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J. G. TIPTON, Attorney & Counsellor. Office over First National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa. Will practice in the state and federal courts.

JNO. JAY FRAINEY, Justice of the Peace, 614 BROADWAY, - Iowa.

W. B. MAYES, Loans and Real Estate. Proprietor of abstracts of Pottawattamie county. Office corner of Broadway and Main streets, Council Bluffs Iowa.

JACOB SIMS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA. Office—Broadway, between Main and Pea Streets. Will practice in state and Federal courts.

Beauty, health, and happiness for ladies in "WINE OF CAROLINA"

COUNCIL BLUFFS RAILROAD TIME TABLE. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC. Depart. Arrive. Atlantic City, 5:30 p. m. Pacific City, 9:15 a. m. Ex. Mail, 9:25 a. m. Ex. Mail, 6:50 p. m. D. Moline, 7:15 a. m. Des Moines, 4:40 p. m. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PACIFIC. Depart. Arrive. Atlantic City, 5:30 p. m. Pacific City, 9:15 a. m. Ex. Mail, 9:25 a. m. Ex. Mail, 6:50 p. m. N. Y. Ex., 10:10 p. m. N. Y. Ex., 8:30 a. m. CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN. Depart. Arrive. Atlantic City, 5:30 p. m. Pacific City, 9:15 a. m. Ex. Mail, 9:25 a. m. Ex. Mail, 6:50 p. m. Accom. (Sat.), 8:50 p. m. Accom. (Mon.), 1:10 p. m. KANSAS CITY, ST. JOE AND ROCK ISLAND. Depart. Arrive. Mail and Ex., 9:30 a. m. Ex. Press, 6:50 p. m. Ex. Press, 10:10 p. m. Mail and Ex., 6:45 p. m. UNION PACIFIC. Depart. Arrive. Overland Ex., 11:30 a. m. Overland Ex., 1:00 p. m. Lincoln Ex., 11:30 a. m. Denver Ex., 8:00 a. m. Denver Ex., 7:30 p. m. Local Ex., 7:25 a. m. Local Ex., 7:00 p. m. Emigrant, 10:20 p. m. Ex., 7:00 a. m. WARREN, ST. LOUIS AND PACIFIC. Depart. Arrive. Mail and Ex., 9:35 a. m. Mail and Ex., 4:30 p. m. Cannon Ball, 4:50 p. m. Cannon Ball, 11:30 a. m. Short cut via factory. Depart. Arrive. For Sioux City, 7:55 a. m. For Fort Snelling, 7:55 a. m. For St. Paul, 7:55 a. m. For St. Paul, 7:55 a. m. Leave Council Bluffs. Arrives Council Bluffs. Mail and Ex., 9:20 a. m. Mail and Ex., 6:55 p. m. Atlantic Ex., 10:10 p. m. Atlantic Ex., 10:10 p. m. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PACIFIC. Leaves Omaha. Arrives at Omaha. Mail and Ex., 7:15 a. m. Pacific Ex., 10:15 a. m. Atlantic Ex., 10:10 p. m. Atlantic Ex., 7:25 p. m. "Except Sundays." "Except Saturdays." "Except Mondays." "Daily." Council Bluffs & Omaha Street R. R. Leave Council Bluffs. Leave Omaha. 8 a. m., 9 a. m., 10 a. m., 11 a. m., 12 p. m., 2 p. m., 3 p. m., 4 p. m., 5 p. m., 6 p. m., 7 p. m., 8 p. m., 9 p. m., 10 p. m., 11 p. m., 12 p. m., 1 p. m., 2 p. m., 3 p. m., 4 p. m., 5 p. m., 6 p. m. Street cars run half hourly to the Union Pacific Depot. On Sunday the cars begin their trips at 9 o'clock a. m., and run every fifteen minutes at 9, 11, 2, 4, 6 o'clock, and run to city time.

AN ORIENTAL VENICE. The Artificial Water-Courses of Yokohama. Highways and Byways of a Japanese Maritime Metropolis—Patient Fishermen and Beggars. Correspondence San Francisco Chronicle. YOKOHAMA, October 21.—Yokohama is all water front; in fact, the canals intersecting it north and south and east and west give it a double water front, and it is along these canals that the trade of the city is transacted so far as commerce is concerned. Yokohama, fronting on the bay, has but one single locality where the commerce of the port is accommodated. All the foreign imports and exports are handled, shipped and landed at the English harbor, though there is a landing-place known as the French harbor that is used for the embarkation as well as the landing of passengers and baggage, though this point is used more for convenience than otherwise. In general terms, it may be said that all the foreign shipping business is transacted from the English Harbor. The customs department is located there, but the great depots for the inland and domestic traffic are along the banks of the canals, and there is no highway that could be devised offering so affording more facilities than do these water-courses to the trade of the city. These canals are one of the features of the city. They are of ample width to allow the craft that ply upon them to lie along both sides of the canals and still leave plenty of room for the easy navigation of the boats which are constantly passing. Towards the north one of these canals intersects the settlement from east to west and another from north to south, giving communication through deep cuttings in the hills to the south with a large arm of the waters of Yoddo bay, or as called by foreigners, Mississippi bay. The canal, running east and west, opens into this great bay, and connects with another one, having a northerly and southerly direction, all having an average width of 100 feet. The obb and flow of the tide being some five feet at Yokohama at high tide, these canals allow of boats of quite heavy burden entering them. Probably at high water there is depth sufficient to float a craft drawing ten to twelve feet. It is safe to place it at this figure, though it may be more.

SUBSTANTIAL MASONRY. The sides of the canals are constructed of masonry and built after the manner peculiar to all the masonry seen in the walls of the castellated places in the empire—not presenting a straight line from the base to the top, but curving inward with a concave face—the tones being laid without mortar. The walls of the castle in Tokio are built in the same manner, and the state of preservation they are now in would indicate that only the disintegration of the rocks or some convulsion of nature can destroy them. The canals are spanned with substantial bridges, some of them being of iron. The boats, in consequence of the bridges to be passed under, never use any sails, but are propelled by the large sculling crew or pushed along by the use of long poles. These craft are seldom manned by more than two or three men, and often there is a crew of only one. Boys are largely engaged in the navigation of the boats plying the waters of Japan and it is astonishing to observe one of these lads, who are usually of slight build, at work with a scull that would seem to be enough to tax the strength of a veteran waterman; yet these little chaps seem to do as much heavy work at this kind of business as the men. The sculls are worked on pivot pins attached to short outriggers on the sides and also near the stern of the boat; the length of the scull being not less than fifteen feet, and built in two pieces, the handle with which it is worked being at a different angle from the blade that takes the water. It is worked by the forward and backward movement of the body and arms, and requires muscle and staying powers to keep it up as these men do. There is no display made of Sunday clothes, but the boats are of fancy hats. The feet are bare, and it is the most of the body; the weather hot or cold, the attire of the boatmen is scanty in the extreme. The average capacity of the craft plying on these canals is about thirty tons, and they are forty feet long, and only about two and a half to three feet of water, being

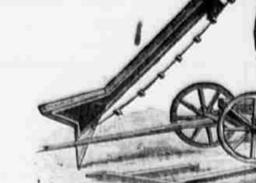
built without keels. There are great numbers of smaller craft passing up and down, fishing boats and passenger boats. At intervals there are steps built up the face of the canal walls, for use during low tide, and special landing places for the convenience of the boats of the men-of-war of the different navies congregated here. At every bridge stands a policeman, probably for good reasons known only to the authorities.

JAPANESE STEVEDORES. The loading and unloading of all the boats that float on the waters of Japan is done by manual labor. Two men carry one load or one man carries two loads a pole on the shoulder, as is the fashion with Chitamen, a pole between two men. However, a favorite way with many is, where the package is compact, to take the load upon the shoulder and walk away with it. And such burdens as these men can carry on their unprotected shoulder makes one wince to see. In the art of balancing they excel. It is no uncommon sight to witness one of these boatmen with a case measuring four feet every way, packed upon his bare shoulder, balanced upon one of its sharp angles. Though Yokohama is the great seaport of Japan, and the volume of its foreign trade centers here, to the stranger there is nothing to indicate that commerce has any foothold here, except the presence of ships in the harbor and the boats on the canals. The streets of the city are all very narrow, many of them, in the foreign part of the town especially, hardly wide enough for two drays to pass at the same time; yet there is so little movement on them that a blockade rarely occurs. Very many of the native carts, drawn by men, are moving about, but so quietly and at intervals that they do not present the possibility of a jam. Were it not so it would be troublesome for the pedestrian to get along without great difficulty, as on many of the thoroughfares there are no sidewalks. Most walkers take the middle of the street, and are not very often obliged to dodge—except when some pleasure-seeker is taking a drive in his trap. That is what they call all vehicles drawn by horses that are used by men and women. Whenever a trap is on the street there is no danger of its not being known, as the Betto in charge gives warning by a sharp "hai" that almost takes one off his feet. At night the canals present a picture of dancing lights, they reflect the rays from the numerous lanterns burning before the buildings lining the roadway on either side. Especially when the tide is at the full does the glittering of the lights, as they fall upon the water, make a scene worth viewing. The canals are used as conduits to receive the sewage of the districts bordering on them, so that at low tide they are overflowing. As one saunters along these arteries of commerce and trade it is interesting to witness the strangeness of what is presented, but one can but regret that there are not good wharves and big ships moved alongside them to be seen in Yokohama. There is a beautiful bay, on which there rides many a gallant ship, but the characteristics of a great commercial port are wanting. None of the romance of the sea attaches to these canals, and one regrets it, while yet he knows that these canals are just what are needed and are a treasure for Yokohama.

FISHERMAN AND BEGGARS. These canals possess another feature worthy of notice; they make fine fishing places for the fishermen who desire to while away his time putting bait on a hook and whisking it into the water, that he may sit and watch it by the hour, leaving patience and equanimity. First-rate places they are for those who enjoy the sport of fishing without catching anything. Of course, there is no doubt; but that some one at some time has caught fish somewhere in these canals. It is difficult to account for the persistency with which men and boys will try their luck, if such had not been the case. As most of the noted events of the long ago have been connected with fishermen and with fishes, there may be an inducement to spend some time at this sort of thing. The people here use a hand net, a circular net, the outer edge loaded with lead anchors, placed at intervals. These nets are thrown upon the water in such a manner that they are extended to the limit of their circumference as they strike the surface; the lead sinkers rapidly take the outer edge down, catching all within its radius. You may see men at this work by the hour on parts of the canals beyond the limits of shore traffic, but they seldom catch a fish. The canals are great haunts to the halt, the lame, the deformed and the fraternity of beggars, who gather upon the bridges. If there were no canals there could be no bridges, and the great public might stand some chance of escaping the importunities of these miserable objects of charity. On the day of grand festivals of a religious character is the time these class who are compelled to resort to begging to live, and right good harvests they reap on these occasions, for the Japanese is not stingy with his cash. The beggars of canals and bridges. Here they can sit, and their patrons come to them; they spend no time in hunting up their friends.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA. Dying After Suffering Untold Agonies for More Than Four Days. Philadelphia Press, December 7. That dreaded and mysterious disease, hydrophobia, claimed yet another victim yesterday morning, death mercifully stepping in and putting an end to the sufferings of James Cavanaugh, who, as previously related in the Press, was stricken about a year ago. Drs. Strawn and Craico drove out to 2732 York street early yesterday morning. Mr. Cavanaugh's late residence, and were somewhat surprised on being informed that the patient had passed away quietly shortly after 4 o'clock. On Sunday night Cavanaugh grew rapidly worse. The paroxysms of pain became more frequent, the choking in the throat from the accumulating mucus and the frothing at the mouth became hourly more distressing, and at times the poor fellow was very violent, striking out at anyone who approached the bed. An hour or so before he expired the severity of the symptoms moderated, until the man lay supine and apparently in a very unconscious condition until his death.

THE OTTAWA CYLINDER CORN SHELLER, SHUGART IMPLEMENT CO., GENERAL AGENTS, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA



Speaking of the case yesterday Dr. Strawn said: "I have had some experience previously with patients suffering from hydrophobia, and I knew from the moment I first examined Cavanaugh that there was no hope of his recovery. The symptoms of hydrophobia were unmistakable, and so far medical science has proved incapable of grappling with this mysterious disease. The poor fellow was perfectly sensible when I saw him yesterday, but he would not allow any one to touch him. This excessive nervousness is one of the most peculiar and painful symptoms always present in these cases. I wanted to take his pulse, but he objected that it was too cold and instantly placed his wrist under his head and kept it there until I remained in the room. He was quite incapable of swallowing fluids of any kind. I got some very long straw and warmed some milk, but it was no use, he could not be induced to try to swallow anything. All we could do was to administer drugs calculated to allay nervousness in the form of pills, but nothing had any effect upon him. He did not show any disposition to bite any of those around him, though he was at times violent during the twelve hours that preceded his death. The body is somewhat emaciated, as he had not slept or partaken of food for over four days. I do not see that a post mortem examination would prove of any value to the medical profession, and have therefore taken no steps to have one made. The result of previous autopsies in similar cases have developed nothing beyond slight congestion of membranes of the brain. Whatever may be said to the contrary I am satisfied that there is no cure for hydrophobia, and that when symptoms like those in this man's case show themselves death is certain to follow."

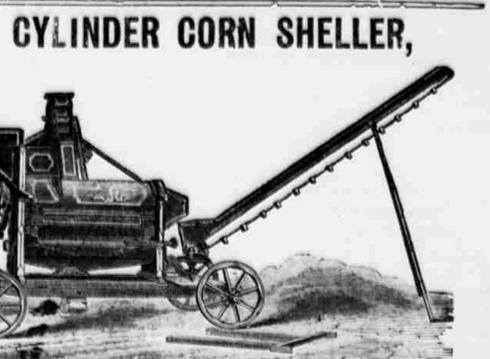
MOTHERS DON'T KNOW.—How many children are punished for being unsmooth, willful and indifferent to instructions or rewards, simply because they are out of health! An intelligent lady said of a child of this kind: "Mothers should know that if they give the little one moderate doses of Hop Bitters for two or three weeks the children would be all a parent could desire."

Unmarried Persons. Should lose no time in securing a certificate in the Marriage Fund Mutual Trust Association of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, concerning which circulars and full information will be sent free upon application. It is organized under the Insurance Law of Iowa, and is the only legalized and legitimate institution of the kind in the country. Its officers and managers are among the most prominent business men in Cedar Rapids, including, bankers, the postmaster, capitalists, railway managers, insurance men, leading lawyers, physicians and other reliable citizens. Over \$10,000 has already been paid to members. It is a splendid investment, as safe, secure, and sure as a government bond. You can just as well have a good sum of money to commence married life on, as not. Remember it only costs you one cent for a postal card to request full explanation and information. Good agents can get territory if applied for soon. Write to day. Do not postpone it. Mention where you saw this notice. oct21-1m\*

An Internal Revenue Officer Served. DEAR SIR—During my term of service in the Internal Revenue Department of the United States, at the time my office was in this city, I was afflicted with a severe attack of kidney disease, and at times suffered intensely. I received the medical advice of some of our best physicians a long time, without being benefited by their prescriptions. Being discouraged by the failure of the doctors to help me, and being urged to use Hunt's Remedy by a friend who had tested his merits, although reluctant at first, I applied for a small bottle of the remedy, and after using it a few days, I was finally induced to try the remedy, and procured two bottles of it, and commenced taking it faithfully according to the directions. Before I had taken it three days the excruciating pain in my back had disappeared, and before I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. Whenever, from overwork or a violent cold, I was in my kidneys return, a few doses of Hunt's Remedy quickly effects a cure. Before closing I beg to mention the remarkable cure of a friend of mine in New York city, to whom I recommended this valuable medicine. He was suffering severely from an attack which was pronounced by his physician a decided case of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. I obtained two bottles of Hunt's Remedy for him, and he commenced taking it, and began to improve at once, and was speedily restored to health, and he attributes the saving of his life, under the blessing of a merciful Providence, to Hunt's Remedy. Another friend of mine in New York, to whom I recommended Hunt's Remedy, was suffering severely from kidney disease, and was cured of it after using his wonderful medicine only a short period. Feeling deeply grateful for the great benefits experienced by my friends and myself from the use of Hunt's Remedy, I feel it to be my duty, as well as a great pleasure, to furnish you this voluntary and unobscured statement of facts for the information of your large number of readers, many of whom are undoubtedly suffering from this widely spreading scourge, and I believe that it is the best medicine now known, and that it will cure all cases of kidney disease that can be cured.

I shall be pleased to confer with any one who may desire an interview regarding the statements herein contained. Truly Yours, RICHMOND HENSHAW, 59 Meador Street.

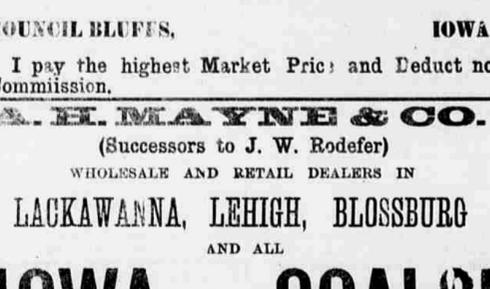
MRS. H. J. SILTON, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, 222 Broadway Council Bluffs.



GO TO J. J. BLISS' No. 328 Broadway, -FOR- HOLIDAY NOVELTIES, In the line of fancy articles, odor cases, hand painted toilet sets, hand made laces, kid gloves, etc. FINE MILLINERY A SPECIALTY. GEORGE F. CRAWFORD, WHOLESALE BUYER AND SHIPPER OF EGGS. No. 519 South Main Street. COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA

I pay the highest Market Price and Deduct no Commission. A. H. MAYNE & CO. (Successors to J. W. Rodefer) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN LACKAWANNA, LEHIGH, BLOSSBURG AND ALL IOWA COALS! ALSO CONNELLSVILLE COKE, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER, ETC. Office No. 34 Pearl Street, Yards Cor. Eighth Street and Eleventh Avenue, Council Bluffs.

Genus Rewarded, The Story of the Sewing Machine. A handsome little portable, hand and foot, with numerous improvements, all new. GIVEN AWAY to my sales person selling for it, as my branch for sale for the Sewing Machine Company, or will be sent by mail, post paid, to any person listing a distance from our office. The Singer Manufacturing Co., Patented Office, 34 Union Square, NEW YORK.



KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. COL. L. T. FOSTER. Youngstown, Ohio, May 10, 1892. Dr. J. J. Kendall & Co.—I had a very valuable horse, a black and white, named "Kendall," who had a large bone spavin on one joint and a small one on the other, which made him very lame. I had him under the charge of two veterinary surgeons which failed to cure him. I was one day reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure in the Chicago Express, I determined to try it, and got our druggist here to send for it, and they ordered three bottles. I took all and I thought I would give it a thorough trial. I used it according to directions and the fourth day the colic ceased to be lame and the joints have disappeared. I used but one bottle and the colic limbs are as free of lumps and as smooth as any horse in the state. It is really cured. The cure was so remarkable that I have told of it to my neighbors and the result of two bottles who are now using it. Very respectfully, L. T. FOSTER. Send for illustrated circular giving positive proof. Price \$1. All Druggists have it or can get it for you. Dr. J. J. Kendall & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. "HOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS."

To Nervous Sufferers. THE GREAT EUROPEAN REMEDY. Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific. It is a positive cure for Spinal Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Migraine, Stomachic Pain, Indigestion, Nervousness, and all other ailments of the nervous system. Price, 50 cents per bottle, or six for \$2.50. For sale by all druggists, or sent direct to the proprietor, Dr. J. B. Simpson, 216 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo. Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific. It is a sure, prompt and effectual remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Prostration, Weakness and general Loss of Force. It repairs nervous waste, rejuvenates the faded intellect, strengthens the enfeebled brain and restores surprise and vigor to the exhausted organs. The experience of thousands proves it to be an invaluable remedy. Price, \$1.00 a bottle, or six for \$5. For sale by all druggists, or sent direct to the proprietor, Dr. J. B. Simpson, 216 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo. DOCTOR STEINHART'S SUPPOSITORIES! The Great Remedy for Piles. Sure cure for Piles, Bleeding & Itching Piles. And all forms of Hemorrhoidal Tumors. These Suppositories act directly upon the coats of the Blood Vessels, and by their stringent effects gently force the blood from the swollen tumors, and by making the coats of the vessels strong, prevent their swelling, and hence a radical cure is sure to follow their use. Price, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Dr. H. H. Medical Institute, 715 Olive St. St. Louis, Mo.

DR. WHITTIER. 617 St. Charles St. ST. LOUIS, Mo. A REGULAR GRADUATE of two medical colleges, has been longer engaged in the treatment of CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN AND BLOOD Diseases than any other physician in St. Louis as city papers show and all old residents know. Consultation free and invited. When it is convenient to visit the city for treatment, medicine can be sent by mail or express every where. Curable cases guaranteed; where doubt exists it is freely refunded. Call or write to Dr. Steinhart, P. O. Box 2460, St. Louis, Mo. DOCTOR STEINHART'S SUPPOSITORIES! The Great Remedy for Piles. Sure cure for Piles, Bleeding & Itching Piles. And all forms of Hemorrhoidal Tumors. These Suppositories act directly upon the coats of the Blood Vessels, and by their stringent effects gently force the blood from the swollen tumors, and by making the coats of the vessels strong, prevent their swelling, and hence a radical cure is sure to follow their use. Price, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Dr. H. H. Medical Institute, 715 Olive St. St. Louis, Mo.

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