

THE GOLDSBORO HEADLIGHT.

ESTABLISHED 1887.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1896.

VOL. IX. NO. 20.



Why is it?

Some find work where some find rest. And so the weary world goes on. Sometimes wonder which is best. The answer comes when life is gone. Some eyes sleep while some eyes wake. And so the dreary night hours go. Some hearts beat, some hearts break. I often wonder why 'tis so. Some will faint where some will fight. Some love the tent and some the field. I often wonder who the right is. The one who strives or those who yield. Some hands fold where other hands are lifted bravely in the strife. And so through ages and through lands Move on the two extremes of life. Some feet halt where some feet tread In tireless march a horny way. Some struggle on where some have fled. Some seek when others slum the fray. Some swords rust where others clash. Some fall back where some move on. Some hands fold where others flash. Until the battle has been won. Some sleep on while others keep The vigils of the true and brave: They will not rest till peace is won. Around their names above the grave.

Leap Year and its Observances.

Leap year we all know to be that one which has 366 rather than 365 days in the year; this was arranged so that the perfect system of time might work itself out, and the 29th day of February is said to be the one upon which the sun frowns because somebody has to do an extra day's work. If according to some scientists "do sun do move," it is probably old Sol himself who has an extra hard time of it. This year is the one in four during which lovely woman has the privilege of asking her sweetheart to be her very own. When this custom first came into use nobody knows, but if the legends are to be trusted it was leap year when Eve made her appearance in the Garden of Eden and suggested matrimony to Adam, but about this no man is certain.

Among the Roman maids, leap year was ushered in with great festivity, and gay parties assembled at the various houses, where a special kind of spiced cake was cut, in which was a ring, and the young woman fortunate enough to get the ring was the one who would take her choice from the group of handsome Roman men and ask him to be hers. In Scotland a less dignified procedure obtained—the maidens who were anxious for husbands were required to jump a broomstick, and the one who leaped the highest had the credit of being the most desirable bride. As we have a fancy now always for tracing everything back to antiquity, may it not be possible that the skirt dancing is only an outcome of the broomstick leaping? In any case, the maiden who possesses in leap year does not suffer for the man brave enough to say no to her has to give her the sweetest of kisses and a silk gown.

It would seem as if prefacing a kiss with a refusal would not add to its sweetness, and there are stories of high tempered women who nearly bit the lips off of young men who dared to deny their wish. If, however, the swain is agreeable then the duties of the bride-elect begin at once. She must give him "a fair gold ring" and a linen shirt made by her own fingers to show that not only is she capable of loving him truly and well, but that she also knows how to care for his comfort. The maiden of to-day would have no trouble to get the ring, but how many of them could put the many stitches required to make a fine shirt?

And yet, after all, there are more ways of asking a man to marry you than putting the straight question to him. Women can look love in their eyes, can speak it with their lips and yet be silent, and can tell it in a touch of the hand without ever using a pen. She is indeed an ignorant woman who cannot make a bashful wooer understand that she is ready and willing to listen to the story of his love and to tell him how much she loves him in return. This is a lesson that no seldom needs to teach. Folly may lie in women's eyes but after all a deal of wisdom is also found there.

The patron saint of the 29th day of February is St. Oswald, an old Saxon, who was a great believer in the desirability of marriage, who tied true love's knots into the holy bonds of matrimony and was joyful thereof. So if you want to suggest to a shy admirer what he ought to do, ask him to read about St. Oswald and to discover how good and holy are his ideas and practices. If this doesn't suggest matrimony to him he is predestined to be a bachelor forever. And a sorry lot he'll have.

ISABEL A. MALLON.

The law passed by the Legislature requiring a board three inches wide to be put at the top of all wire fences along public roads went into effect on the first day of January. Interested parties should note this fact.

Many merchants are well aware that their customers are their best friends and take pleasure in supplying them with the best goods obtainable. As an instance we mention Perry & Cameron, prominent druggists of Fishing, Michigan. They say: "We have no hesitation in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to our customers, as it is the best cough medicine we have ever sold, and always gives satisfaction." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by M. E. Robinson & Co., and J. H. Hill & Son, druggists.

PERSECUTION IN BRAZIL.

A Lady Missionary Describes the Hardships of Dr. G. W. Butler, of this City.

I seem to have a great deal to say, and scarcely know where to begin. I think it was about the seventeenth of October that Dr. Butler and Mr. Porter met in Recife at a called meeting of the Presbytery. The Doctor hurried home, saying he felt some uneasiness about his family and the Christians he had left here in Maranhão, because a company of friars of Penha were expected there about that time.

These friars are on a "holy mission." They go from place to place building up weak churches, holding continued services of masses for a number of days, often erecting new church buildings. They are undertaking this here in Maranhão. In order to get the work done, they have called in from the country, for miles around, all the ignorant, fanatical people to confession and mass. Women and men come barefoot from great distances, and carry stones and wood to the place where the new building is to be erected. Most of the men are armed with long, dagger-like knives and great clubs. They come by thousands, thronging the streets and lanes of the city—an excitable, superstitious crowd.

Knowing how easily such a company could be turned into a mob, Dr. Butler had cause to feel uneasy as to the safety of those he had left in Maranhão. He arranged that I should telegraph to him when the home mail came as he wished to return there. On Monday, October 27, I telegraphed for Dr. Butler to return to the city, expecting him on the first train. He did not come, nor did he send any message. Wednesday I began to feel somewhat uneasy. Thursday night, at prayer meeting, one of the elders told me that rumors had reached the city Wednesday night that Dr. Butler had held a public discussion with the priest of Maranhão, the people had risen against him, and that Dr. Butler was nearly killed. The elder had immediately telegraphed to the Doctor, but he had not answered. It was decided to send (by the first train), one of the reasons to Maranhão. He left us early Friday morning. He was to telegraph to us early Saturday morning, and to return Saturday night if he was not needed.

The same morning I sent for our American consul, Mr. Johnstone, and told him of our trouble. He offered at once to help us. That day he sent two telegrams to Maranhão, but could get no answer. We waited until midday Saturday, hoping to hear from our messenger. No word came. Then Mr. Johnstone went with Mr. and Mrs. McCall and me to the governor. The promise was given by the state officers that we should have word from Dr. Butler and his family at the earliest hour possible; that special orders would be given for their protection; and that a proper guard would be furnished to take Mr. McCall and me to Maranhão by the next train. The promise was faithfully kept. At three o'clock a telegram came: "They are in peace. I return Monday." It was from our deacon. He was to return Saturday if he was not needed.

Sunday morning we left the city at eight o'clock, reaching Dr. Butler's house at half past eight that night. We dismissed the guard at the door. The Doctor was just closing the evening service. We were scarcely seated before the house was stoned, some of the stones being larger than my double fists. In a few minutes soldiers appeared, saying that the offense should not occur again; orders had been received from the governor that we must be protected. We found our friends had been under a reign of terror for days. Their lives were publicly threatened. As soon as these friars reached the city, they publicly declared they would break up our work here and drive us from the city. For five nights they openly taught these poor ignorant people that Dr. Butler was deceiving them and taking them straight down to hell; that the only greeting they must give him was two stones in each hand; that our Bible was false; that the Doctor was an impostor; that he defied the Doctor to prove his Bible was true; finally, sending an invitation to him to prove that our Bible was true.

The Doctor sent word that he would gladly accept the invitation with the understanding that (1) the discussion must be public—in the house of the priest or the judge's office; (2) the audience must be from the leading citizens of the place, the judge, the sheriff, the mayor and city council must be present, no others; (3) the discussion must be confined to the Bible. The priest sent word he would accept the conditions. The hour was set for 11 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, October 29. Later, word was sent that so many of the business men wanted to hear the discussion that no private house would hold them, and they must have it in the church. The Doctor hesitated, as he knew trouble might arise, but the citizens who came to escort him assured him full

protection. Just here let me say we believe the officers of the law and the best citizens of the city were innocent of the treason.

Tuesday, at eleven o'clock, Dr. Butler was escorted to the church by some of the leading men of the place. Every influential man of the town was in the church waiting for him. One of the friars met him, and asked what he wanted. The Doctor said he did not want anything, he had come by invitation of the priest to discuss the truth of our Bible. The friar said, "Well, not an invitation." "Then," replied Dr. Butler, "I will leave." One of the citizens sprang up, saying: "Of course it is by invitation; we have them printed here in our pockets," and they showed them. They began the discussion. It lasted two hours. Outside had gathered an ignorant, excited mob of about three thousand people, every one of that three thousand armed—the women with bags filled with stones, the men with great clubs and long knives. They were there because, Monday night, the priest had sent word all through the country for all good Catholics to beat the church. October 29, at eleven a. m., as the Protestant minister and his people were going to invade the church. Dr. Butler requested the judge to mark the time, giving each one half an hour at first, and then ten minutes to reply. The priest objected, but was compelled to consent. The Doctor always uses the priest's Bible. He took that and one of our own. The friar acknowledged that it was approved by the archbishop of Brazil. I think Dr. Butler realized that it was probably his last opportunity to preach the gospel to such an audience, and he did it. He combated the confession, the primacy of Peter, worship of images, purgatory, celibacy of the priesthood, fast days, and the perpetual virginity of Mary. Dr. Butler stood with Bible open before him, and took his proofs from the priest's version, while our Bible was compared, and found to be the same. In the priest's reply, he stumbled around, and finally proved that "the Bible is not the only rule of faith in the Catholic Church" (his own words), but they must obey the traditions of the fathers. He did not touch on points presented by Dr. Butler till he came to the Virgin Mary. He then said the Bible taught, "the woman should bruise the serpent's head," and closed by repeating a piece of child's poetry about the virgin being a virgin before the birth, and after the birth, and forever, and snipped his hands. It was responded to by a voice within, crying, "Long live our holy religion! Down with Protestants!" In an instant the waiting mob outside rushed in, their terrible cry, "Kill him!" rising loud and clear through the city. One of the audience, a citizen, brother of the station agent, aimed a pistol at Dr. Butler. It was struck aside by another true citizen (not a Christian), who said, "No, you or I die; Dr. Butler never!" Immediately the officers of the city, the best citizens, and our ten Christian men closed around Dr. Butler. They got him safely to the sheriff's house, and guarded him until the mob was quieted. Later on in the evening they brought him home, and stationed a guard of soldiers to protect him and his family.

The whole city is talking of the discussion; some, who were indifferent until now, are studying their Bibles to see if these things are true. All of the citizens who heard the discussion declare there was only one side to it, that the priest in no way answered an argument of Dr. Butler's, and are charged that the priest could do nothing but blubber out: "The Bible is not the only rule of faith of the Roman Catholic Church." There is very great excitement here even now. Many people are thronging into the city. We see them pass in crowds, carrying great beams for the new church. These beams are sixty or seventy feet long. They are taken first to the priest to be blessed, then they are carried with shoutings of rejoicing up a steep hill, to where the new church building is going up. Fire-rockets go up, too, and "Long live our holy religion!" rends the air. Saturday, the ninth, is to be a great fair day, and Sunday, the very climax of things is promised. For awhile the people actually walked the streets, one group calling to another: "Come, let us kill the Protestants!" Sunday was publicly declared to be the day when they will kill us, but now we hear no more of these open threats. The priest said, in his sermon Tuesday night, he had received a telegram from the governor that "some of that fellow's disciples had been lying to him." We have every assurance from the authorities that we shall be protected, yet the nervous and mental strain has been intense. We do not think there will be any more violence done to us.

ELIZA M. REED.

[Above communication appeared in the January issue of "The Missionary," Nashville, Tenn., and is reproduced by request. A letter written since the above, states that the excitement continues; that the houses have been stoned and have to be guarded by soldiers.—Editor.]

A NATION'S DOINGS.

The News From Everywhere Gathered and Condensed.

A fire in the McLane block at Wheeling, W. Va., Monday, caused \$120,000 damages.

Three passengers were killed by a collision of electric cars at Galveston, Tex., Sunday.

St. Louis had a \$200,000 fire Saturday. At Hoboken, N. J., the loss amounted to \$70,000.

Falling into a tannery vat at Arroyo, Pa., Friday, Christian Amacher was scalded to death.

Large prairie fires are raging in the Western part of Kansas and the people are panic-stricken.

Five men fell from a church tower at Kokomo, Ind., Saturday, two of whom were instantly killed.

With the destruction by fire of the Palmer House at Leadville, Col., Friday, an eight-year-old boy was cremated.

Natural gas suffocated Abram Scranton and wife while asleep in their home at Sheridan, N. Y., Wednesday night.

A young white man, William Harrison, shot and killed his brother in an affray at Anderson, S. C., Monday morning.

While delirious from typhoid fever, Dr. Alexander W. Thompson shot and killed himself at Pensacola, Fla., Monday night.

Eight masked men blew open the safe of the Farmers' Bank at Verona, Mo., Sunday night, and secured \$9,000 in cash.

A New York Central train killed James Moran and Miss Annie Fitzgerald, while out driving Saturday near Oneida, N. Y.

The Bank of Fayette, at Fayette, O., was robbed Tuesday night, by blowing open the safe, of about \$15,000 and valuable papers.

Burglars robbed Edward Welch at his home in Holton, Kan., Tuesday night, and then cut off his left hand, which they carried away.

A boiler exploded in the butcher shop of C. F. Fenton, at Mt. Joy, Pa., Thursday, instantly killing the proprietor and one employee.

The residence of James L. Kornachan, near Hempstead, L. I., was robbed by burglars of silverware worth \$3,000, Saturday night.

Amoyed by his child crying at night, Albert Tolles, of Kentland, Ind., placed his hand over its face Sunday night and smothered it.

By the fall of an elevator in the Criminal Court building, at Chicago, Thursday, a dozen passengers made a narrow escape from being killed.

A duel with pistols was fought by Henry Thomas and Albert Stafford, rival lovers, near Mount Pleasant, Fla., Thursday. Both were killed.

Frenzied with jealous rage at finding his wife with a man at his home, Wednesday night, Frank Denison, of Rockford, Wash., shot and killed her.

While Abram Leonard and wife were at church, near Dallas, Tex., Sunday night, their two children were cremated in their burning home.

Crazed by jealousy, Mrs. Marion E. Hakesley, of Baltimore, Md., clubbed her husband to death, Friday, when seeing him talking to another woman.

Crazed by poverty, Mrs. Mary B. Sator, an aged widow of Long Island City, N. Y., killed her son Wednesday night while asleep, by hacking him to pieces with an ax.

The home of Patrick Mangran, was burned at Cleveland, O., Tuesday night. Mangran endeavored to rescue his wife and little daughter but all three perished in the flames.

Domestic troubles induced George H. Smith to kill Robert Clapsattle, his father-in-law, at Ransomville, N. Y., Friday. Friends of the murdered man lynched Smith that night.

For attempting undue liberties with Mrs. Mattie V. Angelier, of Baltimore, Saturday, Charles F. Parker, a married man, of Athol, Mass., was shot dead by the woman.

While fooling with a loaded gun, Saturday, the five-year-old son of Samuel A. Green, of Dubois, Pa., accidentally shot dead his four-year-old brother, who was asleep in the cradle.

An electric motor crashed through a railroad bridge, near Cleveland, O., Thursday. A trolley car was on the bridge at the time, and as a result two persons were killed and several seriously injured.

In Lincoln county, W. Va., Monday, Charles Berger, and Harry G. Brumfield attempted to arrest W. G. Hogan. In the shooting which followed Hogan was killed and Berger seriously wounded.

The tabulations of the census just taken in New York city show that there are 10,942 more females than males, there being 931,001 of the former and 920,059 of the latter. 4,061 persons did not know their ages. There are 87,291 houses with an average of 21.2 persons in each house.

Last Week in Trade Circles.

NEW YORK, JAN. 13, 1896.

Special Correspondence.

The recovery of business which was expected after the holiday season has been delayed by the pending uncertainty about financial matters and with regard to the issue of political complications in Europe. New enterprises are naturally held in check, and there is more than usual conservatism in the conduct of all lines of business. Speculation has been narrow and professional, although continued favorable reports of railroad earnings and a growing belief in the successful outcome of the proposed bond issue have contributed to support the values of securities. Industrial conditions show little change, but the tendency is toward improvement as a result of decreasing output in iron and steel and indications of enlarging demand in leather and textile industries. Bank clearings, according to Bradstreet's have been 25 per cent. larger than they were the previous week, and 19 per cent. larger than those of the corresponding week last year. Business failures in the United States and Canada during last week, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 484, against 474 for the corresponding period last year.

Cotton prices, after receding 1/2, have since recovered as a result of the varying temper of speculation, which has been more influenced by the financial and political news than by any fresh development with regard to the crop situation. Trading has been within narrow limits in the contract markets, and demand from exporters and home spinners has continued moderate. Business in cotton goods has continued sluggish; and while prices have undergone little change, the general position has favored buyers. The new quotations for standard makes of prints for Spring have been fixed at 54 cents, instead of 6 cents as anticipated in some quarters at the outset of the season. The total visible supply of cotton for the year is 4,118,136 bales, of which 3,689,936 bales are American, against 4,847,631 bales and 4,526,451 bales respectively last year. Receipts of cotton during last week at all interior towns were 58,163 bales; receipts from the plantations, 117,069 bales; crop in sight, 5,154,233 bales.

Net price paid for the week of 1/2 cent per bushel on wheat and 1/2 to 1 cent per bushel on corn have been the hesitating response of the grain markets to the bullish effect upon speculative sentiment of the war scare in Europe. The advance in wheat has been measurably restrained by the Government's tardy confirmation of unofficial crop estimates in excess of the preliminary guesses of the department. The official figures fix the 1895 yield at 467,000,000 bushels, and the commercial "experts" have pretty generally reached the conclusion that the production was nearer to 500,000,000 bushels. The interior offerings of wheat are moderate, and visible stocks have begun to run down. Another feature which has helped to sustain confidence in the wheat markets has been the severe weather in the West, which has caught portions of the Fall sown grain without adequate snow protection. Exports for several weeks have been quite liberal; and while the demand has not been of a character to indicate any general foreign effort to forestall requirements in preparation for an outbreak of war, there has been a very fair inquiry, and the business done suggests a continuance of large clearances.

There has also been a steady export demand for corn, and considerable engagements have been made for shipments in the near future, largely by way of Southern ports. Western offerings of corn have increased, and the situation suggests an enlarging eastward movement of the crop. The Government estimate of a yield of 2,151,139,000 bushels is not materially at variance with expectations; but the figures of farm value (26.4 cents) show that the larger yield of last year has a money value of \$567,509,000, or about \$30,000,000 less than that of the slightly smaller production of 1889. There has been more speculation in hog products and a better demand from distributors, which, in connection with the strength of the corn markets, have caused advances in Chicago prices of \$1.25 per barrel on pork, and 10 to 25 cents per 100 pounds respectively on lard and short ribs. Exports of provisions have continued on a liberal scale, and for ten weeks have largely exceeded those of corresponding periods in 1894-5.

It should be in Every Home.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for lung trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free trial bottles at J. H. Hill & Son's, Goldsboro, and J. E. Smith, Mt. Olive. Large bottles, 50c. and \$1.00.

ALL OVER THE STATE.

A Summary of Current Events for the Past Seven Days.

Evangelist Pearson will conduct a meeting in Greensboro during April. A rich vein of gold has been found in Buford township, Union county. Twelve University students have been dismissed for gambling and hazing.

Cap Leonard, of Davidson county was killed Tuesday by his horses running away.

Sue Shook was found near Newton Sunday evening frozen to death. He had been drinking.

Laurel Union county poor house has a colored inmate 112 years old. Her name is Amy Knotts.

The law which prohibits the shipping of partridges from this State North, is being violated.

Alfred Robinson, a married man, of Brunswick county, eloped Monday with Miss Minnie McAdoo, of Wilmington.

Mrs. Lucy Mangum was burned to death in Wake county, Thursday, her dress having caught at an open fire-place.

The eleven-year-old son of William Wade, of Carteret county, accidentally shot and killed himself with a gun, Monday.

The infant child of Jordan Mangum, of Durham, was smothered to death in bed between its parents, Monday night.

Half of the business portion of Wake Forest was burned Tuesday night. It had its origin with a boy and a cigarette.

The infant son of George W. Hiddle, of Alamance county, while left alone for a few moments, Monday, was burned to death.

While fooling with his pistol, Tuesday, Noah Dancy, of Wilkes county, accidentally shot dead his mother and wounding himself.

A little daughter of Asa Ipeck, was fatally burned in Craven county, Friday, her clothing becoming ignited from a brush heap.

A little child of Andrew Bobbitt, in Durham county, was burned to death Monday, its clothing becoming ignited from a flying spark.

Charles Rose, of Nashville, was fatally shot in the breast, Wednesday, by his brother Dan, while both were playing with an old pistol.

Mrs. C. Baker, of Buncombe county, fell from the second story of her residence, Wednesday, sustaining injuries from which she died soon after.

E. B. Burkholder, a member of the Wilmington fire department has been bound over to the Criminal court, charged of turning in a false fire alarm.

The Elkin Times says that Will Simmons and Miss Elvira Cockerham were married near Roaring Gap recently. The groom is 15 and the bride 14 years of age.

Christopher Lewis, colored, while endeavoring to save his mules from being struck by a falling tree in Bladen county, Thursday, was himself crushed to death.

A shifting freight train instantly killed Mrs. Knipe and her three-year-old daughter at Henrietta, Rutherford county, Friday, while they were attempting to cross the track in a buggy.

Governor Carr has issued a death warrant for the execution of Thomas Covington at Newton, February 13th, the slayer of James Brown, superintendent of the Long Island Cotton Mills in Catawba county.

Maria Briscoe, an aged colored woman, was burned to death in Gaston county, Saturday night. Her children had left her to attend a festival and she went to sleep in front of the fire-place, when her dress caught.

State Treasurer Worth has decided that the clause in the new revenue act taxing beds in boarding and lodging houses 50 cents each does not apply to private families who rent out spare rooms, but do not make a business of it.

An unknown negro burglariously entered the residence of A. C. Shields, in Mecklenburg county, Wednesday night, for the purpose of robbery, and being unable to secure money, seriously injured Shields and his daughter, Miss Maggie.

Sam Williams and wife, Annie, are under arrest at Beaufort, charged with infanticide. Williams was a widower, but on Tuesday of last week was married to Annie who presented him with a new offspring the following morning. It is now presumed that he murdered his first wife for his insurance.

A traveling preacher, calling himself Rev. W. H. S. Burton, who last March, after three days' acquaintance, married a young Raleigh girl (Miss Florence Love) at Salisbury, where she was visiting her brother-in-law, Rev. N. S. Jones, a Baptist minister, is in jail at Metropolis, Ill. He is charged with bigamy and horse stealing. The young wife has returned to her parental home, heart-broken.



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Call at their store and see the tremendous stock of new goods, bought before the rise, that we are determined to give our customers the benefit of. Hats, from 25 cents to the best \$1.00 Hat in the city. A big stock of Towels, Socks, Blankets, Trunks and Valises.

Boots and Shoes!

Nearly 3,000 pairs, fresh new goods, bought before the rise, that we are determined to give our customers the benefit of. Hats, from 25 cents to the best \$1.00 Hat in the city. A big stock of Towels, Socks, Blankets, Trunks and Valises.

Groceries! Groceries!!

We have a big stock of Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Lard, Molasses, Cheese, Meat, Baking and Ties, Crockery, Tinware, Glassware, Knives and Forks, and lots of other goods. We are determined to get only the genuine—it has crossed our minds on the wrapper.

E. L. Edmundson & Bro., THE CHEAPEST MEN IN TOWN.

Feel Badly To-day?

IT CURES RHEUMATISM AND LIVER TROUBLE.

It cures all the ailments of the stomach, bowels, liver, and kidneys. It is a powerful purgative, and its effects are felt in a few hours.

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