How he Gained his Queer Name-His Account of the Wonderful Trotting Ox That Beat all the Horses and Finally Obsti-nately Lost a Race.

A correspondent, writing from Zanesville, Ohio, says: Perhaps one of the most remarkable trips on record, in point of variety and novelty of incidents, has been recalled to mind by the removal of R. S. Green, of Perry county, to this city. Knowing that this story has never been laid before the reading public, your correspondent visited Mr. Green and obtained the following account of his journey. The story is vouched for by a dozen witnesses in

this vicinity: In March, 1859, Green and five comrades left their homes in Northern Ohio in the vicinity of Findlay, Hancock county, with the avowed purpose of making their fortunes at Pike's Peak or Cherry Creek diggings. At St. Louis they procured an outfit, and, several parties joining them and banding together, took boat on the Missouri river. It was in the afternoon when, all being embarked, the boat left the wharf, her decked packed with anxious gold-miners, who, reckless of all restraint, made the day hideous with their noise. Warmed by whisky and excitement, the din was kept far into the night, until the threats of the captain, which had been taken good-naturedly and unheeded, began to provoke anger. Green, with a number of others, wished to sleep, but could not do so on account of the turmoil around him. At last he hit on a happy expedient. Raising his voice, he gained the attention of the crowd, and said: "Boys, I've a motion to make, if anybody will second it." "I'll second it," answered another malcontent from the far side of the cabin. "Well, I move," said Green, "that somebody sings a song, and then we all keep still." The motion was put. seconded and carried unanimously with a whoop and a hurrah, and the company insisted on Green's being the chorister of the occasion. He, nothing loth, accepted the situation, and announced that he would sing "Taters." Nobody was acquainted with this practical tune, but everybody acquiesced in it and undertook to help as chorus. Accordingly, he gave out the first verse, "Taters, taters, tops and all" Omitting the second and third verses, he went on with the

eighth and tenth verses with great vim. All the private cabic-doors were open. and an amused and interested audience was looking on. "Now, boys, we'll finish up with the chorus," said Green, and the euphonius but rather irrelevant verse, "Taters, taters, tops and all," rang out upon the stillness of the night with the force of fifty voices. When the song died away, the captain came forward and announced that in execution of their own motion anybody who made any more noise would be thrown out, neck and crop. This checked all further uproar, and silence reigned supreme, much to the satisfaction of everybody. In the morning there was a great jam to look at "Taters," and the name thus felicitously gained clung to Green throughout the whole Western country.

"Taters, taters, tops and all."

By this time the audience good-humor-edly saw the point and sang the sixth,

fourth.

At Olathe, Kan., the last settlement, the party which was now argumented by several new additions into forty wagons, halted to wait for grass. While stopping here Green earned a yoke of oxen by breaking the prairie for a resident squatter. It may be well to remark team will take prominent place in this narrative. On the 22d of April the party set out

on their trip across the plains on the Santa Fe trail. At this time there were thousands on their way to the golden Occident, and on every wagon was the inscription: "Pike's Peak or Bust!"
"Kansas or Blood!" "Gold or Death!"
and others similar. Everything went all right with the party until they crossed the Arkansas, when a feeling of home sickness began to make itself felt among the emigrants. Men would become sick for a sight of civilization and break off with the party, causing a general divide. In this way they would sometimes cut wagons in two, and even, Green says, "The great wealth and commercial wagons in two, and even, Green says, he once saw an ox cut in two. Green's partner was one of the disaffected, and, deciding to pull up stakes, a division of the property was made, he taking one ox and the front wheels of the wagon, Green taking the other ox and the hind wheels. Out of this he made a sulky in which he drove his ox. At Denver, dishertening reports began to meet him. Disgusted miners pushing for home met them every day. The tide turned, and threats of burning St. Louis were made. Indeed, a party was organized for that Indeed, a party was organized for that

Oity now stands.

Denver in the days of 1859 was probization met the wilderness. The fortunes made in bonanza mining were spent here with an open hand. One on horseback attempted to pass him. The ox, moved by the spirit which infested the place, probably, quickened its steps until it went off in a swinging trot, leaving the horses behind. This was the first intimation Green had that his bob-tailed ox (it was bob-tailed) could trot. The idea then presented itself to him that if he could only accustom the bovine to trotting a certain distance on a certain piece of ground he could out trot any horse in the neighborhood. There was a gambler by the name of Randale, from Illinois, in Denver at this period, who owned a horse that could do his mile in 2.40. Randale was quite a chum of Green, and would occasionally drop into his quarters and blow his horse's trumpet. A day or two after Green's discovery of his ox's powers Randale dropped in on him, and, as usual, began "talking horse."
Watching his chance, Green remarked that he had an ox that could beat Randale's horse for 300 yards. Randale laughed at first, then got mad, and at last offered to bet ten to one that it could not be done. The bet was promptly taken, and they adjourned to the prepared place. The ox was backed up to a little hand-cart, half a yoke put around his neck, a couple of saplings served as shafts, and the whole rig was completed by a pair of ox-hide tracer.
Randale was to do the scoring, and cortrol his horse subject to the action of his bovine adversary, as Green knew very well it would never do to trifle with his steed. When everything was ready, away they went, Green, with his long black-snake, making things lively for the ox, and Randale yelling at his 2:40 nag. Sure enough, at the end of 300 yards, the ox came in ahead. On the spot Randale bought half the ox for

victorious, and amid the wildest excitement he passed the line six lengths

horse or two, and there soon became a popular demand for a share in the ox. Accordingly a stock company was formed with a joint stock of \$6,400, being sixty-four shares of \$100 each. The stock went like hot cakes, and soon sold away above par. In a week, during which he had won several more races, the stock was quoted on the gambling-tables and passed for \$1,000 a share. At last a horse sired in San Francisco came along, and a trial of speed was made up between him and the ox. If the crowd of spectators had been large before, it was gigantic on this day. It seemed as was estimated that there were 10,000 people present. Everything being in readiness, away they went, heralded by a thousand voices. The ox took the lead from the start; at the 100-yard pole he was a length and a half ahead; at the 150 it had become three lengths; at the 250 the distance had widened into five engths, and the ox still gaining. But the old saying, "there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," was never truer than in the present case, and when within a dozen yards of the winningpost his oxship became tired and made up his mind to stop. Accordingly, he planted his front feet and refused to budge. Moral sussion, profane abuse, physical ill-usage, all separate or com-bined, failed to move him, and the horse quietly trotted past, and took the race, the ox never reaching the winning-post at all. That minute the stock sank from \$1,000 a share done to one-sixty-fourth

Many efforts were afterward made to cocree the refractory bovine into a trot, but all enticement and persuasion, gen-tle and otherwise, failed, and he never trotted again.

Shortly after, "Taters," having started for California, was called home to Ohio on business. He made the remarkable drive from the sink of the Humboldt river to Omaha in a handcart drawn by a pony. Green claims that he was the first and last man who has ever made that trip all alone. He traveled altogether at night in order to escape the Indians. One afternoon he started earlier than he was accustomed, about four o'clock. About five he noticed an Indian far out on his extreme right, riding in a parallel course to his. His suspicions aroused by this, he looked around him, and discovered one on his extreme left and one far in the rear. This satisfied him that they were after In this by no means pleasant position, while in a mental stew as how to avert his fate, an antelope sprang up out of the high grass and ran directly across Green's path. "Taters," without drawing rein, took up his gun and shot the animal, leaving his corpse behind him. When he had driven about five miles further he stopped, and, looking back, saw the three gather around the fallen antelope. By this time it was dusk, and night was rapidly setting in, and Green, having made a fire with buffalo chips, resumed his seat in his improvised pony phaeton, and began driving in an eccentric circle around the fire, widening the distance between it and him at every round. At last, having the fire in between the Indians and himself, he suddenly went off at a tangent. Another night he passed within a mile of a village of 300 tents, but, fortunately, was not discovered. During the whole time (about ten days) between the Humboldt river and Denver he did not see a white man. He arrived at home in the middle of August, 1859, after a series of as remarkable events as ever falls to the

THE AMERICAN METROPOLIS.

share of any man.

Some Interesting Facts and Figures Abou New York.

Below will be found some interesting information concerning New York city, taken from an article in the almanac recently issued by the New York Express.

says;
"The great wealth and commercial

In 1827 the real estate of the city was purpose, but never consummated it. valued at \$72 617.770, and the personal Checked by the news that no gold was estate at \$39.594,156 being a total of to be found in the Cherry Creek dig-gings, "Taters" squatted on a 160-acre was valued at \$900,853 700, and the per-tract, upon which, by the way, Golden small estate at \$197,532,075, a total of \$1,098,387,775.

We here submit a comparative stateably as fast a place as any city on the ment of the wealth of New York city, in continent. It was the point where civiland Territories of the Union. The fig-ures for New York city and State are from the returns for the year 1878, while day, as Green was driving his ox from those for other States and Territories his homestead to Denver, some fellows are taken from the census returns of

t	California	ı
ì	Colorado 17 338,101	
,	Connecticut 425,433,237	i
•	Delaware 64,787,223	
	Florida 32,480,843	
ı	Georgia 227 219.519	
ì	Illinois	
,	Indiana 663 455,044	
-	Iowa 302,515,418	
,	Kansas	
)		
,	Maine 204 253,780	
ı	Maryland 423,831,918	
i	Massachusette	
١	Michigan 272,242,917	d
)	Minnesota 84 135,382	ı
ļ	Mississippi 177.278,890	ı
	Missouri 556,129,969	d
	Nebraska 54,584 616	ı
	Nevada 25 740,973	ı
	New Hampshire 149,065 290	ı
	New Jersey 624,868,971	1
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	North Carolina	ł
	Ohio	1
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	Rhode Island 244,278,854	ı
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į	Texas 149.732 929	ı
	Vermont	ı
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	Virginia	ı
	West Virginia 140,538,273	ı
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The wealth of New York city is greater

than the combined wealth of twenty-one

Carolina, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, District of Columbia, Idaho, Montana, New Mexi-Every day thereafter he defeated a

co, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

The value of the real and personal property of the city of New York, as represented by the valuation statistics, is exceeded by that of only four States of the Union, namely: New York, \$2,-738,368,690; Massachusetts, \$1,591,983,-112; Pennsylvania, \$1,313,236,042, and Ohio, \$1,167,731,697. It should be remembered that, in the case of New York, while the municipal authorities place the total valuation of the city at \$1,098 387,775, the State assessors place it at \$1,292,942,859, or nearly half the valuation of the entire State.
From January 1, 1868, to Decembet

if the whole country turned out, and it was estimated that there were 10,000 erected at a cost of \$284,328,495. Lasr year 1,672 buildings, costing \$15,219,680 were erected. The property owned by the city, in its various departments, is valued at

\$243,985,499. The customs receipts of the whole United States in the past eighteen years, as compared with the receipts at the port of New York alone, in the given time, are as follows: Customs receipts of the whole United States, \$2,579,659,-364; customs receipts at the port of New York \$1,800,063,150. Last year the customs receipts of the whole United States were \$130,170,680, to \$94,059,-

240 for the port of New York. The total imports and exports of the port of New York for 1878, amounted to \$664,989,369, to \$1,210,477,183 total imports and exports of the whole United

The city has twenty-six savings banks, of the value of the ox intrinsically as containing 457 580 depositors, having on deposit \$176,260,968, being an average of \$385 20 to each depositor.

The bonded debt of the city at the close of 1878, was \$113, 118.403.49. During the year ending December 31, 1878, the number of emigrants arriving at the port of New York, was 81.505. During 1877 the number was 66,282.

A King Sentenced.

In colonial times, when Colonel Archibald Cary was a magistrate, living at Williamsburg, Va., a man who was much disliked by his neighbors on account of his vindictiveness and general meanness came before the old colonel and informed him that his neighbor, John Brown, had violated the game law by killing a deer before the 1st of September. Now, although Brown was a good, honest, poor man, much esteemed by his acquaintances, Esquire Cary was bound to issue a warrant for his arrest; and when Brown appeared before him he confessed that he had killed the deer. knowing at the time that he was violating the law, but that his wife had a great longing for venison, and, knowing that the deer daily frequented his cornfield, she gave him no peace. He had begged her wait a little while till the 1st of September, but she vowed she would not wait. So he killed the deer. The old magistrate, seeming full of compassion, said:

"Brown, the law is explicit : you will have to pay the fine, which is £5."

"Lord bless your heart, Colonel Cary," said Brown, "all I have on earth would not seil for £5."

"Well, then," said the justice, turning to the law and reading, without paying strict attention to punctuation or the exact position of the words, "Whoever shall be guilty of shooting, of May and the 1st of September, shall pay a fine of £5, and, if he is unable to do this, the punishment shall be awarded by thirty-nine lashes on the bare back, well laid on, one-half to be given to the informant, and the other half to the king."

"Mr. Constable," said his honor,
"as we are enjoined to do justice and
love mercy, and where an odd amount
which is not capable of an equal division is to be divided between a rich man and a poor man, I always give the poor man the largest share; you will, therefore, give the informant in this case the twenty lashes, and whenever you catch his majesty, the king, in this colony, you will give him the nineteen." So the majesty of the law was main-tained, much to the satisfaction of all who knew the odious informant."— Potter's Monthly.

Mormon Wealth and Increase.

The Salt Lake Tribune says: Ex-The Salt Lake Tribune says: Expansion is one of the leading tenets of the Mormon church. "Gather the saints into these valleys of the mountains," is commanded every Sunday from the pulpit of the tabernacle in this city. To increase the numbers of this church in America is to give its priesthood additional power; for from the numbers of the body of the church is collected one-tenth of their hard earnings to support these priestly para-sites. When there were about five hundred of its members in Utah, the rate of tithing was one-tenth of what one of the laity earned or produced annually. Now there are more than one hundred thousand persons within its membership, a great percentage of whom are subject to the tithing tax, and yet the are many others who pay annually more than \$1,000 tithing. There are few Mormons in Utah who do not, either directly or indirectly, pay something.

A majority of the members of this church in Utah pay more than \$10 each on an average annually; the remainder pay more than \$5 each on an average, either directly or indirectly. From the first class of tithe-payers the church de-rives annually at least \$250,000. Total, \$1,000,000. The annual increase of the church for the last ten years cannot be put down at less than 4,000 persons; total, 40,000-3,000 annually by emi grants coming in large companies, 1,000 arriving in small parties. And if nothing prevents the ordinary course of emigration hither, this number will increase annually during the next ten years, until it reaches 10,000 annually. So, with the natural increase of popula-lation within the Territory by births, the church fold in Utah and the Territories adjacent will embrace more than 300,000 persons before the year 1890. This number of people will form the basis of one or two States and several Territories besides Utah,

Ingenious.

"Quid Rides" sends the Cincinnati Saturday Night the following apparent puzzle, which is a nine-word quotation from Shakspeare:

KINL. The answer is found in Hamlet : "A little more than kin and less than

\$500. The next day he was pitted againgt two horses, and the whole city turned out to see the remarkable phenomenon, a trotting ox. Again was he ware, Florida, Kansas, Minnesota, North ward a restless girl baby.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

How to Preserve Cut Flowers. The Englishwoman's Magazine says: The most natural as well as the most economical mode of preserving cut flowers is to use any low, shallow vessel, either of glass or china, of about the size and depth of a soup-plate. If this is filled with nice fresh wood-moss, made up in a slightly conical or mound-like form, the flowers and foliage can be arranged to great advantage and made to ranged to great advantage and made to look almost as natural as if growing in the positions in which they are placed, instead of having that excessively formal appearance they generally have when closely packed in a vase. Not only do they look infinitely better in this way, but they last fresh considerably longer, owing to the much layer surface exowing to the much larger surface exposed immediately under them, and rom whence a stream of vapor is continually arising from the moss surrounding their stems. Besides the nice fresh appearance this has, it is of great use both for the above-named purpose and for keeping the flowers in any position they may be placed in, so that they may be quickly and easily arranged. One reason why many flowers are so shortlived when cut is that to get them in quickly they are sometimes subjected to quickly they are sometimes subjected to fore heat and confinement than is good for them, and when to this there is loss of light, as occurs at this season, the petals must inevitably become thin and flimsy, in which state a dry air at once affects them unfavorably. This being the case, any plants that are being grown for the purpose of supplying and grown for the purpose of supplying cut blooms should be stood as near the glass as can be done without touching, and in such positions that they may have full benefit of all the sunshine svailable. So favored, there will be little difficulty in keeping them fresh for a considerable length of time, provided the situation they occupy in the room when cut is far removed from the fire and not where they are subjected to draughts, as they would be if placed be-tween the door and the grate, as there is always air passing from one to the other, caused by the cumbustion of the fuel."

Spring Fashions.

Dry goods merchants are very busy now preparing for the spring trade, and a general description of the spring fashions for ladies will be interesting. Camel's-hair cloths and Indian cashmere are the prevailing fabrics this spring for walking-dresses and dinner ostumes. Out of a large number of these freshly-imperted and newly-designed cloths the "Virginia," the "Shanghae rage," the "Virginia mouline," the "crape fantasia," the "chevron," the "velours vigoureux," the "Pekin rept," the "Pekin faconne" and the "cachemire beige" are the principal ones likely to attract the most attention and become most ropular. attention and become most popular.
The short mantels, the fichus, the light jackets, the light-tinted sacques, are similar to those of last year. They are made mostly of fancy cloths, basket cloths and Sicilian cleths (silk with worsted interweavings). Scarcely any trimming encumbers them, except fringe and lace on their borders.

With regard to the style in spring costumes, there is a tendency to diminish the amount of trimming and increase the number of folds and plaits. The upper part of the costume is very close fitting; the lower is reasonably tight. The princess style has sold well during three or four years; Paris dressmakers say it will again be the favorite this year. Cotton goods costumes are trimmed

with chintz borders. They are made with basques and without, and the basques are slashed as well as plain. The neck can be low or high, square cut or pointed. When low, a profusion of lace should be used to supply the deficiency. A neat outfit of this sort is made of checked cotton goods. It buttons from the waist up high in the neck, and has no basque, and a white linen collar encircles the throat.

Of the large number of new styles in Of the large number of new styles in which fancy goods are made up, a costume of the popular sapphire-blue is especially attractive. The close-fitting basque is cut away in front, is combined with the overskirt behind and falls over almost the entire length of the train. The vest is of satin, is corded at the edges and buttons tightly. The overskirt is looped up just below the vest by a satin bow. This year the skir's are growing looser, but they are still gathered together behind enough to present a smooth front. In the sapphire costume, the edges of the sapphire costume, the edges of the basque and overskirt are bordered with plaited satin and fringed with lace.

The spring bonnets and hats for ladies are unusually fresh and pretty. Chip straws, Milan braids, Tuscan straw and Canton crape are used mostly for the body of the bonnets. As to colors, white and straw-color are greatly used; but the shade likely to become most popular is the "jasper." This is a new shade, and like the old peacockblue that was worn so much five years ago. The principal trimmings for bonnets are flowers, lace and silver orna-ments, the last holding brilliants to flash in the sunlight. A large bow of lace is fastened on the top with a silver ornament, and the strings are caught at the sides with ornaments to match. giving the bonnet a very bright spring loc', with the Breton lace and silver.

A gentleman traveling through Meck-lenburg, some years since, witnessed a singular association of incongruous animals. After dinner the landlord of the inn placed on the floor a large dish of soup and gave a loud whistle. Immediately there came into the room a mas-tiff, an Angora cat, an old raven and a remarkably large rat with a bell about its neck. They all four went to the dish and, without disturbing each other, fed together; after which the dog, cat and rat lay before the fire while the raven hopped about the room. The landlord, after accounting for the familiarity of these animals, informed his guest that the rat was the most useful of the four; for the noise he made had completely freed his house from the rats and mice with which it was before

It was the custom at the time of the Plantagenets and previously, for ladies of distinction and wealth regularly to distribute money or food to the poor. The title of lady is derived from the Anglo Saxon, and literally signifies giver of bread. The purse, with similar meaning, was named as a receptacle for alms, and not as an invention for the preservation of money.

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THE PIONEER TOBACCO COMPANY,
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That of a "heathen Chinee," if belong one of our race, can scarcely be described as attractive. But worse than this, it is the index 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 lower ribs, side and shoulder blade, the nausea, furred state of the tongue, and unpleasant treath, 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 narving.

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, bloombe, 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 sheuld 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.

The destructive progress of that insidious fee

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 indication. and cures eruptive and other diseases indica-tive of a tainted condition of the blood. Among the maladies which it remedies are white swellings, salt rheum, carbuncles, bil-lousness, the diseases incident to women, gout and rheumatism.

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

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

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco 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 bad given up all hopes of recovery. Our neighbor, Mr. John M. Handy, came from Rondout and brought me a bottle of your FAVORITE REM-EDY. Before I had used half of it I 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 REM EDY 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 re fer to my case; and I hope all will believe me when I say that the FAVOR-ITE REMEDY has proved a real bless-ing 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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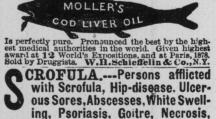
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