might happen once in ten million times. Mr. Dillingsworth came over from Cincinnati with his daughter, who is a somewhat skilled violinist. On the road the daughter's pet violin got smashed in a trunk. It was a medium good instrument. Mr. Dillingsworth paid \$75 for it in a London shop and had given it to his daughter. He took it to a State street store to have it repaired. The next day he went back to get it.

"We haven't finished the repair yet," said the clerk. "You see, we had to take the violin apart," he explained, exhibiting the pieces.

Mr. Dillingsworth was astonished to catch sight of his name on the under side of the top piece. He examined it more closely.

"This is a violin I made fifty years ago," he gasped, more surprised than he had ever been in his life. Half a century ago Mr. Dillingsworth made the violin just as an experiment and because he had a knack for using cabinet tools. He afterward sold the violin to a friend for \$25. The friend sold the instrument to a man who was just starting for Australia. Dillingsworth bought his own fiddle back at a London violin shop for \$75.

COUNTRY MAIL ROUTES.

Crawfordsville, Ind. — (Special). — Montgomery county has tried the free rural mail delivery system and is pleased.

There are now in operation almost a dozen free rural mail routes. Some of these have been in operation a year and all of them have demonstrated that free rural delivery is eminently practicable. The operation of the Montgomery county routes has been satisfactory not only to the country people favored, but also to the postoffice department.

The Montgomery county routes are all about 30 miles in length, running out one road for perhaps twelve miles, cutting across country perhaps six miles and returning to Crawfordsville or the town of their beginning by a third road. The growth of mail business under the influence of the rural delivery of mail has been very satisfactory. The first month of the delivery each of the carriers then in the service delivered about 1,000 pieces of mail matter. At the end of the first year they are each delivering over 5,000 pieces a month. For the first three months of operation they would each collect along the route from eight to ten letters a day. Now the daily collection on each of the year-old routes is from 50 to 60 letters daily, besides packages and newspapers.

When rural mail delivery was established in Montgomery county not a single daily paper was taken along any route. Each carrier now delivers from 70 to 100 daily newspapers. The increased subscription to magazines and other periodicals is just as great. When the routes were first established many of the farmers were decidedly opposed to the innovation. Some even refused to put up the boxes.

All opposition has now disappeared, however, and so greatly pleased are the farmers that an increased valuation of \$2 per acre is given farms lying along rural routes. People living as far from the route as two miles frequently place lock boxes at the nearest point on the route and have their mail delivered there. The people living on by-roads have in some instances adopted a novel method of obtaining the coveted benefit at small expense. The mail for all the people living on a certain by-road will be delivered at a box placed at the intersection of the road with the route, and from this box it will be taken daily and delivered for ten or twelve miles back in the country by a boy paid for the purpose.

Rural delivery is proving a great stimulus to the construction of good roads and at least two new pikes in Montgomery county can be attributed to the hope of securing the service. The carriers are allowed to deliver packages and to transact business for the people living along their routes, and in this way they manage to supplement in a very acceptable manner the meager salaries allowed by the department. The carriers' wagons on leaving the Crawfordsville postoffice each morning will be seen to be filled with packages of laundry, dry goods, hardware and all manner of merchandise. Orders of all kinds are placed with the carrier. In the busy summer season he is an especial benefit in this way.

The practical operation of the rural free delivery has demonstrated conclusively that many of the objections made to it are unfounded. It has been urged that rural delivery would be an immense expense to the government, but its operation in Montgomery county proves that it will on the contrary be a source of considerable revenue. Each of the year-old routes in the county is now paying the government a net profit of \$40 per month. As a rule, each route does away with either a fourth-class postoffice or a star route. These, of course, have always been an expense to the government as great as the operation of a rural route, so the substitution could make practically no difference in the cost to the government. The rural route, however, so increases the postal receipts from the country that the government makes a good profit. One route just established in Montgomery county will do away eventually with three little offices.

Superintendent Dice reports that the experience of Montgomery county is proving to be that of most other counties and that nowhere is the service being operated at a loss to the government after it has once been established. The tradesmen in towns from which rural routes run at first objected that they would prove the ruination of business. They reasoned that if the farmer had his mail delivered he would have no cause to come to town and consequently stay away. Their fears proved groundless. With his mail delivered daily, the farmer still makes his weekly or semi-weekly visits to town. He is enabled to keep in touch with what is going on in town by the daily papers and to take advantage of opportunities of which he was formerly kept in ignorance.

Man-eating lions are delaying the progress of an important railway being built by the British in East Africa to connect Mombasa with Uganda. The voracious kings of the forest have developed a keen appetite for the Indian laborers and have succeeded in decimating the working force from time to time since the enterprise got well under way. The lions do most of their foraging at night.

Now, it is learned, the quarters and houses of the laborers are protected by lion-proof stockades, which are fifteen feet high and from six to eight feet thick. Surrounded by these, the men sleep in safety. One of the man-eaters who had dined on seventeen coolies on as many occasions came to grief finally when he attacked the men of a baggage car. They killed him and his skin is preserved as a souvenir to be sent to the British Museum.

BITS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Thunder is rare at Cairo, being heard on an average only three days in the year.

The grave of an unmarried woman in Turkey is often indicated by a rose carved in stone.

The bones and muscles of the human body are capable of over 1,200 different movements.

Vienna policemen are required to understand telegraphy, and to be able to swim and row a boat.

Bamboo pens still retain their hold in India, where they have been in use for more than 1,000 years.

A man of 80 who has shaved regularly during his lifetime has sacrificed to the razor about thirty-five feet of hair.

St. Paul's cathedral is the most heavily insured building in Great Britain. It is insured for \$475,000 in ten offices.

An elephant is possessed of such a delicate sense of smell that it can scent a human being at a distance of 1,000 yards.

Venetian coins of 1870 and 1877, bearing the name of one of the dogs, have been found in Massachusetts, in the interior of South Africa.

Pupils in the public school of Copenhagen, Denmark, are required to take three baths a week in the public school building, and while they are bathing their clothes are sterilized in a steam oven.

The icebergs of the two hemispheres are entirely different in shape. The Arctic bergs are irregular in form, with lofty pinnacles and glittering domes, while the Antarctic bergs are flat-topped and solid looking.

A process has been discovered by which sails of vessels of all kinds can be made out of paper pulp, and it is claimed that they serve quite as well as canvas and are very much cheaper. They swell and flap in the wind like the genuine old-fashioned article, and are supposed to be untearable.

The annual loss by fire in the United States is about \$1,800,000,000 on insured property. The loss of life is not far from 1,000. Sixty-five dwellings are burned every day, fourteen hotels are burned every week and forty warehouses are consumed every month. Ninety per cent of fires are discovered soon after the start.

He Got the Autographs

A certain person in this country sent a friend of his in England an American edition of Ruskin's works. They were seized by the customs, of course, and were in peril of confiscation, when the consignor learned that if he could procure a letter from Mr. Ruskin allowing the books to pass into England the customs would release them. Accordingly, a letter of request was sent to Mr. Ruskin, who replied promptly and with characteristic verve as follows:

"I do not see that your friend's attempt to give you a present at my expense is any apology for your intrusion upon me. Yours, etc, John Ruskin."

The books came back to America, but in spite of very tempting offers the recipient of Mr. Ruskin's curt reply refuses to part with the autographs.—The Bookman.

IN GOING TO POINTS EAST

or south of Chicago or Milwaukee, ask your local ticket agent to route you between Omaha and Chicago via the

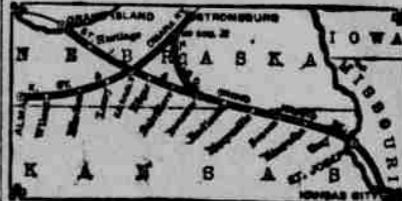
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So the falling of the hair tells of the approach of age and declining power.

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We have a book on the Hair and its Diseases. It is free.

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If you do not obtain all the benefit you desire from the use of the Vigor, we will refund your money. There is no charge for the book or any other of our publications. Write at once for it. Sent by mail.

DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

The largest state debts are as follows: Virginia, \$2,747,129; Massachusetts, \$12,462,378; New York, \$9,946,680; Indiana, \$6,500,015; Georgia, \$4,021,640; Missouri, \$4,935,329; Pennsylvania, \$4,818,930. Iowa has none.

Ex-Mayor of Omaha, Geo. P. Bemis, says: "I know of some remarkable cures of Omaha people effected by the use of Dr. Kay's Renovator and Dr. Kay's Lung Balm." Write Dr. B. J. Kay, Medical Co., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

One reason why the export of cotton goods may expand to the Philippine islands is the fact that the yearly import of cottons from Spain amounted to more than \$5,000. The United States heretofore sent less than \$10,000 worth.



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