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DR. MCGREW SPECIALIST

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28 Years Experience. 18 Years in Omaha. Near 30,000 Cases Cured. Venereal, Rheumatic, Blood Poison, Gonorrhea, Etc. and all forms of chronic diseases. Treatment by mail. Call or write. Box 100, Office over 213 S. 16th St., Omaha, Neb.

Every Woman

Relieves Kidney & Bladder troubles at once. Cures in 24 Hours all URINARY DISCHARGES

SANTAL MID

Each Can. 25c. Sold Everywhere.

BASE BALL GOSSIP OF WEEK

Collapse of Western League Season Not an Unexpected Calamity.

COMPLICATES SITUATION SOMEWHAT

Action of Magnates Leaves Several Openings for Future Disputes as to Rights Under Existing Agreements.

All off.

No one was particularly surprised by the collapse of the Western league season; and, for that matter, no one is startled by President Sexton's announcement that the league will be doing business at the old stand next season. Some of our sportively inclined citizens are willing to go in on a little winter book, taking the other end of the proposition at odds against. No one will dispute the wisdom of the magnate in agreeing to let go. It was a losing game for them, for weeks they had been sending good money after bad, and finally grew tired of the drain and quit. But they might as well admit what is apparent to everyone who has watched the progress of the league, and that is that its inherent weakness is such as to forever prevent any profit from the game. The fight at Milwaukee and Kansas City has resulted in exactly what The Bee pointed out as the inevitable end when it was entered upon. The Hickeyites have proved the stronger of the two, and now hold the upper hand. Disaster has overtaken the Western, and it is worse than silly for the magnates to talk of renewing the struggle next season. Much difficulty and uncertainty will be avoided by acknowledging defeat right at the start, and making preparations for a circuit on which there will be a chance to make money.

President Sexton in his announcement of the cessation of activities for the season, says that Denver and Omaha were the only towns that lost money. It will probably be well to amend this statement by adding the words "except Milwaukee, Kansas City, Peoria, Des Moines, St. Joseph and Colorado Springs." Nothing short of an expert examination of the books will convince anyone that none of the towns lost money. It was not expected that Kansas City or Milwaukee would earn anything, but the attendance in the two towns proved nearly as good as in any save Omaha. Here the games were fairly well patronized, the Sunday crowds being reasonably liberal, and if hours had drawn as well on the road as he did at home he would have ended the season nearly if not quite even. As it is he quits nearly \$3,000 loser. Denver is loser as much if not more, for the team was unusually expensive, and the home attendance was as meager as that of St. Joseph. St. Joseph lost money from start to finish. Des Moines and Peoria did nearly well at home, but had the same experience as other teams on the road. Colorado Springs can't support a team under any conditions, and this season had a most expensive one, and thoroughly earned the title of "money-burners." At the meeting, when it was held, a decidedly interesting, if not gloomy, session with the balance sheet is certain.

Some little interest locally is felt over the future prospects of Omaha. It has been admitted from the first that the American association would be glad to have Omaha in its circuit. Many loyal supporters of the game have felt all along that Omaha made a mistake in casting his lot with the Western, but that has all been done and there's no use crying over spilt milk. If some sort of arrangement could be reached by which Omaha would become a member of the American, it would be the most popular move for base ball made here in many years. Some talk has been heard of the transfer of the Toledo franchise to Omaha, but it has no special foundation. One difficulty in the way is the "peace" agreement entered into between the two leagues last spring, in which it was mutually agreed to respect each other's territory, and to make no further steps of invasion. Here is where the interesting feature of the present situation crops out. If the collapse of the Western's playing season can be construed as an abandonment of its territorial rights, the American can come into Omaha without let or hindrance, other than the consent of Mr. Hourke, which will not be very hard to obtain under the circumstances. If the Western goes to pieces, or undertakes to form with Omaha, it will open the way for the American, for under the agreement on which the Western is based, no change can be made in the circuit except by unanimous consent. Several loopholes appear in the situation, and the outcome, which will likely be a matter of two or three months in developing, will be awaited with interest.

No one disputes Omaha's importance as a base ball town, and only a few are inclined to question the advisability of getting into the American league if possible. Should Omaha leave the Western at the time Kansas City and Milwaukee are dropped, as they must be, it will practically wind up the Western. Omaha and Denver have been the mainstays of the organization, and without Omaha it cannot exist as now constituted. George Tebeau knew this when he tried to arrange his six-city circuit, with Omaha and Denver both in it, while he was fixing up the American league circuit, holding Kansas City. This would have given Tebeau the control of two of the best towns in two of the best leagues in the country. The arrangement is simply a tribute to George's foresight, and in a large measure is responsible for Omaha not being in the big circuit. Tebeau's supreme selfishness led him to oppose to the last moment the admission of Omaha on equal footing, because he hoped to be able to hold onto Denver in the new league and Kansas City in the other, and compel Omaha to make his Denver plan a winner. He failed in this, but he kept Omaha out of the company in which she belongs. He can not do this again, and if the opportunity is presented, Omaha

Whiskey and Beer Habit

PERMANENTLY CURED BY "ORRINE," A SAFE, SURE AND HARMLESS SPECIFIC.

Physicians pronounce drunkenness a disease of the nervous system, creating a morbid craving for a stimulant. Continued indulgence in whiskey, beer or wine acts away the strength of the brain, organs, the digestive tract, and ruins the health. No "will power" can heal the insidious stomach troubles. "ORRINE" for liquid cure acts directly on the affected organs, restoring the stomach and digestive organs to normal condition, "ORRINE" cures the appetite and restores the health. No starvation treatment necessary. "ORRINE" can be taken without any special diet.

CURE GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Mr. E. T. Sims, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "Use my name as a twenty-year drunkard cured by 'ORRINE.' It is a wonderful and marvelous cure for the drink habit."

Mr. W. L. D. Helms, Mont., writes: "I have waited some years before writing you at the prospect of cure of my case. I took sanitarium treatment, as well as other advertised cures, but they all failed until I used your 'ORRINE.' He is now fully restored to health and has no desire for drink."

Mr. U. L. W. Kansas City, Mo., writes: "I am satisfied that drunkenness is a disease, and that the world's 'ORRINE' is the only medicine that will cure any case if taken as you direct. I was a common drunkard for twenty years, but today I am free of any desire for liquor. You have found the spot. God bless you!"

Mr. A. E. L. Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I was born with a love of whiskey and drank for thirty-two years. It finally brought me to the gutter, homeless and friendless. I was powerless to resist the craving and would steal and lie to get whiskey. Four boxes of 'ORRINE' cured me of all desire and I now have the smell of liquor."

Price 50c per box, 5 boxes for \$2. Mailed in plain, sealed wrapper, or by express, on 10c extra. Washington, D. C. International Booklet sent free on request. Sold and recommended by

Shermen & McCann Drug Co.
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OMAHA'S MILITARY HISTORY

How the Fort Came to Be First Established Here.

IMPORTANT PAST DURING FRONTIER DAYS

Some of the Regiments that Were Stationed at Fort Omaha During the Years of Its Existence.

It was not until 1864 that Omaha began to be recognized as a military headquarters of any particular importance, as the operations against the Indians were undertaken more generally in the field and were directed from St. Louis and Fort Leavenworth. Prior to that time there were a number of forts and camps along the Missouri river from St. Joseph to Yankton. These were established in the earlier days by the American Fur Trading company, and one of the most important of these stations was at Bellevue, though there were others at Hamburg, Brownville and Decatur. There was a sort of a camp at Yankton, and another at Fort Pierre. Omaha now stands, utilized for this same general purpose. The camp or post at Decatur was subsequently removed to Fort Calhoun.

Omaha first came into prominence as a military station in the latter part of 1854 and early in 1855. It became a camp for mobilizing the two regiments of United States volunteers, known as the Fifth and Sixth regiments, that were composed of paroled rebel prisoners who preferred active duty against the Indians on the plains to the monotonous inactivity of military prison life at Camp Douglas, Ill.; Camp Chase, O., and the prison camp at Kelly's Island, O., and other prison camps throughout the west. These two regiments were later distributed among the military posts west of the Missouri river, the latter part of 1854 and early in 1855. It became a camp for mobilizing the two regiments of United States volunteers, known as the Fifth and Sixth regiments, that were composed of paroled rebel prisoners who preferred active duty against the Indians on the plains to the monotonous inactivity of military prison life at Camp Douglas, Ill.; Camp Chase, O., and the prison camp at Kelly's Island, O., and other prison camps throughout the west. These two regiments were later distributed among the military posts west of the Missouri river, the latter part of 1854 and early in 1855.

GOOD FOOT BALL FOR OMAHA

Charley Thomas to Manage Vinton Park and Arrange for Games.

Some effort will be made to give a little life to local foot ball during the coming fall. Charley Thomas will manage the Vinton street park for the Bourkes, and will endeavor to have a good number of games Saturday. He will also coach the Omaha Commercial college team, and hopes to get some good work out of the boys. Among other projects Manager Thomas has under way is one to secure one of the Nebraska games for Omaha.

Unless all signs fail, Creighton college will have a record-breaking football team this year. Coach McDonald, who was four seasons with Oberlin, and two years at Ann Arbor, is highly encouraged with the outlook and the showing the men are making. A large mass meeting of the students was held this week, and the earnest support of that body, was quickly manifested. McDonald says: "If the students will back me up in all my endeavors, I will guarantee a winning team."

Practically the whole eleven of last year has returned and appear to be in the best condition. The old "vets" will have to work hard, though, to hold their positions, as the new additions are working hard to make the first team. Every afternoon this week has seen a large number of students occupying the bleachers, encouraging the twenty-five or thirty candidates, who are striving hard to master the unruly sphere, under the instructions of Coach McDonald.

At center Colt is showing his prowess, with Jack a close second for the position. O'Neil, Sullivan and Timpfner are fighting hard for the guards, and Ed Creighton, Suing and Kippes are aspiring for the tackles. Lampher and Sooney are candidates for the ends, while Callahan and Cord will likely occupy the position of quarterback and punter. Halfback candidates are McGovern, Mustain, Kehoe and Haggerty. Mustain and Good are being tried for fullback.

Saturday will be the first game of the season, and all the new material will be given a chance to do their best. The game is more of a practice one and will be with the High school on the Creighton field.

PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

His Aunt—Of course you can have some more pie, Tommy, but aren't you afraid it will make you sick to eat three pieces?

Tommy—I don't know, auntie. I guess not, I never had a chance to try it before.

Mamma—Tommy, I heard you had been as bad as you could be when I was out this afternoon. What have you to say for yourself?

Tommy—Don't believe it, mamma. I could have been twice as worse.

"Can't mamma curl my hair any more?" asked small Gerald of the barber, who was cutting it.

"Not for a long time," was the reply.

"Well, I'm glad of it," said Gerald. "I'd rather be bald-headed than have curls."

A little boy, spending the summer at the seashore, was greatly interested in the opening of the lobster pots and wished to have them opened one Sunday morning.

"No, my dear," said his mother, "we'll wait until tomorrow. Today is Sunday."

"But, mamma," persisted the little fellow, "couldn't we open them with prayer?"

Uncle—How do you like your Sunday school teacher?

Tommy—Oh! She's got good sense. She's smarter than most of the ones I've had.

Uncle—Indeed? So you believe in her, eh?

Tommy—Sure! Her an' me thinks alike. She says Sunday school don't do me no good.

A boy in a Philadelphia school was asked by his teacher if his father borrowed from him \$20 and promised to pay him back at the rate of \$20 per week, how much would his father owe him at the end of seven weeks.

The boy told his teacher \$10.

"What?" said the teacher. "After seven weeks? From that, Johnnie, I see you know nothing about arithmetic."

"I may not, teacher," said the boy, "but I know my father."

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OTHER VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

There were other volunteer regiments in this service at the time, but these regiments proceeded direct from Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley and Fort Lyons, and the new post at Fort Dodge, direct to the regular United States army posts. These regiments were the Second Nebraska, Eleventh Ohio cavalry, Seventh Iowa cavalry, Fifth West Virginia, Twenty-first New York cavalry, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, First Colorado and Second California. All of these regiments were enlisted for service during the civil war, their terms of enlistment closing with the close of that war, and in 1865-1866 they were relieved by the regular United States army.

It was not until 1865 that any regular military establishment was located at Omaha, being in that year when Fort Omaha was located and built. Its first construction was of adobe and logs, and in the winter of 1865 it was created into a company post. The first regiment to garrison, and which in fact built the post, was the Twenty-seventh United States infantry. This regiment was originally the third battalion of the Eighteenth United States infantry, and upon the later reorganization of the United States army it was reorganized and metamorphosed into the Ninth United States infantry. During this year two companies of the Second United States cavalry were stationed for a short while at Fort Omaha. A year later St. Charles's battery of the Third United States artillery was also stationed at Fort Omaha for a while. The Twenty-third infantry garrisoned the fort for a few years, and the Fourth infantry was also stationed there for a couple of winters.

The Second United States infantry was the last regiment to garrison Fort Omaha, and it was during the occupancy of this regiment that Fort Omaha was finally abandoned as a rendezvous for troops in 1877, and Fort Crook was established. In 1888 the Third Nebraska Volunteers, Colonel Bryan's regiment, was recruited at Fort Omaha.

The first regiment to occupy the new fort, Fort Crook, was the Twenty-second infantry, it having relieved the Second infantry. The Twenty-second United States infantry was relieved at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war by the Tenth infantry, and the Tenth infantry was later relieved by one company of the Seventh infantry.

Twice for the Twenty-Second.

The Thirty-ninth United States volunteers was organized at Fort Crook and remained there several months prior to its departure for the Philippines. The Twenty-second infantry having completed its period of service in the Philippines, again reoccupied Fort Crook, upon its return from the antipodes, and has since garrisoned the fort, and will again during the coming month depart for another period of service in the Philippines.

It is not yet definitely known just what regiment will relieve the Twenty-second, but it is barely possible that the Eleventh infantry will be assigned to the garrison.

There have been minor detachments of troops at both Forts Omaha at times, other than those mentioned, but those named are the only ones that constituted the regular garrisons of the posts.

Every now and then rumors manage to get into circulation that old Fort Omaha is to be rehabilitated and made a cavalry post. These reports are without foundation, because the reservation contiguous to and including Fort Omaha is not large enough for a cavalry rendezvous. It was for that reason that the old fort was abandoned, and the same rule will apply to the meager facilities about Fort Crook for anything more than an infantry garrison. Neither will either of these posts be available for artillery garrisons, because of the contracted range and target practice facilities.

Regiments Quartered in Nebraska.

Since the close of the civil war the regular regiments serving in Nebraska, though not all of them at Fort Omaha or Fort Crook, were: Second United States cavalry, 11 years; Fifth cavalry, 11 years and 5 months; Seventh cavalry, 2 years; Ninth cavalry, 6 years and 11 months; Tenth cavalry, 2 years; Fourth infantry, 2 years; Second infantry, 4 years and 10 months; Ninth infantry, 1 year and 7 months; Tenth infantry, 6 years and 11 months; Thirteenth infantry, 1 year and 11 months; Sixteenth infantry, 2 years and 11 months; Eighteenth infantry, 2 years and 4 months; Twenty-first infantry, 6 years and 11 months; Twenty-second infantry, 6 years; Twenty-third infantry, 2 years and 5 months; Twenty-fifth infantry, 2 years; Twenty-seventh infantry (see Ninth infantry); Thirty-ninth United States volunteers, 3 months; Third United States artillery, 1 year.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

The uniform success of this preparation in the relief of cure of bowel complaints has brought it into almost universal use. It never fails and when reduced with water and sweetened is pleasant to take. It is

"WHAT'S BRED IN THE BONE WILL OUT IN THE FLESH"

Is true of mankind as well as lower animals. We do not expect blooded stock from common sires, physical giants from dwarfs and midgets, nor well-developed, robust children from tainted ancestors and sickly parents. It is contrary to the laws of nature and heredity, which are inviolable, unchangeable and fixed.

Children not only inherit the features, form and disposition of their parents, but the mental and physical qualities, infirmities and diseases as well. That certain diseases are transmitted from parents to children, are bred in the bone and handed down from one generation to another, can not be denied, for we see evidences of it every where and every day.



SCROFULA, a disease almost as fatal as Consumption, is a disease of the blood, is bred in the bone and will out in the flesh in the form of glandular swellings, deep abscesses and sores, boils and eruptions. It affects the eyes and ears, weakens the digestion and destroys the red corpuscles and solids of the blood, resulting in emaciation, stunted growth and poorly nourished bodies.

RHEUMATISM is handed down from gouty ancestors and rheumatic parents. The acid poisons in the blood that cause the sharp, shooting pains in muscles and joints have been there maybe from birth, and exposure to bad weather, night air, or cold, easterly winds only hastens the attack by exciting the acid blood. The blood must be purified and the poisons filtered out of the system in order to get relief from this painful disease.

CATARRH is something more than a cold in the head; the poison extends into the Throat and Lungs, attacks the Stomach, Kidneys and Bladder, and every part of the system. We inherit a predisposition or tendency to Catarrh, just like other blood diseases; it is bred in the bone and can not be reached with sprays and salves, but requires constitutional treatment and a thorough cleansing of the disease-tainted blood.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON is responsible for more suffering than all other diseases combined, and none is so surely transmitted from parent to child. Fearful ulcers and sores and disgusting skin eruptions often break out in infancy, and those whose blood is tainted with this awful poison are handicapped from birth, and unless the poison is eradicated carry the taint through life.

CANCEROUS ULCERS and old sores seem to pursue some families through generations, and in spite of washes, salves and ointments continue to spread and grow because the taint is in the blood; is bred in the bone and grounded in the flesh.

Nothing but a real blood remedy like S. S. S. can reach these deeply rooted, inborn diseases. It goes to the fountain source of the trouble, uproots the old taint, drives out the poisons that have been lurking in the blood for years, and tones up the weakly constitution.

S. S. S. reaches diseases of this character that no other medicine does or can. It has been tested in thousands of cases during the nearly fifty years of its existence, and its reputation as a cure for chronic blood troubles is firmly established. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable and suited to old and young and persons of delicate constitution. If you have inherited a predisposition or tendency to some family taint, the sooner you begin a course of S. S. S. the quicker and more certain the cure. The disease may develop in childhood or later on in life, but is sure to make its appearance sometime, "for what is bred in the bone will out in the flesh," as sure as you live.

Our Medical Department is in charge of experienced physicians who make diseases of the blood and skin a special study. Write us all about your case, and medical advice or any special information desired will cost you nothing.

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Butte and Helena, Mont. 20.00

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Quaker Maid Rye

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Tickets sold Sept. 15th and Oct. 4th—long limit.

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OMAHA THE LIQUOR HABIT DENVER

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MEN AND WOMEN.

Use Big 40 for men, 30c for women. It is a powerful medicine, and has cured thousands of cases of Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and all other venereal diseases. It is a safe and reliable medicine, and is sold in plain wrapper, or in ornate, pretentious wrapper. It is sold by all druggists, or by mail, for 25c per box, 5 boxes for \$1.25. Write for free literature.