WHERE THE EARTH'S HISTORY IS WRITTEN IN STONE.

A Spot in Colorado where Petrified Monsters Fifty Feet in Length Are Found-A Natural Wonder.

During a recent visit in Colorado we were detained for some hours at Cauyon City, and in looking for something to ratest and duest geological display I have grower well at that. American Culti-ever seen. The little stream through vator. whose canyon we approached the n famous field leaves in many places the formation cut cleanly down three thouand feet, showing all the stratifications The whole country for many miles around is much broken, and the dip or inclination of the rock is such that in traveling from Canyon City to this strange and interesting quarry, we pass over the exposed edge of all the formations from the tertiary to the silurian periods. But the exposure only becomes of more than usual interest as we enter the canyon of Oil Creek, where the walls rise sheer and clear cut above you, showing the stratification through many geological periods.

The Bone Yard proper is but seven or eight miles out of Canyon City, but the interest continues for the student of nature, especially if a geolog st, for many miles beyond. We found the superin-tendent, Captain Felch, at the base of the cliff, and in answer to our inquiry as to the location of the mine from which they dug mastodons and many other fossels, he pointed to a dizzy height up the perpendicular side of the canyon where a sandstone strata cropped out. Looking up-we saw a stretch of white sail-cloth that protected the redeemed treasures from the dis ntegrating action of the elements. "Yes," said the superintendent, "this spot and in fact all about here is a perfect geological mine, but, as a matter of fact, these saurian remains in the Inrassic exposures about here are found in greater abundance and perfection than any other place yet discovered. Something like twenty millions of years ago this spot without doubt was the mouth of an old durassic river, and, therefore, a natural feeding ground for the semiamphibious creatures whose remains are now being excavated. This sandstone is a perfect mass of bones and the variety of animal remains is creater than at almost any other known place in the world. Many of them, too, are highly specified. To explain: Some of the animals whose remains we find had become known to the scientist, but oc asionally some are found having such well-marked specialties (that is, individual features,) as to require a new or revised classification. And now and then we find some things that, when they become known, will startle the whole scientific world. We think that we have found a link here that will connect two classes of animal life to all appearances more distinctly

separated than man and monkey." The superintendent took me up to the id showed me the sandstone quarry where the bones were obtained The journey was worth a pilgrimage to any one of those who see earth's history in rocks and read the tablets of the stratifications which are the sepulchers that hold the bones of her dead self- all who have visited this spot have been wonderfully interested. Although the place is waknown to the millions, there re but few spots in Colorado that have received the attention of distinguished

scholars equal to this. After some moderately hard climbing we arrived at the quarry, and, distinctly visible in the soft gray sandstone of the been materially increased by the remains no doubt continue so long as new or special forms continue to be found.

of this ancient river mil lons of years ago, the deltas of all large rivers that empty food that is relished by certain fish and kind to prey upon the weaker. We know that the largest animals and fishes extinct their bones will in time become Thus nature continues to curiosities. write her history upon the rooks, which of straw as protection against cold in covspeak it forth to man as he slowly and it, or that it has the mag c to work gen-tleness in the heart of those who do this kind of work, it is, at least, my observat on that savageness is at the very lowest

This quarry is not the only place in the vicinity where nature can be studied, for in a large spring near the Super of deat s worms in the bottom cover themselves with a preparation of silica and lime extracted from the water, making shells for themselves to live in. We had been wit nessing water smalls build their houses over their own bodies; and what an admirable location wherein to rear a family. - Current.

Sait in the Blood. One thing is certain-the blood contains a constant supply of salt, under all conditions of life—about four and a half parts in a thousand. It is found in a parts of the animal sysem, which ap-pears to have the power of combining the chloring and sodium received through its food into sait, and of decomposing salt into its original elements, as may be required. The hydrochloric acid, so in tant a constituent in the gast le juice is believed by many physiologists to be derived mainly from common salt. I acts as a stimulant to the calivary glan and all the digestive organs, and aids purifying the system through the kidneys and the skin. It constitutes fifty seven per cent of all the mineral salts in the blood. - Prairie Former.

It is discovered that rooms fur the in white and gold, with pale time tapestry, uphol-teries, curtain , and capets or rugs, are much easier to keep fresh and apparently free from dust than those furnished in dark woods, dark corpets, and upholateries.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Carrots and Horses.

It is not alone nor chiefly the nutrition in carrots that makes them valuable feed for horses and other stock in winter. They have an admirable effect in keeping the bowels open, loosening the bile, and thus promoting healthful circulation of A stalled horse kept on dry and oat straw 0.12, feed through the winter becomes bilious, just as human beings do who lead seder We have not got into the help us pass the time away we were habit of dos ng horses for biliousness, nor stituents of the vegetable food of our directed to the so called bone yard. We need we. A moss of car ots daily, with farm stock, with the amount that is went me directed, and I am constrained half the usual amount of grain, will keep to say that among the innumerable a horse in better working order than oats strike us perhaps as something remarkanatural curiosities of this strange and without the roots. In most places carble that the quantity of salt in the latter curious country none possesses a deeper rote can be bought by the quantity at interest than this place. Here is the about half the price of oats, and pay the Here is the about half the price of oats, and pay the much greater than in the former-th

A Place for Fruit.

Farmers who live in a region where fruit can be grown, should not fail to make ample provision for a regular and economy, abundant supply through the entire scereting year, or as near to the yearly circle practicable. There is comparatively little difficulty in providing a regular succession through summer and autumn, by planting various small fruits and the early-ripening apples, pears, peaches, plums, and other kinds which will give an un nterrupted succession from early summer to winter; but more care is required to preserve without decay the winter varieties which are to be retained for months within doors, from the first of December to the following June. Two principal requirements are necessury; a good fruit room, which may be a point the of the house cellar, separated from the rest of the cellar by a partition, so as to be kept perfectly sweet and pure by ample venti ation. The other requirement consists of boxes, cases, trays, shelves, or other receptacles in which the fruit may be stored, and be always readily accessible for daily use.

Attend to Fowls Yourself. The poultry editor of Furn and Gar-len gives this timely advice in relation to supervision of poultry yards: It has been demonstrated, by repeated failures, that no one can delegate the duty of atmanage a large poultry farm is no easy matter, and a really competent assistant than the ordinary monthly wages and board Nearly all failures result from incompetency. To get together a large flock of hens, and put "a man" over requires knowledge and intelligence to manage a large poultry farm, and quite a salary is required to secure the right two ounces a day for a working ox or a kind of a manager, for they are scarce. milch cow. Dr. Phipson, an English Any person engaging in the poultry s must be sure and be on the grounds at all times. He may have an Goessmann sums up the whole question, assistant, and even a foreman and other as follows: "Salt does not increase dihelp, but a single mistake may change a prospective pro t to a loss, and hence the care ul and watchful eye of the owner must be over the work, and he will even then find that no one can do what is required so well as himself, for disasters have been the results of many ventures.

Managing Straw Stacks

Straw is much more highly esteemed than it used to be, though chemical analysis shows that its nutritive value is low. There are two reasons for this. The uses of straw in various manufactures have created a demand, and thus increased its price above its value for feeding alone. The second is that feeders have learned by the use of straw to safely feed cotton-seed med, making the excess der. of nutrition in one balance its deficiency. in the other and thus make a cheaper combined food than can be had in any-Jurassic era in which they had become naturally equalized so as to make good water.

Jurassic era in which they had become naturally equalized so as to make good water.

Fowls should not forms of huge monsters fifty feet in skill to use straw in this way, but, as in hours after feeding other cases, the "know how to do it" is so

Never allow your thing where bulk and nutrition are getting them out and the labor of three well paid that it leaves room for some be tensed or ill-treated. men has been engaged in this service for three or four years. This is all done for the museum of Yale college and paid for the museum of the Peabody fund. The Where cotton-seed meal is scientific interest of this mu-cum has it nearly as valuable as good hay, though good lining for apple barrels. in itself the straw may alone be so poor

taken from this quarry and the work will as not to sustain animal life, and thus be old, as it retards her growth. we find in working over this field and its products that the forms of nature change, but her methods are continuous.

Even for farmers who have no way of selling straw to an advantage, there should be greatercare than usually exists in putting it in well-made stacks and Even for farmers who have no way of

work that went on here at the mount using it with economy. Baled straw can be also ancient river millions of years ago, and is carried long distances by rail, and is now, to a limited extent, going on in | if the straw is well kept there is pretty sure some time in the year to be a market into the ocean. Such rivers carry down for it. In a well-made stack cut down in sections there is little loss in Winter, sea an mals that come to these places and it is much more convenient for sell-where the river debouches to feed. Here ing than to increase the entire stack where the river debouches to feed. Here ing than to increase the entire stack. also come the larger and stronger of their When straw is frozen in solid chunks, as We it is apt to be by the latter method, it is know that the largest animals and fishes of our time get mired and cast ashore and ding. It will pay to give enough care to When these species become preserving straw to have it always in good order to handle easily. Some excellent farmers make good use

of straw as protection against cold in cov- trees. If only a single stock has bee ering shed, where store is kept. One of used for the root graft it is not so bad. poriously turns the difficult and rarely the best means of doing this is to make understood pages of her book. This is a a platform set on posses six feet high out spring is the onion bed. If the soil was civi izing and refining work. Whether of the ground, and build the stack over not prepared in the fall it must be done it be that only gentle natures engage in this, leaving one side open for animals to early in the spring, and now you may it, or that it has the mag c to work generated out. It is as warm as a base well decide where to locate it. ment barn, and comparatively inexpen-sive. In a well-made stack the water will run down the sides, leaving the inpoint in those who commune much with terior dry. Animals running in this pro-nature through any of her fo ms. tected enclosure will keep it comfortable during the coldest weather. If the posts are made of du able wood such a structure will last many years, only needing saw how these carious little its annual covering of straw, to be in the bottom cover themselves spring trodden down into the manure heap. - American Cultivator.

Salt For Stock.

The testimony is unanimously in favor of the use of salt as a condiment, and of feeding it regularly to animals. Dr. Dalton says: "Experience has shown that animals when regularly supplied with a proper allowance of sait, are Mi ing milk is injurious to tkept in much better condition than when of butter, says the Poughness. they are fed only with hay grain and well known to milkmen and butter other vegetable substances." Dr. Smith, makers. If milk which has been set for an English authority on foods, says some time and upon which the cream "Both the chiorine and the solinm of has partly risen, is stirred, the cream which sait is composed are part of the never again rises fully, and there is a elements of the body, and are not considerable loss of butter from it. Why yielded in sufficient quantity by the this should be so is not easily explained, foods which we sat, and hence we crave but it is so well known that milk dairyfor a further supply. There is no other men stir the milk occasionally to pre-compound of chlorine which could sup-plant common salt." Professor L. B. Arnold, our best American authority on dairy matters, if not the best in the world, says: "Salt ought at all times to enter into the food of the dairy cow, and it should be kept where she can voice, the American Brugg at recompartake of it we shiften, Both the mends cocoa as the best. A cup of thin quantity and the quality of the milk are cocoa, just warm, is more to be recommonderably affected by withholding moded between the exertions of singin salt till the cows get hungry for it than any alcoholic beverage. Tea must not be taken too strong, nor when it has more salt than at other times, and those that give the most milk require the most need, and has a bad influence upon the of it. In some experiment.

quantity, and 7 per cent. in quality, making a loss of 9 per cent. on the cheese, which was at once restored by supplying salt again." All cattle foods contain some salt, from a trace to about one-half of one per cent., and all spring water contains sait, which it leaches from the earth. Common hay often contains 0.43 per cent, of salt, clover hay 0.34, and out straw 0.12. But this is not sufficient. Dr. Englehardt says; "If we compare the quantity of chloride of soum, or sait contained in the ash con ble that the quantity of salt in the latter -- in the ash of their blood-is always ash of their food:" while the amount of salt in their urine compares more nearly Starving animals to that in their food, cease to excrete salt, but retain it in the oil. Hence it is concluded that "salt is absolutely necessary in the animal economy." Salt aids the liver in sccreting bile. The bile, one of the most important aids to diges-

tion, contains soda, one of the constituent of salt. It is an independent constituent of the cartilages of the body. Hence, Prof. James M. Johnston says: "Stint the supply of salt, therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist digestion, nor the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste." Prof. Voit says, salt quickens circulation and increases the oxydation of albumen; and Dr. Julius Lebman holds that: "Of special importance is salt, not only for the entire process of digestion," but it "serves in the stomach as the material for hydrochloric acid, which is one of the most powerful means of d gestion." As a constituent of the blood, sait draws to itself moisture and keeps the blood limpid, thus aiding its circulation. Dr. Plover concludes that it "provokes an increase in muscular strength, and so far is capable of counterbalancing the effects of insufficient nutrition." Dr. Locelies says: "Common sait is almost as indispensable to man and animals as the air they breathe. It facilitates digestion, aids powerfully the oxydation of the blood and the a similation of food, and tending to poultry, but must do it him- may be well considered as the digestive self. To secure a competent man to auxiliary to the coarser aliments of the To quote Prof. Arnold again, he says: "The percentage of salt in cow's or manager will want something more milk is generally greater than the percentage of salt in her food, and as a large and unnatural flow is induced by a course of artificial training. food becomes ordinarily incapable of

them who is not only an inexperienced supplying her with the quantity required person, but below the average in intelligence, is rulnous to the prospects. It salt required varies with the food and other conditions. The commission of the French Government recommended milch cow. Dr. Phipson, an English authority, says a milch cow requires four ounces of salt a cay. Finally, Professor rectly the live weight, yet if it favors an economical digestion and assimilation of requisite normal amount of food; and it allows us, if desirable, to feed our stock high, without incurring a par-ticular corresponding risk. It enables us thus to shorten the time for getting our live stock up to a desirable market value, and assists us, under certain circumstances, to dispose advantageously

Farm and Garden Hints.

Plant vitality lost is hard to recover. Use of the cutting-box economizes fod-

Secure good implements for Spring work. A word on plant culture-don't over-

Fowls should not be killed for several

Never allow your domestic animals to by the use of inferior salt.

Two thicknesses of newspaper make a Never breed a sow before she is a year

Dry paths tend to comfort outside the house and cleanliness within, Fast walking horses are better for

farmers than speedy trotters. Never attempt to keep geese or ducks where water is not accessible. The refuse from celery trimmed for

market is excellent for poultry. Jasminum grandiflorum is pleased with a dose of manure water. Keep free from red spider.

All who aspire to gardening honors should at some time get in the way of raising many of their own seeds.

Man re for flower beds and borders may be conveniently hauled to where it is likely to be wanted in Spring.

Avoid root grafts in selecting apple One of the earliest seeds to sow in the

An authority on hogs states that if we take all the hogs fattened in the United States in a year, and change the the time of fattening from cold to warm weather, one-half the grain now fed will make all the pork. This would be a

saving of at least \$75,000,000 per year. More attention should be g ven to the growing of trees for lumber; on every arm, almost, there is some corner where the land is too rough or hard for pro-table cultivation; such places should be encouraged to produce trees the will eventually be of value for timber; root out the undesirable trees, and encourage the desirable ones, should be the practice

of every farmer. Mi ing milk is injurious to the yield "This is

Drinks for the Voice.

of it. In some experiments in June. macous membranes of the throat. There it was found that, by letting the cows is always a sensation of dryness after go without sait for five days, they taking a cup of test that has been allowed tell off in their milk two per sens. In to draw too long. Topics Capital.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN.

Volga is a new shade, pale greenish The pocket reticule is the fad of the

passing hour.

There is a craze for Oriental tissues and fabrics.

White and gold furniture is the pretty fancy of the passing season The bustle fluctuates in size and gen-

ral outline from month to month Gold and silver braids are used to exess on light wool spring costumes The contest between little and big

bonnets will be resumed in the spring Habutai is the silken fabric that will be used this spring for brides' under-

Japanese and Chinese ideas in dress are introduced in French fashions for the

The variety in hats and bonnets grows nore and more bewildering as the season advances.

Rev. Eliza Fry, of Maiden Rock, Wis., is taking the theological course at the Garrett Liblical Institute, Evanston, Ill. Statistics of the various colleges for omen show that more graduates of Oberlin and Syracuse have married than of any others.

Wellesley College is building a new ottage which is to be called the "Freeman Cottage," and will accommodate fifty students.

Mme. Tallien was among the historical omen who bathed in milk, to which she added crushed strawberries to give it an

agreeable perfume. Among suits for general wear in the spring will be many or light-weight canof black moire ailk.

The wives of Clemenceau and Ribot, the noted French politicians, are both Amer cans. The former was a Connecticut girl and the latter from Al any. A Parsee girl named Sorabji has just seen graduated in the University Bombay in the "first class," a distinction

won at the same time by but five men. Madame Sollier, a beautiful mulatto woman, the wife of a French professor, has passed her examinations and been received as a Doctor of the Paris Facul-

The long cloak is a very elegant wrap, but none except a very strong woma-and a good walker can take a long "constitutional" in one, especially on a windy

Three crushed roses without leaves nestle under tue brim of directoire bonnets, while a tiny posy peeps now and then from the eige of feit or cloth ca-

Duchesse lace is a favorite trimming for velvet bonnets. It is boxpleated and drawn into a shell both at front and back, between which it makes a ruffle on the brim. A very new hat, of fine colored straw,

with a very wide brim upturned at back against a low crown, has been named "La Tosca," in honor of the Bernhamit's latest success.

With tan and gray undressed kid slippers and half-high shoes stocking to match are stylishly worn, while with bronze and black kid the wildest contract the contract of the co trast is allowable. The eminently bad taste for fancy

larger proportion of other farm products, as grain, hay, etc., in the form of live weight."-Prairie Farmer. plumage is dying out, and the poor, staughtered birds are flying away before fashion's decree faster than ever their pretty wings carried them. It is safe to say that flowers will be the

spring garniture, as never before were all blossoms and leaves, from rose and rhododendron to maiden hair eucalyptus, so perfectly imitated, as just now.

Every season we are told that the tancolored Suede glove is going out of favor, but in a few weeks after the openings the time-honored favorite proves that it has come again and come to stay.

A Sensible Man

Really good butter is sometimes spoiled Would use Kemp's ! alsam for the Throat and Lungs, It is curing more cases of Coughe Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup and all Throat and Lung Troubles, than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any fruggist to give you a Sample Bottle Free to Large bottles, 50 cents and \$1.

It is seven hours and a quarter now from condon to Paris.

The Old Silver Spoon. ow fresh in my mind are the days of my When I tossed me in pain, all fevered and The burning, the nausea, the sinking and weak-And even the old spoon that my medicine

bore.
The old silver spoon, the family spoon,
The sick-chamber spoon that my medicine
bore.

How loth were my fever-parched lips to re-How nauscous the stuff that it bore to my And the pain at my inwards, oh, naught could relieve it. Though tears of disgus from my eyeballs it

ton ue.

Such is the effect of nausoons, griping mediictnes which make the sick-room a memory of
horror. Dr. Piere 's P. rasant Purgative Pelets, on the contrary, are small, sugar-coated,
rany to take, pur-ily vegetable and perfectly
effective. Scients a vial.

Two sunders and seventy-five thousand tons less of sugar be 1 rost were grown in Eu-rope during 1887 than in 1886.

" Don t Marry Him!"

"Bent Marry Him!"

"He is such a fickle, inconstant fellow, you will nover be happy with him," said Esther's friends when they learned of her engagement to a young man who bore he rejutation of being a first. Esth r, however, knew that her lover had good qualities, and she was willing to take the risk. In nine chose out of ten it would have proved a mistake; but Esther was an uncommon girl and to every one's surprise Frei in de a model husband. How was it? Well, Esther had a cheerful sunny temperand a great deal of tact. Then she enjoyed perfect health and was always so sweet, neat and windesome that Fred found his own home may pleasant, and his own wife more agreed and he saw o'her women of Esther's age row sickly, taded and querdious, he realized more and more that he had "a jewel of a wife." Good health was half the secret of Esther's success. She retained her vital ty and good looks, he maste he warded off feminine weaknesses and adminish by the use of Dr. Pierce's Eavorite Prescription.

On: y two men were eaten by African can-nibals in the last twelve months. Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, blow, disgust-ag everybody, but use Dr. Sage's Ca arrh

THERE are 444 burying grounds in the city of London.

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Makes many lives unsersule and often leads to self-destruction. Distress after rating, sick headsche, heartburn, sour stomach, mental depres ac caused by this very common and increasing dis-ter. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepaia. "Féding languid and dizzy, having no appetite and no ambition to work, I took Hood's Sarasparilla with the best results. As a health invigorator and med clue for general debility I think it superior to anything clue"—A. A. Riken, Albany St., Utica, N. Y.

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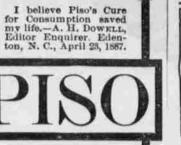
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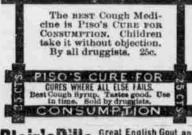
A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting It.









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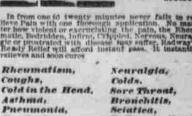






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