

A TREMENDOUS TOTAL

TWO BILLIONS OF MONEY NOW IN CIRCULATION.

Increase of Five Hundred Millions in the Past Two Years of the Amount of Sound Currency in the Hands of the People.

There has been a gain of about \$500,000,000 in the amount of money in circulation in the United States in the past two years of restored protection and prosperity. The figures of this gigantic increase of material wealth and of money in the hands of the people have a suggestiveness that is startling. They show what the country escaped when in 1896 it chose between William McKinley and William J. Bryan. They are also peculiarly suggestive in connection with the presidential contest next year.

One more financial month like November will bring the total of money in circulation in the United States past the two billion dollar line. On Nov. 1 the total money in circulation was \$1,963,716,148, and on Dec. 1, \$1,985,930,964, an increase of \$22,214,816 in the month. A gain of even two-thirds this amount in the present month would bring the total money in circulation in the United States past the two billion dollar line for the first time in our history.

The steady and rapid growth in the circulation of money in the United States, both gold and total of all kinds of money, is indicated in a compilation made by the treasury bureau of statistics from data supplied in the annual and monthly statements of the bureau of loans and currency of the treasury department, showing the amount of gold and total money in circulation in the United States at annual periods during the past twenty years. It shows an increase in that length of time from \$138,641,410 of gold and gold certificates to \$778,385,303, and of total circulation from \$316,256,721 to \$1,985,930,964, with the prospect, as already indicated, that the two billion dollar line will shortly be crossed. While the general growth in that time has been remarkable, that of the past three years is especially marked. On July 1, 1896, the total money in circulation in the United States was \$1,509,725,200, and on Dec. 1, 1899, \$1,985,930,964, an increase during three and a half years of \$476,205,764, or 31 1/2 per cent; while the gold coin and certificates increased from \$498,449,242 to \$778,385,303, an increase of \$279,936,061, or 56 per cent.

The following table shows the total gold coin and certificates, and the total money of all kinds, in circulation on Jan. 1 of each year from 1879 to 1899:

Year	Gold coin and certificates	Total money
1879	\$138,641,410	\$316,256,721
1880	201,942,207	942,452,459
1881	292,515,754	1,083,552,382
1882	359,585,540	1,193,205,955
1883	432,195,814	1,237,388,040
1884	474,263,726	1,262,769,127
1885	527,717,488	1,291,265,205
1886	469,989,147	1,287,818,483
1887	469,505,864	1,314,386,297
1888	496,095,200	1,383,842,809
1889	500,722,960	1,406,248,107
1890	498,891,811	1,430,270,909
1891	555,127,876	1,528,736,268
1892	556,105,299	1,588,781,729
1893	530,064,099	1,610,683,874
1894	586,014,990	1,729,018,266
1895	538,863,276	1,626,568,622
1896	534,664,986	1,579,206,724
1897	555,630,668	1,650,223,400
1898	554,126,049	1,721,100,640
1899	702,996,838	1,897,301,412
1899 (Dec. 1)	778,385,303	1,985,930,964

Why Times Are Better.

Warner Miller says: "In all my business career times were never better than they are now." We have never had so complete and scientific a system of protection of American interests in operation as we have now. That explains in part why times are better now than ever before. For the other part, we have never until now seen the completed effects of the protective tariff. In the past we have been struggling, by means of the protection of American industries, to build up American enterprises, to put them on their feet. Today, in many instances, this has been accomplished, and the sole duties of the protective tariff in regard to these enterprises is to preserve to them what they have already achieved, and to give them a chance to branch out, now that, at last, they stand on a firm basis. Times are better than ever before, and they are likely to remain so because protection is likely to continue to be the policy of the country.

The Real Lace Stage.

A trade paper says: "It is remarkable that a large amount of real lace is being taken for the holidays. Scarfs, handkerchiefs and yard goods are selling briskly." It is facts such as this which enable us to keep track of our national prosperity. The first effects of the Dingley law were seen in the larger buying of what we commonly call the necessities of life and in the disappearance of free soup kitchens and other such products of tariff reform. The next step in prosperity was evidenced by the more active buying of the so-called comforts of life. Then came the paying off of debts and the satisfaction of mortgages. After that came the time when the trade in those things which properly come under the head of luxuries showed large gains. The purchase of the more common and inexpensive luxuries naturally came first, but, as the Dingley law grows older, the people proceed step by step

to the purchase of more and more expensive luxuries.

It appears from the trade movement noted in the report above quoted that we have now reached the real lace stage, and as every one who has ever paid for a piece of real lace knows, that is a pretty advanced stage, as represented by the amount of money which changes hands. People supply themselves with almost everything else wished for before they buy real lace. The remarkable activity along this line is merely the trade method of saying that these are unprecedentedly prosperous times.

THEY TELL THE STORY.

Record Mortgages in Nebraska Show Exceptional Prosperity.

A great truth was spoken when the Kansas City Journal exclaimed: "Nebraska is as prosperous as Iowa, but her people are too much blinded by Bryanism to admit the fact at the polls." The records of mortgages filed and released each year in Nebraska during the past seven years ought to be sufficient in itself to demonstrate to the people of that state that it is under Republicanism that they prosper. The record is as follows:

Year	Filed	Released
1892	\$38,847,633	\$31,912,276
1893	34,601,318	26,178,745
1894	31,690,054	26,438,090
1895	25,753,364	22,648,917
1896	16,474,606	18,213,382
1897	15,630,721	22,215,759
1898	21,303,855	27,498,070

The Nebraska business man, farmer or professional man who could look upon such a record and then vote for Bryan is indeed blind. The figures speak for themselves, and it is very plain that the return of prosperity has struck the people of Nebraska. It has enabled them to materially reduce their indebtedness during the past few years, and it is putting them on their feet again for a fresh start. Before 1896 the record shows that the aggregate amount of the mortgages filed each year was much greater than the aggregate of releases, clearly demonstrating that in those days of hard times the people of Nebraska were slipping deeper and deeper into the swamp of debt, while beginning with McKinley's election the tide turned. With the coming of McKinley the people of Nebraska began to not only make a good living for themselves, but they commenced to lay something by and soon they began paying off their debts. The people of Nebraska have, indeed, had their eyes closed by Bryan when they will permit him to make them believe that the paying off of their debts and the burning up of their mortgages has been an injury to them! —Des Moines (Iowa) State Register.

Her Happy Brood.



But No Mercy for Wage Earners. Says the New York Journal: "By removing the high (?) tariff the power of trusts would be greatly curtailed." What free-traders years after with such a mighty hanker is a return to the golden free-trade era when from 10 to 25 per cent of our wage-earners were robbed of work and wages because America was at the mercy of foreign trusts, especially, tin trust, cotton cloth trust, machinery trust, woolen goods trust, boot and shoe trust, wire and wire nail trusts, hosiery trust, knit underwear trust, linen goods trust, hair-cloth trust, besides other merciless foreign trusts too numerous to enumerate.

The foreign trusts did, however, leave us or create for us the free-trade soup houses of 1857 and 1893-4. In the eyes of free-traders earth presents no lovelier sight than a gigantic foreign trust which robs our laborers of jobs. And especially were foreign trusts beautiful beyond measure in the eyes of free-traders because under foreign trusts goods were from 25 to 75 per cent higher than under so-called American trusts.

Free-Trade Mathematics. A Lincoln (Neb.) newspaper is rapidly acquiring a reputation for accurate computation. In 1895, under the Wilson tariff, wool was 9 cents per pound, while under the Dingley tariff it is 12. Now common people say that wool is 3 cents per pound higher. Not so, however, reckoneth our modern Colburn, because last year it went up at one time to 15 cents. Therefore, whatsoever, whereby and provided, farmers lose 3 cents per pound on wool by the Dingley tariff. Mathematics, from a purely free-trade point of view, tendeth to quicken and enlarge the intellect.

Of Course He Would.

Five years ago green hides were selling at 3 1/2 cents per pound, now they are selling at 13 1/2 cents. Would not any farmer prefer to pay 50 cents more on a pair of boots and have hides remain at the price they are now?—Benton (Ill.) Republican.

DO NOT ABANDON PROTECTION

A Bridge That Has Served So Well Is a Good Bridge to Swear By.

Notwithstanding all the object lessons that have been administered by the protective tariff, there are those who still preach free trade, for which there is no justification beyond the philanthropic idea of helping the foreign laborer.

It is every man's duty to help his brother, but in order to accomplish this it does not occur to the average mind that it is incumbent to lower oneself to the level of the brother.

Level up, and not down, is the true principle upon which humanity should act.

When the foreign laborer makes an attempt to better his own condition it will be time enough for the American laborer to lend him a helping hand.

Under free trade labor in this country played second fiddle to that of Europe; under protection it has always manipulated the first violin. Is there any reason why it should now voluntarily relegate itself once more to second place?

The argument of the free trader is that inasmuch as America can undersell Europe in her own markets it is time to eliminate protection.

If this argument is good, then the American manufacturer should discard his improved machinery, reduce the pay of skilled labor to the level of that allowed the roustabout, and generally impress upon his employes that their sole duty is to put in so many hours a day.

The fact of the matter is that protection afforded American manufacturers the opportunity to advance their own interests, while at the same time enabling them to better the condition of their employes. That they did this is infinitely to their credit.

Protection is the bridge that enables American industries to reach their present high efficiency, and it would be a crime to abandon it so long as there is the shadow of danger of any other nation successfully invading our home markets.—St. Louis Star.

PROTECTION AND CURRENCY.

The Tariff Being Right the Money Question Will Take Care of Itself.

The great blunder made by Cleveland and the Democratic party in 1893 was in trying to maintain the gold standard while throwing wide open the trade doors of the American Union to foreigners. The consequences asserted themselves almost instantaneously. As the foreign goods poured into the country gold flowed out, and in a short time we were suffering all the ills which manifest themselves whenever apprehension concerning the sufficiency of the supply of basic money exists.

This state of affairs continued until after the election of McKinley gave the country assurance that the tariff would be so adjusted that the wants of the country would be satisfied with the products of American workshops. The easing up was at once noticeable, but the full effect of the benefit was not experienced until exports largely exceeded imports. Then a sense of security took the place of distrust, and the people ceased to concern themselves about the gold question. This state of mind will continue so long as the Republican party is true to its traditions and adheres steadfastly to protection, the great trade regulator. As long as we impose our tariffs judiciously we need not fear an adverse trade balance, and while it is in our favor there will always be plenty of gold in the country to meet all currency requirements. The lesson of the situation ought to impress itself on our legislators. It is a very simple one. It is: Stick to protection and favorable trade balances and the money question will take care of itself.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Marine Legislation Demanded.

The extent to which the people of the United States are dependent on foreign shipping for their sea-borne commerce furnishes a conclusive reason for prompt action looking toward the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine. In these days of open and opening doors, when the United States is preparing to control the trade of her new dependencies, and besides is clamoring for access to other and bigger markets, it is not creditable to us as a nation that we are carrying in American vessels not more than one-sixth of the total volume of American over-sea commerce. It is in the power of the congress of the United States, acting upon the recommendation of President McKinley in his last annual message, to bring about a radical change in the marine situation, to so reverse the case that five-sixths of American commerce with foreign countries shall be carried in American ships. There is a general demand for legislation with this end in view. The people expect it.

Two Kinds of Misrule.

Land in the little island of Guam, that was worth only \$15 an acre under Spanish rule, is now selling for \$700 an acre. There is a striking similarity between Spanish rule and Democratic rule.—Springfield (Mo.) Republican.

Children Settled Divorce Case.

The divorce suit of William Miller, a prominent oil producer of Toledo, Ohio, came to an unexpected ending in court. Miller had filed sensational charges against his wife. Alimony had been arranged and the two children, a little boy and little girl, were left to choose with which parent each would go. The little ones pleaded so earnestly for both that the parents became reconciled and the case was dropped.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SOME GOOD STORIES FOR OUR JUNIOR READERS.

The Grumbling Slate Pencil—The Chinese Lily—The Legend That They Tell About Its Origin—Knows When Sunday Comes—A Lesson in Anatomy.

A Lesson in Anatomy.

How many bones in the human face? Fourteen, when they're all in place. How many bones in the human head? Eight, my child, as I've often said. How many bones in the human ear? Four in each, and they help to hear. How many bones in the human spine? Twenty-four, like a climbing vine. How many bones in the human chest? Twenty-four ribs, and two of the rest. How many bones the shoulders bind? Two in each—one before, one behind. How many bones in the human arm? In each arm one; two in each forearm. How many bones in the human wrist? Eight in each, if none are missed. How many bones in the palm of the hand? Five in each, with many a band. How many bones in the fingers ten? Twenty-eight, and by joints they bend. How many bones in the human hip? One in each, like a dish they dip. How many bones in the human thigh? One in each, and deep they lie. How many bones in the human knees? One in each, the kneecap, please. How many bones in the leg from the knee? Two in each, we can plainly see. How many bones in the ankle strong? Seven in each, but none are long. How many bones in the ball of the foot? Five in each, as the palms are put. How many bones in the toes half a score? Twenty-eight, and there are no more.

Two in each, we can plainly see. How many bones in the ankle strong? Seven in each, but none are long. How many bones in the ball of the foot? Five in each, as the palms are put. How many bones in the toes half a score? Twenty-eight, and there are no more.

The Grumbling Slate Pencil.

Such a shrieking and creaking and groaning as there was in the little district schoolhouse which stood on a hillside, and had a tower overlooking most of the town. So that any of the children, stopping to play by the wayside, might on looking up see the finger of the large clock that was there pointing the hour and warning them not to loiter. But let us return to the pencils, for they were having a great discussion about the vexations of this life, and we do not want to be too late to hear some of it. There was one big girl, called "Goldie," who looked ready for a masquerade, in a gaudy, golden costume, and although it was only of paper, she was very, very proud. Her voice was heard loud above the others, and as I went in, she said, "To think I have come to this—a public school—all of my brothers and sisters are in private schools, and I do not feel at home here." One little chubby fellow in red, white and blue took the other side and was the spokesman for his friends. "Well, I don't see that you are any better than the rest of us, for you must remember 'fine feathers do not make fine birds,' neither does a dress of gold make a good slate pencil." "Oh, it is well enough for you who have never worn anything but that red, white and blue, to talk about suitable clothes. I know I am far too good for this company. Do look at those silly children over there, who never make themselves heard. They will never get any of their rights if they work along in that simple way. For my part I will make all the noise I can." Just then a great squeak was heard all over the schoolroom. The other pencils stopped their work breathlessly to listen. What would the master do? His patience had been sorely tried by noisy pencils. He called Janet Lewis, the girl who owned "Goldie"—for these pencils were all slaves, that were owned by little boys and girls. "Janet, you may bring your pencil to me." "This is a worthless pencil," he said, "and must be destroyed. It scratches, makes a great deal of noise, and does not do its work well." Whereupon he broke it, and tossed it in the waste basket. Goldie's companions saw her fate and thought how much better it is to do well, and not complain, wherever we are, for grumblers always come to a bad end. After this there was no such trouble in the school. While Goldie was there, there were others weak enough to keep her company, but with the ceasing of her grumbling everything went well.—By Annie Wilson.

The Chinese Lily.

Once upon a time there lived in China two orphan brothers. The elder brother, not satisfied with having inherited the larger share of the parental estate, seized the most valuable part of the younger's, leaving him but a few acres of rocky, unfruitful soil. The younger brother bore the greediness of the elder one until he was finally overcome with poverty and hunger. Then, in great despair, he threw himself upon the ground and lay there sobbing and bewailing his cruel fate. Suddenly he heard a sweet voice calling his name. Opening his eyes he saw a fairy bending over him, who bade him arise, saying: "Thy patience and forbearance have been noticed, and now great shall be thy reward. Thou shalt find riches and fame beneath the soil where thy head but a moment ago rested. To reach the treasure will be no easy task, but be patient and persevering. Rest not until thou hast found that which shall cause thee to be honored and loved for a thousand generations." Then the fairy vanished, and the young man rubbed his eyes and looked about him. His rocky ground was still there, and he was jubilant with a new-born courage and hope. With resolute will he applied himself to the task of finding the buried treasure. For many days he dug

faithfully, and finally he found a flower-bulb. Believing in the fairy's promise he planted the bulb and nourished it until from it there grew a flower more delicately sweet and fair than had ever before been seen. Hundreds of people came to see the new flower. Other bulbs sprung from its roots, and the young man's name and his bulb-patch soon became famous. Riches and honor came to him because, strange as it may seem, the flower would not grow in any other part of China, and thousands came to buy from him. He named his treasure the "Shuey Seen Fah," or "Flower of the Water Fairy"—a name that it has ever since borne, though in common parlance it is known simply as the "Chinese Lily."

In a Minute.

Ethel was out on the long plank wharf when the dinner bell rang. She was feeding the cunning little baby ducks with cracker crumbs. "I'll go in a minute," she said to herself, as she broke another cracker into tiny pieces. But the baby ducks were hungry, and it was such fun to feed them that Ethel forgot all about her dinner and the big brass dinner bell, just as she had done ever so many times before. She had only one cracker left when Bruno came running down the wharf to see her. The mother duck espied him as he came bouncing over the planks. "Quack!" she called loudly; and what do you think? Every one of those baby ducklings scrambled and scrambled, and into the water they went with a splash. "Quack!" said the mother duck again and all the little duckies swam hurriedly after her and disappeared among the rushes that grew by the edge of the pond. "Why!" exclaimed Ethel, in astonishment. "They didn't wait to gobble another piece! They minded their mother the very first minute she called them!" Very still she stood for a second, thinking; and then she gave her basket to Bruno and ran quickly up the wharf, across the street and into the house. "Late, as usual," said brother Hal, as Ethel came into the dining room and took her seat at the table. "It's 20 minutes, instead of one, that you wanted this noon," he continued, as she glanced at the clock. "But it's the last time I'll be late!" said Ethel, decidedly, "cause—cause—it is!" And Ethel kept her word. She had learned her lesson and learned it well, and nobody but the big white mother duck knew who taught it to her. And I'm very sure that she will always keep the secret. Because, why? She can't tell it, that's all.

Rabbits.

Somebody, very learned, once took the trouble of weighing the brains of a number of animals and found that the brain of a tame rabbit weighed less for its size than the brain of any other known creature—much less than that of a wild rabbit. This is not surprising, for old br'er rabbit out in the woods needs to be a clever and enterprising being in order to pick up a living, but the tame rabbit is protected from foxes and from want by his house and his wire netting. Yet a tame white rabbit can be accustomed to anything—even to a fox terrier, as one boy has found out. In fact, the terrier is rather perplexed at the friendly advances of the rabbit. The order of things is therefore reversed. Rabbits are pretty pets and are easy to keep. Moreover, a boy may make considerable money from his rabbits if he is shrewd. They need to be fed cabbage, lettuce, bran and oats. They love milk thistle, dandelions and such food, and after the young rabbits attain a good weight are readily sold. But most rabbit owners become attached to their pets and regard with horror their disposal to the butcher. Consequently they sell them only as pets, and find a more restricted market.

Know When Sunday Comes.

It is an undoubted fact that many animals are able to tell from other days "the day that comes betwixt the Saturday and Monday." The tradesman's dog that accompanies its owner on week days makes no attempt to turn out on Sunday. Sparrows and other birds that come to school playgrounds for the unconcealed trifles they may pick up at luncheon time do not show up on Sunday. Ravens, crows and rooks are most fearless and do most damage on Sunday, well knowing that the man with the gun is an absentee on that day. A dog that visits for his private ends the baker's shop every week day morning stays at home on Sunday. Other dogs that have been tied up on Sunday have been known to hide on Saturday to avoid this interruption of their freedom.

A Natural Bridge in Arizona.

Natural Bridge, on Pine Creek, in the northern part of Gila county, Arizona, is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the United States, equaling if not surpassing the Natural Bridge of Virginia. It spans the creek at a height of about 200 feet and the walls of the canon rise above it on either side 700 or 800 feet, and on one side form a perpendicular precipice. The bridge is of lime formation, and the inside of the great arch, which is some 250 feet across, is worn by the water as smooth as though chiseled by the skillful hand of a stonemason. The arch on top is nearly, if not quite, 400 feet in width, 1,000 feet in length, across the canon, and at the thinnest part only six feet through. About the center of the arch is a hole large enough to admit the body of a man, and through which one can look down into the crystal pool of water 200 feet below.

When the Spanish minister and his American wife drive out in Washington they attract no little attention. They drive in a handsomely appointed Victoria, and the men on the box are in light liveries, with brilliant scarlet cockades in their hats. The duke is very fair and the duchess a decided brunette, and they make a handsome couple.

Among applicants for shelter at the city lodging house in New York the other night was one woman over 60 years old, who was clothed entirely in newspapers. In some places the paper was two inches thick.

A New Sea Port.

There is a lusty young city growing up down in Texas which is attracting widespread attention. It is La Porte, located at the head of Galveston Bay. It is being made the great seaport of the Gulf of Mexico, the meeting place of rail and water ways for the vast commerce of the west. The saving to western shippers via this export outlet will run into millions annually. The city has the most magnificent natural port on the southern coast of the United States and one of the best in the world. The U. S. government is completing a deep water channel through the bay to the gulf, which will soon bring the largest ocean liners to La Porte docks and wharfs.

The burden of some people's conversation is pretty hard for others to bear.

Important to mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Wm. A. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

A church without a scandal would have to be without a choir.

Try Magnetic Starch—it will last longer than any other.

In life's battle one must either be a struggler or a straggler.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. West & Trux, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.; Welling, Kinnear & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Sometimes it is very difficult to see through and interview.

AN APPEAL TO HUMANITY GENERALLY.

We need your assistance in announcing to the world the greatest remedy that Science has ever produced, and you need our assistance to secure relief for yourself and friends through Swanson's "5-DROPS."

A REMEDY SUPREME.

As surely as the American Navy has conquered and will conquer all that opposes it, so will "5-DROPS" unfailingly conquer all disease like Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Kidney Troubles, Lumbago, Catarrh of all kinds, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Backache, Sleeplessness, Nervousness, Heart-Weakness, Toothache, Earache, Creeping Numbness, Bronchitis, etc., or any disease for which we recommend it. "5-DROPS" is the name and the dose. Trial bottles 25c. Large bottles, containing 300 doses, \$1.00 prepaid by mail or express. Six bottles for \$5.00. Why suffer pain and agony when for such small amount you can obtain the relief for which you have been so long waiting? Don't wait! Write now, and the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., 164 Lake St., Chicago, Ill., will immediately give you order attention.

The purse is a poor place to keep pride.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is the best of all cough cures.—George W. Lotz, Fabouer, La., August 26, 1895.

The way to scandalize is to tell scandal's lies.

"A Miss is As Good as a Mile."

If you are not entirely well, you are ill. Illness does not mean death's door. It is a sense of weariness, a "tired feeling," a life filled with nameless pains and suffering. In 90% of cases the blood is to blame. Hood's Sarsaparilla is Nature's corrective for disorders of the blood. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

W. N. U.—OMAHA. No 3—1900

SALZER'S 3 EARED CORN

This new, earliest, corn with revolution in the most valuable of crops, yielding in 1899, 100 bushels per acre, and you can beat that!

BIG FOUR OATS
yield 250 bush. per acre, and you can beat that!

SPRETT
30 bush. per acre. Greatest grain and hay food this side of the star!

BARLEY, BEARDSLESS.
Yields 120 bush. in N.Y. Woodstock

RAPE 25c. A TON
gives rich, green food for cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, etc., at 25c a ton. We sell also—Sole of the Rape seed used in the U.S.

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Greatest grass on earth. Grows to perfection in America everywhere. (Water warrants it!)

THE MILLION DOLLAR POTATO is the most valued of potatoes on earth, and Dollar No. 1 makes the best of all. Largest grower of Potatoes and Farm Seeds in the world.

VEGETABLE SEEDS
Largest, choicest, list in U.S. Catalogue sent free. 25 pages each. Best vegetable growing, etc.

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