

When Women Writers Write.
 Conan Doyle says he has always observed that whether a woman's style of writing be plain or florid, it is always clear and comprehensible. "No woman that I can recollect," he says, "has ever been tempted into the heresy of preciosity. The word style, which in France has always been synonymous with lucidity, has in England become more and more identified with obscurity, so that if you learn a new writer is a stylist you nearly always find a difficulty in understanding what he means. The best style, like the best glass, is that which is so clear that you do not observe it. Some of our critics are fond of talking of purple patches, but purple patches were never a sign of health. Now, in this respect, I think the ladies have always been on the side of sanity and I do not think that any one could have a better model of prose romance than such writers as Olive Schreiner or Miss Wilkins."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A GREAT SAVING.
 By using the Flag Brand Chicory, manufactured by the American Chicory Company, of Omaha, Nebraska, you can cut down your coffee bill 25 per cent, besides improving the drink. You will find it economical, wholesome and agreeable. Ask your grocer for Flag Brand Chicory put up in pound packages. If he does not keep it, write the factory. Samples mailed free on application.

Vernacular.
 "He is mad!"
 The new footman heard the words and trembled in his shoes.
 Into what kind of a family had the fates at last thrust him? he thought.
 Upstairs he heard a loud voice resounding through the hall and occasionally a tremendous bang, as if some article of furniture were being hurled from one end of the room to another.
 "He is mad!"

The servants clustered together and the expression on their faces showed that they were decidedly uncomfortable.

Burlington Route—Only \$22.50 to San Francisco.

June 20 to July 3, account national convention Christian Endeavorers. Special trains. Through tourist and palace sleepers. Stop-overs allowed at and west of Denver. Return via Portland, Yellowstone Park and Black Hills if desired.

Endeavorers and their friends who take the Burlington Route are guaranteed a quick, cool and comfortable journey, fine scenery (by daylight) and first class equipment.

Berths are reserved and descriptive literature furnished on request. See nearest B. & M. R. R. ticket agent or write to J. Francis, G. P. A., Burlington Route, Omaha, Neb.

Of All Sorts and Conditions.

English papers report a phenomenal marriage which took place at South Shields. The bridegroom was six feet two inches tall; the bride three feet two and one-half inches. The three witnesses were a man without arms who signed the marriage contract with a pen the stock of which he held between his teeth, a woman who weighed 350 pounds and a man seven feet six inches tall.

I believe my prompt use of Pisco's Cure prevented quick consumption.—Mrs. Lucy Wallace, Marquet, Kan., Dec. 12, '05.

Apples to Burn.

Five hundred and eighty barrels of apples have been washed ashore at Cochester, on Lake Michigan, and as the fruit is on a sand beach many miles from a railroad the underwriters of Chicago telegraphed the Cochester people to eat the apples.

FARRELL'S RED STAM EXTRACT is the best; all grocers will refund you money if you are not satisfied with it.

The first thing a man does when he gets drunk is to say that he is a gentleman.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
 Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. No. 1. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

A girl should never marry a man whose mother was a good cook.

A Prediction About Railways.
 The following prediction, made by the Royal College of Physicians of Bavaria in 1835, is now on record in the archives of the Nuremberg and Furth Railway, in that country. When it was proposed to build this line, the physicians of the country met and formally protested against it. "Locomotion, by the aid of any kind of steam machines whatever," the Bavarian physicians declared, "should be prohibited in the interest of the public health. The rapid movements cannot fail to produce in the passengers the mental ailment called delirium furiosum. Even admitting," the protest went on, "that travelers will consent to run the risk, the state can do no less than protect the bystanders. The sight alone of a locomotive passing at full speed suffices to produce this frightful malady of the brain. It is, at any rate, indispensable that a barrier at least six feet high, should be erected on both sides of the track."

A Veil of Mist
 Rising at morning or evening from some lowland, often carries in its folds the seeds of malaria. Where malarial fever prevails no one is safe, unless protected by some efficient medicinal safeguard. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is both a protection and a remedy. No person who inhales, or sojourns in a miasmatic region of country, should omit to procure this fortifying agent, which is also the finest known remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, kidney trouble and rheumatism.

A Paradox.
 "Man," said the corner evangelist, "is made of clay."
 "Aw, git out," retorted Mr. Perry Patettic, who chose to assume that the remark was directed to himself. "Ef man is made of dirt, why is it that the dryer he is the more his name is mud?"

Summer Excursions via the Wabash Railroad.

Vacation tours for the summer will soon be placed on sale. Half Rates to Toronto in July. Half Rates to Buffalo in August. Reduced Rates to Nashville Exposition now on sale. Special rates for tours of the Great Lakes. General western agency for all Trans-Atlantic steamship lines. Send 4 cents in stamps for handsome book, "To the Lake Resorts and Beyond." For rates, time-tables, sailing lists and cabin plans for steamers or other information, call at Wabash Ticket office, 1415 Farnam street (Paxton Hotel Block) or write Geo. N. Clayton, N. W. Pass. Art., Omaha, Neb.

A Good Guess.
 "Tommy, who was Joan of Arc?" asked the teacher. "Noah's wife," said Tommy, who is considered great at guessing.—Philadelphia American.

Shake Into Your Shoes.
 Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It is the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Some people like a bad thing so well that they make shortcake out of goose berries.

What you need is something to cure you. Get Dr. Kay's Renovator. See ad.

Our idea of a good base ball game is where the home team wins.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.
 To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Guns of Long Range.
 Twenty-seven foreign ships carry guns having a range of ten miles each.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
 For children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25 cents a bottle.

Engaged people always think everybody is talking about them.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Packages for the Foreign Market.

An eastern merchant who ships a great deal of butter to the London market described at the recent Iowa dairy convention the kind of packages that give the best satisfaction to foreign dealers and buyers, and urged the importance of proper attention to this matter, says Dairy World. In the first place, dairymen catering to foreign supply need one ounce of salt to one pound of butter, with parchment paper on top instead of a cloth. Then, too, the tubs should be well soaked and a coat of salt rubbed on the inside before packing the butter. This will prevent the butter from moulding. This is a very important part of the work of preparing butter for market. There have been several thousand boxes of butter shipped from our market, which have been received there with great favor. These boxes hold fifty-six pounds of butter net. They are made of white wood and lined with parchment paper. This butter sells for better prices than when packed in tubs, and we would advise all creameries to give the matter of packing butter for foreign shipment careful attention, and be ready to use them at any time the foreign market is in shape to pay us as much as our own market, so that we can dispose of our surplus butter. If our surplus butter had been packed in boxes this season, it would have sold in the foreign market for more money than it will ever sell for here, after losing the storage and interest, and, at the same time, we should have gained some favor with the foreign market by letting them know that we have fine butter here as well as Australia. It has been our practice to ship the poorest butter. In this way we have hurt our credit as a butter producing country. Now that we have established so many creameries there is less of the low grades of butter and more of the high grades than we can consume at home. It is very plain to be seen that it is our duty to cater to the wishes of the people upon whom we are dependent to use our surplus butter, and in order to do this we must give them the style of package they require, as well as salting and coloring to their wants. One of our neighbors has just returned from Liverpool, and he tells me he has seen the retailer try to sell tub butter and the buyer would not look at it, but must have his butter from the square box. The same butter would sell at retail for two cents a pound more cut from the box than from the tub. Now, with these facts in view, is it not worth our careful attention to try and build up a trade for our surplus butter, which the writer is satisfied is going to be increased year by year, as the dairy business is still in its infancy in this country.

Standard Variety of Chickens.
 The Barred Plymouth Rock is of a grayish-white color, regularly crossed with parallel bars of blue-black running in straight, distinct lines throughout the entire length of the feather, and showing on the down or under color of the feathers. The barring is somewhat smaller on the hackle and saddle feathers than on other portions of the body. The bird is of medium size, with broad neck, flat at the shoulders, the breast is full, and the body broad and compact; medium-sized wings, that fold gracefully, the points being well covered with breast and saddle feathers. A medium-sized head, ornamented with upright, bright-red comb and wattles; a large, bright eye, and yellow beak, legs, and toes, places the picture before us in its entirety. The difference between the Barred and the Pea-comb is that the latter has a small, firm, and even pea-comb, instead of a single comb.
 For the farmer or market poultryman they are favorites, being a medium size, well proportioned, with a deep, full breast, making a most admirable bird for market purposes. They are hardy, mature early, and make excellent broilers from eight to twelve weeks old. They are good layers the year round, and in winter they lay exceptionally well. Their eggs are brown in color and average eight to a pound. They are good sitters and excellent mothers.
 The Barred Plymouth Rock, besides being a practical fowl, is also one of the most sought after by fanciers. No class is better filled at the average poultry show of the country than is theirs. Their graceful figure, upright carriage, and active natures endear them to all as a farmer's fowl. There is a fascination in breeding them for plumage, the more regular and even their barring the better. It requires much skill to breed them for color, and two matings are generally used for breeding. An established rule for mating for cockerels is to use a standard color male with medium dark females, and for pullets, use light male and dark females. The double mating is resorted to by many, yet the writer has seen rare specimens produced from single matings. The characteristics of the Barred Plymouth Rock are noticeable in the other Plymouth Rock classes, excepting that of color. The size, shape, general outlines, and qualities are the same in the other varieties as in the Barred. The White Plymouth Rock is pure white in plumage throughout, and the



buff variety is a clear buff, uniform in shade except the tail, which is deep buff or copperish-yellow brown. The buff color should extend to the under-color as much as possible; the deeper the better. The standard weight of cocks is 9½ pounds; hens, 7½ pounds; cockerels, 8 pounds; and pullets, 6½ pounds.

Tapeworms of Poultry.

It has been known for years that tapeworms infest domesticated poultry, and that in some cases they cause serious epizootics among fowls. The outbreaks thus far recorded have occurred chiefly in Europe, and as a natural outcome almost the entire work which has been published on these parasites is the result of European investigations. The literature upon the subject is accordingly in Latin, German, French, Danish, Italian, etc., while in the English language we have only a few short notices concerning these worms. Generic and specific diagnoses of the parasites of this group are almost unknown articles in the English language, while as yet we have absolutely no reliable data as to how many species of tapeworms are found in American poultry. Several outbreaks of tapeworm disease have been noticed in fowls in different parts of the country, and upon various occasions specimens have been sent to the bureau for identification. From a table showing 33 recorded species it was noted that 6 different tapeworms have been recorded from pigeons, 2 from turkeys, 11 from chickens, 2 from swans, 7 from geese, 16 from ducks and 1 from an ostrich. One form has been recorded as common to pigeons, chickens and ducks, 5 forms as common to ducks and geese, 1 form as common to geese and swans, 1 as common to pigeons and ducks, and 1 as common to pigeons and chickens. The treatment of tapeworm disease in the domesticated fowls must for the present be more or less experimental, as the records in this line are extremely limited. The first rule to be carried out in all cases of diseased animals, whether chickens, turkeys, geese, ducks or others, is to isolate them from the rest of the flock and keep them confined until they have recovered. The second rule is to destroy the droppings of all animals known to be infested with parasites, or if the manure is needed as a fertilizer it should be treated in such a manner as to kill the ova. These two rules can be easily carried out, and if a poultry raiser or a stock raiser is not willing to set aside a small yard for the isolation of the sick animals, where their droppings can be easily collected and taken care of every day, it is almost useless for him to administer anthelmintics to his fowls or other animals. The chief drugs used against tapeworms are: Extract of male fern, turpentine, powdered kamala, aeca nut, pomegranate root bark, pumpkin seeds and sulphate of copper (bluestone).

Breeding Dairy Cows.

A writer in Dakota Farmer gives this advice:

1. Select the best cows in your herd, or that you can buy, to keep, and dispose of the others.
2. The best cow for the dairy is the one that produces the greatest amount of butter fat in a year (for food consumed) when being rightly fed.
3. To renew or increase your herd raise the heifer calves from your best cows.
4. Test your cows by weighing the milk of each cow for a year; and testing it occasionally with the Babcock milk tester, and know how much butter fat each one does produce.
5. Use the best dairy bred sire you can get; one, if possible, that has a long line of ancestors that have been first-class dairy animals.
6. Keep a record of the time when the cows are bred and have no guess work about the time of calving.
7. It is neither profitable nor necessary for a cow to go dry more than four to six weeks.
8. The udder should receive prompt attention. An obstacle may be removed from the teat the first hour, that might hinder science later.
9. After separating the calf from its mother, feed the natural milk as soon as drawn, for a week or ten days.
10. Don't milk the udder out clean until the fourth day after calving. This will often prevent a chill, which often produces milk fever.

Long Rows.—The possible gain in time of cultivation due to the lengthening of rows is greater than any supposes who have not tested the matter. By the watch I find that when rows are eighty rods long an acre is cultivated in three-fourths of the time required for cultivating in rows thirty rods long. Long rows make work easier for man and team. If we would compete with the west we must plan for long, narrow fields instead of the little square ones usually seen. The tilling of open ditches and abandonment of useless fences makes this possible on a majority of farms. Experience has taught me that the saving of money due to removal of fences was truly not needed, the gain from cultivation of fence-rows and the gain in rapidity of cultivation where rows are long, amount in the aggregate to a nice sum of money—a sum that would materially increase incomes for thousands if the plan suggested were adopted.—Ex.

Profitable Cows.—Which is the most profitable cow to keep? It is the cow that produces the most at the least cost. In the ninety days' test at the world's fair the best cow cleared a profit of over \$73 and the poorest a profit of only \$24. Turning now to the food account, we find that the cost of food in both cases was practically the same, yet one cow had the ability to make three times the profit upon practically the same food. There are cows in every herd that have this ability; find them out. In these days of keen competition we must reduce the cost of production, and this aspect of the question should always be taken into consideration.—Ex.

THE AGE OF THE WORLD.

It is Much Greater Than Has Been Supposed.

One of the questions considered by Prof. E. B. Poulton in his presidential address before the geological section of the British association related to the length of time required for the development of animal life on the earth to its present condition, says Popular Science Monthly; "whether the present state of paleontological and zoological knowledge diminishes or increases the weight of the opinion of Darwin, Huxley and Spencer, that the time during which the geologists concluded that the fossiliferous rocks had been formed was utterly insufficient for organic evolution." The arguments of the physicists, derived from the supposed effect of tidal action upon the length of the day, and from the estimated length of time occupied by the earth in cooling from an assumed temperature to its present condition, are shown to have been proved invalid as bases for calculating the probable age of the earth as a life-bearing body.

The argument derived from the supposed life of the sun has not yet been ruled out and that gives a maximum of 500,000,000 years. The computation of the time required for depositing the geological strata gives a minimum of 73,000,000 and a maximum of 680,000,000 years—possibly 400,000,000 years. The author's inquiry as to how much of the whole scheme of organic evolution has been worked out in the time during which the fossiliferous rocks were formed does not deal with the time required for the origin of life or for the development of the lowest beings with which we are acquainted from the first formed beings of which we know nothing; but only with so much of the process of evolution as we can infer from the structure of living and fossil forms.

The comparison is made from a study of the evolution of the phyla. All available evidence points to the extreme slowness of progressive evolutionary changes in the coelenterate phyla, although the protozoa are even more conservative. When we consider further on the five coelenterate phyla that occur fossil we shall find that the progressive changes were slower and indeed hardly appreciable in the echinoderms and cephalopods, as compared with the mollusca, appendiculata and vertebrata. Within these latter phyla we have evidence for the evolution of higher groups, presenting a more or less marked advance in organization.

As a whole, the comparison is quite enough to necessitate a very large increase in the time estimated by the geologist. We can hardly escape the conclusion that, for the development of the arthropod branches from a common arthropodlike ancestor and for the further development of the classes of each branch, a period many times the length of the fossiliferous series is required. The evolution of the ancestor of each of the higher animal phyla probably occupied as long a period as that required for the evolution which subsequently occurred within the phylum. But the consideration of the higher phyla which occur fossil, except the vertebrate, leads to the irresistible conclusion that the whole period in which the fossiliferous rocks were laid down must be multiplied several times for this later history alone. The period thus obtained requires to be again increased and perhaps doubled for the earlier history.

The Value of a Climax.

There is nothing like a climax to make a good story. It is always sure to delight the listeners and the more unexpected it is the better it takes. The stories of an Allegheny hunter have of late lost their interest by reason of a surfeit of the improbable and he has at last assumed his former method of holding his hearers' attention. The other day he was relating one of his adventures in long-distance shooting. It happened while he was making his way along a sandy bar on a recent hunting trip. After a search of several minutes for something to shoot at he descried a large, lean-looking crane standing on a little hillock about three-quarters of a mile distant. He was afraid to approach nearer, as there were no objects behind which he could advance, and the crane would probably take flight. The only thing to be done was to try to bring down the bird from where he was standing. Arranging the sight of his rifle for what he thought was the proper distance he took careful aim and fired. The crane never moved, for the bullet plowed into the sand about half way up to it. Again the sight was adjusted, and this time the bullet came a little nearer the mark, but still the bird refused to move. The hunter would not give up. The sight was again raised, and this time he aimed about a foot over the crane's head. "I fired," said the Nimrod, and then, as everybody was expecting him to tell how he brought the bird down, he concluded: "And then, looking toward the mark, I saw the bullet fall at the crane's feet. It got up, shook itself and flew away." And one of the listeners was unkind enough to ask if it carried the bullet away in its mouth.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Downfall of an Old Tree.

One of the largest and oldest trees in Delaware was chopped down recently at Clarry Run, on the farm of Philip R. Mudd, near New Castle. The tree was a lofty oak, 157 years old. For sixty-three feet up the trunk there is a piece of timber twenty-two inches square. The man who bought it claims that he can get \$280 out of it.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Aristocratic Workings.
 The discovery that a French nobleman has been working as a "docker" in London recalls other cases of aristocrats of long lineage who have been reduced to similar straits. The Marquis de Beaumanoir is a laborer in a flour mill near Nantes; the Comte de St. Pol is a gas-bill collector, and the Viscount de St. Magrin drives a cab in Paris.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
 Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c. All druggists.

Fewer potatoes are now raised in New England than fifty years ago.



The papers are full of deaths from **Heart Failure**. Of course the heart fails to act when a man dies, but "Heart Failure," so called, nine times out of ten is caused by **Uric Acid** in the blood which the Kidneys fail to remove, and which corrodes the heart until it becomes unable to perform its functions.

Health Officers in many cities very properly refuse to accept "Heart Failure" as a cause of death. It is frequently a sign of ignorance in the physician, or may be given to cover up the real cause.

Warranted Safe Cure

A Medicine with 20 Years of Success behind it.

will remove the poisonous Uric Acid by putting the Kidneys in a healthy condition so that they will naturally eliminate it.

\$100 To Any Man.

WILL PAY \$100 FOR ANY CASE

Of Weakness in Men They Treat and Fail to Cure.

An Omaha Company places for the first time before the public a MAGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of Loss of Vitality, Nervous and Sexual Weakness, and Restoration of Life Force in old and young men. No worn-out French remedy; contains no Phosphorus or other harmful drugs. It is a WONDERFUL TREATMENT—magical in its effects—positive in its cure. All readers who are suffering from a weakness that blights their life, causing that mental and physical suffering peculiar to Loss of Manhood, should write to the STATE MEDICAL COMPANY, Omaha, Neb., and they will send you absolutely FREE, a valuable paper on these diseases, and positive proofs of their truly MAGICAL TREATMENT. Thousands of men, who have lost all hope of a cure, are being restored by them to a perfect condition.

This MAGICAL TREATMENT may be taken at home under their directions, or they will pay railroad fare and hotel bills to all who prefer to go there for treatment, if they fail to cure. They are perfectly reliable, have no Free Prescriptions, Free Cures, Free Sample, or C. O. D. fare. They have \$250,000 capital, and guarantee to cure every case they treat or refund every dollar; or their charges may be deposited in a bank to be paid to them when a cure is effected. Write this today.

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1025 miles,

1047 minutes—

the world's record for long-distance fast running—held by the Burlington Route.

February 15th a special train service via the Burlington Route to Denver—a distance of 1025 miles—in the unprecedented time of 18 hours and 53 minutes. Allowing for stops, the actual running time was only 16 hours and 53 minutes, and the average rate of speed 59½ miles an hour.

Write for booklet telling how run was made. Write also for information about rates and train service via the Burlington Route to Denver, Salt Lake City, Deadwood, Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, or any other western city.

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Prevents gonorrhea, syphilis, and all other venereal diseases. Great or poisonous.

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"The pill that will," implies the pills that won't. Their name is legion. The name of "the pill that will" is Ayer's Cathartic Pill. It is a pill to rely on. Properly used it will cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and the other ills that result from torpid liver. Ayer's pills are not designed to spur the liver into a momentary activity, leaving it in yet more incapable condition after the immediate effect is past. They are compounded with the purpose of toning up the entire system, removing the obstructing conditions, and putting the liver into proper relations with the rest of the organs for natural co-operation. The record of Ayer's Pills during the half century they have been in public use establishes their great and permanent value in all liver affections.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

STIPITATION, INDIGESTION and SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, but since taking Dr. Kay's Renovator I can sleep like a child and am not troubled in the least with the above named diseases. Your

Dr. Kay's Renovator

IS WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD. I am an old lady 67 years old. Yours, MRS. D. A. McCOY, 711 So. 27th St., Omaha.

DR. KAY'S RENOVATOR has cured so many of the worst cases of **DYSPEPSIA** that we consider it a specific for this disease and for proof we refer to the testimonials of wonderful cures reported in our book. It has cured many bad cases of **HEADACHE**, and when caused by constipation or dyspepsia it is sure to cure every case, in fact, we believe it has no equal for headache from whatever cause. It always cures **BILIOUSNESS** and all forms of liver and kidney complaints, nervousness, neuritis, tetter, scrofula, skin diseases, pimples, boils, blotches, glandular enlargements, dropsy, **RHEUMATISM** and all other ailments. It is sold by druggists or sent by mail at 25c and \$1. Send stamp for Dr. B. J. Kay's "Home Treatment" and "Valuable Recipes," a 68-page book treating all diseases. Address Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Western Office, Omaha, Nebraska.

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