BATTLE FLAG AT SHERANDOAH.

[Joaquin Miller in Celtic Magazine.]

The tented field were a wrinkled frown,
And the emptied church from the hill looked down
On the emptied road and the emptied town,
That summer Sunday morning.
And here was the blue, and there was the grey
And a wide green valley rolled away
Between where the battling armies lay,
That second Sunday morning.
Young Custer sat, with impatient will,
His restless mare, 'mid his troopers still,
As he watched with glass from the oak-set hill
That silent Sunday morning.
Then fast he began to chafe and fret:
"There's a battle flag on a hayrick yet!
Too close to my own true soldiers set
For peace that Sunday morning!
"Ride over, some one," he hastily said,
"And tell that flag it is one no more!"
And it stars I will stain it, and overhead
Will flaunt it this Sunday morning!"
Then a west-born lad, pale-faced and slim,
Rode out, and touching his cap to him,
Swept down as the arrow flies from a bow,
That anxious Sunday morning.
Oh! never rode man in the world so well
From hill of Heaven to valley of hell!
And foemen and friends, as in a spell,
Stood still that Sunday morning.
On, on through the valley! In, up, anywhere!
That pale-faced lad like a bird through the air
Kept on till he climbed to the banner there
That Sunday morning!
And he caught up the flag, and around his waist
He wound it tight, and he fled in haste,
And swift his perilous route retraced
That Sunday morning.
All honor and praise to the trusty steed!
Ah, boy, and beautiful, and all God's creed!
God's love for you in your hour of need
This deadly Sunday morning.
Oh, deadly that day! and oh, short of it! And!
Oh, iron rain on the brave, bare head!
Why, even the leaves from the trees fall dead
This dreadful Sunday morning!

An Old Woman's Story.

It is an old tale, the experience of age striving in vain to temper the enthusiasm of youth. I am a mother now, and the same tale must I sigh to remember how she loved to think her old friends splenetic through infirmity, dearly as she loved them, rather than shade one atom of the fairy visions which danced around her.

And when the arch enchanter Love, waved his wand, and bathed earth and sea and sky in hues of purple and gold, how cruel seemed the hand, though stretched in tenderest watchfulness, that would have brought her back to the sober hues of reality.

In the arrogance of youth, of beauty, we forget that our kind husband has felt as we feel the same fond trust, the same ecstatic hope, and can say, "I too, shepherd, in Arcadia dwelt."

I have never known the blessed care of a mother, but her venerable parent was permitted to watch over our orphaned childhood. I can remember her stand last night and prayerful anxiety, as we grew up to womanhood, and the time for our settling in life drew near.

I can feel with her now, though in my inexperience I could not then, for I, too, have fair girls to guard, whose happiness ismy fondest care is entwined with my very heartstrings.

I remember the day on which my father told your grandmother of my first engagement to your father. I was then, my Margaret, young and light-hearted as yourself, and dear grandmother laid her withered hand on the curls which clustered in golden luxuriance, and a tear dropped slowly down her venerable cheek.

"Do not grieve, dear grandma; I shall not leave you for a long time yet, and," I added, pressing her hand in both of mine, "I shall see you very often."

Here my own tears began to flow, for in the engrossment of my new feelings, I had scarcely dwelt on the severing of old ties, which my new engagement would involve.

"It is not selfish grief that thus affects me," said my beloved parent, "I would not mould your young spirits, nor dim the hopes which are said to bless the morning of life and fit us for the burden and heat of the day; but you, my Grace, remind me of my cherished daughter Agnes, whose early death you have often heard me lament. I will now tell you what parted her and her life, and if it makes you rejoice with trembling amid your present happiness, it may be long ere you be more likely to endure. From her infancy I had watched over Agnes with more tearful tenderness than any other of my children. She was character strangely made up of quick and joyous impulse and deep, unsuspected feeling. She seemed almost by or without choice rewarding so often attributed to woman as a reproach, but which, in a world of dangers, often serves her well as the quick-sighted is wisdom. Meanness and cunning she scorned, and the petty article, so common in both sexes, was never found in her. Her acts were high and unpalpable—sometimes to wildness, but if unkindly or harshly rebuked, none so utterly subdued. Can you wonder, then, that I watched over her as if she were some precious vessel sent out on a sea full of rocks, quicksands, and whirlpools? I used often to pray that a lot in life what it may be, she might ever feel the balm of loving looks and kind words."

"And what was her lot in life, dear grandmamma, and was she happy? Do tell me all about her. Was she pretty?"

"She was not so fair as her sister Grace," continued grandmamma, "but there was a variety in the play of her features and in the light of her eyes which made her generally admired. At the age of 18 her hand was asked in marriage by a young merchant of Great Walford, and before I was aware of her danger her heart was his. I say danger because she was too young to encounter the cares of married life, and that the uncertainties of trade press heavily on the wife of a merchant. She suffers from the vacillations of a husband's fortune, and she is a highly favored woman if his temper, too, do not suffer; and my Agnes' tender yet high spirit, was I knew, ill-fitted for such trials. Her love was an intelligent young man of high character and no at honorable in-all his dealings. It was, however, his misfortune to have for a mother a weak and irritable woman, whom prosperity had not improved. She was surrounded with blessings, but was constantly complaining; and as her education had not strengthened her mind, nor a watchful self-denial improved her heart, she was likely to impose on her son much of a very low opinion of all women. I, my dear Grace, was honored by my husband with his confidence, and often tried to return his trust by being indeed a helpmate for him. If a woman does not know the state of her husband's affairs, how can she counsel him? Clearly her due—the privilege of advising with him and uniting with him in his efforts to justify to all men. About a year after Agnes' marriage, the crisis occurred in the commercial world which laid many lofty houses low. I often surprised Agnes in tears, but she said nothing to me; and I have always made it a principle not to enquire into family secrets. I have seen so much evil from the well-meaning, but ill-judged reliance which many a mother feels to give up her daughter's husband, to plain and simple duty, the secrets of that daughter's heart. But one day my Agnes came to my house and rushed up stairs to my bedroom. I followed her and secured the door, and I was then grieved to hear her sobbing bitterly and in an agony of sorrow.

"Can I give you any comfort or advice, my darling? Confide in your mother, and perhaps I may be able to console you."

"Oh! my husband, my husband! He has used me cruelly; he has not been open with me; he might have told me the state of his affairs. I love him still; I could bear poverty; I could live anywhere and labor for him, as many are obliged to do, but this cruel reserve—oh, it will kill me!"

"Agnes, my child,' I answered, 'now's your time of trial. You know where to look for strength; and, oh, be aware of a rebellious spirit! Strive to be patient and tell me all you fear.'

"'Our head clerk has just been to our house, mamma, and he tells me that his master has gone to London, and his return is uncertain; and he has left a request I see me; that the people will suspect me of having known our circumstances all along, and I shall have the disgrace of being suspected of dishonesty.'

"'Alas! Agnes,' I said, 'yours is a common case. To a woman of integrity it is indeed a sore trial to be thought capable of wronging any tradesman; but do not injure your health by this violent grief. You are unprepared, dear, for your beloved daughter; and now, for Grace's sake and for your father's and mine, try to compose yourself.'

"I knew that this appeal to her family affections would have a strong effect on her generous nature; for Agnes, in becoming a wife, had not ceased to be a dutiful daughter, and her love for her sister, your dear mother, my Grace, was beautiful to behold.

"She was delicate even then, and required the tenderest care—too gentle and unselfish for this world. She was even then more like a heavenly than an earthly being.

"When she saw Agnes come down with the marks of tears on her cheeks, she strove by every tender attention to soothe and cheer her; and I sighed to see her gentle offices lavished in vain.

"My daughter's quick sensibility to quick by her husband's want of confidence and we could not cheer her.

"In a short time, however, Arthur's affairs were settled—all his debts were satisfied, and he resumed his business with a good prospect of success; but he had lost one possession more valuable than gold—the confidence of his wife was forever gone.

"There was a restlessness and anxiety in Agnes' every tender attention. She refused ever again to take the most trifling thing on credit, and once, when he jestingly alluded to her prudence, he was startled to see that she had been treated like a child. Arthur, and you must remember a burst of child dreads the fire. I am not to be trusted; I shall avoid being singed.'

"She died at the age of six-and-twenty, after a short illness, but I shall always think her indignation and anguish of mind had paved the way for her early death."

My grandmother ceased, and seemed lost in thought; then she added: "You, too, Grace, are about to marry a merchant, and I have told you this sad story in order to impress upon your mind that romantic feeling of love is not sufficient to happiness in the married life. There must be mutual confidence, or the flame of affection will soon be heavily indeed on the helpless woman. Before you marry, make it a condition that no deception of any kind or degree is to be practised between you. Unless a man confides in his wife he does both her and himself irreparable wrong."

I took my dear grandmother's advice, and as far as this varied scene admits of happiness, happiness has been mine.

Changing Instincts.

Turning to higher animals, Andrew Knight tells us that the rook, in having built her nest upon a foreign house, ceased to visit it during the day when the heat of the house was sufficient to incubate the eggs, but always returned to sit upon the eggs at night when the temperature of the house fell. Again, sparrows and martins are now habitually used by sundry species of birds in building their nests, instead of wood and horse-hair, which in turn are now almost replaced by substitutes for vegetable fibres and grasses. This is especially noticeable in the case of the tailor-bird, which does not bread the best material wherewith to sew. The common house-sparrow furnishes another instance of intelligent adaptation of instinct to altered circumstances, for in trees it builds a domed nest (presumably, therefore, the ancestral type), but in towns avails itself of sheltered holes in buildings. The house swallows have similarly changed their instincts of nidification, and in America this change has taken place within the last few or three hundred years. Indeed, according to Captain Elliott Coues, all the species of swallows on that continent, with the exception of one, have thus modified the sites and structures of their nests in accordance with the novel facilities afforded by the settlement of the country.

Another instructive case of an intelligent change of instinct in connection with the building is given from a bird by Mr. Hanst, dated New Zealand, 1862, which I find among Mr. Darwin's memoranda. The bird is there said that the Paradise duck, which naturally or usually builds its nest along the rivers on the ground, has been observed by him to build in trees, and that when disturbed in their nests upon the ground, to build "new ones on the branches of trees, afterward bringing their young ones down on their backs to the water"; and exactly the same thing has been recorded by another observer of the wild ducks of Canada. Now, if an intelligent adjustment to peculiar circumstances is thus adequate, not only to make a whole brood of young birds descend from trees, and upon their backs—or, as in the case of the woodcock, between their legs—but even to cause a bird to learn how to build their nests in high trees, I think we can have no doubt that if the need of such adjustment were of sufficiently long continuance, the new instinct which leads to it would eventually produce a new and remarkable modification in the structure of the bird's nest-building.—*George J. Romanes, in Popular Scientific Monthly for March.*

Glycerine From Distillery Dregs.

"We are getting an excellent article of glycerine out of distillery dregs now," said a manufacturing chemist, "and as soon as the fact gets to be generally known the price of the product of the still will be worth more than it ever was before. Glycerine is a constant product of the alcoholic fermentation of saccharine matter, and all fermented drinks contain quantities of it.

"In the distillation of liquids containing alcohol the glycerine does not free itself from the 'mother,' or dregs, not being volatile like the alcohol. The glycerine is then taken from the mother liquor by the ordinary chemical methods, and superheated steam is then brought to act in the residuum, which improves the impurities and leaves a choice quality of glycerine. These dregs are used very extensively in the manufacture of glycerine in France, but they have not come into much use in this country as yet."—*New York Sun.*

To My Boy.

Peck's Sun.

Yes, my boy, marriage is a good thing. And it is well for men and women to marry and to grieve in marriage, provided they are actuated by that highest and noblest of sentiments—love. It is a beautiful thing for two young, loving and trusting souls to unite their hopes and fears, their hearts and lives, and still boldly out on the rough sea of the unknown, arm in arm, facing poverty and all things else for each other's sake, determined to build up for themselves a home gilded with the bright rays of connubial love.

But, my boy, be careful. Be sure that you know what you are doing before you go ahead. Be sure of your moorings before you tie your craft. Know your girl before you prepare to take her into the family firm. Keep a sharp lookout and don't get stuck. Go slow and feel your way till all is well, then dive in.

As you are young and inexperienced, perhaps a few gentle hints from one who is older and has observed a few things in life, may not be out of place.

In the first place you are poor, therefore don't be in a hurry to get a wife. With a wife comes family, and with a family comes a other cares, such as sickness, poverty, and high store bills. There are too many soft-headed youths in the land now who want a wife before they get anything else, and who, when they marry, have to support their wives and for his fee. No young man can afford to marry when his sole possessions of worldly goods consists of only a change of socks and a paper collar and cuffs.

If he does, the day will come when he will see the folly of his way, and they will come pretty nearly to a finish.

Again, never marry and take your wife home to live with your folks, and never marry and go to live with your wife's people. If you have not learned enough you will experience enough sorrow without this. Relatives are a good thing, but the less they see you the better you will find it. Don't even think more of you at a distance. This is one of the instances wherein distance lends enchantment to the view. Never live with your relatives unless you want a foretaste of hell on earth. Better live on bread and water—yes, better even pay rent at a Chicago boarding-house and wrestle with the inevitable hash and the inevitable bedbugs.

But when you have raked together enough of the "needful" to start on, and have made up your mind to marry, then make your arrangements with care and select your partner in the same way. Don't allow your heart to run out after a beautiful face when there is no soul behind it. Don't marry for wealth and don't marry for beauty, but marry for love every time. Don't marry a human doll who sits in the front parlor and bangs the piano and whose voice bangs the stoves, the pots and the cats in the kitchen. Such a girl would no doubt be a nice, dainty, pretty little parlor ornament, but not what you want. While you are able to own more than a one-room house, size, 12x14, with a 4x6 dry goods box attachment, you will find that such ornaments are not the things you will most suffer for. What you will need is a wife who knows how to help you along, and who can make a five cent soup bone lengthen itself out into a week's provisions. You want a real sensible, loving, careful little woman, who will see that your buttons are all sewed on and that the holes in your socks are properly darned.

You don't need a wife who is bent on keeping up all the fashions, and who will want you to mortgage a house for a piano, while you go about with one suspender fastened on with a nail and the rear end of your pants resembling the ragged edge of despair.

You don't need a wife who cares only to go into society and receive applause of other men, while her husband has no stronger proof of her affection than a dinner once-a-month and the cold biscuits which are dynamite proof.

You don't need a wife who will spend half her time working up a fund for the benefit of the heathen, while her husband is left to lead a heathenish life and wear his shirts without buttons, and the few moments he has to spend at home must be spent alone with the house cat for want of more congenial company.

By all means, my boy, marry. But don't be in a great rush about it. It is something that don't have to be done at once. Keep your weather eye open for breakers. Remember that beauty fades and that a complexion can be bought at any drug store, and that an accomplished piano player is not near as much of a luxury to a poor man as a good bread maker, and that a fair face pales before that of the homely little woman who will see to it that you do not take the place of buttons on your clothing, and who will give you a change of socks before the coroner sits on your feet.

Crown Jewels.

The British crown is not the property of Queen Victoria, but of the nation. All the crown jewels are kept in the Tower of London. The room in which they are kept is a ground-floor apartment, with sombre stone walls eight feet in thickness. It is small, and in the center stands a large, iron cage, oblong in shape and rising nearly to the ceiling. Within this cage is a stand, fortune-topped, covered with velvet, which was at one time white. At the extreme top is the crown made for Victoria. Below it, on one side, is the crown of the Prince of Wales, and on the other, that of the last of the Stuarts, the four Georges and William IV. One crown only served very well for all these men, but when it came to the royal headgear had to be put upon a woman's head, it was, of course, found to be too large, and a new hat had to be made. Besides the crowns, there are in the collection the royal wand, a solid gold stick, three feet, seven inches in length, the royal christening font, three large fonts, all of solid gold, out of which the royal children are baptized, besides numerous minor valuable presents that have, in times past, been presented to the state by friendly sovereigns. The entire collection is valued at $15,000,000, and there could not be represented in the rare stones that grace the crowns and scepter, the famous Koh-i-noor, the second largest diamond in the world, being one of them.

The "Limitations" of Sex.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

The possibility of any limitations of power in the opposite (male) sex never seems to occur to a man. The question of that half of the race is supposed to be boundless, and its capacity illimitable. Without a thought as to the inequalities of sex show themselves as ignorant of the first principles of life as would that philosopher who should undertake to measure the power and character of the positive as against the negative electricity, of the centrifugal as against the centripetal force, of the white as against the south end of the magnet. These great natural forces must be exactly balanced, or the material world would crumble to pieces. Just so the masculine and feminine elements must be exactly balanced, or the social, religious and political progress.

FARM AND GARDEN.

OUTLOOK.

Each year the faithful farmer
Sees his crops fail or grow,
And tells of ruined prospects,
Of blessings few or no.

The bean crop's deemed a failure,
Cracked wheat is all the rage,
Fives devastate tobacco plants,
The Spring's touchy or not.

Peaches the frost has ruined
And the grapes are also gone,
While oats won't head out fairly,
And corn just pulls and runs.

Rye must be mowed for fodder,
The potato bugs survive,
Green worms have burned the garden
And sway worms arrive.

Grass roots are killed by winter,
Green apples fall to the ground,
High winds destroy growing grains,
And others life abound.

Thus year by year the cry is raised,
Yet when the harvest's o'er,
The farmer counts his barns are full
With nature's richest store.

The grain is rich and heavy,
And fruit is bearing rich,
The year is rich as the year before,
And it must be so for aye.

New England Homestead.

Care of sheep.

American Agriculturist.

Sheep, like poets, are born, not made. You may find a dozen men who can be successful with cows, horses, cows, or pigs, to one who is fit to be entrusted with the management of sheep. You may not know. All the great sheep-herders of the world have given much of their own time and labor to the care and supervision of their flocks. We have not space here to go into details and in fact it is not necessary, as these vary, according to circumstance. Much must be left to the common sense and experience of the shepherd. If any of our readers are going to keep sheep, and have had little experience, we would advise them to consult some good farmer in the neighborhood, and in addition to this, the following hints may be useful. Sheep are very clean quarters. Nothing is so injures as damp, ill-ventilated cellars, barns, or sheds. Do not think you can make such places warm and dry enough comfortable by the liberal use of straw for bedding. This only makes the matter worse. There is nothing in sheep—dislikes more than a fermenting manure pile. To compel a flock of breeding ewes to lie on a mass of damp strawmanure several inches deep, is almost certain to be followed by a weak, puny, sickly crop of lambs. We once knew a valuable flock of South-downs that has entirely disappeared, as we believe, owing to the lambs. We knew another large flock of Long wool sheep, that suffered severely in the same way. In the former case, the sheep were shut up in a small shed yard. The rain from the roof of the shed ran into the yard, and the straw thrown in from time to time, and the poor sheep were compelled to either stay in the shed or stand on this mass of wet straw. In the other case the sheep had damp sheds and cellars to sleep in, but as they had the run of a large yard, the results were not so disastrous. They escaped foot rot and infantile pneumonia, but not soon as dry quarters were provided, the animals gradually improved in health.

Hints on Celery Culture.

There is more celery raised around Kalamazoo than any other locality in Michigan, probably; and the following communication to the Telegraph of that city may be of interest to those who may be raising it (or attempting to) hereabouts. The writer says:

A great deal has been said and written about the culture of celery in and around Kalamazoo, so that I should not seem to be much room left to say anything more. Yet, as the time draws near for another season's campaign a few words from one of the old growers may not come amiss, and an experience of eight years may be of some good to some one.

In the first place it has been a question ever since we have been in the business, how is the best way to apply the manure. The most approved way has been to dig a trench, spread the manure and cover with a thin layer of earth, which is a very narrow-minded idea. The roots of the celery plant we wish to feed; the roots of a good healthy plant will reach out three feet each way. This being the case, the best way is to spread the manure all over the ground and plow or spade under.

Another great mistake we have been guilty of is too close planting. The rows should be five or six feet apart and the plants five or six inches in the row; this gives plenty room for the plants to forage around for the manure that has been spread out and well mixed up with the earth. And another thing, by this distance the sun can do his perfect work, which is an important factor in the production of a large crop of healthful plant. I would say to those bound to stick by the plan of manuring in the row, spread the manure a foot or eighteen inches and fork or spade under so that it may be well mixed with the earth.

It is the height of folly to undertake, as a general thing, to raise three crops from one piece of ground the same season. Two is as much as should be tried even with favorable soil.

An important, and I should say the most important item, is drainage. mean thorough drainage. This can be done with very little labor, and will bring pleasing results and remunerate us for our labor.

In looking over the management of the celery crop in and about Kalamazoo, I find that through mistaken notions, coupled with an unfavorable season, the crop has been cut short in their efforts. Now if we wish to get back the laurels we have won in the past and maintain a reputation as the best of celery growers, we must give close attention to all those things which tend to make celery desirable for the market and table.

The books tell us to get down and press the soil around the plant by hand to avoid getting dirt into the heart of the plant. In our case this labor is unnecessary. We can stand up and draw out the soft, spongy and accommodating soil with a hoe.

Farm Notes.

Lime is a good purifier for the poultry house. Whitewash spring and fall.

Salt is not a hard master to keep a hen house free from lice, but it is rarely that it is so kept.

When you haul newly sawed lumber from the mill, pile it up at once in good shape under a shed where there is a free circulation of air.

Most people judge fruit by the eye more than by palate. This is why the most product and showy sorts are profitable to the growers.

A Southern exchange says that the market for Kentucky mules is exceedingly good. Mules are cheaper than they have been for many years.

It is estimated that there is only one Jersey to 300 farmers the country over. These are the official figures, as Jersey cattle are rapidly increasing.

Fish culture is becoming so important that it almost makes a connection with farming operations, the same as poultry keeping and bee culture.

Never grease a hen that is setting, for if grease gets on the eggs it closes the pores through which the confined chick gets its air, and the consequence is death

Those keeping large flocks of poultry will find an advantage in separating the cocks from the hens and keeping only the latter themselves until selected.

To insure success in the management of bees, always prepare and make all your hives during the winter months ready for the coming season.

Repeated experiments have proven that fowls do best on meal mixed with boiling water. Care should be taken not to use so much water as to make the food too wet, as an excess of water is injurious to the fowls.

Luminous harness is the latest device used in England to make the horses visible at night. A phosphor paint applied to the blinkers, collar and other prominent parts of the trappings is said to bring about the result.

John Hunsberger, of Harvey county, Kansas, reports a great yield of when from a small quantity of seed. From one and one-half bushels of seed sowed on three-quarters of an acre he reaped 182 bushels, a yield of 90 bushels to each bushel of seed sown.

In choosing hens for breeders, says the National Poultry Journal, select at first for good layers, fair size, vigorous constitution, color even and pure, symmetrical in form, and the most perfect in general characteristics, and if you are pretty cure, as a rule, to obtain by this combination a superior progeny.

Disease among fowls is almost always the result of mismanagement, and no matter how much science may be mixed in as preventive or cures. Cleanliness is of the first importance; next, an abundance of good food always accessible, and in variety; also fresh, clear water, summer and winter, where the fowls can get it when desired.

Pain mustin tied over jars keeps out insects and admits air.

For RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, CRAMP and Colic there is no remedy superior to the genuine Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

Unshackled time nourishment preserves it by keeping it from decay.

Eryspelas and Salt Rheum was driven entirely away from Mrs. J. C. Anderson, Peshtigo, Wis., by Burdock Blood Bitters. No equal as a Blood purifier.

The people of Idaho refer to that territory as the best poor man's country out of doors.

I have been afflicted with catarrh for twenty years. It had become chronic, and there was a constant hawking and spitting, and sores in the roof of my mouth. It extended to my throat, causing hoarseness and great difficulty in speaking, indeed for years I was not able to speak more than thirty minutes, and often this was very difficult. Also, for a great extent, I lost the sense of hearing in the left ear, and of taste. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm I have received more relief than from all other remedies I have used. The dropping of mucous has ceased and my voice and hearing are greatly improved.—Jas. W. Davidson, Attorney at Law, Monticello, Ind., Feb. 1, 1881.

Nearly one-third of all the banking done in the world is done in Georgia and.

Central Cance of Rhode Island, says: "I always keep Hunt's Remedy in the house, it prevents headache and Kidney troubles.

Mrs. Blaine is said to be an excellent letter-writer. Letter writing appears to run in the family.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs and Colds: "I think them the best and most convenient relief I extant.—*Rev. C. M. Humphrey, Cleveland, O.*

Maine has sent 40,000 barrels of apples across the water this season.

When you visit or leave New York City, via Central depot, save Baggage Expressage and Hackhire, by stopping at the Grand Union Hotel opposite said depot. Six hundred elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars. Reduced to $1 and upwards. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Ostrich farming is a success in southern California.

We depart from our usual practice and recommend Hop Bitters to the Chief Mechanician of the Universe. Colds are caused by the Admiral of Disease, and he is Naval Observatory. Hop Bitters is a nominal work and Regulator of the Liver, Kidneys and Blood. Hop Bitters are recognized as the best remedy for all uses in which stimulants and durability are required in Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, Polynesia, Fejee Islands, Jewsies, who give a Full Warranty.

WILL CURE Dyspepsia, Liver and KIDNEY Complaint. IT IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER And Health Restorer, A perfect remonator and invigorator of the system, carrying off impurities, and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, promoting digestion, and giving strength and vitality to the whole system. As a cure for HEADACHE it has no equal.

SAFE, SURE AND SPEEDY

In all cases of Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Piles, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, and all MALE COMPLAINTS, Hops and MALT Bitters will fail to perfect a cure when properly taken.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

In the shape of the worst forms of diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time perfect cures effected by the use of Hops and MALT Bitters. Don't get Hops and MALT Bitters in bottles, if your druggist has not got them in stock don't be persuaded to take something else that he may make more profit on, but send to us and we will forward them to you at once. Address

C. I. HISEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

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Are unequalled in EXACTING SERVICE.

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"Hop Bitters is a nominal work and Regulator of the Liver, Kidneys and Blood. Hop Bitters are recognized as the best remedy for all uses in which stimulants and durability are required in Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, Polynesia, Fejee Islands, Jewsies, who give a Full Warranty.

THE BEST

"Brush on Rash" Cures skin diseases, 50c. "Wells' Health Renewer for week men.

"Brush on Cough" Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c. "Wells Health Renewer" for Delicate Women.

The Kansas legislature has four girls among its pages.

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Guaranteed Free from Opiates, Chloroform and Poisons.

A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE

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MARCH APRIL MAY

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100 Doses One Dollar.

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Burdock Blood Bitters

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples and Face Grubs, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula & Erysipelas.

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ON EARTH.

POTTER, MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Buffalo, New York.

A SAD CASE OF POISONING.

is that of any man or woman afflicted with disease or derangement of the liver, resulting in poisonous accumulations in the blood, causing bilious attacks, sick-headaches and diseases of the kidneys, lungs or heart. These troubles can be cured only by going to the primary cause—putting the liver in healthy condition. To accomplish this result speedily and effectually nothing has proved itself so efficacious as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which has never failed to do the work claimed for it, and never will.

No brass band can play as sure as a drum-major can put on.—Tid Bits.

What can be more disagreeable, more disgusting than to be in the room with a person who is troubled with catarrh, and has to keep coughing and clearing the throat of the mucous which drops into it? Such persons are always to be pitied if they try to cure themselves and fail. But if they get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy there need be no failure.

Wilkie Collins, the novelist, is 61 years old.

* * * * Rupture radically cured, also pile tumors and fistulas. Pamphlet free. Dr. Marsh, Buffalo, N. Y.

The greatest brick manufacturing center in America is Haverstraw, N. Y.

Henry Schoenhals, foreman Henry Hill Publishing Co., St. Joseph, Mo., used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil with his men for sprains, cuts, bruises, chapped hands, etc. It is the best.

To warm soup set the vessel in hot water and heat slowly.

THE SECRET ART OF BEAUTY lies not in cosmetics, but in only in pure blood, and a healthy performance of the vital functions, to be obtained by using Burdock Blood Bitters.

Put in muslin tied over jars keeps out insects and admits air.

FOR RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, NEURALGIA, CRAMP and Colic there is no remedy superior to the genuine Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

Unshackled time nourishment preserves it by keeping it from decay.

Eryspelas and Salt Rheum was driven entirely away from Mrs. J. C. Anderson, Peshtigo, Wis., by Burdock Blood Bitters. No equal as a Blood purifier.

The people of Idaho refer to that territory as the best poor man's country out of doors.

I have been afflicted with catarrh for twenty years. It had become chronic, and there was a constant hawking and spitting, and sores in the roof of my mouth. It extended to my throat, causing hoarseness and great difficulty in speaking, indeed for years I was not able to speak more than thirty minutes, and often this was very difficult. Also, for a great extent, I lost the sense of hearing in the left ear, and of taste. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm I have received more relief than from all other remedies I have used. The dropping of mucous has ceased and my voice and hearing are greatly improved.—Jas. W. Davidson, Attorney at Law, Monticello, Ind., Feb. 1, 1881.

Nearly one-third of all the banking done in the world is done in Georgia and.

Central Cance of Rhode Island, says: "I always keep Hunt's Remedy in the house, it prevents headache and Kidney troubles.

Mrs. Blaine is said to be an excellent letter-writer. Letter writing appears to run in the family.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs and Colds: "I think them the best and most convenient relief I extant.—*Rev. C. M. Humphrey, Cleveland, O.*

Maine has sent 40,000 barrels of apples across the water this season.

When you visit or leave New York City, via Central depot, save Baggage Expressage and Hackhire, by stopping at the Grand Union Hotel opposite said depot. Six hundred elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars. Reduced to $1 and upwards. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

Ostrich farming is a success in southern California.

We depart from our usual practice and recommend Hop Bitters to the Chief Mechanician of the Universe. Colds are caused by the Admiral of Disease, and he is Naval Observatory. Hop Bitters is a nominal work and Regulator of the Liver, Kidneys and Blood. Hop Bitters are recognized as the best remedy for all uses in which stimulants and durability are required in Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, Polynesia, Fejee Islands, Jewsies, who give a Full Warranty.

"Chronic Malaria and Kidney disease needs no mask for death. A European trip, doctors and change of climate will not cure it. Hop Bitters will. S. Naval Observ."

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"Brush on Rash" Cures skin diseases, 50c. "Wells' Health Renewer for week men.

"Brush on Cough" Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c. "Wells Health Renewer" for Delicate Women.

The Kansas legislature has four girls among its pages.

RED STAR COUGH CURE

TRADE MARK.

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