

A CURIOUS CORONATION.

HOW KALAKAU, KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, WAS CROWNED.

The coronation which took place in a frame structure—the King's Titles and What He Wore.

The coronation of David Kalakau, King of Hawaii, whose visit to this country some time ago will be remembered, took place in Honolulu, chief city of the Sandwich Islands. One would think to read the account, with its array of titles and list of royal retainers, says a New York paper, that the kingdom was one of the great ones of the world instead of a little one of less than 60,000 souls. The ceremonies were planned on the largest scale and were performed in the largest and most pompous manner.

The coronation ceremony was performed in an octagonal frame structure, in the presence of about 5,000 people. Into this the royal procession marched, with the marshal of the household and the marshal of the kingdom at the head, followed by a long array of high functionaries, princesses of the blood and consorts, bearers of all varieties of royal insignia, including crowns, robes, scepter and sword of state, and finally by the king and queen with train-bearers, ladies in waiting and aides-de-camp. The king wore a white tunic and light-blue trousers, the uniform of a generalissimo of the Hawaiian army, and the queen a "magnificent robe of ruby velvet with a splendid train" which required two ladies to carry. When their majesties were seated, the marshal of the kingdom arose, and "in a loud voice which was heard to the uttermost bounds of the assembled crowd" proclaimed the king's right to the throne by giving a list of his names and titles. We regret that we have not space for the whole of the king's name. It is a good deal more extensive than his kingdom, and when proclaimed rapidly and in a loud voice must have had a stunning effect upon his subjects. We append a section of it, which is only about a third of the whole:

"David, Laamea, Kamanakaaun, Mahi-nulani, Nalioaeluokalani, Laminiani, Kalakau, the King, Generalissimo, Ke Alii Kapua, Hoano, Ha-weia, Ka moe, Ka Ikahe-pihimani, Wahi Kuakahi, Haku o ka Poni ana i Mo, Haku o ka Oniako, a me ka Palaoa Pae, Kukuaikawake, Kama Alii Hanau o ka Aina, Grand Master of the Royal Order of Kamehameha I, Grand Master of the Royal Order of Kalakaua, Grand Master of the Royal Order of Kapiolani, Grand Master of the Royal Order of the Crown of Hawaii."

When the marshal had proclaimed the whole name the people naturally exclaimed, with deep feeling, "God save the king!" They realized for the first time the burden of royalty. But the trouble was not yet over. "Princess Poamikaikai then advanced and presented to his majesty a Pululou and a Palaoa borne upon a cushion. Ke Kukuiwikauka, and the Kahihi of the King Pili, as symbols of ancient supreme chieftaincy, which, having been accepted by his majesty, were placed beside the throne to remain there during the remainder of the ceremony." Next the oath was administered. Then the chancellor presented the "kingly sword as the ensign of justice and mercy." Then the ancient royal mantle was placed upon his shoulders by Princess Kekaulike. Then the chancellor placed on the fourth finger of his majesty's right hand a ring as the "ensign of kingly dignity," and afterward presented him with the "royal scepter, the ensign of kingly power and justice." Then Prince Kawakoa advanced with two crowns, while the choir sang a hymn. Then the honorable president of the legislative assembly took one crown and put it, with a brief speech, into the hands of the overworked chancellor. Then the chancellor put the crown into the king's hand, saying: "Receive this crown of pure gold to adorn the high station wherein thou hast been placed." Then the king put the crown on his head. Then the chancellor took the second crown and put it on the king's hand. Then the king put it on the queen's head, saying: "I place this crown upon your head, to share the honors of my throne." Then there was a prayer, followed by a salvo of guns, the people shouted again for God to save the king and queen, the procession re-formed, and the trouble was over so far as the king was concerned. There was nothing more to present to him.

Wisdom for Boys.

Do you wish to make your mark in the world? Do you wish to have the respect of the respectable? Do you desire to acquire a competence of this world's goods? Do you wish to be men? Then observe the following rules:
Hold integrity sacred.
Observe good manners.
Endure trials patiently.
Be prompt in all things.
Make few acquaintances.
Pay your debts promptly.
Yield not to discouragements.
Lie not for any consideration.
Join hands only with the virtuous.
Keep your mind from evil thoughts.
Watch carefully over your passions.
Respect the counsel of your parents.
Dare to do right; fear to do wrong.
Question not the veracity of friends.
Sacrifice money rather than principle.
Never try to appear what you are not.
Go not into the society of the vicious.
Use your leisure time for improvement.
Consider well; then decide positively.
Injure not another's reputation in business.—Sunday-School Visitor.

Along the road from Mobile to Montgomery are thirty miles of turpentine orchards. Two orchards of 30,000 acres each are reported.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

The man who invents a really portable machine which can yield two or three horse-power for a day at a time will benefit the world and make a fortune. Nothing of the kind has yet been put upon the market, and the accumulator men are still promising, and it seems, doing little else.

The manufacture of bricks from granulated blast-furnace slags will soon be begun in Germany. The slags are run into water, and the grit thus obtained is mixed up with lime, concrete, or plaster of paris, and formed into bricks, which are dried for a month. They possess greater solidity than common brick, and seem to resist a much greater pressure.

Mr. Leonard Hodges, who superintended the tree planting along the St. Paul and Manitoba road, and is also to have charge of the same work on the Northern Pacific, advises the planting of two parallel belts of young timber on the northern side of the tracks and one on the southern side. The white willow he has found to be the cheapest and hardiest tree for the purpose. A fence of this willow will grow to an average height of twelve feet in four years from the time of the planting of the cuttings. The soil, however, has to be prepared for planting by harrowing, and sometimes the prairie soil is so bad that two or three years must be spent in preparing it, but the result is thought to be worth the labor. Other hardy trees recommended for the purpose above mentioned are the box elder, the cottonwood and the green ash.

The London journals publish an interesting communication by Mr. Gale, a well-known medical authority, criticizing the use of certain chemical substances at the present day for preserving articles of diet—substances which, however small the quantity employed, must in the long run enter considerably into the animal economy and impair the health. Boracic acid is one of the chemicals. While residing in Sweden Mr. Gale used boracic acid for preserving the milk supplied to his household from decomposition. For some time no ill effects were noticed, but after using the milk for a short time two of his young children fell ill, they became languid and drowsy, and their appetites failed. This was at first attributed to the hot weather, during which the acid had preserved the milk quite sweet and pure; but it was soon traced to this article of diet, which had acted as an anodyne.

A Bone Cave.
About a mile and a half outside the "Straits" gate of the city of Palermo stands the hamlet from which this natural curiosity takes its name. This hamlet is a mere cluster of laborers' cottages gathered around a little country church, at the foot of one of the chain of mountains, which, inclosing the plain of Palermo in a semi-circle of limestone heights, gives rise to its title of "The Golden Shell." The plain is a perfect dead level up to the very foot of the hills. The mountain's actual foot is, as commonly occurs, hidden by a talus or slope of debris, earth and stones (which have fallen or been washed from the heights), at the top of which, perhaps about one hundred feet from the bottom, and in the face of the compact limestone cliff, there exist: a cave. The sides of it are wave-worn. For thousands of years the sea lapped or thundered round this cavern, in and out, in and out. Then came a move, and the mountain range was lifted up bodily some two hundred feet above the rush of the waves, and with this mighty convulsion of the earth the floor of the sea appeared. The cave was there, wave-made and wave-worn, a house, a shelter at least, for any one to occupy. A race of creatures, living, air-breathing, eating, drinking, digesting, found and made it their home for ever so long a time. They lived in it, they lay down in it, and died in it. Their flesh was eaten or otherwise dispersed, but their bones and teeth remained, and their descendants continued to live on in the old family mansion. They, in their turn, lay down and died, and the heap grew.

The cave does not seem to have offered in any way a dry or comfortable abode. A pretty general dripping from the roof, of a calcareous or glutinous fluid, bound these bones and teeth together. However, the dwellers were not overparticular about damp beds, and the spot lost none of its popularity, and seems to have been used for many centuries, at least for so long as to make a bone-bed twenty or thirty feet thick. They must have been an odd family party. We saw and picked up teeth of lions, tigers, or equally large carnivora; elephants' tusks, bones and teeth of dogs, bear and deer. We cannot but suppose the last came here much against the grain, and were eaten by those with whom we find them united in death. What a lot of growling and gnawing has gone on in that cave! One can hardly imagine man was then on the earth at all; certainly not in Sicily, or we could scarcely have failed to find some bone, or tooth, or remnant of his existence.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

A Toothsome Morsel.
This from the Madison (Wis.) Democrat conveys its own moral: Hold on! We are cognizant of the fact that an aching tooth was last night cured by the application of St. Jacobs Oil. The young fellow got mad over his raging tooth in the ballroom, and rushed straightway to a drug store, where he applied the good old German remedy; in ten minutes the toothache had gone.

Old rubber boots and shoes sell at five and one-half cents per pound, old bones at \$1.10 to \$1.15 per 100 pounds

WONDERFUL REVELATIONS OF THE MICROSCOPE.

Discovery of the Most Deadly Enemy of Mankind.—The Bacillus and Its Ravages. The scientific world has been greatly startled and agitated of late by the discovery with the microscope of the most dreadful enemy of mankind in the form of myriads of little death-dealing parasites. The air we breathe and live in is charged with these deadly little growths in proportion as it is infected from various noxious sources. Having by recent experiments and research been shown to be the most fruitful cause of disease known, and the welfare and health of every individual depending so largely on the freedom from their destructive ravages, it is but natural that the reports of recent investigators in this field of scientific inquiry should be widely read, and that every phase of these astounding discoveries should be subject to universal discussion. At first received with some suspicion they have at length been thoroughly proven, and are now recognized as the most important discovery of the leading scientific men throughout the world. But little else is talked of in the schools and clubs of science, and the medical and scientific journals are crowded with the testimony that is being added every day to the list of the most marvelous discovery which is pronounced the greatest advance in medical science of modern times.

To L. PASTEUR, the eminent French scientist, who by his learned investigations has saved so many millions of dollars, is probably due the honor of first pointing out the terrible power of these germs. In recognition of his great service the government has recently voted him from the public treasury \$10,000, with which to continue his experiments. He has described several varieties of these parasites, some comparatively harmless, others extremely dangerous. One form he proved by a series of vaccinations and other conclusive experiments was the cause of death of many thousands of his countrymen. He has also discovered the active agent in the death of fowls by cholera. Acting upon the knowledge he had gained of the nature of these germs, he pointed out a means of relief that speedily prevented a spread of the disease and ended their devastation.

TYNDALL, with the aid of other eminent English investigators, made a number of examinations of the floating particles in the atmosphere, and found numbers of living spores capable of producing disease. In dry and healthy climates the germs were found, and these of the harmless variety while in low damp places, crowded houses and unhealthy cities, the poisonous germs were extremely numerous everywhere.

Dr. RUDOLPH KOCH, of Wallstein, Germany, a man whose work in connection with the organisms of decomposition has made him a recognized authority upon the subject, by experimenting after the methods of PASTEUR, has discovered and published an account of one of the most dangerous varieties, to which it is proven more deaths are due than to any disease incident to the human race.

He describes it as a simple cellular organism belonging to the same order as the bacteria. When dried the germs may, without losing any vitality, endure great extremes of temperature. Being able to resist light, dust, invisible to the naked eye, they may be blown any distance by the wind or carried upon the clothing or body. Like seeds, they may lie for months or years undisturbed upon the furniture, floor, carpets, curtains, walls, or in the being, and only requiring a proper degree of warmth, moisture and food to awaken into life, develop and grow. They thrive and live in the blood, lymph, mucus and secretions of the human body. When the system is unhealthy or weak they attack the cells that make up the animal frame. Any albuminous fluid will furnish them with food for growth, and a single drop is sufficient to contain hundreds. Examined with microscopes of great power, which enlarge them so that they can be seen by the eye, they assume the appearance of minute rod-like bodies having, when active, some power of motion. They bend in the middle like a bow and straighten with a jerk that sends them a few times their own length at the temperature of the human body. Their power of increase or reproduction is remarkably great. One germ in a few weeks' time, under favorable conditions, will give rise to millions. The process is by simple growth and division. Cold destroys or prevents their growth, and only refrigeration prevents decay of meats and other animal foods. Exposed to warmth these small organisms attack and eat up the albuminous tissues, leaving a foul mass. The odors so common to this process are given off by these minute organisms, and are the only indication of their presence. This is the reason of nature and it is an instinct to avoid all such smells. The foul breath, bad odors of old seals, etc., leads man to avoid these germs in a great measure. The danger of their presence in the body can be imagined when their rapid increase is considered. A few germs may be readily absorbed into the system by breathing air containing them. They are thus drawn into the interior of the body through the long and narrow respiratory passages of the nose and mouth, which are lined with soft membranes and covered with sticky mucus. In this fluid they find ready lodgment and favorable conditions for development, increase and growth. The "cold," or catarrh, or croup, or chronic catarrh, hay fever, etc., are common manifestations of the effects of one of the least harmful of these germs or microzymes. In the discharges from the respiratory passages at such times thousands of the living animalcules are found; the feverish, inflamed, and painful condition of the appetite, etc., are indications of their depressing effects upon the vital organs.

It is from germs of slower development, however, that the greatest danger follows. To the one most fully described by KOCH is due the disease known to any other known cause. According to the researches of COCH, FLINT and DIGHEIN, over eight million people die every year from this cause alone. The annual deaths in France, England, Germany and Russia from their destruction was over one and a half millions. In the United States and Canada over three hundred thousand persons perished in the last year from the bacillus alone. The most common disease resulting from it is consumption of the lungs, but other organs of the body are attacked, as they do so very slowly but surely in any organ that may be in a weak or unhealthy state.

If active and healthy, the liver, kidneys and bowels have to a wonderful extent the power of expelling these deadly animalcules or parasites from the system. And this fact furnishes an important indication for the successful treatment of all the long list of maladies caused by these parasites as will be hereinafter shown.

The studies of LASCASCI, an eminent Italian, and WOOD, FORD and others, are interesting, as showing the large variety of chronic diseases as heretofore classified, that result from these germs. Among the most common were "liver complaint," biliousness or torpid liver, dyspepsia or indigestion, lung affections, bronchitis, kidney diseases, chronic diarrhoea, spinal complaint, fever, sores, white swellings, hip-joint disease, rheumatism, malarial diseases, such as fever and ague or intermittent fever, general and nervous debilities, female weakness, chronic catarrh of the head or organ, and other chronic healthy discharges from internal organs, and all the various scrofulous affections of the skin, glands, bones, joints, etc., including consumption, which is but scrofulous disease of the lungs.

In this large catalogue of apparently widely differing diseases, but really all depending upon a common cause, and therefore naturally to be successfully treated on the same general principle, examination of the blood and secretion revealed the large numbers of these parasites, and entirely cured the number bore a direct relation to the severity of the disease, a comparatively small number being present in mild cases and a very large proportion in bad cases. Under the use of the specific treatment which they give, and which is substantially the same as that described and recommended later in this review, the number was seen to steadily diminish from day to day until, with the restoration

of health and bodily strength, they could be found at all.

The great variety of symptoms were found to accompany their presence, due to peculiarities of the constitution, the part of the body most seriously affected, and the efforts of the different organs to rid the system of the germs. Among the most common were frequent headache, neuralgia, pain, nausea, constipation, poor or variable appetite, diarrhoea, bad breath, hectic fever, cough, night-sweats, cold extremities, dyspepsia, catarrh, sore throat, sore eyes, etc., while where the skin was affected, it manifested itself in eruptions, scurf skin, erysipelas, St. Anthony's and other symptoms were common, and all gradually cut with certainty were cured by the same means. The hectic fever so often met with in consumption, with the hacking and tearing cough, night-sweats, diarrhoea, and other symptoms due to the efforts of nature to throw off and expel these germs were also readily controlled and cured in the same way as were the old sores, abscesses and ulcers in the lungs, liver and other important organs.

The corrosive acids and mineral poisons are found to possess the power of killing these germs, but the dangerous nature of such powerful agents prevent their internal use. For the purpose of expelling the germs without the use of such system it is necessary to resort to vegetable remedies in order to cleanse the blood of the germs without injury to the patient.

An American physician of large experience in the treatment of all forms of chronic disease, now conclusively shown to be caused by parasitic life, for many years devoted much time to the investigation of the causes of these affections, and in the treatment of many thousands of cases developed and thoroughly tested a combination of vegetable foods which he used with marvelous success in their cure.

In cases of wasting disease, as consumption or scrofula of the lungs and other organs, and in all cases attended with great weakness, it was found to exert the most wonderful tonic and restorative influences, and to be of great value in the treatment of those of cod liver oil or any of the remedies resorted to by the medical profession in such cases. Hypophosphites, iron and quinine bear no comparison to it in building up the strength of the debilitated. The system, by its use, has been used for years with the greatest success in a vast and most successful practice.

The written experience of the many sufferers who have been cured and who express in terms of the highest praise their indebtedness to its great value, are sufficient to fill volumes. Living witnesses are everywhere monuments to modern genius and scientific progress in the healing art.

Sufferers from "liver complaint," giving rise to "bad blood," consumption, scrofula, and other affections and symptoms, the result of blood poisoning from the ravages of the deadly parasites or disease germs so briefly referred to, find in this remedy prompt relief and a permanent cure. The great and increasing demand for this God-given and peerless remedy for so many apparently different, but really kindred, ailments, led to its preparation in pure and convenient form under the name of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It can be obtained the world over at drug and general stores, and full directions for its use will be found in the pamphlet that surrounds each bottle. It exerts the most wonderful and invigorating influence on the liver, that greatest gland of the human system, which has been not inaptly termed the "house-keeper of our health." Through the increased action of the liver and other important organs of the system, all poisonous germs are rendered inactive and gradually expelled from the system with other impurities. In some cases, where there are unhealthy discharges, as from the nostrils in the form of either acute or chronic catarrh, the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, a mild and healing antiseptic lotion, should be associated with the use of the Discovery. It is also advisable to use this lotion in other local manifestations of disease of mucous surfaces. By this means the germs of disease are destroyed, and the membranes cleansed before any of the poisonous bacilli are absorbed into the blood. In sore throat, quinsy or diphtheria, the Catarrh Remedy should be used in conjunction with the Golden Medical Discovery taken freely.

In women where weakness of special organs is common and almost certain to be developed, attended by backache, bearing-down sensations and other local symptoms, the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription in conjunction with that of the Discovery, speedily restores the healthy functions and assists in building up and invigorating the system.

In any case where the bowels have been costive and relaxed and need to be regulated sufficiently by the mild laxative properties possessed by the Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets (little liver pills), taken in small doses of only one or two each day, will aid materially in establishing healthy action, and in expelling the disease-producing germs from the blood and system.

At the risk of repetition and by way of recapitulation, we may truthfully say that Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the most profuse to the common blotch, pimples or eruptions. Erysipelas, salt-rheum, fever sores, scurf or rough skin, in short, all diseases caused by disease germs in the blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying and invigorating medicine. Great relief is afforded by its use in all the influences. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing tetan, rose rash, boils, carbuncles, sore eyes, scrofulous sores and swellings, white swellings, goiter or thick neck and enlarged glands.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers, etc.

Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffener the only invention that makes old boots straight as new.

Why don't you use St. Patrick's Salve? Try it. Use it. 25c. at all druggists.

A Brave and Faithful Guardian of our Home and Property Rescued from Impending Peril. A very popular and well-known member of our police force, who has performed duty twelve years at the Union R. R. Depot, on Exchange Place, in Providence, R. I., has the honor to testify: "I have been dreadfully troubled with disease of the Kidney and Liver during the past six months; at times I was so severely afflicted that I was unable to stand on my feet, my feet and lower parts of my legs were very badly swollen; my urinary organs were in a dreadful condition, my blood was in a wretched state, and it had become so impoverished and circulated so poorly that my hands and feet would be cold and numb and so white as my paper lifelines. I could not rest nights, but was distressed all over that I could not lie still in bed, but would keep turning and rolling from one side to the other all night, so that I would feel more tired and exhausted in the morning than when I went to bed. My condition was so serious that I was obliged to stop work, and for thirty days I was unable to be on my feet. I consulted the best doctors, and tried the numerous medicines and so-called cures, but rapidly grew worse, and was in a bad condition every way when a long-time valued friend of mine, prominent in this city in a large grocery company, urged me to try Hunt's Remedy. Upon his recommendation I obtained two bottles of the Remedy and commenced taking it as directed, and greatly to my surprise in less than twenty-four hours I commenced to feel relieved. I was in an awful condition when I began to take the Remedy, and had no faith left; therefore, when I found almost immediate relief, even in one day's use of it, my heart was made glad, and I assure you I continued to take it until the Remedy had improved my condition from day to day. I took it with me on my trip to Maine, for I was bound to have it with me all the time, and the result is that I improved steadily all the time I was away, and since my arrival home, which was several weeks ago, I have been on duty every day. I feel fine now, and the swelling of hand, feet and legs have disappeared, and the terrible backache which used to bother me more than all the rest, troubles me no more, and I sleep peacefully nights, and I have gained weight, and I feel confident that I am now in the prime of my life. I can testify, based as it is upon the belief shared by the most skillful medical men of the day, that the only way to get rid of the noxious disease germs in the blood and system is through the use of the kidneys and bowels, and therefore that those agents which are known to act most efficiently in re-

storing healthy action of these organs are the ones to be relied upon. For this purpose the Golden Medical Discovery is pre-eminently the agent that fulfills every indication of treatment required.

Seaweed as Food.

The use of sea-weed in Ireland as an article of food is not new to the people who dwell along the coasts. In the very best of times they consume a considerable amount of the choicest varieties for medicinal purposes. That which has the greatest popularity grows luxuriantly upon rocks that are submerged during high tide. The saving process is a very simple one. At low tide the wives and daughters of fishermen gather it in baskets and spread it in such a way that it will catch the sun. The effect of this treatment changes its greenish color to a dark purple, and it is then stored in bags. On the western coast the people call it dilusk, and sell it to summer visitors. As an appetizer it is considered very effective.

It is a common sight at the western watering-places to see the children munching it during the midday airings on rock and heath. But as the effect of this kind of seaweed is to increase rather than allay hunger in those accustomed to its use, the natives of the coast line cannot be expected to derive much nourishment from it as a continuous diet. As a matter of fact, they do not. A woman in the county Clare a few years ago, through the desertion of her husband and her inability to walk to a village a few miles distant, was compelled to subsist wholly on seaweed. She ultimately died of starvation, and the stomach was found to be almost full of seaweed. In the county Donegal the residents of the vicinity of Gweedore, a little postal village, have been driven by the scantiness of provisions to make the principal meal of the day on seaweed. It is, therefore, not surprising that every house has one or more of its inmates on the sick list. If the kind of seaweed which is known in this country as Irish moss and in Ireland as carrageen was more plentiful in Donegal the sufferings of the people would not be so great. That is really capable of affording a much more agreeable and nutritious food than any other of the five hundred or more varieties. Scores of peasant women live by gathering it from the rocks in summer. They spread it upon the grassy slopes near the ocean until it whitens and hardens in the sun, and then pack and ship it. Carrageen is still used by well-to-do Irish families for blanc-mange making. It is first steeped in cold water, then strained and the liquor boiled in milk. When poured into molds, sweetened and flavored with lemon or vanilla, it becomes as stiff as cornstarch and far more palatable. Before its medicinal virtues were proclaimed to the world the peasants of the coast had it nearly all to themselves. During late years they have been content with an occasional meal.

In the reign of Henry I, when the rents were due, the king made what was called "a progress" through his estate, accompanied by a train of nobles, knights, squires and domestics of all sorts, as cooks, confectioners, tailors, barbers and others, who traveled on horseback, or in very clumsy vehicles. The "progress" was made for this reason, that as the tenants could pay but very little of their taxes in money, the rest had to be taken in "kind"—that is, in cattle, corn, poultry, pigs, or anything else they had; therefore, as the king could not take away all these things, he and his followers remained at each place feasting, until they had consumed provisions equivalent to the taxes.

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Heavy stomachs, bilious conditions—Wells' May Apple Pills—antibilious, cathartic. 10c
Compare the dose and quantity of Hood's Sarsaparilla and you have conclusive proof of its superior strength and cheapness. Try it.

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Wells' Health Renewer restores health, vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1
To make new hair grow use Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum. This natural petroleum hair restorer, as recently improved, is the only thing that will really produce new hair. It is a delightful dressing.

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