

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 7, 1890—SIXTEEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The wind it doth blow, and we shall have snow,
And what will the robin do then, poor thing?
He will fly to the barn to keep himself warm,
And hide his head under his wing. —Old Song.

A GIFT TO OUR PATRONS.

See the beautiful Holiday Gift we give to our patrons on all purchases of \$15 and over. It is a beautiful PALM-LOR EASEL, OR UNIVERSAL TRIPOD.

COLD WEATHER IS AT HAND, OVERCOATS

And we are ready for it with the best stock of This city has ever known, and at the lowest prices.

OVERCOATS FOR CHILDREN AND BOYS

We have them in the most beautiful goods—the latest and most stylish patterns. The Nobbiest CAPE OVERCOATS from \$2.50 to \$8.

OUR \$10 Chinchilla Overcoat.

At TEN DOLLARS we offer a MAN'S CHINCHILLA OVERCOAT. Give you choice of any shade in black, blue, brown, etc. A first-class coat.

OUR \$12 Chinchilla Overcoat.

At TWELVE DOLLARS a MAN'S CHINCHILLA, corded edge, satin sleeve-lining. Strictly all-wool. This coat is positively worth Fifteen Dollars, but, bought late in the season, we sell at \$12, which is the greatest bargain ever offered in this city.

OUR \$3.65 Chinchilla Overcoat.

MEN'S NICE CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS at \$3.65. Our competitors would call it worth \$10. We don't. But it's worth \$3.65 to anybody. OVERCOATS as fine as any to be had in the West. All styles, up to Homburgs at \$25.

WE have devoted much space to OVERCOATS in this "ad." Don't allow that to divert your mind from the fact that, as heretofore, we are fully supplied with MEN'S AND BOYS SUITS, at the lowest prices.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—A great stock of Silk Mufflers, Neckwear, Underwear, Gloves, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Etc., Etc. N. B.—HATS AND CAPS BELOW ALL COMPETITION.

ORIGINAL EAGLE 5 and 7 WEST WASHINGTON ST. 16 S. MERIDIAN ST.

FOR BARGAINS IN CHRISTMAS AND HOLIDAY GOODS

MESSENGER'S FURNITURE

GO TO MESSENGER'S 101 East Washington St. 13, 15 and 17 S. Delaware. Largest Stock. Lowest Prices. Easiest Terms.



ONLY \$6.50. PLATFORM ROCKERS. ONLY \$6.50.

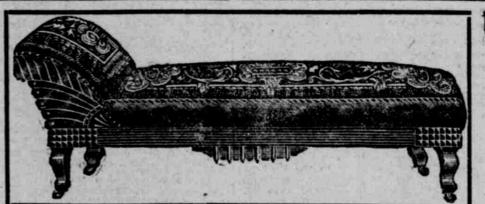
New Designs. Beautiful Goods. ANTIQUE, SIXTEENTH CENTURY AND ENGLISH OAK. FANCY WRITING DESKS AND BOOK-CASES. ENDLESS VARIETY

HANDSOME PICTURES A very choice selection. Prices Low. Call and see how nicely you can decorate your home for little money.

FANCY CHAIRS AND PLATFORM ROCKERS.

PARLOR SUITES at prices ranging from \$20 to \$250. Six or seven-piece Walnut or Oak, upholstered in Crushed Plush or Silk Tapestry Goods, for \$45. Best value ever offered.

SINGLE COUCHES, BED COUCHES, —AND— BED LOUNGES,



Upholstered in Carpets, Plush, Silk Tapestry and Leather, at prices ranging from \$6 to \$50.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS AND WINDOW-SHADES. LACE CURTAINS, LACE BED-SETS AND PORTIERES.

Special Good Values on Everything from now until January 1.

MESSENGER'S ALWAYS THE LOWEST. ALWAYS THE BEST. EASIEST TERMS AT ALL TIMES.

101 East Washington Street. 13, 15 and 17 South Delaware Street. Call early and buy your PRESENTS and have them tagged and laid away until CHRISTMAS.

PARADISE FOR CHILDREN

A Land Where the Baby Is Welcomed and Where It Finds a Long-Felt Want. Toys Abound, and the Early Tears of Childhood Are Made Rosette by Tender Care, While Practical Things Are Not Neglected.

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Journal.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Babies have a warm welcome in Germany. Not only are they kept under a feather bed, but they really fill a long-felt want if a baby brings a little brother or sister for a playmate, so much the better. Many baby-carriages are seen with a cover at each end, and from each end of the feather tick is a little red face in a large bonnet. When one side cries the nurse elevates the cab on that side, and jolts the baby. The baby heads down knows its turn will come for heads up, so takes it in good part. The christening comes early, and is a great event. A party is made, and, as a German lady remarked, so much is drunk to the baby's health that the friends and relatives forget all about the new-comer. Every child must have a godfather and godmother, and if of any rank, more than one. Rocking-chairs are almost an unknown quantity. Children sleep in baskets and little beds with their mothers, showing the desire for motion is a baby instinct. Babies almost live out of doors, no matter the wind or the weather. Poor women carry them in their arms, and older brothers and sisters walk the streets with them. The middle and upper classes have nurses, who spend most of the time in the gardens and parks with the little ones. The large cities all contain beautiful parks and open squares devoted to the use of the children. Even the smallest village in Germany has its green, where the children do not have to "keep off the grass." Babies are carried in a basket or in a bag made of the nurse's apron, looking very much like the little pig that went to market. Babies of any distinction wear white raiment, and look like little angels. Children are put on their feet so soon one wonders, when he sees the bow-legs, where the soldiers are coming from.

house of the grandparents and waited for the coming of good St. Nick. Soon a loud noise was heard at the door, and in came the old man, with long flowing beard and snowy hair, his form well wrapped in furs. He inquired in a deep voice whether the children had been good or not. Also for the child who had been naughty. A whip was left for him from the bundle of switches the old man carried. Generally parents their governess tricks very easily and the trembling children often heard, "No switches this year, we have good children, St. Nicholas. Then he emptied a bag of bon-bons and small gifts, saying the children should bear him on Christmas eve. While the little ones were scrambling after the goodies he disappeared either through the keyhole or some other convenient way.

The great thing here in Berlin is the Christmas market, a four-day affair, the Christmas booths erected in the open place before the King's palace, and here are displayed all kinds of toys and sweetmeats. The square is made gorgeous with decorations, and children throng the place to see the beautiful things for sale and buy gifts. It makes so much noise and work to clean up that the King's palace has been obliged to do away with it this year, but the people protested. In a late paper it is announced the Kaiser wishes the people to bring their wares, and buy, and sell, and have a good time at his very door. He goes himself to look at the display, and the little prince, with their governors, attend to buy of the people, which makes the Germans feel very proud.

THE ROYAL CHILDREN.

It is never my good fortune to know great people, but I often know their friends—something like looking at cake through the bakery window. A friend of mine sees something of the royal children and tells me of them. She often sees the little Crown Prince, a handsome little fellow of seven or eight years, every inch a Hohenzollern. There are five royal children, as Americans count, but not according to German reckoning. All are boys, and very beautiful children. The elder ones ride little snow-white ponies, and to see them riding out is a sight that gladdens every true German heart. It is impossible for an American to realize the interest felt in these children, especially Friedrich Wilhelm. In this small city the people see their Emperor, and much of their wear or live lies in his hands. When a child is reared by his father he is not a king, but he is a prince, and he is a prince of a much better time than others. I thought if I had been born to a throne, I would not have had a "child" but a "prince" as the Germans call their children are taught in obedience. One must learn to obey if he wishes to know how to command. We see in papers about the good disposition of the little Crown Prince, but my friend has it from his own words that he is a boy in the kingdom. He does not like music. He would much rather play horse or soldier than stand practicing on his little violin. But his royal father says: "My people shall see I care for other things besides soldiers and wars; Friedrich Wilhelm must play the violin." So he takes lessons, and gets scolded roundly by his teacher, who is a noted musician, and is much tried because his little Highness hates to practice. "Why can't you be more reasonable?" he said to the boy during one of his late lessons. Why can't boys who do not inherit a crown be reasonable? Not long ago Friedrich Wilhelm was out riding with a compass. They were old ladies of very high rank. One of them told the little Prince he was not behaving properly. With this the little fellow rang the bell which told the coachman when to stop. The horses were reined in, and the attendant wished to know the orders. "The ladies are not out," said little Friedrich, with a wave of his hand, as if he were commanding an army. It is needless to say the lady did not get home, and the little Prince found he was still under petticoat government. Still, the two elder boys are considered very kind-hearted, friendly, spirited lads, and are greatly beloved by the people.

Christmas eve is much celebrated in this land. From the branch of fir the poor man hangs in his window the glittering trees that bloom in the palace, every family has its Christmas tree. On this are placed the lights and ornaments, and under the gifts. Christmas morning the children recite poems they learn for the occasion, but the great celebration is held at the state church. When children are fourteen, according to the laws of the land, they must be confirmed, if possible, in the state church, the Lutheran, not in the University. The boys go to work, butcher boys and milk boys—or, if higher up, to the gymnasium, and if possible, to the University. The girls sometimes continue school life in private schools, paying much attention to painting and music, and, above all, getting ready to get married. It is their chief life, which is much the happiest part of their lives, with its play time and beautiful Christmas festivities.

MY GOODWIN PLANTZ.

How Miss Wilkins Began to Write.

Critic Dranger. A lady who knows Miss Mary Wilkins very well has given me some interesting particulars concerning her which are rather a surprise to me. In the first place, I did not know the relation between her and her father, that she was under thirty—and I consider under thirty quite young for a writer who has written a reputation and was born at Brattleboro, Vt. and her parents, dying while she was very young, left her sufficient means for her support. She has been married to a gentleman of another part of her life, and their home at Randolph, Mass., is her home. On her mother's side she is connected with John Lothrop Motley, and her literary gift probably came from that side of the house. When Miss Wilkins was only sixteen years old a lady calling upon her spoke of a prize of \$500 offered by the Boston Society for the promotion of literature. After the call left Miss Wilkins, though she had never written a line for print, she began to write, and she believed she could write that story. "Why not try," answered her friends. "I will," she replied. She did so—and won the prize. It was not long after she began to write that she again set herself to story-writing. This second manuscript was sent to Harper's Bazar, then edited by the late Mrs. Mary L. Booth. Miss Booth opened the envelope, and after a hasty glance at the rather immature chirography said to herself, "I don't think I can have to spend much time on this manuscript," and put it in her bag to take home. When she began to read it she discovered what is known among editors as a "find." The story is one of the best in the volume of stories published by the Harpers. Miss Booth took the liveliest interest in the young girl, and gave her valuable advice at a time when she most needed them. Harper's Magazine then began to publish her stories, and the firm soon brought them out in book form with what success every one who is interested in literature knows.

The Single Danger to France.

Jules Simon, in December Forum.

Universal suffrage may be vitiated in two ways: through the money of candidates or by the influence of the government. Individuals are mentioned who have spent as much as 200,000 francs for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies. Half a million francs came out of the pockets of Boulangier for three elections only. One cannot see, among such conditions, what becomes of equality. It is begun to buy votes in all times to exclaim with La Mennais: "Silence, ye poor!"

Tariff Law Unpopularity Due to Falsehood.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Even English editors begin to see it. Speaking of the McKinley law, the editor of the London Financial Times says in his paper that "the excessive unpopularity" of the measure abroad "was largely due to exaggeration on the part of the American Democrats, who have spared no expense or misrepresentation in raising opposition to the scheme."

The Protestant Episcopal Church is freed to be doing excellent work among the freedmen in the South. Their colored missions number 125 stations, occupied by sixty-two white and forty-four colored clergymen. Their 116 Sunday-schools are attended by 8,300 scholars, sixty-five parochial-schools are attended by 4,600 pupils, and twelve parochial churches are being built by \$70,000. The number of communicants is 6,500.

TERRORS OF DEATH VALLEY

A Desolate Region Where the Heat Surpasses That of the Sahara Desert.

Where Men Perish of Thirst and Their Bodies Shriveled Up—Objects of the Coming Government Exploration of the Valley.

Special Correspondence of the Sunday Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—"Valley of Death." Long before a white man ever looked upon the direful spot the Indians of California and Nevada knew it by that name. Of the exploring expedition which the United States government is about to send thither some notice has been given briefly in the newspapers. It ought to be of interest to learn just what the purposes of this exploration are and the manner in which it is to be conducted. One point worth mentioning, to begin with, is that it will be made by the best-equipped biological party that ever started out upon a scientific enterprise, including an unparalleled number of distinguished experts in ornithology, mammalogy, botany, entomology, and so forth.

Before giving any further it may be as well to give some general description of the extraordinary region which these men are about to invade. From the Watch mountains to the Sierra Nevada extends a region of ghastly desert, nearly all of its area in the State of California, though to the east it reaches over the line into Nevada. This frightful waste is intersected by a series of high mountain ranges running parallel north and south, with valleys between. A birdseye view of the landscape shows three principal ranges—the Inyo and Argus mountains forming the most westerly one, the Paramint being the next range to the east, and the Amargosa the third, still more easterly. East of the Amargosa range is the Amargosa desert, and between the Amargosa and the Watch mountains is what is known as "Death Valley," so called because of death and despair it is the very abode, the life of which is not to be found in any other place. Imagine a narrow strip of arid plain shut in between two mighty mountain walls, the peaks stretching up 10,000 feet into the burning sky. So precipitous are these rocky barriers that in a journey of fourteen miles you pass from an elevation of two miles above sea level to the plain 175 feet below the ocean tide-mark. The surface of this plain is composed of salt and alkali, and it is impossible to go over it on horseback, because it is a mere crust through which the animal you ride breaks up to its knees into a thick alkali paste, which eats both hair and hide. There are paths by which one may make one's way across, if one knows where to find water on the opposite side. There is something unearthly about the whole appearance of the valley—the two ranges of gigantic peaks that hem it in between them looking like the backbone of a monster of monstrous size, and a grey haze that never lifts making everything indistinct to the view. No vegetation is to be seen, save a very scanty sage brush, with leaves that are not green but grey, with here and there a tall cactus which looks in the night like a dead man standing erect with arms extended. But the supreme horror of the valley is the heat, which is unspeakable. There is a breeze, which, instead of being cool, is so scorching that it is like a blow to the face. This natural furnace the sun pours its rays with never a cloud intercepting from one year's end to another. When the famous geologist, Professor Gilbert, succeeded in crossing the valley, nearly twenty years ago, barely escaping death from thirst, the thermometer inside his saddle-bag went up to 130° and the outside to 140°.

A suggestive feature of the Death Valley landscape is the color of the mountain rocks, which are actually submerged in an iron-brown hue. Chip off a little flake, and you find the stone of its natural lighter hue underneath. Streams flow from mountain springs down to the valley, but never reach it, because the heat dries them up on the way. Once in a great while there is a tremendous storm in the Amargosa desert, to the eastward, and a river flows from the desert around the south end of the Amargosa range, and northward through the valley of Death. It flows out again at the other end! Not much. It dried up and lost before it gets that far.

Such is the Valley of Death—itsself simply the most horrible region in the great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been for some time carrying on, the purpose of which is to map out the whole United States into what are called "faunal areas." For example, suppose it is determined what are precisely the limits of the area occupied by the jackass rabbit. When that is known, it must necessarily be true that any plant which thrives in one part of that area will do well in any other part. There is an immense amount of work to be done in life and plant life in this world that, having found out the various areas inhabited by the most common plants and animals, we have learned just where each form of vegetable growth can be produced to advantage. When the government has completed this important task the farmer of the country will have placed before them maps outlining with the closest accuracy the regions within which each kind of vegetable or fruit is susceptible of profitable cultivation. Thus the agriculturist, wherever he may be located, will know with certainty what he ought to plant in that great region of despair. The object of the government in exploring it is simply to learn what kinds of animals live there. This enterprise is part of a great work which the Department of Agriculture has been