## FOR THE FAIR SEX.

### Spring Sewing.

The Philadelphia *Times* gives the following hints concerning the remodeling of last year's dresses, and how to make and mend spring garments: Careful mothers are bringing out last year's garments to see what may be available—what must be made over and what can be handed down. The fashion of combination-suits renders the task of turning and twisting comparatively easy, since something may always be found to go with what is left of a dress. Cheap goods are rarely worth making over, while all woolen materials of good quality may be used again and again. These also pay best for dyeing, and two dresses which have outlived their usefulness in their first estate, may, after passing through the dyer's vat, be united to form a serviceable suit of black or some dark color. The dyers themselves always advise black for dark blues, browns, violets—indeed almost all dark colors will not recolor successfully in any other shade. Dyed silks rarely look well, and mixed goods, cotton and wool, or wool and silk, seldom pay for the trouble and expense of having them colored. Some standard houses refuse to attempt them at all. Irish poplin is also rejected, although we have seen it well dyed. It shrunk fearfully through the process, but the new shade obtained was a good one and the fabric wore well after it was dyed. If the fabric be figured the figure will always show through the dye.

Black woolens should be sponged with hartshorn water and ironed while damp. If very dirty wash like flannels in luke-warm water, and rinse in indigo water made as blue as possible. Do not wring out, but hang up to drip, and when nearly dry iron on the wrong side. Few lower skirts are now made of the dress material. English cambric, cheap alpaca or foulard silk, are usually employed for the foundation. On this a facing of the dress goods half a yard deep is put, and on this facing the plaitings, flounces, etc., are set. Plaiting may be pieced to any extent, the joints being hidden in the folds. Bias folds should be lined with wiggins to give them the proper set. Be careful also to cut them exactly on the bias. The arm-holes are no longer corded.

In remodeling silk or woolen suits the short pointed revers collar, meeting at the top of the darts, will be much used. The popular plastron affords an excellent mode of covering the rubbed fronts of dresses. Stitch it on both fronts from collar to bottom, and work the buttonholes over the old ones. When the back drapery is too scant add a width of the trimming material on one side and bunch it up irregularly. The accepted trimming for plain skirts is one or two flounces cut straight and put on in inch-wide plaits. These flounces are usually deep enough to hide all that part of the lower skirt not hidden by the long underskirt. Silesia or drilling is preferred to linen for dress lining by many dressmakers. This is, however, a matter of taste. Linen and lawn dresses are not lined, but are made with the French fell, which prevents the seams stretching. To make this stitch on the right side, trim the seams off close, turn and stitch up once more on the wrong side. In all bias seams on garments which are meant to be washed, stitch a narrow, straight strip of cloth to serve as a stay. Skirt braids should always be shrunk before using, else they will draw in the wearing. White petticoats which have cut out on the edges may be made "as good as new" by putting on a ruffle of thin new cotton or cambric, as the material may require. The ruffle may be easily made on the sewing machine.

Children's white dresses may be lengthened by adding a band of insertion and a scant flounce of Hamburg work on the bottom. If the dress is plaited at the back, lengthen the body by means of the trimming and piece the plaiting at the top, where the added trimming will cover it. Plain princess dresses, white or colored, may be made longer by cutting the edge out in vandykes or tabs and setting a plaited flounce underneath—a fashion popular for new suits.

When sheets give way in the middle, tear them down the center and sew the outside edges together, thus bringing the best part where the hardest wear comes. Pillowcases are not often worth mending. If it seems desirable, put a large piece of old cloth under the thin places and darn the broken threads. Tablecloths should be carefully darned with fine linen thread. When too far gone for mending, use the best parts—usually the four corners—for traycloths, and take the worst pieces for the drawer or bag in which rags for bandages and sickness are kept; old linen rags are invaluable for such purposes.

### News and Notes for Women.

The Boston Latin school for girls now has ninety pupils.

The fashion at Paris weddings is to have two pages instead of bridesmaids.

The first female candidate for a degree at the University of London was unsuccessful.

Green leaves sewn with crystal beads and woven into garlands are worn for ball wreaths by French blondes.

Mrs. Martha Sinclair, of Des Moines, has been elected assistant preceptress at the Iowa State agricultural college.

English dressmakers use watchspring tipped with brass instead of whalebone. It costs only about one-fiftieth as much.

Words are nothing to paint a mother's love, a mother's consolation. A baby's smile contains the divinest essence of all earthly solacement; a child's love soothes without weakening; it demands so much that in blessing it one is blessed by it unawares.—*Ellen W. Olney.*

A silver medal has been awarded to Miss Mary D. McNamara, of Clinton, by the Humane Society of Massachusetts, by reason of her bravery last August in rescuing a daughter of Mr. Levi Burk from drowning in the Lancaster Mills pond. Miss McNamara had previously rescued two other girls from a watery grave. She is but fifteen years of age.

A Paris letter describes a queer dress thus: It represented an owl, and was worn by a foreign duchess. The dress, in the darkest shade of blue satin, was trimmed with grayish fawn-colored feathers, the hue of the night bird. The front of the dress was covered with fringes in feathers. The head of an owl with diamond eyes shone in the middle of the lady's chest, and another owl ornamented her hair.

No one ever succeeded in extracting honey from a spelling bee. Didn't eh? A young man who attended a spelling bee in this town three years ago took therefrom a young lady whom he recently married, and he calls her "honey" for short, and thinks she is ten times sweeter than that saccharine product of the bee. What he will call her a few years hence is a question we hand over to our puzzle solvers.—*Norristown Herald.*

## PIKE'S PEAK SIGNAL STATION.

### Wonders of the Highest Inhabited Portion of the Globe.

A Colorado correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes as follows: The United States signal station at Pike's peak is the highest signal station in the world; it is also the highest inhabited portion of the globe. It was opened in the month of September, 1873. That it was a wise provision of the government in establishing a signal station at this point is no longer questioned, the facts having already demonstrated its practicability, and the present success promises that Pike's peak signal station is yet to stand at the head of all astronomical and meteorological stations in the world. This point is wonderfully favored by nature for the study of astronomy and meteorology. The rarity of the atmosphere brings out a remarkable brilliancy and clearness to the stars and all the heavenly bodies. The nights are most always cloudless, and cloudy days are the exception. Nine-tenths of the storms are below the peak. The best and most complete report of the last total eclipse of the sun received at Washington was the report of Professor Lond, of Colorado college, from observations taken at Pike's peak.

The signal station is now under the charge of Sergeants Choate, Blake and Sweeney. These officers are detailed from the army because of their peculiar adaptability and special qualifications for the accurate execution of the nice duties of taking astronomical and meteorological observations. To Sergeant Rufus Choate I am greatly indebted for the particulars embodied in this article.

The summit of Pike's peak contains sixty acres. It is 14,336 feet above the level of the sea. On the highest point stands the signal station, a rough stone building twenty-four by thirty, one story in height. It is divided into four rooms—officers' room, kitchen, store-room and woodroom. And here in this bleak spot, nearly twenty miles from the habitations of man, though three miles nearer the heavenly regions than most parts of New England, these men live the larger part of the year. The station is three miles from the timber line, where the greater part of vegetation ceases. Short grass tufted with delicate Alpine flowers struggle for an existence against the frigidity of the atmosphere and creep toward the mountain top; but there are hundreds of acres of cold gray and reddish rocks where not a vestige of verdure exists.

Like the dwellers of the Arctic regions, the inhabitants of Pike's peak have but two seasons—summer and winter. Two months of summer—August and September—and ten, long cold months of winter. The summer season passes quickly. The atmosphere is congenial; the many visitors at the peak enhance its social life with joy, wonderment and mirth. During the summer of 1878 upward of nine hundred people, in parties of from five to thirty, visited the peak, among them many ladies. They registered from the four quarters of the globe, and they all expressed admiration and astonishment at the grandeur and sublimity of the wonderful views as seen from the peak. To behold a sunrise from the peak is an event of a lifetime, and for this purpose visitors often remain over night at the station to be ready to catch the first glimpse of the sun as it appears above the horizon, gilding with its bright rays the mountains, hills, valleys and plains, to the wonder and delight of the amazed beholder.

The duties of the officers are various. Seven observations are taken daily; all storms are closely watched, and each special and distinctive characteristic duly recorded. Sunrise and sunset demand close attention. Every peculiarity of the heavenly regions is viewed and a record made of the same, and monthly reports of these records are sent to headquarters at Washington. The present year has been unusually prolific in sun-dogs, which are said to prognosticate earthquakes, subterranean explosions, immense freshets and troublous times. A government office at Pike's peak is no sinecure, for the officer must buffet all storms and brave all weathers. Occasionally an electric storm visits the peak. There is but little thunder accompanying these storms, but the mountain seems all on fire. Sergeant Choate informs me that when he was out observing one of these storms it appeared as though the whole mountain top was a sheet of electric flame. It came out of every rock and darted around with wonderful audacity. It played around him, and, as he expressed it, shot down his back and darted out of each boot-toe, and so completely filled him with electricity that he could not retain his foothold, but bounded and rebounded from the rock like a rubber ball; he felt as though a powerful electric battery was pouring fiery darts all through him, and deeming "discretion the better part of valor," he bounded into the signal station for preservation. Sergeant Choate was at the spring, in December, and on December 21 he left for the peak, wearing Norwegian snowshoes twelve feet in length. It was a weary task and a dreary trip. The first night out he slept in the snow on the mountain's side. The second night the mercury fell to twenty degrees below zero. He sought shelter in a deserted cabin, through which the wind whistled tunes anything but agreeable; here he built a small fire, but avoided sleep, fearing the extreme cold might produce the sleep of death. The third day he reached the station safely.

The summer months are also occupied in preparing for the long siege of winter. During the months of August and September upward of 3,000 pounds of the usual variety of family stores and about twenty-five cords of firewood are snugly stowed away. These are all carried to the peak in small quantities on the back sof the poor, despised burro, whose head has the appearance of being encased in cloth and whose ears are nearly the length of his legs, and who walks at the pace of a snail, and a very slow snail at that.

### Lukens' "Pith and Point."

Breast high—The crease in your shirt-bosom.

"You're quite a stranger!" as the eggshell said to the fledgeling.

A self-educated man is not always one who has learned to school himself.

Corporal punishment. When that poor subaltern is reduced to the ranks.

Impetuosity is like the ocean undertow, for it carries us beyond our depth.

The horsethief, who came near being tarred and feathered, plumes himself on his escape on a pitch-dark night—*New York News.*

The New Haven *Register* opens the baseball season early, and scores a home run as follows: "When the head of the household arrives home at night and observes his oldest boy hanging his head in a corner, he is prepared to learn that he has broken the best vase in the house in early practice for the baseball season."

## CHARGED BY THE ZULUS.

### The Desperate Resistance of Eighty English Soldiers Against Heavy Odds in South Africa.

A London letter, describing the annihilation of a British column under Lord Chelmsford by 2,000 Zulus, at Rorke's Drift, in South Africa, says:

Some dozen miles from the camp at Rorke's Drift proper a small commissariat post had been stationed, near the Tugela river, and not far from the frontier towns of Helpmakaar and Greytown. Here, without any intrenched system of defense, utterly unprepared to resist anything like a serious attack, and never dreaming of danger, there were a handful of volunteers, some men of the Twenty-fourth, and some civilians, about eighty, all told. They were under the command of a couple of young lieutenants—Bromhead, of the Twenty-fourth, and Chard, of the Royal engineers. They knew nothing of the bitter business that had been going on at the camp. Their first intimation of trouble arose from seeing fugitives making for the river, and, in the distance, natives in pursuit. Seeing danger, the young lieutenants called their men to arms and commenced to turn their commissariat stores to account. They had a vast quantity of meal in bags and a large store of biscuit in tins. These, under the young engineer's direction, they hastily formed into a barricade, with loop-holes for the rifles. Meanwhile the outlook saw several of the fugitives fall under the Zulu fire, more particularly Lieutenant Coghill, while crossing the river, the officer's intention being to warn Greytown and Helpmakaar of the danger they were in from a Zulu advance. Coghill and some half dozen or more had got away from the camp, charged with the duty of carrying news of the Zulu attack to the rear. The little post at Rorke's Drift appears to have been altogether forgotten, except by the Zulu army, for the natives who had pursued Coghill turned out to be the vanguard of another portion of the victorious force which had captured the Chelmsford convoy. It was at sunset that between 3,000 and 4,000 of the enemy appeared before Chard and Bromhead's breastwork of meal-bags and biscuit-tins. Waiting calmly for their advance, the little garrison poured into them a volley that staggered them. The fire was repeated, and the Zulus, swarming over their dead, charged for the most vulnerable part of the barricade, entered it, and were hurled back at the point of the bayonet. Again and again they returned to the breach, which was closed up with their dead. The garrison fought like devils. They clubbed their rifles, they used their bayonets, the young lieutenants fought with their swords. After each repulse the men returned to their rifle practice, keeping up a deadly fire. At the rear of the barricade was a small wooden hospital. There were five patients in it and a servant of Col. Harness. The Zulus fired the hospital and the inmates were burned to death, except Harness' servant, who crept out and escaped in the bush. The light of the flames helped the garrison to see the foe and enabled them to avenge over and over again the poor fellows in the hospital. All through the night the unequal contest went on; the Zulus more than once coming up to the breastwork and seizing the rifle barrels which flung among them a constant and deadly hail of bullets. Some of them got inside the impromptu fortress six different times, but they were slaughtered to a man. Assistant-Commissary Byrne was conspicuous for his bravery. He was killed. But few of the others fell, sheltered by the bags and tins so admirably engineered by Lieut. Chard. Toward dawn Lord Chelmsford continued his retreat, and reached Rorke's Drift shortly after the attacking hosts had withdrawn. The Zulus evidently had good information of Lord Chelmsford's movements, for as he came up they retired; and at first the men at the beleaguered post thought the fresh force appearing against the gray sky-line was a new body of the enemy. The British colors, however, soon made themselves manifest to the outlook, and the garrison sent up a ringing cheer, which was answered by their comrades, who, as they advanced, found grim evidence of the contest that had only just been finished. The neighborhood of the Drift was strewn with Zulu dead, 351 bodies lying thick about the barricade, more particularly at the point where they had been repulsed with the bayonet. The bodies further away were estimated at between 600 and 700, so that Bromhead and Chard's company had averaged ten Zulus killed per man. They had not only done something toward wiping out the defeat at the camp, but they had saved Graytown and Helpmakaar, and, possibly, Natal itself; for they had clearly checked the advance of the enemy, who would otherwise have swarmed over the frontier, which he has nevertheless crossed here and there in small parties. It is thought at the Cape that every man at Rorke's Drift should have the Victoria cross, and nobody in London gainsays their title to the distinction. They have covered themselves with glory, and added another imperishable laurel to the famous but unfortunate Twenty-fourth.

### How Careless Men Can be With Money.

A correspondent says: My friend was a paymaster of a large railroad company, and one day he went out with $30,000 to pay the men. The money was wrapped up in an old newspaper, and he carried it under his arm. He stopped at a way-side hostelry for dinner, and left the money on a chair when he went out. He had not gone many miles from the place when he missed it. He flew back and asked the woman if she had seen a parcel. "There's a bit of newspaper on the chair beyant," said she; "perhaps that it;" which it proved to be, and my friend returned a happier and a wiser man. Another circumstance: A man I know of lost a roll of bills amounting to $10,000. They, also, were tied up in a newspaper. He told a friend, and the two talked over the loss and the probability of finding the money. The friend made him tell all the ground he had been over since he had the money. The last place was the postoffice. The night was wet overhead and slushy under foot. They stopped at the postoffice, and going to the place where the man had been, and found two or three torn bits of newspaper. It was the same. They looked further, and found the lost treasure. It had been kicked in turn by every one who came into the office, and when found, was all untied and completely soaked in slush. They seized it eagerly and returned to their hotel, where they spent several hours in cleaning it. It was all there; and at last they got it dried. The grateful man took his friend out and bought him the handsomest watch that he could find.

There are times when even the timid and inoffensive hare may prove a dangerous foe—for instance, when you have eaten too much of him.

## Hints About Accidents.

A child rolls down the stairs, or falls from a height, and in either case strikes its head with force. What shall be done till the doctor comes? We would give the following directions, as nearly as possible in the order in which they should be adopted: Raise the child gently in the arms, and carrying it to the nearest sofa or bed, place him on it—unless crying loudly, when he can be soothed quickest in his mother's arms. All the clothing should be loosened, especially about the neck, to afford the freest circulation of the blood to and from the head. To equalize the circulation and prevent inflammation, the head should be kept cool and the extremities warm. Cooling lotions of arnica or witch-hazel and water, or simply water, should be applied to the head on thin cloths, well wrung out so as not to wet the pillows and bed-clothes. No more than two or four thicknesses of linen should be used, because thick cloths prevent evaporation, and what was intended to cool the head acts as a poultice and makes the head hotter. Ice and ice-cold water should not be used unless the head is very hot, as it is believed that children have been killed by the application of pounded ice to the head. Bottles of hot water or hot irons are all that is necessary, besides the bed-clothing, to heat the extremities. All applications of mustard and other irritants possess no advantage over these, and have the disadvantage of disturbing the sufferer. Should the patient's face be very pale, and signs of fainting appear, camphor or ammonia should be applied to the nostrils, and a little brandy or wine be given. Then the room should be made as quiet as possible and every means used to invite "nature's sweet restorer," sleep. We know the popular idea is that patients suffering from any injury to the head should be kept awake by all means; and it is mainly to combat this erroneous notion that we are prompted to write out these directions. No injury—or degree of injury—of the head contra-indicates the sufferer's sleeping. In fact, positive harm may be done in trying to prevent sleep. Rest is what the brain and blood vessels want more than any one other thing; and, if not allowed, what would have passed off in a few hours or days may be prolonged into inflammation, with all its dangerous consequences. Of course the air of the room should be kept pure—windows and doors open, if the weather permit—and the presence of persons not absolutely necessary forbidden.—*W. H. Vail, M. D., in the Christian Union.*

### Speculative Trunk Buyers.

The proprietor of the Everett house, St. Louis, recently had a sale of the baggage left at his hotel by frauds and impecunious patrons. There were eighty-three trunks and valises offered for sale, and the total amount realized was $83. A large crowd was present, but the bidding was far from spirited, as the contents of the trunks were not exposed to view. Many laughable incidents happened. One old gentleman persisted on prying open the trunks with a big knotted cane, and would only desist when made to do so forcibly. At the commencement of the sale he was observed to be closely eyeing a huge Saratoga which had been left at the Everett house by a female adventuress. When this trunk was cried he anxiously fumbled in his pockets and brought forth ten cents, with which he started the bidding. Finally it was knocked down to him for $2. "Open it, open it!" yelled the crowd, and he did so. The first thing seen was a roll of newspapers, and the last a lot of bricks, among which was found a sheet of foolscap with this inscription on it: "Sold again! and never got your money back. Yours in haste." A boy bought a trunk for forty cents and found in it about $10 worth of clothes and a valuable breastpin, evidently intended for a lady. A laborer purchased a rickety receptacle, held together by ropes. It was full of papers and letters, the latter written by a lady to her husband and full of pitiful tales of poverty, distress and sickness. To enumerate all the mistakes in buying would take a column. Suffice it to say that a grocer bought some surgical instruments, a druggist a sack of dried apples and a quantity of beans, and a market-woman a complete skeleton, carefully polished and set on wires but not put together. The sale wound up with a free fight, which the police had some trouble in stopping.—*The National Hotel Reporter.*

### A Visage Rivaling in Yellowness

That of a "heathen Chinee," if belonging to one of our race, can scarcely be described as attractive. But worse than this, it is the index of a disordered liver—of a liver that needs arousing and regulating. The remedy is at hand, prompt, efficacious. A course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will expel the misdirected bile from the blood and divert it into the proper channel, open the bowels, remove the dyspeptic symptoms which invariably accompany biliousness, and counteract the rapidly developing tendency to dangerous congestion of the liver, which must always exist when the skin and whites of the eyes assume this yellow hue. The pains through the right lower ribs, side and shoulder blade, the nausea, furred state of the tongue, and unpleasant breath, which indicate liver complaint, in short, all its disagreeable concomitants, are soon remedied by this sovereign corrective, which, in addition to its regulating properties, is a superb invigorant, and a pure and agreeable medicinal stimulant, appetizer and nervine.

### Fashionable Foolishness.

There is no modern fashionable notion quite so absurd as the generally-received idea that to be beautiful and attractive a woman must possess a wan, *spirituelle* face and a figure of sylph-like proportions—a fragility in nine cases out of ten the result of disease. By many fashionable belles, it is considered a special compliment to be spoken of as frail and delicate. They forget that the naturally delicate face and *petite* figure are very different from the pale and disease-stricken faces that meet us in the city thoroughfares, look out from the luxuriant carriages of wealth, and glide languidly through our crowded drawing-rooms. If disease were unfashionable, as it ought to be, not a lady in the land but would take every possible precaution to secure the fresh, blooming face and well-rounded figure that only health can give. Ladies should remember that much as gentlemen may profess to admire the face and form paled and emaciated by disease, when they choose a wife they prefer a blooming, healthful, buoyant-spirited woman. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the acknowledged standard remedy for female diseases and weaknesses. It has the two-fold advantage of curing the local disease and imparting a vigorous tone to the whole system. It is sold by druggists.

Probably there is no better judge of musical instruments, or of the opinions of musicians respecting them, than Theodore Thomas. He says the Mason and Hamlin Cabinet Organs are much the best of this class of instruments made, and that musicians generally agree in this.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable lung disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will almost invariably give relief. Twenty-five cents a box.


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### Wonderful Facts.

Sir Astley Cooper relates the case of a sailor who was received in St. Thomas' hospital in a state of stupor from an injury in the head, which continued some months. After an operation he suddenly recovered so far as to speak, but no one in the hospital understood his language. But a Welsh milk-woman happening to come into the ward, answered him, for he spoke Welsh, which was his native language. He had, however, been absent from Wales more than thirty years, and previous to the accident had entirely forgotten Welsh, although he now spoke it fluently, and recollected not a word of any other tongue. On his perfect recovery he again completely forgot his Welsh, and recovered his English.

An Italian gentleman, mentioned by Dr. Rush, in the beginning of an illness, spoke English; in the middle of it, French; but on the day of his death spoke only Italian.

A Lutheran clergyman, of Philadelphia, informed Dr. Rush that Germans and Swedes, of whom he had a large number in his congregation, when near death always prayed in their native languages, though some of them, he was confident, had not spoken them for fifty or sixty years.

An ignorant servant girl, mentioned by Coleridge, during the delirium of a fever repeated with perfect correctness passages from a number of theological works in Latin, Greek and Rabinical Hebrew. It was at length discovered that she had been servant to a learned clergyman, who was in the habit of walking backward and forward along a passage by the kitchen, and there reading aloud his favorite authors.

Dr. Abercrombie relates the case of a child, four years old, who underwent the operation of trepanning while in a state of profound stupor from fracture of the skull. After his recovery, he retained no recollection either of the operation or the accident; yet, at the age of fifteen, during the delirium of fever, he gave his mother an exact description of the operation, of the persons present, their dress and many other minute particulars.

The destructive progress of that insidious foe to life and health, Scrofula, may be arrested by the aid of Scovill's Blood and Liver Sirup, a botanic depurent which rids the system of every trace of scrofulous or syphilitic poison, and cures eruptive and other diseases indicative of a tainted condition of the blood. Among the maladies which it remedies are white swellings, salt rheum, carbuncles, biliousness, the diseases incident to women, gout and rheumatism.

### A Real Blessing to Women.

Mrs. Walter Hinckley, of Cotuit, Mass., called, in company with her husband, on Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., the proprietor of the medicine lately introduced into this place, happily named FAVORITE REMEDY, and made the following interesting statement: "For many years I had been a great sufferer from what was called a fibrous tumor; had secured the assistance of the best accessible medical men and used many of the patent medicines recommended, but without obtaining any relief. On the contrary, I grew worse, until I had given up all hopes of recovery. Our neighbor, Mr. John M. Handy, came from Rondout and brought me a bottle of your FAVORITE REMEDY. Before I had used half of it I experienced a marked improvement, and all my neighbors noticed the great change. I have taken some four or five bottles, and am entirely free from pain; gained flesh, appetite good, sleep well—in short, feel like a new being. I have recommended the FAVORITE REMEDY to many of my acquaintances, and *all*, without an exception, are loud in its praise. To say that I feel thankful is expressing my gratitude in the mildest form. You are at liberty, doctor, to refer to my case; and I hope all will believe me when I say that the FAVORITE REMEDY has proved a real blessing to me, and that no woman suffering from any of the complaints peculiar to our sex can afford to be without it. But, doctor, you must take more pains to tell the people how to avoid the mistakes they have made. To this end, request them to remember that your name is Dr. *David* Kennedy and the medicine is called (what it is, in fact) FAVORITE REMEDY, price *only one dollar*, and that you are a practicing physician and surgeon of RONDOUT, N. Y."


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