

# ARE TWO OF A KIND

Cleveland, Carlisle, John Sherman and McKinley are all Bimetallists When They Talk

## REPUBLICANS BEGAN THE GAME

They Grabbed all the Money and Then Left the Democrats to Play it Out.

'Coin' Always Means Gold When Either One is in Power.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—The following article was prepared for the Crawford Beacon, which I have been editing for the past eight weeks, from the farm. This week when I was ready to hand in my copy, I found no populist paper, as it had been bought from under us and turned into a republican sheet, with a sycophantic editor. As there are some things in this article which the public should read and consider, I send it to you, hoping you can use it.

It is hardly possible that the republican politicians will be able to fool the people who are groaning under the pressure of the gold payment policy, into again putting them into power. The current talk among them is that the republican party is in favor of bimetallism. Under this kind of talk and in repudiation of Cleveland's gold policy, a republican congress was elected at the last election. But the first vote taken gives the lie to this profession of bimetallism. Cleveland and Carlisle have always avowed that they were in favor of bimetallism, and that the way to bring it about was to give the creditor the option and pay in the kind of money he demanded. Now the republican politicians, from Reed and Sherman down, are in favor of bimetallism of the same kind. Not six months ago Sherman said that the country was as safe financially in Cleveland's hands as it would be in the hands of a republican. But these fellows all talk different when they are at home from what they talk and vote when at Washington.

Their talk is for the people, but their votes are for the money kings. The financial policy of the republican party is the same as that of the democrats. To verify this we will give some facts and figures from the record.

The present financial difficulty as far as the public treasury is concerned is directly traceable to the two following statements: It is held that the word "coin" where it appears in the law means gold. This construction was placed on the law by President Harrison's administration and put into practice in the same manner as the Cleveland administration has done.

When Harrison took his seat, he received from the outgoing administration eighty-four millions in round numbers. According to the secretary's report when he retired, he turned over to the democrats twenty-five million, mostly in subsidiary coin. These two amounts are both exclusive of the gold reserve. When Secretary Carlisle was called before the house committee on appropriations, January 21, 1895, in his examination we find the following questions and answers.

Mr. Sibley: I would like to ask you what objection there could be in having the option to redeem either in silver or gold rest with the treasury, instead of the note holder?

Mr. Carlisle: The secretaries from the beginning of resumption have pursued a policy of redeeming in gold or silver at the option of the holder of the paper.

During the last three years of Harrison's administration, there was withdrawn from the treasury in gold \$117,212,258, and during the last nine months thereof, \$98,746,008 this brought the Harrison administration to the bond issue, with an empty treasury and the reserve depleted. It is not generally believed that the republicans would have issued bonds but the following order will certainly satisfy the most skeptical.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Washington, D. C., Feb. 20, 1895.

Sir: You are hereby authorized and directed to prepare designs for the 3 percent bonds provided in senate amendment to the sundry civil bill now pending. The denominations which should first receive attention are \$100 and \$1000 of the coupon bonds and \$1000 and \$10,000 of the registered bonds.

This authority is given in advance of the enactment in view of pressing contingencies and you are directed to hasten the preparation of the designs and plates in every possible manner. I inclose a memorandum for your guidance in preparing the script for the body of the bond.

Respectfully Yours, CHARLES FOSTER, Secretary.

To the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing:

As another item of evidence in the case we find on page 70 Special Report No. 2621, the following:

Mr. Turner—Taking into consideration all these conditions which you anticipate, what in your judgment would be a fair conjecture of the condition of the treasury at the end of the next fiscal year?

Secretary Foster—I should say the next fiscal year would show a deficit.

Mr. Turner—Can you give an approximate estimate according to all the data accessible to you?

Secretary Foster—I will only say this, that if I was to have the management of the treasury, I should insist upon an increase of revenue to the extent of \$30,000,000.

Mr. Turner—In order to meet those conditions which you anticipate?

Secretary Foster—Not only those conditions, but the gold conditions as well.

These conditions come about under the highest tariff the world ever saw—under the McKinley bill, and will satisfy anyone who thinks more of country than of party, that the republican party is managed by the same kind of bi-metallists as the democratic party, and will also satisfy them that it was not the tariff but the construction placed upon the word "coin," by the treasury officials, and the second cause, "giving the option to the creditor."

to keep up the order they themselves have made. The republican party adopted this policy as we have shown and pursued it until the treasury was empty. Then the democrats took it up just where the republicans left off and pursued the same course. This may not be pleasant for the republicans to know, but it is the fact. The corpse being in the possession of the democrats, the public generally supposes that they did the killing. But such is not the case. It was dead when it was turned over to them and they are simply mutilating the "stiff."

If the American people do not know any better than to elect another republican president or congress, they lack the necessary intelligence to maintain a government of the people which the fathers planted and left to their care.

## WORDS THAT WILL LIVE

Compare the Bombast of Thurston with What Our Allen Said on the Monroe Doctrine

"Mr. President, back of all this rises the vision of an oppressed, patient, toiling people, asking for relief; and while we have indulged here in empty phrase, their condition has been daily growing worse. Is it not the better part of valor—the higher and better part of statesmanship to meet the just demands of a pleading humanity by giving our country relief; by giving to our people a greater volume of money; by making their toil more remunerative, their property more valuable? Shall we not awaken in their breasts a new hope, a new life and a new energy by giving renewed activity to industry, and gladden their hearts by bringing to the wife and children of him who labors a smile of gladness and sunshine where the clouds of poverty and sorrow sit, and by putting into their mouths a new song?"

"If, unhappily, the time shall come, which God grant that it may not, that American valor must again be displayed on the field of battle in defense of American institutions and against foreign greed and aggrandizement, we may confidently expect the sons of America to march under the flag of the free, consecrated by the blood of a hundred years, to permanent and glorious victory. Then for every Grant there will be a Lee; for every Sherman a Johnston; for every Thomas a Jackson; for every Sheridan a Stuart; Mason and Dixon's line will be blotted from the map of the United States, and true Americans, North and South, welded by the blood of the Revolution, the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico, renewed by the estrangement of 1861, as lovers renew and intensify their affection by estrangement, soothed and sustained by a united and splendid American womanhood, will give to the world a lesson in valor that has never been known before. And when the end comes, as it surely will come, and the storm that has racked us in a great civil strife for renewed American freedom shall have subsided, and shall arise once more from the ashes of its deadly conflict with the enemies of human liberty, crowned with a new glory and encircled with a new halo, shall we not place the songs of our recent civil strife, with the sacred memories of other days, and sing that sweeter, grander, more inspiring and God-like song, dear to all American hearts:

"My country, 'tis of thee,  
Sweet land of liberty,  
Of thee I sing;  
Land where my fathers died,  
Land of the pilgrim's pride,  
From every mountain-side  
Let freedom ring."

Chauncey M. Depew Says it is Glorious—John M. Thurston Says it Will Start Things a Booming.

The gold bug and plutocratic State Journal as well as nearly all of the old party press have been for years deceiving the public. They would say that a community was prosperous when it was running in debt for every improvement that was being made. It would seem that all the old party politicians think that a city, county, state or nation is prosperous just in proportion as it runs in debt. As an illustration we quote some choice statements made by old party leaders Chauncey M. Depew says, "This is glorious, the new loan will act like an elixir of life upon the nation, things will boom from this on." No man having the experience that Chauncey M. Depew has had should make such a reckless statement. Is it possible that those who call themselves the leaders in the east do not understand the situation in the west and south. The real result of this \$100,000,000 loan will be to lock up in the vaults at Washington \$112,000,000 and of course it will contract our circulating medium or currency just as much as the people pay into the treasury for the bonds, and yet that great after dinner statesman says it is glorious and will act as an elixir of life upon the nation.

When this money is paid in there will be about \$289,000,000 of our currency locked up in the vaults at Washington. One hundred millions of it will be gold and the other \$189,000,000 greenbacks. We quote a statement made by ex-Secretary Foster which follows: "With national credit sustained, business improving, every body cheerful and the outlook cheerful, a new epoch of American prosperity ought to start from this date." It is very evident that ex-Secretary Foster has not been among the people west of the Mississippi river very much during the last two years or he would not have said that the outlook was cheerful or that everybody was improving. Everybody knows that such statements are absolutely false. Even our John M. Thurston, Nebraska's senator, had to say: "The new loan will do more to start things a-booming than anything else could possibly have done; it is a testimonial of the people's faith in their country." Just think of it, to add to our debt \$100,000,000, to plaster this fair land of our with \$4,000,000 of interest each year for the next thirty years and to lock up \$112,000,000 of our money circulation, John M. Thurston has the audacity to say that that will start things a-booming in this country. Thurston certainly ought to know that there is not a dollar west of the Mississippi river to boom anything with. Every day and every week shows that failures, bankruptcies and misery are in-

creasing as compared with last year. We insert Dunn's report for last week: "Failures for the week have been 323 in the United States, as against 281 last year, and 63 in Canada as against 58 last year. The wonderful success of the popular loan alters the face of events. January operations become ancient history as the nation mounts above all doubts and fears to a solid certainty that the people can and will uphold their government. The influence of this event upon all manufacturing and all trade cannot be lightly estimated. It strips the silver situation of all its power to hurt."

Dunn tries to think that the country will get on a boom and that the "silver craze" has actually been killed, but the figures that he gives tells a different story. The failures last week were 42 more than the same week last year in this country and in Canada five more. Total this year 1505, Canada 273. Only a little more than one month of the year gone and the failures nearly three times as large as they were during the whole year of 1895. Failures for that year were only 530. We had enough money during 1895 to do the business of the country with. There can be no permanent prosperity in this country until there is a large increase in the money volume.

## HE DRESSED THEM DOWN

Allen Tells the Lords of the Senate What He and the People of Nebraska Think of Them.

In a discussion in the senate February 10, Senator Allen said:

Mr. President, I have observed every time the appropriations committee walked into this chamber with a bill that every other man is supposed to take a back seat and not question their authority or what they want, but to tamely submit to dictation—I was going to say obsequiousness, but perhaps the remark is a little too harsh—until the appropriations committee have got through and see fit to announce that they are ready to retire and consider other bills.

I want at this time to record my protest, however feeble it may be—and it no doubt is feeble—against the system which has grown up here—I do not know how long it has been in existence—of the senator in charge of an appropriation bill walking into the chamber, buttoning his coat up tight to the throat, and saying, "We want unanimous consent to consider all the committee amendments before any other man is heard," and after that is done to sit like a watchdog and object strenuously to every amendment which may be offered by any other senator.

I am perfectly willing to concede, Mr. President, that the committee on appropriations knows much more than the entire senate; I think possibly their selection indicates that and forecloses the question, and that we who are sent here to represent states which are not represented on the committee on appropriations are supposed not to be interested in the distribution of the public moneys of the country, and that our states shall have no voice whatever in such distribution, except as that voice may be indirectly represented by the appropriations committee.

Mr. President, I am a little bit loath to say this, because I have some favors to ask of the appropriations committee—not favors, but I have some measures which are to go upon appropriation bills, and I am a little loath under those circumstances to make this statement; but it does seem to me that the true and the natural and proper thing to do is to give the entire senate, as representing the entire nation, an equal opportunity in the formation and enactment of appropriation bills. I do not think it was ever contemplated by the fathers of this country that two or three men should control the appropriations of this nation, amounting to \$450,000,000 or \$460,000,000 a year.

What I say is not prompted by any personal dislike for any member of the appropriations committee, for I think they are all my personal friends—I certainly feel friendly to them—but this practice is raising up in the senate of the United States a government of the committee. We have been taught to believe, especially we who live away in the interior of the nation and are therefore supposed to know but little about public measures and public men, that this is a government by the people, for the people and of the people; but, Mr. President, the American people must understand much they have been taught within the last few years. They must learn the great truth that, so far as the senate of the United States is concerned, it is a government of the committee, by the committee, and generally for the committee, and not for the country.

## The Dominant Issue.

The political prospect is that this year of 1896 will witness the most thorough and searching discussion of the whole financial question that has ever taken place in the entire history of civilization. And whether the reformers of all schools are pleased with it or not the monetary question overshadows all others in the politics of America at the present time. There are many sincere and honest reformers who believe that the land question is of immensely greater importance than the money question, and should be given precedence and settled first. Others equally sincere and honest insist on the greater importance of the transportation question. Others, still, that the referendum and initiative should be the first issue fought out to a settlement. But there are times when the political activities of the people drift irresistible in a certain direction, and nothing can turn them aside. Such appears to be the outlook with reference to the money question in the campaign of 1896. Men of all parties and of all shades of opinion on the money question are becoming hourly more and more profoundly interested in forcing some kind of a settlement of that, at the present time, most unsettled of questions.—Journal of the Knights of Labor.

Do Thou Likewise GLEAD, Feb. 5, 1896.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT—Please find within one dollar and fifty cents to apply on my back subscription and on another year as far as it will go.

ABNER DEFRANCE. Chicago has 22 diverging railroads; the Northwestern connects with all of them. Fastest time, superb equipment. Try it. City office 117 S. 10th St.

# A RELIC OF THE PAST.

Surgical Operations for the Cure of Piles and Rectal Diseases

NO LONGER NECESSARY.

A Medical Discovery Which Will Change the Treatment of All Such Diseases.

It has long been thought not only by some physicians but by people in general that the common, painful and exceedingly annoying trouble, piles, was practically incurable by any other means than a surgical operation, and this belief has been the cause of years of needless suffering, because of the natural dread of surgical operations.

There are many salves, ointments and similar remedies on the market which afford some relief in cases of piles, but the Pyramid Pile Cure is the only preparation so far introduced that can be reliably depended upon to cure to stay cured, every form of itching, bleeding or protruding piles.

Mrs. M. C. Hinkley of 601 Mississippi St., Indianapolis, was told by her physicians that nothing but a surgical operation costing between seven and eight hundred dollars could cure her as she had suffered for 15 years; yet even in such a case as hers the Pyramid Pile Cure accomplished a complete cure. She says: "I knew an operation would be death to me and tried the Pyramid with very little hope and it is not to be wondered at that I am so enthusiastic in its praise."

Major Dean of Columbus, Ohio, says he suffered for 40 years from piles and 20 years from itching piles and in his case two packages of the Pyramid cured him. Mr. D. E. Reed of South Lyons, Mich., says: "I would not take \$500 and be placed back where I was before I used the Pyramid Pile Cure. I suffered for years and it is now eighteen months since I used it and not the slightest trace of the trouble has returned."

The Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by nearly all druggists at 50 cents and \$1 per package and as it contains no opium, cocaine or other poisonous drug can be used with perfect safety.

No one need suffer from piles in any form who will give this excellent remedy a trial. Made by the Pyramid Co., Albion, Mich. Any druggist can get it for you.

## POP EDITORS OF ILLINOIS.

They Extend a Helping Hand to the Silver Men.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Reform Press Association of Illinois, February 10, 1896.

WHEREAS, The silver party has called its National convention to meet at the same time and place as that of the people's party, for the purpose of uniting and operating with us in the coming campaign; and

WHEREAS, The silver party has no press of its own, in which to publish notices of committee meetings, and calls for convention and conferences. Therefore be it Resolved, That the reform press association of the state of Illinois looks upon the silver party as a friend and ally, in the impending struggle between the masses and classes.

Resolved, That we heartily extend the columns of our papers to the silver party, for the purpose of publishing their calls for conventions, conferences, and committee meetings, and do what we can to aid them in their work, not inconsistent with the principles of, or loyalty to the people's party.

Resolved, We assure the silver party that it will always find the reform press an earnest exponent of the principles it advocates, and we kindly ask its members to subscribe for our papers; and circulate them among their friends.

If you read this paper and like it, send your subscription at once to the INDEPENDENT PUB. CO., Lincoln, Neb.

## SHERMAN IN 1878

This Was After he had Sold Himself to the Devil, and Was Playing to Keep Down Open Revisit

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 15, 1878.

DEAR SIR: To that part of your letter of the 12th inst., in which you ask my views of the matter confided in the monetary commission, I have some delicacy in replying very fully. During the monetary conference in Paris, when silver in our country was excluded from circulation by being undervalued, I was strongly in favor of the single standard of gold, and wrote a letter which you will find in the proceedings of that conference, stating briefly my view. At that time the wisest of us did not anticipate the sudden fall of silver or the rise of gold that has occurred. This uncertainty of the relation between the two metals is one of the chief arguments in favor of a monometallic system, but other arguments, showing the dangerous effect upon industry by dropping one of the precious metals from the standard of value, out-weigh in my mind all theoretical objections to the bimetallic system. I am thoroughly convinced that if possible for the leading commercial nations to fix by agreement an arbitrary relation between silver and gold, even though the market value might vary somewhat from time to time, it would be a measure of the greatest good to all nations. My earnest desire is that you may succeed in doing this.

You are so well informed upon this subject that it is not worth while for me to enlarge upon it. The statements and documents sent you by the director of the mint will give in authentic form most of the material facts which bear upon the question, and your own investigation on the silver commission will I am quite sure, supply any deficiency.

Very truly yours, JOHN SHERMAN,

W. S. GROSBECK, Esq., Secretary, Cincinnati, O.

Send us in a list of names to whom we may send sample copies of this paper.

Going to Europe This Year?

Now is the time to secure the best accommodations. We are agents for all first class lines, and guarantee lowest rates. Ask for rate sheets, sailing lists, etc. A. S. Fielding, City Ticket Agent, 117 S. 10th St. S. A. Mosler, G. A.

# FREE SEEDS!

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The publishers of THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT have purchased from the Griswold Seed Co. of Lincoln, Nebraska, a large quantity of seeds which are guaranteed to be first class in every particular.

TESTED SEED. All varieties, before leaving the office, are subject to from one to three tests in soil, and any that fall short of the required standard are at once discarded. All our readers will need some of these seeds this spring. By buying in wholesale lots we are able to make you the following

## LIBERAL OFFER.

Send us \$1.30 and we will send you THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT (price \$1.00) for one year, and one dollar's worth of your choice of seeds from the list below. Here is a clear profit to you of seventy cents. The offer is to old subscribers as well as new; but any subscriber taking advantage of it must also pay up his back subscription, if he is in arrears. Those of our readers who have already paid in advance will be credited for a year from the time their subscription expires. The price we make you for the seeds is exactly the retail price you will have to pay anywhere you buy. They will be mailed to you postage prepaid, same day your order is received. Should we run short of any particular variety (which is not likely) we reserve the right to substitute some other variety of equal value.

We trust all our subscribers will take advantage of this offer, which is really a very liberal one. It affords an excellent opportunity for friends of THE INDEPENDENT to get up clubs for the paper. This year above all others when we are to go through another presidential campaign you need, and your neighbor needs THE NEBRASKA INDEPENDENT. Send in your orders and they will receive immediate attention. Send all orders to

INDEPENDENT PUB. CO., Lincoln, Neb.

## List of Seeds.

### BEANS.

Golden Wax—A standard variety needing but little introduction. The pods are large, long, entirely straggles, and of a rich golden color. This bean is very prolific, of dwarf habit and compact growth. Pt. 10c.

Golden Black Wax—One of the standard varieties. It has a vigorous growth and is one of the most productive of wax beans. The pods are long, of waxy yellow color, solid and tender. Pt. 10c.

Early Yellow Six Weeks—A kidney shaped bean; color, yellowish drab with a dark blotch around the eye. The vines are vigorous and productive. Pods long, slender, and when young of good quality. Pt. 10c.

Improved Early Red Valentine—One of the most popular of green podded sorts, and is many preferred to the wax varieties. The vines are erect and vigorous. Pods are of medium length, very fleshy, crisp and tender. Pt. 10c.

### BEETS.

Best Early Blood—An old standard variety. The tops are small, stem pink, leaves bright green, and roots turnip shaped, with a medium sized top. Oz. 10c.

Smooth Long Dark Blood—A standard main crop variety, with a large top, small neck and large blood red root which tapers towards both ends, growing even with the surface. Very tender and sweet. Oz. 10c.

### CARROTS.

Danvers Half Long Pointed—This sort is well recommended for field purposes. Pt. 5c.

Improved Long Orange—A standard late variety, handsome and uniform in shape. It is of deep orange color, of good flavor, and yields very heavily. It keeps well and is suitable for the table or stock. Pt. 5c.

### CAULIFLOWER.

Early Snow Ball—We have taken great pains to secure the best seed of this variety procurable, and confidently recommend it as equal to that of any other house. It is exceedingly early and hardy, and is one of the surest to make a solid, compact head. For these reasons it is growing more and more in favor as a late sort. Pt. 5c.

### SWEET CORN.

Crosby's Early—A most excellent variety, early, and of the best flavor; often called the "12 rowed," although it frequently has only 10. This sort is largely grown in the east for canning purposes. The ears are of medium size, grain thick and sweet. Pt. 10c.

Early Minnesota. The old standard variety, well adapted to our climate and soil; stalks very short, bearing one or two ears close to the ground, and well covered with husks. The ears of medium length, and 8-rowed kernels very broad, sweet, and tender. Pt. 10c.

Improved Stowell's Evergreen—The standard main crop variety, both on account of its quality and productiveness, and its habit of remaining green for a long period of time. The ears are large and well filled, with deep white kernels loosely set upon a medium sized cob.

### CABBAGE.

Improved Early Jersey Wakefield. Very popular with gardeners. Its thick, stout leaves, combined with its very compact growth, make it the best for wintering over in cold frames or for very early setting out in the spring. The heads are compact of medium size, and conical. Throughout the northern states the gardeners depend upon it for the bulk of their early crop. Pt. 5c.

Henderson's Early Summer.—This may be called an improvement on the Early Flat Dutch, from which it was formerly selected. The heads are large, flat, or slightly conical, and will keep long without bursting. Pt. 5c.

Fottler's Brunswick.—A compact growing green crop cabbage, having medium sized to large thick heads and many outer leaves. It is a good shipper. Pt. 5c.

Large Late Drumhead.—A favorite winter variety, and by some considered a little later than the Flat Dutch, although many large cabbage growers fail to see any material difference between the two. It is large and flat, short stemmed, tender, and of good flavor. One of the best of keepers. Pt. 5c.

### CUCUMBERS.

Early Frame, or Short Green—A popular early sort, of medium size and ranking among the best of the pickling class. Fruit straight, smaller at each end, crisp and tender. Also an excellent sort for the table. Pt. 5c.

Nichol's Medium—Desirable for all purposes alike. As a pickling sort it has few superiors, and is adapted for early forcing or main crop. It is very productive, of medium size, and always straight and smooth. Pt. 5c.

Long Green—The leading late variety, 12 to 16 inches long, and of excellent quality; dark green, firm and crisp. The young fruit is suitable for pickles, and when ripe, for sweet pickles. Pt. 5c.

### LETTUCE.

Prize Head—Forms a mammoth plant in which the outer leaves are crisp and tender, changing from a dark green in the center to a bronze at the edge. It is of good flavor and very hardy. Pt. 5c.

### MUSK MELON.

Nutmeg—This is one of the standard varieties, growing to a fair size, with thick, sweet flesh of a light green shade. The rind, though not thick, is tough, and on this account stands shipping very well. Shape nearly round, somewhat flattened at each end, and deeply ribbed. Pt. 5c.

Montreal Market—A mammoth melon weighing from 15 to 20 pounds; shape almost round, very deeply ribbed, skin green, changing to a grey when ripe, flesh very thick, light green, coarse, but of good flavor. Pt. 5c.

### ONIONS.

Western Large Red—Grown probably more in this country than any other variety of onions combined. It is essentially a late cropper, and undoubtedly the heaviest yielding in the American market. The bulbs are of large size, round form, somewhat flattened, but thick through; skin deep purple red; flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained, and of rather stronger flavor than the yellow onions. There is no better keeper. Pt. 5c.

Yellow Globe Danvers—This sort is excellent for general cultivation, either for the market or home garden, and is a splendid keeper. Pt. 5c.

### WATER MELON.

Mountain Sweet—One of the oldest and best of the early melons, good either for home or market garden use. In shape oblong, with a deep green skin, and red flesh; solid and of good size, considering its earliness. Pt. 5c.

Cuban Queen—Skin beautifully marked with dark and light green; the flesh is bright red, solid, crisp, and sugary. An excellent keeper. Pt. 5c.

### PEPPER.

Ruby King—A very desirable and profitable pepper for the market and family use. Plant large, bearing a profusion of large, deep red, and mild flavored peppers. This sort is often used for salads, pickling, and stuffing. Pt. 5c.

### PARSNIP.

Hollow Crown—This variety has a smooth, clean skin, and is easily distinguished by the leaves arising from a depression on the top or crown of the root. Has a small tap root, and grows almost entirely beneath the surface. Pt. 5c.

### PEAS.

American Wonder—This is a comparatively new sort, but has already taken first place among the extra early sorts on account of its extra fine flavor. For sweetness and tenderness it is absolutely unequalled. Qt. 10c.

Blue Everbearing—Vines about 18 inches in height. Will continue to bear for a long while. They are of the largest size, wrinkled, very tender, cooking quickly. Pt. 10c.

### PUMPKINS.

Small Yellow Sugar—Fruit round, about ten in. in diameter. An excellent keeper. Pt. 5c.

Large Cheese—One of the best varieties for cooking purposes. Flesh thick, sweet, and tender. Pt. 5c.

### SQUASH.

Early White Bush Scallop—Fruit early, flat, scalloped shaped; color white; flesh pale white, and well flavored. Very productive. Pt. 5c.

Hubbard—By all odds the standard variety throughout the northern states and the best winter keeper known. Pt. 5c.

### RADISH.

Early Scarlet—A standard early turnip variety. Root of a scarlet color; flesh crisp and tender. Pt. 5c.

Chartier—A long, scarlet variety, large, handsome and attractive. Bright scarlet color, shading into white at the tip. Retains its crispness and tenderness for a remarkably long time. Pt. 5c.

### TURNIP.

Extra Early Purple Top Munch—Very popular among gardeners. Of medium size, grows quickly, is flat, sweet, and tender. Pt. 5c.

Purple Top Strap Leaf—This is the standard variety. Root large, flat, hardy and very prolific. Pt. 10c.

### RUTA BAGA.

American Purple Top—The roots grow to large size under favorable conditions, and are the most desirable of all. Pt. 5c.

### TOMATOES.

Acme—A handsome early variety, of medium size, is a good yielder. Pt. 5c.

Livingston's Beauty—A decided favorite for the home or market garden. It is early, hardy, and strong grower, good size. Fruit glossy crimson, with a slight tinge of purple. Pt. 5c.

### WATERMELON.