The last time I ran home, over the Chicago, Burington & Quincy we had a very small, but select and entertain ing party on the train. It was a warm day, and everybody was fired with the long ride and oppressed by the heat The precise woman, with her hat swathed in an immense blue veil, who always parsed her sentences before she affered them, utterly worn out and thoroughly lonesome, was glad to respond to the pleasant nod of the big rough man who got on at Monmouth, and didn't know enough grammar to ask for the mustard so that you could Sandy goatee, who stammered so dreadfully that he always forgot what he wanted to say before he got through wrestling with any word with a 'W' in it, lit up with a tremulous, hesitating smile as he noticed this indication of sociability, for like most men who find it extremely difficult to talk at all, he wanted to talk all the time. And the fat old gentleman sitting opposite him, who was so deaf he couldn't hear the cars rattle, and always awed and bothered the stammerer into silence silence by saying "Hey?" in a very imperative tone, every time he got in the middle of a hard word, cocked his irascible head on one side as he saw this smile, and after listening intently to ilence for a minute, suddenly broke out with such an emphatic, impatient,

That everybody in the car started up and shouted, nervously and ungrammatically

I didn't say nothing" With the exception of the woman

with the blue veil, who said

I said nothing. The fat old gentleman was a little annoyed and startled by such a chorus of responses, and fixing his gaze still more intently upon the thin man, said, definitly.

' Wha' say?" "1-1-1 1 w-w-wuh-wuh-wuh-wasn' wasn' -- I wasn' s-s-sp--speak"Hey?" roared the fat man.

mile we u't gayin' nauthin' 11-shout ed the big rough man, nodding friendly encouragement to the thin man, "he hant opened his mouth"

fat old man, impatiently, "What for ?" · Mouth, mouth; Dexplained the precise woman, with impressive nicety. "He said, 'opened his mouth.' The gentleman seated directly opposite you "' Offers to chew' what?" aried

lat old gentleman, in amazement. "Sir," said the precise woman, "I made do reference whatever to chew-You certainly misunderstood

The thin man took courage from so many reinforcements, and broke in: "I-I-I-I d-d-dud-dud-dud-don'tdon't, I don't ch-ch-ch-"

"Hey?" shouted the fat gentleman, be turned out of work and left to peried. "He don't chaw nauthin'!" roared if the wealthy of our cities in a time the big rough man, in a voice that of need undertook to curtail their exmade the car windows rattle. "He wa'nt a talkin' when you shot off at

"Who got off?" exclaimed the fat "You do not appear to comprehend at both ends too fast. clearly what he stated," shrieked the rich cease spending, and

"Then wha'd' he say so for?" shouted the fat man.

"Oh!" said the thin man. in a surprising burst of fluency, "He-he-he d-

"Who did?" queried the fat man. talking louder than anyone else. "Num-num-num-num-n-no-nobody

nobody. He he d-d-d-dud-didn't didn' "Then wha' made you say he did?"

howled the deaf man.

him in the midst of an unfinished sentence, and hence obtained an erroneous: impression of the tenor of his remarks. He meant no offense -" "Know a fence?" Foared the fat man.

"of course I know a fence"

"He hain't got middhn' good hear-in'," yelled the big rough man, as

"I me to brush up?" cried the fat

that your hearing appeared to be rather defective?*

"His father a detective!" hooted the fat gentleman in amazement. N-n-n-n-nun-nun-no!" broke in the

thin man; "h-h-h-h-huh-huh-he-s-s-sasa-said said you w-w-w-wuh-was a little dud dud-was a little deaf." "Said I was a thief!" howled the fat

man, a scarlet tornado of wrath. "said I was a thief? Wha' d'ye mean? Show him to me' Who says I'm a thief? Who says so?"
"Now," shouted the big rough man.

" nobody don't say ye sin't no thief. I lest sayed as how we didn't git along very well Ye see he," nodding to this bundle, too, contains feathers that the thin man, "he can't talk very well, you speak of as giving an odor. And,

w-w-well as any bub-bub-body that's bub-bub-been tut-tut-talking on this our ever s.s.s.since the tut-tut-

"Hev" roared the fat man in an explosion of indignant suspicion.

"I was sayin'." howled the big rough

man, "as how he didn't talk middlin'

Should say so." growled the fat man in tones of intense satisfaction. And," the big rough man went on. relling with delight at having made the old party hear something, "and you

cut off my ears4 Can't hear? It's news to me if I can't. I'd like to know

"Burlington!" Jelled the brakeman, "Chag car fr Keckuk, Ceed Rap's an' For May'son! This car fr Omaha! Twen' mints f' supper'

And but for this timely interruption. I don't think our pleasant little party would have got out of that snarl this side of San Francisco. - Burdette, in Burlington Hawk-Eye.

Live and Let Live.

THOSE of the wealthy who think that, because a straitened financial tell whether he wanted you to pass it epoch arrives, they must therefore rete him or pour it on his hair. The trench their expenditures: those of the trench their expenditures; those of the thin, troubled looking man with the class not so comfortably provided with depth of depravity for the rich to be spending money on their idle pleusures, as they do, while gaunt suffering lies in wait in all the dark places, those of the laboring and of the very poor who look with bitter eyes upon the glittering coach that rolls by full of splendor, or on the many-lighted mansion of feasting—all of these would do better to think twice before retrenchment takes place, or censure is indignantly given. Suppose, in a straitened period, that

for once the very rich should in reality retrench their expenditures, should spend no more money on idle pleas-ures; should leave the glittering coach, and go, plainly dressed, afoot; should extinguish the greater part of the lights in the mansion, and let feasting, and nusic, and royal garments, and gay crowds be seen no more - what would happen P Alas' what would not happen?

in the first place, coachman, and stable-man, and footman would lose their employment, and go to swell the great army of the out-of-place, and the men discharged by the carriage and harness makers would presently add to their numbers; housemaids and other servants would follow suft, for there would be no need of so many with no entertaining to make disorder for them to straighten out, and no guests for them to wait on, and the families that they are apt to help with their small wages would soon feel the dillerence. butchers and grocers would begin to be sensible of the loss of custom, and send their clerks to the wall, and retrough thus their own expenditures; the confectioners, with their employes, would close their doors, those that furnish dancing-music would starve. the gas men would be wanting something else to do, the dressmaker and her girls would fold their hands and at in the face, and the daily reamstress would die in her garret. The dry-goods dealer, too, would put up his shutters, and turn his men and women on the world; while mills, with all their spinners and weavers, packers and teamsters, shippers and sallors, and all those also who have foreign dealings-in fact, an immense host of laborers, in one way or another, would

Mockery although it may seem, we old gentleman "wha'd d'petfoif for P" spend too much, can burn their candle.
"You do not appear to comprehend at both ends too fast. Whenever the rich cease spending, and begin to hoard precise woman. "No person has left and save, then great enterprises lan-the train?" guish and die, and with them those whom these enterprises keep at work; business disappears, dividends cease to be paid, and the rich themselves cease

penses, or were ashamed to be seen

spending money.

their whole income, given in charity. ulating industry, as it is used when purchasing commodities that go to fill "You misunderstand him," interpreted the precise woman; "he was with all its virtues and glories, in what-probably about to remark that no reference whatever had been intentionally made to the departure of the version that the made to the departure of say person, their next susem, and to lower a moral from the Lam, when you interrupted standard something which can never be felt where an equivalent can be rendered, as in matters of trade and of work done and paid for, where one wants the article and another wants the money, and both are satisfied with the bargain. There is hardly a more curious instance of the close affiliation and oneness of the whole race, both applopetically as a steam whistle could rich and poor, high and low, then in have shricked it; "y'ears kind of stuffed this matter of domestic trade and commerce, every individual is but a link in the chain, a rope in the shrouds, a part of the whole; and in its beneficent re-"No." shricked the precise woman, sults it resembles nothing more than the remarked to the other gentleman the ladder of the patriarch's dream, on which angels were ascending and desconding between earth and heaven. --

A Birds Wing Merchant.

ONE of the customers of this curious coffee sefler I must speak of, since I noted his bundle and inquired the cause of his wearing a feather in his sombrero. Seeing at a glance that I was a stranger, he became, perhaps, more polite and communicative than he otherwise would be.

"Yes, sir; I wear this feather because it is the symbol of my trade, and you speak of as giving an odor. And, Wh-wh-wh-why o-e-can't he t-t-t- know that the martyr King Louis Alv. tut-tut-talk?" broke in the thin delighted in slaughtering swallows, and killed as many as two hundred in a single day? But I kill them not. I a single day?

"What, tear them off the live bird" I remarked in horror

"Yes, sir, that is the only way to preserve their luster in the hats of the fair and fashionable ones."

"But how do you catch the live

wallows 22 14 Fish for them, sir!"

I begin to be incredulous, but the pale coffee-sipper at once relieves my doubts, and tells me that he sets a series of fine silk threads pendant from poles in the quarries of Arcueil and Gentilly, and to the ends of those can't hear only tollable ——" threads are attached flies fluttering in the air. The swallows, in their rapid

times, when the weather is warm and stormy, and the swallows fly low, as many as three hundred are caught per day in this way, and cruelly muttlated. This explains what I have more than once noticed in the suburbs of Paris, the writhing body of a wingless bird. I could not help suggesting to this "tearer of wings," that he might at pice relieve the poor birds of their gonized pain by killing them outright, after plucking their pinions. -Paris Cor Baltimore Sun.

Ways Over the Farm.

OTHERS may acquire a right of way over your farm in either one or three modes. 1. By purchase or grant from you. 2. By long continued use or prestocks and bonds who think it the scription, 3. By actual necessity. As to the first method, to gain a permanent right by purchase or grant, it must have been by a regular and complete deed, executed in the same way as a deed of the landitself. If the bargain was only oral, or if it was even in some simple written paper, but not in a formal deed under seal, it would, even though fully paid for, be in law revocable - a mere license, as it is called and might be terminated, at the more wish of the land owner, by a notice to the other party to use it no Tonger Being a kind of interest in land, the strict law requires it to be conveyed by a deed (2 Gray, 302, 2 Allen, 578.)

The second mode, by prescription, requires length of time-twenty years at least; and the way must have been used continuously, peaceably and under a claim of right to do so, and not by your permision or consent. If it was very rarely used, if it was not peaceably used, but against your protest, or if used by your tacit consent, the use would not ripen into a legal right, however long continued (& Gray, 441; 11 Gray, 148) And if used under all those conditions, it must have been in some regula- and uniform place. No man can gain a right by such means to wander over your faim his convenience suits him, that would with the pulp. Weigh the pulp and be an intolerable burden to the farmer juice, put all into a kettle and heat

To gain this right by twenty years' use, it is not necessary that key one owner should have traveled it twenty years. If successive owners have uni tedly used it for that period, it would that it does not scorch. be sufficient, so far as length of time is BOSTON ROLLS. — Two quarts of Edincerned 12 Allen, 277.) And if this flour, into-which rub a large spoonful been all cut off, and it had been covered Gray, 387.)

The third mode, by necessity, arises when you sell a man a back lot, with no means for him to get to any highway except over your remaining land. The cross the lot sold, though your deed in bed or ham. N. Y. Times. such case says nothing about it; and this is so, even if in your deed you warthis is so, even if in your deed you war-glass of water melts very slowly; but rant the land to be free and clear from if divided into pea-sized pieces and all incumbrances (4 Gray, 297.) It is stirred round, it is melted with many a familiar maxim that "necessity times greater rapidity, each piece being knows no law."

But this right of way by necessity continues only so long as the necessity but must go out the other way (14 of surface exposure, and the more rap-Gray, 126.) And, so long as he does have such a right, he must go in such place as you designate, if it be a reason for other or the food well.—

Health and Home. self to that (2 Pick., 478.) And, if the way becomes miry or out of repair, he must keep it in good condition if he struct his usual road, or if it becomes suddenly impassable by natural causes, he would have a right to deviate to the side until he has opportunity to remove the obstructions (2 Allen, 546)

nuisances to the farmer, and norunfree

quently lead to litigation. It is important to snow that, in what ever mode a right of way is acquired ford a profit at present prices. Any over your land, you have ordinarily a right, in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary, to erect suitable gates or bars at the entrance thereto from the highway; and if the other party leave them open, the cattle get in, or yours get out, he is liable to you for the damage which ensues (9 B. Monr, 21; 22) the loss on which must be made up out Iowa, 161, 44 N. H., 539; 45 Md., 357.) - From an Address by Judge Bennett, Before the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture.

—Dr. John Brown Smith, of Belchertown, Mass., has scruples about paying his poll tax, and writes from the County Jatl, where he is imprisoned on a Collector's warrant, as follows: "I shall probably remain here during the and the decrease in the product would remainder of my life. The law leaves no way of escape for a man who has more nearly to the volume of the deconscientious convictions against pay. ing the tax, as life imprisonment is the result, unless otherwise discharged by Let every dairyman do this—we cannot

-A woman in Nevada is suing a surgeon for \$10,000 on account of her he undertook to straighten it. In order the right side of his account at the end to take the crook out of it he said he of the season. would have to break it again; he did so, and at the end of the operation the wehad made sure that all unpaying cows poor nose was in a terrible condition. It was twisted like a corkscrew. _

USEFUL AND SUGGESTIVE.

RAPID churning must be avoided, for t not only affects the quality, but lessens the quantity Churning should occupy from one-half to three-quarters of an hour in its operation. - lowa State

TWENTY MINUTE PUDDING -- One cup of sugar, one piece of butter size of walnut, one cup of sweet milk, two cups of flour, two tempoontuls cream tartar, one teaspoonful soda, one egg; bake twonly minutes.

COLD SLAW .- Slice one head of cabage very fine, sprinkle a little sugar and salf over it, then pound the cab bage. For the dressing, take half-teacup of cream, whip it to a testly add toit one teacup of vinegar, stir this dressing well through the cabbage

In the spring, clothes can be bloached by putting six cents' worth of oxalic acid into a gallon of boiling water, and pouring over them. Stir them up and let them remain in it till the water is cold, and then lay out on the grass to bleach. They will soon be white as snow. -- Cincinnati Times.

a pound of flour, with a quart of water product—and the most and the best, so or milk, three eggs, well beaten, to be mixed with it; pepper and salt: butter erally go together She must be in the the pan, put it under the beef so as to catch the gravy; have it in a good big pan, so as to be thin. Cut in places when served with the beef, and ar- She must have clean, sweet-smelling range around the dish.

The value of onions as a food for fowls can scarcely be overrated They are a preventive remedy for many of the diseases to which domestic fewls are liable. For gapes onions are the best things that can be fed We recommend giving fowls, and especially young chickens, as many as they will eat, as often as three times a week. They should be chopped up time. N. Y. Herald.

PRESERVED PINEAUPLI -Take large ones that are perfectly ripe, pure carefully, and chop fine or grate them, bejust where he has a mind to or where ing careful to preserve all the juice slowly, stirring very carefully Use a pound of white sugar to every pound of fruit; let it simmer fifteen minutes, then add the sugar. Let it simmer again thirty minutes Be very careful

BOSTON ROLLS. - Two purpose, as for carting wood from a half oup of yeast; make a hole in the wood-lot beyond, that would not an allows the person to converse the person to convers for all purposes, after the wood had and let rise until noon; then knead and roll out, cut out with a round cutter over with buildings (11 Gray, 150; 15 and butter one-half; turn the other half over onto it, and let rise until teatime; bake in a quick oven.

PICKER DRESSING .- One pound English ground mustard, mix with best white-wine vinegar to the consistency law gives him a right to cross your of cream; hoil ten minutes. If too land to and fro; otherwise his land thick add more vinegar; two bottles would be useless. At present he can't French mustard, salt, pepper and curry reach it by balloon to any practicable to taste, about a dessert spoonful of the purpose, and therefore he must cross last is right, add two tablespoonfuls of your land. So, if you sell a man all brown sugar; boil fifteen minutes, add your front land, retaining the back three pints of vinegar and boll ugain part, and have no way out except over five plants. This will keep for years

ALL know that a lump of ice in a dissolved from without inward, and the surface exposed to the water being And although, as it is unnecessary to say, these people should never be remiss in private or public charity, yet multifold greater. So it is with the afterward buys a lot adjoining it and ing its nourishment to the system; the would not equal the amount of good between it and a highway, he can no more numerous the places, and the done by a quarter of it if used in stim- longer cross over your land as before, smaller, the greater will be the amount

Seasonable Hints.

The opening of the dairy season cannot be said to be very auspicious. The most favorable thing for prices is the wants to use it. Your duty is done latoness of the season, and this entails when you allow him to cross, you are a smaller yield and inferior product. not obliged to smooth his pathway for The alternative presented to the dairy-(12 Mass., 69.) But if you actually ob- man is less goods and better prices, or more goods and poorer prices. Whatever he may gain in one way he must lose in another. There appears to be over-production, aggravated in its con-sequences by under-consumption. It is difficult, under such circum-

All such rights of way are apt to be stances to the farmer, and nor unfrequently lead to litigation.

It is difficult, under such circumstances to give any satisfactory advice.

But if we were running a dairy we would keep no cow that would not affect the stances. Any or large enough in quantity to do this. we would hand over to the butcher as soon as we could get her in condi-tion. No one can allord to run a dairy ut a loss, nor aven to keep one or more of the profits of the rest of the herd. We would be sure that every cow was a paying cow at present prices.
By a thorough weeding of dairies in

this way, the number of cows in the country would be considerably reduced. and the cost of dairying correspondingly decreased. This would somewhat lessen the yield of products, but not in propertion to the lessening of the cost, be a healthy one, reducing the supply mand, and giving the market a better tone, with a chance for better prices. law. I can't pay the tax without vio see why every intelligent dairyman lating my principles, and I never will should not do it—and it would tell more favorable before the season. But whether all do it or not, it is a step which each and every individual dairyman can take with safety It was broken in childhood, and and profit. He will find the balance on

When by careful trial and calculation were out of our herd, even if none were added in their places, we should feel great satisfaction in knowing that, at -A panper in Gill, Mass., got five present prices, every cow would afford broke out in a resonant roar, "Can't flight, overlook the artificial nature of hear' like to know why I can't hear? these snares, and swallow the bait the necessities of life." as he declared, thing as loss. Then we would take the noney in taking to him-steps to add to our gain by providing than half the people on this train, I'd vested at once of their wings. Some-self a wife. us some profit. There could be no such thing as Ioss. Then we would take steps to add to our gain by providing without the use of killfor less of blood and little pain. For information, circulars and reference, overy necessary convenience and seeing address Dr. F. L. POND. Aurora, Kane Co., Id.

that every cow was fed and treated in the way to get the largest profit out of ner We would see that the milk was delivered in the best condition, whether for butter or cheese, and whether sent to a factory or worked up at home. By reasonable economy we would keep out every unnecessary expense, but we would have a care not to be penny wise and pound foolish. We would endeav or to further economize and add to the quality of the product by doing every thing at the right time and in the right

An improvement in the quality of dairy goods would most likely oanse ar improvement in price If it did not, it would cause increased consumption, and that would be equivalent to a smaller yield and have a favorable effect on the markets

way-for it is roully easier and cheaper.

involving less work and care, to make

good butter and cheese than to make

Every dsiryman should feel a pride in establishing a good reputation for his products. There is money in a good reputation. This can be won only by strict cleanliness, enre, - probity and honor Cows must be well and honest-YORKSHIRE PUDDING -A quarter of ly kept, to make the most and the best far as the single cow is concorned, genbest condition and health, contented and quiet. She must be gantly milked, handled and dealt with in every way. quarters, and this cleanliness must be continued in all the manipulation and surroundings of the milk and product. In no other business is cleanliness more akin to godliness than in dairying .-American Dairyman

> -A moist atmosphere of a high temperature acts injuriously upon domestic animals; it relaxes and weakens the organism by exerting the activity of the skin without absorbing the perspiration, and by increasing the functions of the lungs, not seldom to such an extent as to cause the breathing to become more or less difficult, and, in consequence, the decarbonization of the blood imperfect. The effect produced by a humid atmosphere of a high temperaturo-upon-an-animal organism differs in so far from that produced by a dry atmosphere at a high temperature as the former is unable to absorb the moisture exhaled by the lungs and perspired by the skin .- Cor. Chicago Tribune.

THE total value of our exports for the year ending with March was \$720. twelve months ending March 31, 1878, a gain of \$55,000,000. The excess of exports over imports for the last twelve months reached the enormous total of \$283,000,000, against \$199,000,000 for the year ending with March, 1878, showing a net increase of our foreign commerce of \$84,000,000.

-A Turkish commission on the alphabet has recommended the use of Roman letters for staff military maps, because they allow more names in the same space than the Arabic characters. This is regarded as a step toward Romanizing the Turkish language.

That a tempdy made of such common simple plants as Hope, Buchu, Mandrike, Danuellon, etc., should make so many and such marvel-ous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do, but when old and young, rich and poor, Pastor-and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer. See other column

AFTER you have tried nearly everything to get cured of Chronic (hills and Fever or Fever and Agua-in vain, we would advise you to try Dr. F Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever but it contains no Quinine, and never fails to cure. Its composition is printed on the inside wrapper of each bottle, and it is independently the manner of eac

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