A MIRACLE IN MISSOURI.

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF MEDICAL SCIENCE FAR MORE WONDERFUL THAN THE MAGIC OF THE EAST.

The Remarkable Experience of Post Master Woodson, of Panama, Mo.—For Ten Years a Cripple—To-Day A Well and Hearty Man.

(From the Kansas City Times.)

The people of Rich Hill, Mo., and vicinity have recently been startled by a seeming miracle of healing. For years one of the best known men in Bates and Vernon counties has been Mark M. Woodson, now post master of Panama, and brother of ex-State Inspector of Mines, C. C. Woodson, of this city. The people of Rich Hill, where he formerly resided, and of his present home, remember well the bent form, miserable almost from the weakness of age, which has painfully bowed its head half to earth and tattered snail-like across the walks season after season, and when one day we saw it straightened to its full height, throw away the heavy load of cane which for years had been its only support from total helplessness, and walked erect, firm, unhesitatingly about the two cities, people marvelled and wondered. The story of the remarkable case has become the marvel of the two counties. Exactly as Mr. Woodson told it to a *Times* reporter, it is here published.

"For ten years I have suffered the torments of the damned and have been a useless invalid; to-day I am a well and hearty man, free from almost every touch of pain. I don't think man ever suffered more acute and constant agony than I have since 1881. The rheumatism started then in my right knee, and after weeks of suffering in bed I was at last relieved sufficiently to arise, but it was only to get about on crutches for two years, the ailment having settled in the joint. Despite constant treatment of the most eminent physicians the rheumatism grew worse, and for the last four years I have been compelled to go about bent well toward the ground. In the winter of 1890-91, after the rheumatism had settled into its most chronic form, I went to Kansas City upon advice of my brother, and for six weeks I was treated in one of the larger and best known dispensaries of that city, but without the slightest improvement. Before I came home I received a strong galvanic battery, this I used for months with the same result. In August, 1892, I went to St. Louis, and there conferred with the noted known Dr. Mathis, hospital practitioner, and Dr. Kale of the city hospital. None of them would take my case with any hope of affording me more than temporary relief, and so I came home, weak, doubled with pain, helpless and hopeless.

"About this time my attention was called to the account of a remarkable cure by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People of locomotor ataxia, rheumatism and paralysis. I ordered some of the pills as an experiment. When I began to take them, rheumatism had developed into a case of paralysis, my leg from the thigh down was cold all the time and could not be set warm, but after using the pills were gone, and so was the pain. I was able to attend to the duties of my office, to get about as well and strong as ever. I was free from pain and I could enjoy a sound and restful night's sleep, such as I had not known for years. To-day am practically, and, I firmly believe, permanently cured of my terrible and agonizing ailment. No miracle of the Far East ever wrought the success with its work that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me."

To verify the story account all question of cure Mr. Woodson made the following affidavit:

State of Missouri, } ss
County of Bates, }

I, M. M. Woodson, being duly sworn on my oath, state that the foregoing statements are true and as I believe to be true.

M. M. Woodson.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31 day of March, 1893.

John D. Moore, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and not sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk or by the dozen or hundred, or any other way than in the form of a box bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and if you suspect or direct attention to Worthless Substitutes.

Magnets and the Dynamos.

A singular aberration of the steerage of marine vessels on board English ships is reported. It appears that the bolts belonging to the machines have, in many cases, become highly magnetized through contact with, or close proximity to, dynamos, and the result is that compasses have become affected to a serious passing near them when swing in their sockets. An order has been issued that in future vessels are not to wear charms when in duty in the neighborhood of dynamos, and it is expected that this will overcome the difficulty.—Electrical Review.

A man will turn over half a library to make a book.—Johnson.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

The way of the world is to make laws but not to execute them.—Washington.

A. M. Pease, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Piso's Cure for Consumption gives the best of satisfaction. I can give no better testimonials, as it does every one who uses it." Druggists sell it, 25c.

The conspicuous sign of a thorough knowledge is the power of teaching.—Aristotle.

Shiloh's Cure

Instantly stops Coughs, Colds, Croup, Incipient Consumption. At the B. & O. depot, Cumberland, Md., 1892, I sold 1 dozen Shiloh's Cure for Consumption and it gave perfect satisfaction.—Geo. W. Lowe.

A great thing is a great book, but greater than all is the task of a great man.—Longfellow.

"I Could No: Walk

Because of a running sore on my ankle. I was not able even to do anything. After the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I felt a gr at deal better, and now after taking I am well. The sore has healed, and I am able to walk several miles without feeling tired." Mrs. Ella E. Benum, Williams, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

FARM AND GARDEN.

TO REMOVE WARTS.

To remove safely warts from the teats of cows is usually difficult, especially while they are giving milk. First try applying a liniment made of equal parts of sweet oil and spirits of turpentine. Touch the warts with this every evening after milking, and if the warts do not disappear after a week or ten days, go to the druggist's and procure some glacial acetic acid and with a feather or brush touch the surface of the warts once a day. Be careful not to apply so much that it will run down or over the skin of the udder. This acid will usually destroy the warts in a few days.—New York Sun.

TRANSPLANTING FRUIT TREES.

Three-year-old fruit trees may be easily transplanted in this way: First, the holes are to be dug, that the roots may be covered without any more exposure than necessary. Some rich soil or compost is prepared and placed by the holes. Then the trees are dug up and the roots are smoothly cut and trimmed, as little disturbance of them as possible being made. The holes should be as large as possible to afford room for the roots, spread in a natural position. They are then covered with the rich soil, and this is worked well between the fibers and made compact. The rest of the soil is then thrown on this, and is well trampled down. If a rain falls in a few days, no water will be needed, otherwise, it will be necessary to give a pailful to each tree.—New York Times.

KEEP THE PIGS GROWING.

The most important point in growing hogs for profit, even when they are to be fattened early, is to secure a strong, vigorous frame. That the fattening process should not begin too early is well understood by practical farmers. Heavy feeding on corn will start a young pig even more quickly than will the choicest of food. But it is almost equally important not to go to the other extreme. A pig that for days and weeks has had indifferent food has to that fact become incapable of properly digesting a large ration. The stomach, like other bodily organs, is strengthened by appropriate exercise and is shaped with it; it either overloaded or has too little to do. There is no harm in giving young pigs plenty to eat, provided it is the right kind of food for growth, with comparatively little of fat-forming material in its composition. The pig always begins right. The sow's milk is excellent for growth, and for the first day or two, while with the pig nature is fitted to small quantities and skim. It is about the time that the pig is one or two weeks old that its dam's milk becomes insufficient. The supply depends on the size of the litter and the milk-producing capacity of the sow. It stands to reason that the sow's milk becomes insufficient for them to play upon, after a week or all that it is also.—Breeder's Gazette.

MANAGEMENT OF GRAPEVINE GRAPES.

Many branches of grapes, on vines trained to stakes, become entangled and it is very difficult to harvest them without cutting them to pieces. Experiments at the Illinois station by G. W. McCluer proved that some varieties, especially the strong growers, yield decidedly more when on a trellis than when on stakes, and it is much easier to keep them under control and to gather the fruit. Moore's Early did best on a three-wire horizontal trellis; next on a single wire; next on a covered trellis, and poorest on stakes. Eaton Seedling seemed to do a little better on the upright trellis; next better on the horizontal trellis; next on the single wire; next under cover, and poorest on stakes. Delaware did about equally well on the upright and on the horizontal trellis. The Concord did best on the horizontal trellis. Five other varieties, as a whole, did best on the three-wire horizontal trellis, though there was not much difference on the upright three-wire trellis, except in the case of the Concord. The vines on stakes in all cases made the poorest growth and yielded the least. The grapes on the covered trellis rotted less than those on an uncovered row beside them, but they yielded less from the failure of fruit to set. A trellis should be high enough that the fruit may be easily gathered, as the bunches all hang down and are in plain sight from below.—American Agriculturist.

KEEPING POULTRY.

It has been proven that with proper nourishment and food hens can be induced to lay almost continuously up to the usual number natural to each. This number is from 120 to 125 per year. If, then, by proper feeding and housing, hens can be induced to lay in the winter, when the price of eggs is high, the profit is proportionately greater. One writer says he began business with seven scrub hens and his wife was the only person who knew how to take care of them. With her care the result was so encouraging that they went into business on a larger scale. Apropos of pure breeds, it may be well to say that this writer says he had one "scrub hen" that gave him 192 eggs without setting at all. Remember, if one wishes to sell eggs, that infertile eggs keep much longer and accumulate just as readily, which makes them best to hold for a rise in market. After gaining experience in the tricks and manners of one's hens one will find their interest growing, and very likely will wish to begin raising thoroughbreds. One's plans and purpose should be governed by the market they can command. Know what and where you are to sell and work toward that end. If eggs sell best, raise eggs. If broilers, then raise broilers, and if fowl, as they are technically called in market, then ship fowl. One's choice of breed must be governed by their knowledge of demand.—Country-Journal.

WHOLESOME FOOD FOR CALVES.

It is practically impossible to have calves do well when quite young without a supply of milk. Skimmilk can be used very satisfactorily by adding ground flaxseed or flaxseed gruel. They require a little less of this mixture than of whole milk. The Iowa Experiment Station, in a test of feeding whole milk vs. skimmilk in connection with ground flaxseed, found that by adding ground flaxseed to the skimmilk they got nearly as good growth as with the whole milk. Calves one to five months old ate a little over a gallon of skimmilk per head daily, to which was added about a pound of ground flaxseed. A like amount of flaxseed boiled or soaked, making it soft and in the form of gruel, would answer as well. That amount furnished nearly the same quantity of oily matter as average whole milk contains. A greater amount of flaxseed added to the milk will usually cause "scours" in calves. Give grain in addition to this milk ration, and if it is supplied together with good hay, clover or some fine hay the amount of milk fed may be reduced as they grow larger. Equal parts by weight of bran, shorts and ground oats make a good grain ration for calves. Ground oats or barley could be substituted for the shorts in the ration, if they are more convenient or cheaper. At five to eight months' old the calves can be gradually worked over to taking an all-grain ration, and if the change is made by degrees they will not notice it much. Calves raised by hand must be fed regularly with warm, sweet milk to do well, and if skimmilk, some substitute for nature's nutriment which was removed, must be added.—Orange Judd Farmer.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Old, dry corn makes the hardest pork.

In a cold spell do not place hot drinks.

It takes a good horse and cow to make the best cheese cow.

Money paid for old cows is wasted. Buy young cows or none.

Keep salt, ashes and copperas where the hogs can help themselves daily.

No pasture is profitable which takes three or four acres to support a cow.

If the hens are restless give them sand and water, and keep up the dust baths.

It is not what we do not want to be discussed and associated that benefits the stock.

It is the comfortable cow which fills the pail with milk and the milk with butter fat.

All young animals should be kept growing rapidly in size, strength, bone and muscle.

Set out a few hills of strawberries early in spring before the hot, dry weather comes.

A remedy for a fire-infested hen house is burning sulphur in it. The house must be tight and all ventilators closed.

Daniel D. Herr of Penn., says that there is no more trouble in raising plums than other fruits, if the Japanese are planted, or the trees sprayed.

There is no fodder crop in the world that will produce so much with so little expense as corn. It is easily cultivated, and will keep more stock to the acre than anything else.

Fruit should not, on the farm at least, be considered a luxury, but rather an essential and healthful article of food, and every family should have an abundant supply all through the year.

Perhaps you have not been brought up to let the hogs have a grass or clover pasture, but it pays. Look into it this winter and decide to do what is best for the purse, whether it accords with the antique sentiment or not.

Don't forget to sow something for the bees to work on. You can't expect good crops of fruit without bees, and your bees will never be profitable unless you give them an abundance of honey-making material to work on at various seasons of the year.

For swine weak in hind quarters, evidently with kidneys affected, give a dose of epsom salts every three days for three times. Give small pigs two drops tincture nux vomica in feed three times daily. Larger pigs will take more safely. If too fat, reduce the feed.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

POTATO CAKES.

Mix thoroughly with cold mashed potatoes, left from dinner, the well-beaten yolk of an egg. Make into cakes as you would sausage, place in skillet with teaspoonful of hot ham or beef drippings, cover tightly and in five minutes, when lower side is browned, turn, remove cover and fry until the other side is a nice brown. Serve hot. Make up after dinner for breakfast.—[New York World.

BOLY-POLY.

Take one-half pound of flour, five ounces of suet, one-quarter teaspoonful of salt, one pint of fruit, jam or jelly. Free the suet from the fibre and skin, and then chop it very fine; sift the flour and salt; mix well, and add gradually sufficient cold water to make it stick together. Now roll it out about one inch in thickness on a well-floured baking board, spread the jam thickly over the paste, leaving plenty of room for it to spread. Put it into a pot of boiling water, and boil it two hours, or it may be steamed two hours and a half. Serve hot, with foamy sauce.—New Orleans Picayune.

CREAM OF PEA SOUP.

Shell half a peck of green peas, wash the pods, put them into a soup kettle with plenty of cold water; boil until tender; drain and throw away the pods. Put the peas into this water and boil them three-quarters of an hour. Take out one cup of the peas and mash the rest through a sieve. Put them back again into the soup kettle; the soup should now measure about a quart; add three pints of rich milk and the cup of peas. Let it come to a boil. Rub a quarter of a pound of butter and two tablespoonfuls of flour into a smooth paste and stir into the soup; add a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, season with pepper and salt. A tablespoonful of white sugar and a sprig of mint are pleasant additions.

GRAHAM BREAD PIE.

One half cup of butter, one cup of molasses, one egg, three cups of flour, one cup of milk and one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in three tablespoonfuls of hot water.

One teaspoonful of ginger. Rub the butter and sugar together, then the egg well beaten. Next the molasses, ginger, soda and milk. Stir all together.

Take out one cupful of the mixture and put in the flour; stir until smooth. Then put in the remainder, beat well. Bake thirty minutes in a moderate oven; this will make two pies. When cold split and fill with cream.

Filling: One and one-half pints of cream whipped with two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla. The cost—Butter, 6 cents; sugar, 2; eggs, 4; molasses, 3; milk, 4; soda, ginger and vanilla, 1; cream, 25. Total cost, 44 cents.—Detroit Free Press.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The flattening of the poles of Jupiter can be seen through the telescope.

Horses sleep with one ear pointed to the front; but which one now can tell.

Sir Robert Ball, the astronomer, declares that there is animal life but no men on the planet Mars.

Some species of fungi have neither roots, stems, leaves, flowers nor seeds, and derive their nourishment through their pores.

It is said of the fur seal of Alaska that there is no known animal on land or water which can take higher physical rank or which exhibits a higher order of instinct.

The London Lancet says that persons afflicted with insomnia should not go to either seaside or mountain, but should seek quiet inland resorts that are a few feet above the sea level.

When suddenly frightened, lizards will often drop their tails and scurry away. The discarded member, jerking up and down, attracts the attention of the enemy and enables an escapee to be effected.

The green tree frog is an excellent barometer. Put him in a jar with an inch or two of water at the bottom and a little ladder reaching up to the top. If the weather is to be fine he will avoid, if bad he will go down.

Condors have been seen to circle to and fro in the sky for half a day at a time, rising and descending without once flapping a wing. There is a mystery about their method of motion which has never been explained.

A dark-eyed man was kept for fifteen years in an unlighted dungeon in Salzburg, Austria. During that time he never saw a human face. When he came forth into daylight it was noticed that his black eyes had become blue.

How insects and spiders walk has been studied, according to nature, by H. H. Dixon, by means of instantaneous photographs. He finds that the limbs move together in "diagonals." In insects the first and third legs on one side with the second and fourth on the other; while the antenna of an insect is moved with the first leg on the same side.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS.

The first British translation of the Bible was in the Irish tongue.

In London there is a fur company which was established during the reign of Henry VIII.

The Empire of Morocco is the most important state that is absolutely without a newspaper.

Christopher Grove, a ninety-two-year old resident of Bethany, Ind., is cutting a new set of teeth.

Cherrapongee, in southwestern Africa, is the wettest place in the world, the average annual rainfall there being 610 inches.

Bricks from what is believed to be the remains of the old Tower of Babel are still found in great profusion at Birs Nimrud, Babylonia.

Near Chestertown, Md., there is a small lake called Still Pond, which has never been known to be ruffled even by the most violent storms.

It is estimated that if Sir Francis Bacon wrote all that is attributed to him by Dr. Orville Owen, he must have worked eighteen hours a day for sixty years.

Seldom Spencer of Essex, Conn., has a hen which lately astonished him by laying an egg that weighs 20 ounces, and measures eight and a half inches in circumference.

John Wade, the twelve-year-old son of N. S. Wade of Wentzville, Mobile, is a lad of promising growth. He is 5 feet 7 inches in height, and already weighs 282 pounds.

There are now fifteen oil wells flowing in Los Angeles, Cal., and many new wells are being bored. The yield is increasing, and the oil finds a ready sale at $1.50 and $2 a barrel.

The last census of India was taken with marvelous celerity and thoroughness. One million people were employed as census takers, and the huge task was done chiefly on one day, the 26th of February, 1891.

While engraving a matrimonial invitation, a New York artist made a curious blunder. The invitation read thus: "Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have the pleasure to request your presence at the marriage of their daughter."

The body of an unknown woman was found on a Boston railway crossing recently. A man who positively identified the body as that of his wife and arranged for its burial, was greatly surprised later on to find his wife at home and alive.

Boston retained its town government until 1822, every proposition previously made to change to the forms of an incorporated city—the first one made as early as 1784—being voted down in town meeting. The first city hall was the present old State House.

Andrew Franklin of Burlington, Kan., is a genuine veteran, but he only recently got on the pension roll. He fought in the war of 1812 and in the black hawk and Mexican wars. During the Civil War, being too old for military service, he served as a teamster. He is now 103 years old.

Valuable Eggs.

Two more eggs of the great auk have been discovered in England and were sold last week at auction, one bringing $875 and the other $1,500. There was a slight flaw in each egg, which considerably lowered its value. They were found in a collection of fossils and eggs which a young collector bought for $9 at a sale of old household goods in the country three or four weeks ago. The collector recognized one of the eggs in the collection as a great auk's egg before he bid on the lot, but did not discover the other until he got home with his prize.

The value of the eggs was unknown to the seller. There was also sold at the same auction with the two great auk eggs an egg of the long extinct roc, made famous in the "Arabian Nights." This was found in Madagascar, and it sold for $225. A stuffed specimen of the great auk and a perfect egg were sold in London recently for $3,000.—[New York Sun.

A Detective's Advice.

"Go smash a store window, throw a stone through a street lamp, knock a man down, or commit any petty crime to get locked up."

That was the advice one of the leading detectives of the city gave a reporter when he asked the best method of keeping out of the clutches of the city detectives after having committed a crime.

"The station house is the last place they would look for you," he continued, "and surely not in prison."

This fact was well illustrated by the exhaustive search made by the officers a short time ago for a well-known criminal, who was afterwards accidentally discovered in Moyamensing prison, where he had been sent by a magistrate on a trivial charge.—[Philadelphia Record.

A Growing Scientist.

Young Wife—What is the baby trying to say, dear?

Husband—Give it up. He seems to be trying to translate into a word about twenty syllables long.

Young Wife—Isn't that lovely? It is a great scientist, sure, dear.

—Life.

THOSE who could not eat cake, hot biscuit, bread and pastry because of indigestion have found that by raising them with Royal Baking Powder they are enabled to eat them with perfect comfort.

Royal Baking Powder is composed of chemically pure cream of tartar and bicarbonate of soda, and is an actual preventive of dyspepsia.

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Wonders of Ancient Glass Blowing.

The glass blowers of ancient Thebes are know to have been equally as proficient in that particular art as is the most scientific craft man of the same trade of the present day, after a lapse of forty centuries of so-called "progress." They were well acquainted with the art of staining glass, and are known to have produced that commodity in great profusion and perfection. Rosellini gives an illustration of a piece of stained glass known to be 4,000 years old, which displayed artistic taste of high order, both in tint and design.

In this case the color is struck through the vitrified structure, and he mentions designs struck entirely in pieces from a half to three quarters of an inch thick, the color being perfectly incorporated with the structure of the piece and exactly the same on both the obverse and reverse sides.

The priests of Ptah at Memphis were adepts in the glassmakers' art, and not only did they have factories for manufacturing the common crystal variety, but they had learned the vitrifying of the different colors and of imitating precious stones to perfection. Their imitations of the amethyst, and of the various other colored gems, were so true to nature that even now after they have lain in the desert sands from 2,000 to 4,000 years it takes an expert to distinguish the genuine articles from the spurious. It has been shown that besides being experts in glass-making and coloring they also cut the diamond in cutting and engraving. In the British Museum there is a beautiful piece of stained glass with an engraved embalmment of the monarch Tuthmes III., who lived 3,400 years ago.—St. Louis Republic.

No Librarian Needed.

In the heart of London is a public reading room without a librarian or anyone to look after the papers. They are chained and pasted so they cannot be carried off. Little damage is done and the room is usually quiet and orderly.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

A Cool Soldier.

A fellow campaigner with the late Gen. Custer, who died at Kearnsey, near Lodge, lately told the following story illustrative of the gallant officer's sang froid when on active service. During the Indian war Gen. Custer and a dozen of officers were sitting in a bell tent playing whist by the light of a candle stuck in a bottle. A desultory fire was kept up by the enemy, but of this no notice was taken, although several shots passed clean through the tent. Presently, however, the bullet struck the bottle candle-stick putting the light out. The cards were carefully laid face downward, and, calling out the guard, Gen. Custer ordered them to pour a volley in the direction of the firing. He then procured another bottle, refilled the candle, and the game was quickly finished, Gen. Custer and his partner winning the rubber.

WOMEN WHO SUFFER

pain each month, can find relief and cure in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates and restores the monthly function, braces up the exhausted, worn down, overworked and delicate, allays and banishes all Nervous Weakness, Spasms, Hysteria, Fits, Chorea, or St. Vitus's Dancerous Weakness, Bearing Down Sensations, Backache, Catarrhal Inflammation, Ulceration and Kindred maladies.

For those about to become mothers, it is a priceless boon, for it lessens the pain and perils of childbirth, shortens "labor" and the period of confinement, and promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child.

THOMAS THIRLWELL, of *Robertsdale, Pa.*, says: "I cannot sufficiently express to you my gratitude for the benefit your 'Favorite Prescription' has conferred upon my daughter.

Of late she has suffered no pain whatever. It is simply marvelous."

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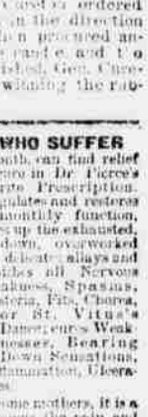

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320 Pages, Profusely Illustrated.

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Not only does this book contain so much information relative to Disease, but very properly gives a Complete Analysis of everything pertaining to Courtship, Marriage and the Produce. Diseases and Disorders of Health treated by Vitalizers, Restoratives, etc., and the Laws of Health and Disease, with Valuable Receipts and Prescriptions, are plainly set forth. Address, in strictest confidence, the Author.

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