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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.
In offering this Catalogue to my customers, I wish to thank them all for their patronage during the past eight years, and to assure them that I shall strive to continue to deserve their good will. Thanks to their steadily increasing favors, I have been able to so enlarge my establishment, that I can now successfully compete with Florists anywhere. My houses and plantations are in the finest possible condition for the healthy growth of Plants.

My business connections with importers and foreign growers are such that I am sure of a supply of the best Seeds, Bulbs, etc., that the market affords.

I solicit your orders, with confidence that it will be for your advantage to trade with me.

SEEDS BY MAIL.

I will forward all Seeds at the prices named in this Catalogue, POSTAGE PAID.

PLANTS OR BULBS BY MAIL OR EXPRESS,

will be forwarded at the expense of the purchaser.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF PACKAGES GUARANTEED.

I assume all risk in transportation, and guarantee the safe arrival of packages in good condition. Should any package fail to reach the customer in good order, I will send again as soon as notified.

LOST ORDERS.

It sometimes happens that orders are lost, stolen, or, owing to other causes, fail to reach us. When customers do not receive their orders in a reasonable length of time, they should notify me at once, and at the same time send copies of their orders, which will be filled immediately.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.

I assume the risk of safe arrival of funds, sent either by Money Order, Draft, or Registered Letter. The cost of Postal Money Order, Draft, or Registered Letter, may be deducted from the remittance. Remittances in any other way must be at the risk of the sender.

FORMATION OF CLUBS.

Undoubtedly there are many lovers of flowers in every neighborhood, who will not take the trouble to send for a Catalogue, yet who would, if it were exhibited to them, purchase Seeds and Plants to some extent; and as a special inducement to those to whom I forward Catalogues to call upon their neighbors and solicit their orders, I make the following offer:

Purchasers remitting $1.00 may select Seeds at Catalogue prices, amounting to $1.15

- 2.00
- 3.00
- 4.00
- 5.00
- 10.00

On receipt of any of the above orders from a club or an individual, the Seeds will be sent all to one address, or to several, as may be desired.

A LIBERAL OFFER!

Especial attention is called to the following varieties of Seeds, which I have taken great pains to have of superior quality. Pansies, Stocks, Asters, Petunias, Balsams, Phlox, Verbena and Primroses. In the selection of the more common varieties of Seeds, it is only essential that the Seeds be fresh; while with the above named, and many others, it is of the utmost importance that you plant the best, for upon the quality of the Seeds depends the size, color, variety and beauty of the flowers they produce. My Seeds are from the best growers in the world, whose names (where known) are sufficient guarantee of their superiority. As an inducement for customers to give them a trial, I will send one packet each Mixed Pansy, Aster, Phlox, Stock, Verbena, Balsam and Petunia, (amounting at Catalogue prices to $1.15), for 75 cents. Please add this collection to your orders.

Seeds in this Catalogue are classified in the following order: Annuals, Ornamental Grasses, Climbers, Everlasting Flowers, Greenhouse Seeds, Perennials.
SEEDS WORTHY OF SPECIAL MENTION.

WASHINGTON ASTER,—very large, flowering, and double.
A new strain of very large flowering Asters; flowers often measure 5 inches in diameter. Each packet of seeds contains five colors—white, pink, lazuline blue, silvery grey and blush. Price per packet, 25 cts.

PRINCE OF WALES ASTER—New.
Dark red, very large, flowering........................................ Price per packet, 25 cts.

BEGONIA DARISII—fl. pl.
The double flowering variety of Begonia Darisii is undoubtedly one of our most beautiful and abundant Begonias. The double flowering variety will be received with great favor. Packets of 25 seeds,..........................................................50 cts.

BELLIS PERENNIS PLENISSIMA.
The true Quilled Double Daisy. Price per packet, ...........................................20 cts.

PANSY—New Fancy.
Acknowledged to be the largest and handsomest strain of Pansies ever offered.
We give below a short description of each number. Occasionally they may vary a little, but as a rule they will be found to come true to description.
No. 1—Rich golden yellow, with large maroon eye.
No. 2—An intense blue, with small white eye.
No. 3—Of a deep orange shade, with dark centre.
No. 4—A very striking variety; a white ground, beautifully and regularly marked with light purple, sometimes bordering on pink; yellow eye.
No. 5—A rich light brown variety, with black centre, and clearly defined light yellow eye.
No. 6—Upper petals porcelain blue, fringed with white; the lower curiously mottled and marbled with pink, chocolate and yellow. An exceedingly beautiful strain.
No. 7—Light canary yellow, with lavender centre.
No. 8—A rich velvety black, with very small yellow eye.
No. 9—Flower is of a deep chocolate shade, oddly streaked towards the centre with veins of white, yellow and black.
No. 10—The lower portion of the blossoms of this is bright yellow, splashed with crimson, while the upper petals are of a bright purple hue.
No. 11—Is a light lavender blue Pansy, with very small eye. One of the prettiest of the collection.
No. 12—Golden yellow ground, upper petals slightly touched with crimson, large purple centre, while the lower part of the flower is very prettily marked with a deep band of rose.
Price per packet, twelve varieties mixed, ...........................................50 cts.

PETUNIA.
New Fancy Hybrid, an entirely distinct strain from the ordinary Petunia. The flowers are of an immense size, and of exquisite colors, shades, and markings. The double and single Fimbriata sorts have beautifully fringed petals. The double and single "Marginata" sorts are bordered with green on each petal, making them very attractive.
Per packet, mixed colors,...........................................50 cts.
Petunia Hybrida Maxima, fimbriated. A new fringed variety of single Petunias.
Price per packet 50 seeds,...........................................50 cts.
PRIMULA—Chinese Primrose.

This strain of Primrose Seed is unsurpassed. The fimbriata produces 90 per cent. fringed flowers. During the past season we have grown plants from the mixed seeds, which gave us 12 distinct shades. Flowers often 1½ inches in diameter.

Primula. red, extra, .............................................................. 50
fimbriata, white, ....................................................................... 50
fimbriata, fringed, white striped with red, ................................ 50
The above mixed, ....................................................................... 50
Fern-leaved, graceful fern-like foliage; flowers fringed. This I consider the best variety for house culture. The plants, as they grow old, produce strong stalks, and are not as liable to topple over as the other varieties.
Mixed colors, ................................................................. 50

CYCLAMEN GIGANTEUM.

Flowers measure from 2 to 2½ inches in length. Price per packet, 50 cents.

GNAPHALIUM LEONTOPODIUM,—“Edelweiss.”

This is the famous and true “Edelweiss” of the Alps, found growing there in the most inaccessible spots among the rocks, and gathered by tourists and mountaineers. The flowers are of downy texture, pure white, and (as the illustration shows) star-shaped. They are greatly sought after as souvenirs, and are sold at a high price in Switzerland. It is said to be easily cultivated, and its scarcity is due to the ravages of deer, who are very fond of the plant, and feed on it in all places open to their reach.
Price per packet, .................................................. 25 cts.

MIGNONETTE—Golden Queen.

This new variety was one of the grandest novelties in our grounds last season. It could be distinguished from all other Mignonettes as far as the bed could be seen, and was literally a mass of fragrant gold. Price ........................................ 25

TROPÆOLUM MAJUS,—Nasturtium.

In addition to the common varieties of Nasturtiums, I have added this year several new varieties.
Tropæolum, atropurpureum (dark crimson.)
coeeruleo roseum.
cocineum (scarlet.)
Dunnett’s orange.
Edward Otto, bronze-colored.
hemisphaericum.
luteum.
Regelianum, (purplish violet.)
Scheuerianum.
cocineum.
Schulzii.
Price per packet, each color separate ................................ 10
One packet each of the eleven varieties .............................. 75

VERBENA HYBRIDA.

Seeds saved from prize flowers, far superior to any I have heretofore been able to offer. Price per packet, 20 cents.

NEW PAPAVER UMBROSUM,—Single French Poppy.

This makes a gorgeous display in the garden; its flowers are a rich vermillion, with a shining black spot on each petal. One of the showiest plants in our trial grounds last summer. 25

PAPAVER DANEBORG,—New Single Poppy.

A highly effective, single flowering poppy, standing between Papaver Umbrosum and the Carnation Poppy, with respect to the habit and the size of the flowers. The four petals are bright scarlet, marked, every one, with a large silvery spot. In that manner every flower shows a white cross on red shield, similar to a Danish or Swiss national flag.
ANNUALS.

ABRONIA.

Hardy annual with long trailing branches, bearing clusters of deliciously fragrant flowers of many shades which resemble the Verbenas. Seeds vegetate freely and plants continue in bloom until frosts come.

* A. umbellata, rosy lilac; white eye, .......... 10
  " arenaria, waxy yellow, ..................... 20

ADONIS. (Pheasant's Eye.)

A beautiful class of plants, with delicate leaves and brilliant flowers. It will grow well in the shade or under trees.

* A. aestivalis, summer flowering; scarlet, .. 5
  " autumnalis, autumn flowering; blood red, .. 5

AGERATUM.

One of the most useful of summer flowering plants.—The flowers are very effective in bouquets. Planted in ribbon lines or as single plants, they are equally satisfactory. Seeds should be covered lightly. The dwarf varieties should stand six inches apart in ribbon work. Plants lifted early in the fall will flower during winter.

* A. Mexicanum, blue, ....................... 5
  " Mexicanum alboflorum, white-flowered, .......... 5
  " celestinum, Tom Thumb, light blue, 8 inches. Very useful for edging,................. 5

ALONSOA.

Beautiful greenhouse plants, but will bloom finely in the open ground when treated like other tender annuals.—Flowers small, but rarely excelled in brilliancy.

* A. ambigua, (white), new, very valuable for bouquets; ..................... 5
  " grandisflora, flowers bright scarlet, 2 feet, ..................... 5

ALYSSUM.

The Alyssum is one of the most desirable plants grown from seed; is perfectly hardy and sows itself after the first year. Has delicate fragrant white flowers which bloom in clusters. Forms an excellent edging for beds, being one of the first to flower, and last to succumb to frost; is also a good pot plant for winter blooming. Prized by florists, who use the flowers in all kinds of floral work.

* A. Sweet, hardy annual, ..................... 3

AGROSTEMMA.

Flowers resemble single pinks borne on long stems which make them useful for cutting.

* A. New Scarlet, very bright, .............. 5
  " Celli Rosa, deep rose color, .......... 5
  " White, .................................... 5
  " Mixed colors, ........................... 5

AMARANTHUS.

The Amaranthus are prized for their ornamental foliage. Planted as centers to large beds, or as a back row in borders they are very effective. Seeds should be started under glass and transplanted twenty inches apart. The engraving shows the brightest variety. It is called the Sunrise.

* A. salicifolius, plants pyramidal with long narrow leaves; as the plant gets stronger the ends of the leaves assume a bright orange red color. Very showy center plant in vases, ................. 10
  " Amabilis, tricolor, new, ............. 5
  " Sunrise, the most brilliant, ........... 25
  " Caudatus, (Love lies bleeding), ... 5

ANAGALLIS. (Poor Man's Weather-glass.)

A very interesting genus bearing pretty single flowers, many hues, well adapted for edgings. Sow seed under glass, and transplant to 8 inches apart.

Mixed colors, .............................. 10
ANTIRRHINUM. (Snapdragon.)

Antirrhinum Brilliant, scarlet and yellow, .... 5
" Firefly, orange white throat, .... 5
" Galathie, crimson, white throat, ... 5

ARGEMONE.

A free blooming, hardy annual bearing large single flowers resembling somewhat the single Poppy, sometimes called the Prickly Poppy.

Argemone grandiflora, white petals, yellow stems, .................. 5
" Mexicana, flowers bright yellow, .................. 5

ASPÉRULA.

The Asperula azera deserves to be more cultivated than it is, and will no doubt, when better known, occupy a prominent place among the hardy annuals. It is of a dwarf habit, bearing many clusters of sweet scented lavender colored flowers. A native of the Caucasian Mountains, and but recently introduced to culture.

Asperula azera, .................. 5

ASTÉRIE.

Plants require rich mellow soil, and should be well mulched with coarse manure. An occasional application of liquid dressing adds materially in bringing the flowers to perfection.

Aster, Truffaut's Peony-flowered Perfection, large beautiful flowers; mixed colors, 15
" La Superbe, the best, mixed colors, 20
" New Chrysanthemum-flowered dwarf, a desirable class, 1 foot in height; late and valuable on this account, as well as for its great beauty; mixed colors, 15
" Chrysanthemum-Flowered Dwarf, white, a superb variety; every flower usually perfect, .................. 15
" New Rose, 2 feet in height; robust; large flowers, petals finely imbricated and of great substance; one of the very best; mixed colors, .................. 15
" Cocardeau, or New Crown, carmine, violet, blue, deep scarlet, violet brown, etc., each with white center; mixed varieties, .................. 10

New Peony-flowered Globe, the earliest of the Asters—two weeks earlier than Truffaut's Peony-flowered; flowers very large; plant branching and strong; does not require support, .................. 10

Washington, the largest Aster we have ever known. We have exhibited them five inches in diameter and perfect; mixed colors, .................. 25

Hedgehog or Needle, petals long, quilled, and sharply pointed; two feet; mixed colors, .................. 15

Globe-flowered, pyramidal, 20 varieties mixed, .................. 15

Prince of Wales, (new,) dark red, very large flowers, .................. 15

BALSAM.

An old garden favorite known to almost every cultivator of flowers, which has been much improved during the last few years. Requires rich soil.

Balsam, Rose-flowered, finest mixed, .................. 15
" spotted with white; mixed colors, .................. 15
" Dwarf, Camellia-flowered, spotted, .................. 15
" Carnation striped, .................. 15

BARTONIA.

Bartonia aurea is a very showy hardy annual, bearing bright golden yellow flowers. The leaves are thistlelike in appearance; gray and downy. It likes considerable moisture.

Bartonia aurea, .................. 5
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>BRACHYCOME.</strong> (Swan River Daisy.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This is a beautiful hardy annual, in flower from July to September; of dwarf habit; eight or ten inches high. Flowers various delicate shades of blue, lilac and white. Suitable for flowering in masses. Produces an abundance of flowers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Brachycome, Iberidifolia,** | 10 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>BROWALLIA.</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A half-hardy annual. Seeds grow freely, and plants produce an abundance of flowers from July to September. Valuable for a house plant in winter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Browallia Cerviakowski,** blue, with white center | 10 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CACALIA.</strong> (Tassel Flower.)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cacalias are pretty half-hardy annuals, bearing clusters of small tassel shaped flowers. Seed should be sown under glass.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Cacalia cocinea,** scarlet, | 5 |
| " flore-luteo, yellow, | 5 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CALANDRINIA.</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This is a half-hardy annual. A fine plant for growing in masses. When the fine rosy lilac flowers of this variety are fully expanded, being produced in vast profusion and continuing a long time in bloom, they never fail to give satisfaction. Requires a sandy loam.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Calandrinia grandiflora,** reddish lilac; one foot, | 5 |
| " speciosa, dark purple; showy; 2 in. | 5 |
| " " alba, white; free bloomer, | 5 |
| " umbellata, rosy purple; perennial, flowering first season, | 10 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CALENDULA.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Calendula is an old-fashioned marigold, known to all but perhaps not recognized under the name of Calendula. The present popularity of yellow flowers, brings the Marigolds into prominence. The Meteor is the fashionable B'de Corsage flower worn so generally by ladies at summer resorts. Both the Le Proust and Meteor make fine house or garden plants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Calendula Le Proust,** nankeen yellow edged brown, | 5 |
| " Meteor. The handsomest of the Calendulas, perfectly double, straw color, striped with orange, | 10 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CALLIOPSIS.</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The genus Calliopsis embraces a brilliant class of annuals. The tall varieties are very effective in borders, while the dwarf varieties, from their compact habit, are well adapted for beds. Flowers of every shade of yellow, orange and brown.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Calliopsis.** Mixed colors of every shade, | 5 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CALLIRHOE.</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A handsome annual with crimson mallow-shaped flowers.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

| **Callirhoe pedata,** crimson, with white edge, | 5 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CAMPANULA.</strong> (Bell Flower.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Campanulas embrace many beautiful perennials. Many of the varieties if sown early in the spring will flower the first year. The low growing varieties are valuable for edgings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Campanula Lorel,** blue; one foot, | 5 |
| " speculum flore-alba, white, | 5 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CANDYTUFT.</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beautiful hardy annuals, which sow themselves after the first year. Very effective in groups or ribbon borders, also for pot culture in the house. Highly prized by florists for bouquet making.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Candytuft, White Rocket,** pure white, in long spikes, | 5 |
| " Lilac, | 5 |
| " Rose, | 5 |
| " Dunnett's Crimson, crimson, extra dark, | 5 |
| All the above mixed, | 5 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CASSIA.</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Cassia is a very pretty half-hardy annual, with light green foliage like the Sensitive plant. Flowers bright golden yellow. A native of the United States, and deserves to be more cultivated than it is.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Cassia chamæcrista,** | 10 |
Moses, Florist, Bucksport, Me.

**Catchfly.**

The prettiest variety is called Lobel's Catchfly.

Small flowers, white, red or rose. Set plants six inches apart.

*Catchfly, Silene Armeria,* Lobel's Catchfly, mix'd colors...... 5

**Celosia.** (Cockscomb.)

Curious, ornamental flowers, producing fine effect in beds. The color of scarlet varieties is highly brilliant, none of the other colors are so rich. There are two desirable forms, the Cockscomb and the Feathery. To produce fine combs the soil cannot be made too rich. Seeds started in hot beds and transplanted to the open ground produce most perfect flowers.

*Celosia cristata,* crimson dwarf, ...... 10

" " tall, mixed varieties,........... 10

" Japonica or New Japan Cockscomb,* an entirely new variety. The comb is delicately cut and remarkably brilliant. A single plant in a bed will attract universal attention,........ 15

" superba, plumosa. A new and really superb feathered variety; bright crimson,......... 25

**Centaurea Cyanus,** (Bachelor's Button.)

*Centaurea Cyanus,*............. 5

Various colors mixed,................ 5

**Centranthus.**

This genus comprises several handsome border annuals, with flowers arranged in corymbs.

*Centranthus macrosiphon,* pale rose; two feet, 5

" " " alba, white,........... 5

" " " nanus, dwarf,.... 5

All the varieties mixed,............. 5

**Collinsia.**

Collinsia bicolor. Two-colored Collinsia. A beautiful hardy annual, with purple and white flowers which are produced in whorls of five or six flowers each; suitable for planting in masses, and easily propagated from seed. Sow as soon as the ground is warm in spring.

*Collinsia bicolor,*................... 5

**Clarkia.**

Annuals; universally grown and admired. Easily grown and profuse bloomers. Seeds sown in the fall will produce flowers early in the spring.

*Clarkia,* Single varieties mixed,............ 5

" Double " " .......................... 5

**Cleome.**

The Cleomes are very curiously constructed. The petals range themselves on the upper side, and the stamens and pistils are protruded a considerable length on slender filaments, forming beautiful, airy groups.

*Cleome rosea,* bright, rose,............... 10

**Convolvulus Minor.**

A free growing plant of trailing habit. Flowers smaller than the Morning Glory, each plant covering from one to two square feet, and producing an unusually brilliant effect either in distinct colors or mixed beds.

*Convolvulus minor splendens,* violet, white center,..... 5

" " " striped,.......... 5

" " " white,............... 5

All the colors mixed,.................. 5

**Crepis.**

An uncommonly hardy annual of easy culture, and prostrate habit. The flowers are of several colors—yellow, white, pink and purple. Plants should be set ten inches apart. In flower from July till November.

*Crepis barbata,* light yellow with purple eye, 5

All the colors mixed,.................. 5

**Delphinium.** (Larkspur.)

The species are showy annuals or perennials. The leaves are much divided and the flowers produced in terminal spikes, blue, purple, white or red; never yellow or any shade of that color.

*Delphinium, Tall Rocket,* mixed colors,...... 5

" Dwarf Rocket,* mixed colors,........... 5

" stock flowered, double branching, fine for cutting; mixed colors, ... 5
DATURA.

The Datura is a large vigorous growing plant, with trumpet-shaped flowers, from four to eight inches in length. The roots can be kept during winter in a cellar, like Dahlia roots.—The plants are very large, and should be set at least three feet apart. Give them very rich soil. Half-hardy perennial.

Datura Wrightii, large flowers, pure white at the center, shaded with lilac at the border. Very fragrant, 10

" fastuosa, flowers double; pure white, 10

" huberianna, twelve varieties mixed, 10 DIANTHUS. (Pink.)

D. Chinensis and varieties are known as Indian Pinks. D. Heddewigii produces flowers averaging three inches in diameter, and of the most brilliant colors. Both varieties are very beautiful, and deserving of a place in every garden.

Dianthus Chinensis, best double varieties mixed 10

" Heddewigii, large flower, 10

" Heddewigii diadematus, (Diadem Pink,) brilliant markings and dazzling colors, 15

DOUBLE DAISY, (Bellis Perennis.)

The daisy is too well known to need further description.—Give it a cool, shady place, and sow seeds early. Water quite freely as the season advances. Set plants six inches apart.—The roots can be divided and new plants set out without injury.

Bellis Perennis, mixed colors, 20

" pleissimma, (quilled) mixed 20

ERYSIMUM.

Hardy annual, having some resemblance to the Wall-flower. The plant is erect; two feet high, bearing spikes of deep orange blossoms. In flower from July to September.

Erysimum Perowskianum, flowers fragrant, 5

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.

The eschscholtzia plants are about six inches, with leaves of a sage green color, which are finely cut. Flowers freely, and sows itself after the first year. Fine for edgings. Should be sown where the plants are to flower.

Eschscholtzia Californica, mixed, 5

EUPHORBIA.

A desirable variegated plant growing about fifteen inches high. The large leaves are from two to three inches long, the smaller leaves are margined with white, suitable for ribbon work or as single plants. Flowers small and white.

Euphorbia marginata, a charming ornamental plant; edges of leaves snowy white, 10

EUTOCA.

Free flowering, hardy annual, and succeeds best in a light, rich soil. The flowers of the E. Viscida are intensely blue. Desirable for cutting, as the flower buds will blossom out in water.

Eutoca multiflora, 5

FENZLIA.

Fenzlia dianthiflora is a charming little annual bearing a mass of rosy lilac flowers; both plant and flowers are miniature. Fine for border and well adapted for vases. Seed should be sown early. Should have a place in every garden.

Fenzlia dianthiflora, rosy lilac, yellow throat surrounded with darker spots, 20
MOSES, FLORIST, BUCKSPORT, ME.

GAILLARDIA.

The Gaillardia grows 18 inches high, and but few bedding plants are more desirable. The plants are strong and flower the whole season; should be set twelve inches apart.

**Gaillardia pecta**, red and yellow, .................. 5

" Josephus", very brilliant; red and orange, ................. 5

" albo-marginata", bright red, bordered with white, ........... 5

" Lorenziana", new double variety; flowers two inches in diameter, 15

**GILIA.**

The Gilias are of the easiest culture; seeds require very little covering. Their flowers are produced in clusters on stems, and valuable for bouquets, etc. To produce the best effect, should be grown in groups.— Flowers very delicate.

**Gilia Achillea**, major, superior to, and distinct from the old sort. Leaf is elegantly cut. Flowers four times in size of the others, and of a bright cobalt shade, .. 10

**HELIANTHUS. (Sun Flower.)**

The double varieties of the Sun Flower are very showy, and resemble the yellow dahlia. Planted in groups they form an effective garden decoration. The miniature Sun Flower grows about six inches high, and produces hundreds of small, single, orange yellow flowers, with brown center. Makes a showy edging to large beds.

**Helianthus, globosus fistulosus**; best double, 5

" single, ........................ 5

" Oscar Wilde", small, single, with large brown center; flowers from two to three inches in diameter; known as the Newport Corsage flower, .......................... 10

" miniature, for descrip’n see above, 10

" Peruvianus", new; of very robust pyramidal growth, with densely stuffed yellow and black tinged flowers, .......................... 10

**HUNNEMANNIA.**

Exceedingly showy half-hardy perennial, with Tulip-shaped yellow flowers. Native of Mexico.

**Hunnemania fumariaefolia**, flowers yellow; two feet high, .......................... 15

KAULFUSSIA.

The Kaulfussia is a pretty, hardy annual and grows freely in any good garden soil.— Flowers of various colors and some are very intense; blue, violet and rose.

**Kaulfussia**, mixed varieties, ......................... 5

**LEPTOSIPHON.**

A genus of beautiful, hardy annuals. A shaded situation with light, rich soil, will insure success. Grows about nine inches high. Seed may be sown in autumn or early in the spring.

**Leptosiphon**, mixed varieties, ......................... 5

**LOBELIA.**

The genus contains more than eighty varieties. Some of the Lobelias are hardy perennials, like the Cardinal Flower. The annuals are mostly of trailing habit and of very easy culture, and are well adapted for bedding, edging, etc. Seed should be covered lightly.

**Lobelia cardinalis**, (Cardinal Flower,) bears spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. Will flower first season if started with heat, .......................... 10

" hybrid grandiflora", deep, rich blue, white eye, .................. 10

**LUPINUS.**

Border flowers; esteemed for their velvet-like leaves and fine flowers. Perfectly hardy, and should be sown where they are to remain, having a tap root, they do not transplant well. Flowers resemble the S. Pea.

**Lupinus affinis**, blue and white; one foot, .......................... 5

" Hartwegii", delicate foliage, and dense spikes of flowers; mixed colors, .......................... 5

**LYCHNIS.**

The Lychnis are perennials, but if started in hot beds will flower the first season. All the varieties do best in a light, rich, loamy soil. The flowers are fascicled (collected in bundles) and of many colors.
Lychnis (Chalecedonica, scarlet; most effective, grown in masses, ............................. 5
" Haageana, vermillion colored flowers, .......................... 5
" grandiflora, flowers very large and of many colors, ........................................... 10

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

Drooping plants, adapted to baskets, vases, etc., commonly called Ice and Dew plants. The flowers of the Ice plant are small and white. The Dew plant has bright pink flowers and smooth dewy leaves.

M. crystallinum, (Ice plant) singularlyic foliage, 5
" tricolor, (Dew Plant) pink, with purple center, ........................................... 5

MIGNONETTE, (Little Darling.)

Mignonette is a general favorite. It is not prized for its gay effect, but for the delicate, aromatic perfume of its flowers, which continue to open long after most flowers have been killed by frost. Flowers have rather more fragrance when grown on somewhat poor soil. Sow seed where intended to grow, either in groups or edgings; thin to six inches apart. Will flower abundantly in the house during winter, if started in pots in the fall.

Mignonette Reseda odorata, (Sweet Mignonette) per oz. 25 cts. per pkt. .......................... 5
" Parson's New White, flowers almost pure white, and much larger than the common sorts. Should not be sown by the side of other varieties, 10
" Queen. For description see page 2.

MIMULUS, (Monkey Flower.)

The flowers of the mimulus are of the most gorgeous colors. As the seed is very fine it is advisable when convenient, to sow under glass. Sow seed in very fine, light, rich soil, and transplant when sufficiently large.

Mimulus, hybridus grandiflorus, newest, large, flowered and finest varieties, .................... 10

MARIGOLD.

The marigolds have been inhabitants of the flower garden for many years, and where a rich display is desired, very few plants surpass them.

Marigold African, mixed varieties, .................... 5
" French, striped yellow and brown, ................. 5

MIRABILIS.

Commonly known as "Marvel of Peru," or Four O'clock. This is another variety of plants which do not transplant easily, and seed should be sown where they are to flower. Flowers fragrant, foliage bright.

Mirabilis Jalapa, (M. of Peru) mixed colors, 10

MYOSOTIS, (Forget-me-not.)

Well known plant bearing delicate blue flowers with yellow and white eyes, in little spikes or clusters. Hardy perennial. Will bloom first season if sown early.

Myosotis palustris. The true Forget-me-not, blue and white, ................. 10

NEMOPHILA.

The Nemophilas are hardy annuals. They are of spreading habit, their numerous weak branches resting on the ground, and throwing their bright flowers on stems about six inches long; should be planted in rather a cool place. Seed sown in autumn will flower early in the spring.

Nemophila, mixed varieties, .................................. 5

NIEREMBERGIA.

Half-hardy perennials. The stems are very slender and bear all summer a profusion of flowers, which are an inch across, of a whitish color, tinted with lilac.

Nierembergia gracilis, plant very branching, spreading; fine for pots or the border, ............. 5
MOSES, FLORIST, BUCKSPORT, ME.

NIGELLA. (Love-in-a-mist.)
Hardy annual, grown easily from seed. The double varieties form handsome border plants, requiring but little care for their cultivation.

* Nigella Damascena, light blue, double,........ 5 

NOLANA.

Trailing hardy annuals. The stems are prostrate and covered with a profusion of bell-shaped flowers. Should be sown in fine, light soil, and lightly covered.

* Nolana, mixed colors,.......................... 5 

CENOTHERA.

Half-hardy annual. The flowers of some of the varieties open towards evening, hence the name, Evening Primrose. The O. acaulis alba is the best variety, and produces pure white flowers, three inches in diameter. Most of the other varieties have yellow flowers and are not as desirable. All the species succeed in a light, rich soil.

* Cenothera acaulis alba, flowers white, dwarf habit,.......................... 10 
* lamareckiana, flowers yellow; four inches in diameter; grows four feet high,...................... 5 

OXYURA.

* Oxyura Chrysanthemoides is a showy, hardy annual. Flowers daisy-like, and of a delicate shade of canary yellow, edged with pure white. Plants are of neat habit and altogether desirable.

* Oxyura chrysanthemoides,......................... 5 

PALAFOXIA.

Seeds of the Palafoxia Hookeriana should be sown under glass and transplanted to about ten inches apart. Flowers rosy crimson, with darker center. Half-hardy annual.

* Palafoxia Hookeriana,......................... 5 

PANSY.

Pansy seed, if sown in autumn, will flower the following spring. If sown in the spring it is advisable to sow very early, and in order to have vigorous plants, they should not be allowed to flower until August. Soil cannot be too rich, and plants always do better if partially shaded from the sun. Young plants produce the largest flowers. The following varieties are of finest quality, and were imported from the most reliable Florist in Europe, and I guarantee perfect satisfaction to all who try them.

* Pansy, King of the Blacks, almost coal black.

  The blackest flower grown,.................. 15 
  " Emperor William, new; ultramarine blue with purple eye, very large flower,........ 25 
  " Azure blue, extra fine, true to seed,...... 15 
  " Violet,................................... 15 
  " Pure Yellow, very dazzling,.............. 15 
  " Mottled and Striped, extra large,........ 15 
  " Dark Purple, very rich,................... 15 
  " Mahogany-colored, peculiarly colored flowers, and very attractive,................. 15 
  " Bronze color,................................ 15 
  " Pure White,................................ 15 
  " Odler or Large-Eyed, dark spots on each petal,.................................................. 25 
  " New Fancy, for description see page 1;
  12 varieties mixed,........................... 50 
  Mixed seeds of above varieties,............ 15 

PETUNIA.

Petunias, from their richness of color, duration of bloom, and easy culture, are admirable bedding
plants, and no flower garden is complete without them.

**Petunia Hybrida,** finest, single, mixed colors, 10

" Finest double, mixed colors, 50

" Hybrida Maxima, a new variety of single fringed petunias, coming very true from seed, 50

**PHLOX DRUMMONDI II GRANDIFLORA.**

Phlox Drummondii, for masses of color, is not surpassed by any other bedding plant. It is propagated from seed, which if sown in hot beds in April and planted out in June will flower profusely all the summer and fall. It will flourish best in a rich, but rather light soil. The flowers of Phlox Drummondii are larger than the old sorts and the ends of the petals are round.

**Phlox Drummondii, grandiflora,** brilliant scarlet 10

Large Blue, white eye, 10

rosea, beautiful rose color, 10

Radwitzii, rose, striped with white, 10

flore albo, pure white, 10

Violet Queen, violet, large white eye, 10

Scarlet Fringed, 10

Fifteen varieties mixed, 10

One packet each of the above varieties, all for 50

**PORTULACA.**

Give the portulaca the sunniest spot in the garden, and a sandy soil, and when the heat of summer has withered and scorched all other flowers, this flower will be in its glory. The double portulaca resembles a perfect rose, and is one of the most beautiful annuals grown.

**Portulaca,** single varieties mixed, 5

Double Rose-flowered, of many brilliant colors. Mixed colors, 25

**POPPY.**

The poppy should be sown where the plants are to flower. The camelia-flowered poppies are gorgeous in color, and form very attractive objects. Perfectly hardy.

**Poppies, Peony-flowered,** very large, mixed varieties, 5

" Murselli, mixed colors, showy, extra double, 5

" Carnation, double, 5

" single scarlet, 5

" Umbrosum, (new) single, French poppy, for description see page 2, 25

" Danesborg, (new) for description see page 2, 20

**RICINUS, (Castor Bean.)**

Luxuriant, strong growing plants of tropical appearance. Some of the varieties attain the height of ten feet before the frost overtakes them.

All the varieties mixed, 10

**SALPIGLOSSIS.**

Beautiful annuals, with large richly veined funnel shaped flowers, of a rich velvety softness, not often found on flowers. The best soil for their cultivation is a mixture of loam and sand enriched with rotted horse manure.

Salpiglossis, mixed colors, 10

Dwarf, mixed colors, 10

**SALVIA.**

Salvia splendens started under glass, and transplanted in June into rich soil, will soon become large plants and produce a profusion of spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. Grows easily from cuttings.

Salvia splendens, bright scarlet, 10

Bicolor, blue and white, 10

**SAPONARIA.**

It is impossible to speak too highly of these pretty little star shaped flowers. They are easily grown and remain in flower longer than most plants. An edging of the pink and white set alternately is very effective.

Saponaria Calabrica, deep pink, 5

Alba, white, 5

**SCABIOSA, (Mourning Bride.)**

Half-hardy annual, of easy culture, excellent for mixed beds. Flowers grow on long wiry stems, making them very appropriate for cut flowers. Seed may be sown under glass or open border.

Scabiosa, all colors mixed, 5

**STOCK, TEN-WEEKS.**

The seeds of the Stock may be sown out-of-doors, but it is advisable to start them in hot-beds or window-boxes, in order to bring the plants forward early. The stock gilly-flower is one of the most valuable garden plants. It is unsurpassed for producing brilliant effect. Give them very rich soil. The seeds which I offer are direct from Germany, and there are none finer.

**Stock, New Largest Flowering,** dwarf habit, with magnificent spikes of delicate double flowers, all colors mixed, 20

New Largest Flowering, snow white, double, 20

dwarf, blood red, 20
SCHIZANTHUS.
One of the most beautiful plants in cultivation, half-hardy annual, with finely cut pale green leaves and terminal panicles of flowers. Support the plants so they will grow erect, and they will produce hundreds of flowers.
Schizanthus, best varieties mixed, ............... 5

TROPÆOLUM,  
(Dwarf Nasturtium.)
There are upwards of thirty varieties of this species, of various habits; some very dwarf, others tall, growing with every variety of shades of orange, sulphur, straw, creamy-white, scarlet, etc. The Tom Thumb varieties and Crystal Palace Gem are good bedding plants. T. Lobbianum and T. Peregrinum are described among the climbers.

Tropaeolum minus, Crystal Palace Gem, straw color, spotted with dark crimson, .................. 10
Tom Thumb, mixed colors, .......................... 10
King of Tom Thumb, foliage bluish green, flowers brilliant scarlet, .................. 15
Ten varieties mixed, .................................. 10

With the Zinnia ends the list of Annuals. By a judicious selection therefrom, but a small outlay is required to keep the garden bright with bloom. You have perhaps, failed to find the names of some of the common seeds among the list, but will please notice that seeds are divided into classes, and each class alphabetically arranged, and further on you will find, under its respective heading, what you sought among the Annuals.

This I consider the plainest way of arranging a catalogue, and it also tells you at once to which class each variety belongs.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

The ornamental grasses produce a pleasing effect in the garden, and those who grow everlasting flowers will find them very useful to work in with them.—Grasses require to be cut when green and tied in small bunches, and dried the same as everlasting flowers. Unfortunately they do not retain their colors when dried, but they can be colored and made to look very rich. Limited space allows me to describe but few of the numerous varieties, any of which I can furnish at the regular retail prices.

STIPA PENNATA.  
Agrostis nebulosa, the most elegant of Ornamental Grasses, fine and feathery, .................. 10
Avena sterilis, (Animated Oat,) .......................... 10
Briza maxima, (Shaking Grass,) perfectly hardy, .................. 10
Erianthus Revenae resembles Pampas Grass, and better adapted to this climate, .................. 10
Gynherium argenteum, (Pampas Grass,) a beautiful grass, single plumes often three feet high, used largely for Easter decorations, .................. 10
Isolepis gracilis, perennial, fine for ferneries. Plants 15 cents, .................. 20
Stipa pennata, (Feather Grass,) flowers second season, .................. 15

BRIZA MAXIMA.

VERBENA.
Verbena seed should be started early under glass, and if convenient, potted into three-inch pots and nipped back to induce a strong growth. Seeds germinate slowly.

Verbena Hybrida, very choice seed, .................. 20

WHITLAVIA.
The flowers of the Whitlavia are bell-shaped and produced in clusters. The accompanying cut represents a single blossom of a cluster. Plants are very hardy and proof against cold, but suffer in dry hot weather.—Give them a shady spot.

Whitlavia, mixed varieties, .................. 5

ZINNIA.
Handsome annual plants, requiring the same cultivation as the Marigold. Zinnia Elegans with its varieties are all showy plants; in bloom from July to October.

Zinnia, double, best colors mixed, .................. 10
**ORNAMENTAL CLIMBING PLANTS.**

For beautifying vases, decorating verandas, or transforming unsightly places into objects of beauty, recourse must be had to climbing plants. Select for vases or baskets some of the finer varieties, like the Maurandya; for arbors, fences, etc., choose the vigorous growing sorts, that will make rapid growth. As a rule the climbers are easily grown and require little care, except to support them as they climb.

### CALAMPELIS.

Beautiful climber, with delicate foliage and orange colored flowers. Strong plants are obtained by starting seed under glass and transplanting about the first of June.

Calampelis scabra, orange, .................. 10

### COBEA.

Cobra scandens is a rapid growing climbing plant, with fine foliage and numerous bell-shaped flowers, at first green, changing to violet. An excellent house plant for winter blooming. There are no seeds more easily germinated than the Cobras, yet few succeed with them. By observing the following directions for planting, any one can grow them. If you have given them up, please try again. The pointed end of the seed should be stuck in the earth so that one-third of the seed only is covered. Plants should be potted when very small.

Cobœa Scandens, .................. 10

### CONVOLVULUS MAJOR,

(Morning Glory.)

Morning Glory, white, violet, rose, dark blue, striped, each color, .................. 5
All the above colors mixed, .................. 5

### THUNBERGIA.

Thunbergia, mixed, .................. 15

### TROPÆOLUM, (Nasturtium.)

Tropæolum, for varieties and prices see page 2.

### IPOMŒA.

The seed should be sown in hot beds. Suitable for pots, baskets, etc.—Tender annual.

Ipomea grandiflora, fine, large flowers, azure blue, with broad border of white, ........... 10
Quamoclit, (Cypress vine,) flowers small and attractive; foliage unsurpassed, ........... 10

### MAURANDYA.

Graceful climbing plants. Flowers resemble the Foxglove. Will bloom all summer and may be kept growing all winter.—Although a half-hardy annual, it will bloom first season. Good for baskets or vases.

Maurandya, .................. 10
Scarlet, .................. 10
Purpurea, dark blue, .................. 10
Mixed varieties, .................. 10

### PEAS, FLOWERING.

The Sweet Peas are perfectly hardy, and should be sown very early in the spring. Seeds should be sown three inches deep and thickly together. Provide sticks or strings for them to run on as soon as the plants are up.

Peas, Sweet, scarlet invincible, deep scarlet, .................. 10
Scarlet, .................. 10
Scarlet, striped with white, .................. 10
Purple striped, .................. 10
Blue Edged, .................. 10
Painted Lady, rose and white, .................. 10

Fairy Queen, new. The upper petals are bright flesh color, margined white, with pure white lower petals and wings, .................. 10

Black, .................. 10
Pure White, .................. 10
Any of the above, per ounce, .................. 15
All the varieties mixed, .................. 10
One packet each of the eight varieties all for, .................. 50
Capt. Clark, (new,) in color, .................. 10
Crown Prince, (new,) beautiful, .................. 10
EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

Every one loves and appreciates flowers during the long winter months, and those who have not the facilities for growing plants in their houses can, by planting the varieties of Everlasting Flower seeds in the gardens in the summer and preserving the flowers, obtain a good substitute for fresh flowers. Tasty hands can arrange them into wreaths, bouquets, etc., of great beauty, suitable for festive or funeral occasions. Some of the Everlastings retain their colors when dried, and can be mixed with living flowers with good effect. The demand for these seeds increases each season, which proves people are fast learning their worth.

ACROCLINIUM.

GOMPHRENA.

XERANTHEMUM.

ACROCLINIUM roseum, bright rose, .......... 5
roseum album, clear white, .................. 5
Mixed colors, .................................. 5
Ammobium alatum, white, ...................... 5
Pallidium, (new), ............................... 5
Gomphrena, (Globe Amaranth), ................ 5
globosa alba, white, ........................... 5
All the colors mixed, .......................... 5

HELICHRYSUM.

HELIPTERUM.

AMMOBIUM.

RHODANTHE.

STATICE.

Gypsophila Paniculata, perennial; white, 10
Helichrysum monstrosum, mixed, ............ 10
Helipterum Sanfordi, rich yello, ............. 15
Corymbiflorum, white star-like flowers, ...... 15
Rhodanthe, all colors mixed, .................. 10
Statice, several varieties mixed, .............. 10
Xeranthemum, mixed colors, .................. 10

WAITZIA.

Hellchrysum monstrosum, mixed, 10
Helipterum Sanfordi, rich yello, 15
Corymbiflorum, white star-like flowers, 15
Rhodanthe, all colors mixed, 10
Statice, several varieties mixed, 10
Xeranthemum, mixed colors, 10
PERENNIALS.

ADONIS.

Adonis vernalis is a hardy perennial border flower. Foliage fine. Flowers yellow, rather cup-shaped.—Succeeds best in light soil.

Adonis vernalis, flowers large,............. 5

ALYSSUM.

Is a desirable garden flower of dwarf habit. The flowers of a bright golden yellow and completely cover the plant.—Raised from seed or by laying the branches. This variety should not be confounded with Sweet Alyssum.

Alyssum saxatile compactum,............. 10

This is a large genus of plants; some are very beautiful. Hardy perennials. The double varieties are not as desirable as the single.

Campanula medium, (Canterbury Bell,) flowers large. Single varieties mixed,............. 10

calyceanthema, a new variety; the calyx is very large and of the same color as the corolla, which gives the flower a singular appearance,............. 10

DIANTHUS, (Pink.)

Seeds of the Dianthus may be sown under glass or in the open ground, and the second season will flower.—Pinks require a deep rich soil, and if grown in pots new soil is required each year.

Dianthus, Carnation, extra choice Italian seed, saved from prize flowers,............. 50

Picotee, German seed, from named flowers,............. 25

DIGITALIS, (Foxglove.)

Ornamental plants of great beauty, producing dense spikes of flowers on long stems. The varieties are biennials or perennials. Propagated by planting seeds. In the autumn large plants can be divided and plants increased indefinitely. It is advisable to obtain fresh plants occasionally from seed.

Digitalis, mixed varieties,............. 10

DELPHINIUM, (Larkspur.)

The following varieties of Larkspur are perennials. Seed sown in the spring will produce plants that will flower the following spring.

Delphinium, new varieties mixed,............. 5

HOLLYHOCK.

The double white Hollyhocks are very handsome flowers, and are a good substitute for the Camellia. The single Hollyhocks are known to almost every one, and need no description.

Hollyhock, double varieties mixed,............. 10

Single varieties mixed,............. 5

PYRETHRUM, (Feverfew.)

The Pyrethrum will endure our coldest winter. The double white is a very desirable flower for cemeteries, as it requires little care, and will continue to grow for a number of years, if slightly protected during winter.

Pyrethrum, (Double Feverfew,) finest double varieties,............. 25

Golden, foliage, golden yellow, used extensively in ribbon border,............. 10

SWEET WILLIAM.

Another of the time-honored flowers. Plants perfectly hardy. I know of no class of plants that will give better satisfaction to the sober, or give more brilliancy to the garden than the Sweet William. Plants will flower for many years, but it is well to start new ones once in about three years.

Sweet William, mixed colors,............. 10

SWEET ROCKET.

Hardy biennial, bearing clusters of single flowers, fragrant only during the evening.

Sweet Rocket, mixed,............. 5

HARDY CLIMBERS.

Once in the ground, remain and get larger every season. They are useful for covering arbors, etc.

TRUMPET VINE.

Nearly all Florists sell the plants; but those who cannot conveniently get the roots, can, with little trouble, grow them from seed.

Ampelopsis, Virginia Creeper,............. 10

Bignonia radicans, Trumpet Vine, (see cut,)............. 10

Celastrus scandens, Climbing Bitter-Sweet,............. 10

Clematis flammula, European Sweet, white,............. 10
GREENHOUSE SEEDS.

This class of seeds, as a rule, require the moist atmosphere of a greenhouse to bring the plants forward. The Cyclamen, Primrose, Smilax and Cineraria, I can recommend for house culture. The seeds of most greenhouse plants are delicate and expensive, and persons who want only one or two plants of a kind will save money by ordering from growers. To grow Smilax in the house, two things must be observed: The air should be kept moist by evaporation, and the under sides of the leaves of the plants be syringed every other day with cold water to keep off the red spider. By doing this, yards of beautiful Smilax can be grown from a single bulb, and your other plants kept in a healthy condition by the good air.

PRIMROSE.

Calceolaria, James' Prize, ................................................................. 50
Carnation, Remontant, or Tree Carnation, choicest Italian seed, .................. 50
Centaurea candidissima, white leaved plants, similar to Gymnocarpa, leaves less fringed, .......................................................... 25
Cineraria hybrida, very choice, mixed varieties; cover seed lightly, .................. 25
Cyclamen Persicum, (See engraving of flower in Plant Catalogue.)
Seed germinates quicker if soaked a few days, ........................................... 25
Cyclamen Persicum, Giganteum, ............................................................. 50
Gloxinia hybrida, from Benary's collection, ................................................. 50
Geranium, common mixed, ......................................................................... 25
Within the last few years the Gladiolus has been wonderfully improved by hybridizing. The beautiful varieties which have been produced, have excited the floral world. They have bulbous roots, and require to be taken up in the fall and dried. All are of the simplest culture. Each plant should be supported, so that it may retain its perpendicular position. The leaves should not be mutilated. In cultivating these varieties, and all other bulbs, the fact must never be lost sight of, that the bulb, during the summer, is a species of under-ground continuation of the leaf, while in the winter it is analogous to the bud of a plant; therefore, any injury to the leaves during their growth, is an injury to the bulb. When the leaves have performed their functions they die away naturally; leaves of bulbous plants should, therefore, never be cut or trimmed with a view of making them more sightly. "When the leaves have performed their functions they die away naturally; leaves of bulbous plants should, therefore, never be cut or trimmed with a view of making them more sightly. The ripening of the seeds draws from the bulb; hence it is rather a benefit than an injury to cut the flowers.

Unnamed Gladiolus, fine mixed varieties, different shades of red, per dozen,.............. 75
Mixed varieties of light colors, per dozen,............................................. 1.00
Assorted colors, per dozen,............................................................... 50

The Unnamed varieties are really very fine, and make as rich a display as the Named, but do not embrace as many shades of color.

Named Gladiolus at regular prices. Descriptive Price List sent on application.

CALADIUM.

The Caladiums are very showy plants. The leaves large and tropical looking. The bulbs are sold dry in the spring, and will make good plants during summer.

Caladium esculentum, strong roots,............................... 50

Canna,—Indian-Shot.

The Canna Indica grows from two to four feet high. The leaves are of a rich green, and on a well grown plant are often two feet long. Flowers on spikes, brilliant in color, but not pretty. Well suited for center plants in groups. Roots require to be taken up in the autumn.

Canna roots, different varieties,.................................................... 25

TUBEROSE.

Very popular on account of its highly fragrant flowers. The double varieties are those generally in cultivation; the single varieties are not much esteemed.

Tuberose, large bulbs, ($1.00 per dozen,).............................................. 15
Pearl, a new variety, plants dwarf, flowers larger and habit much finer than the old sort, ($1.50 per dozen,).................................................. 20
HARDY BULBS.

These bulbs are generally known as Holland Bulbs. They arrive in this country during the month of August, and about the first of September the bulb catalogues are sent out. Those who intend purchasing bulbs for spring flowering in the garden or for house culture during the winter months, should order at once, for the best bulbs are selected first, and the late orders get what there is left. It is not necessary that the bulbs be planted at once in order to save them, as is the case with lilies, for they require a rest and will not be in condition to grow much for another month, and can be kept in a cool, dry place until such time as it is convenient to plant them.

HYACINTHS.

The Hyacinth rather takes the lead among Foreign Bulbs in this country, and well it may, for the flowers are truly beautiful. The fragrance of a single blossom filling the air with a delightful odor. They are grown in glasses of water, pots of earth, and in the garden. For description for house culture, I refer the reader to Directions for growing Bulbs in the house, on inside cover. They are easily grown in any garden soil. The bulbs should be planted in the fall and protected during the cold weather. If it is desired to make an extensive show and a large number of bulbs are to be bought, it is much cheaper to order the regular Garden Hyacinths, which are sold by all dealers. These bulbs are those thrown out by growers when assorting them, as not quite perfect, and sold at about one-half the price of the selected named hyacinths. Although of inferior quality, they will all flower, but some of the flowers will not be as large and perfect as the named ones.

NAMED HYACINTHS.

My stock of these bulbs embraces all the best sorts, color, tint and habit of growth specified. 25 cents each, $3.00 per dozen.

UNNAMED HYACINTHS.

(Superfine forcing mixtures.)

Equal in every way to the named varieties, the only difference is, in this collection, we do not give the shades of colors; all tints of red, pink, rose, etc., being classed together and the same with the other colors.

15 cents each. $1.50 per dozen.

ROMAN HYACINTHS.

The earliest forcing Hyacinth; flowers pure white; each bulb producing several spikes of flowers. Can by planting early, be made to flower at Christmas time, and by planting at different dates, a succession of flowers may be had. Several bulbs planted in a large pot are very effective.

10 cents each. $1.00 per dozen.

TULIPS.

The Tulip is a flower of easy cultivation. The varieties are endless. By planting the early and late varieties, the garden can be made gay from the middle of May to the last of June. They do not require the very richest soil; but it is well to have it fine, and if run out, a little well rotted manure applied is good. The Due Van Thol Tulips are the earliest, and require a more sandy soil than the others.
HARDY BULBS.

SNOW DROP.

PARROT TULIP.

SINGLE NARCISSUS.

SINGLE TULIP.

SINGLE ANEMONE.

DOUBLE NARCISSUS.

COLCHICUM.

CROCUS.
NAMED EARLY SINGLE TULIPS.

Duc van Thol, 60 cts. per doz. 6
Duc van Thol, scarlet 6
Standard Silver 10
Yellow Prince, fine yellow 5
Duc d'Orange, red marked orange 5
Militades 5
Couleur Ponceau, crimson border, whitish ground 5

Mixed colors, early, single 50 per doz.
" " " double 50 " "

TULIPS.

Duc van Thol, $1.00 per doz. 10
Tournesoll, $1.00 per doz. 10
Rez Ruborum, fine scarlet, early 5
La Candeur, large, early, white 10
Gloria Solis, bronze, orange and crimson, early 5
Blanc borde pourpre 5
Yellow Rose, golden yellow, late 5

DOUBLE TULIP.

Best mixed, Parrot 50 per doz.
Best mixed Late Bijblicmen and Bizard 50 " "

CROCUS.

The Crocuses are delicate single flowers, about the first to greet us in the spring. They are very hardy and the only difficulty is their liability to be thrown out by the frost, when the ground is bare, towards spring. To prevent this, some light substance should be thrown over them to shade them from the action of the sun.

Large Yellow, per doz. 15
Large Blue, per doz. 15
Large striped 15

Mixed Varieties 15 cents per doz.

NARCISSUS.

The Narcissus are mostly hardy bulbous roots. Many of them are well known, including the Doffdil and sweet-scented Jonquili. The Polyanthus Narcissus is the most desirable of all, but not quite hardy and requires to be planted at least five inches deep and well protected. For winter flowering nothing surpasses it. The blossoms are produced in trusses of from ten to twenty flowers. There are many varieties of this flower; some have entirely white flowers, others white with straw-colored cup, and others with entirely yellow flowers. The Jonquil flowers well in the house.

Grand Monarque, white, yellow cups 20
Staton Generall, fine lemon 15
Soleil d'or, golden 15
Jonquils, Single, Sweet Scented .5 cents each, 50 cents per doz.

ANEMONE.

Very little attention has been paid in this section of the country, to the cultivation of this beautiful flower, from the fact that it will not endure our winters unless planted in a frame or otherwise protected. With this protection and some little attention, it will abundantly repay all the labor that may be bestowed upon it. The flowers are both single and double and both desirable. When the foliage begins to turn brown, the roots should be taken up and dried in the shade. If properly dried and kept from moisture they may be kept out of ground two or three years without injury.

Double Anemone, best mixed colors, per doz. 25
Single Anemone, brightest colors, per doz. 25

COLCHICUM.

The Colchicum or Autumn Crocus, is a curious plant. The leaves grow all winter and blossoms in October.-Flowers are purple, lilac or pale blue. Each bulb will produce a fine cluster of flowers, and seems determined to flower under any circumstances, and if taken out of the ground and placed on a shelf to dry, the flowers will appear just the same as though growing in the ground. The bulbs often reach us in full flower. Perfectly hardy. I have never known of one being winter killed.

Colchicum Autumnale 10

SNOW-DROP.

Unlike most bulbs the Snow-drop is not particular as to its surroundings, and if planted among the grass-roots in the lawn, it will flower equally as well, and after fulfilling its mission, it will leave the grass, and be out of the way before it is time to cut the grass. Pretty planted in pots with larger bulbs.

Double Snow-drop, per doz. 75
Single Snow-drop, per doz. 25

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS.

Spanish Iris, mixed varieties 5
Winter Aconites 10
Scilla Sibirica, bright intense blue 10
Persian Ranunculus, per doz. 50

Turban Ranunculus, per doz. 25
Crown Imperials 50
English Iris, mixed varieties 8

[For cuts of Hardy Bulbs see page 19.]
**ORDER SHEET**

**FREDERICK H. MOSES, BUCKSPORT, MAINE.**

FORWARD THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES TO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Post Office</th>
<th>Express Office</th>
<th>State</th>
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Date, __________, 1882. By Express or Mail

Amount enclosed; P. O. Order, Draft

Cash (by registered letter only)

---

“In ordering, please write your full address plainly, and fill all the blanks carefully. Always state how goods shall be sent. Attach the Catalogue price to each article, and foot up the amount accurately. Persons wishing their orders promptly filled must comply with these requests.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUANTITY.</th>
<th>ARTICLES WANTED.</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Dolls. Cts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>ARTICLES WANTED</td>
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<td>3 Dolls.</td>
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Do not write in this space. It is reserved for Filing.
Many of the varieties of Lily are well known, while a greater number are rarely seen in our gardens. The Lily, unlike the Tulip, and many other bulbs which are not injured, but rather improved by being taken up annually, should not be moved oftener than is necessary.

They soon begin to grow when taken out of the earth, and are very much weakened thereby. These sprouted bulbs look green and attractive, and when offered for sale are often the first to be selected by those unacquainted with their habits; experience, however, soon teaches the buyer to choose the solid, unsprouted bulbs. After flowering, the leaves of many of the species die down; the bulbs are then resting, and can be safely removed, separated and transplanted. The L. Candidum, Auratum and many others are very desirable. L. Candidum is the purest white lily, and being extremely hardy, should occupy a place in every garden. A mass of white lilies are always objects of admiration. This is one of the best sorts for winter-flowering, and is the fashionable Easter Lily, held in such high esteem for church or house decorations during Easter time. L. Longiflorum is not very unlike L. Candidum—flowers trumpet-shaped; equally as fragrant; a good winter bloomer, but not quite as hardy as some of the others. L. Auratum—Magnificent Japan Lily.

Harrisii, (new.) This new variety is very free-blooming, continuing two or more times in succession without rest; trumpet-shaped, pure white and very fragrant, large flowers. It can be forced into bloom at any desired time in the winter; really a perpetual blooming lily.

L. Speciosum, Japan Lily, also called L. Lancifolium. There are several varieties, as hardy as the common lilies; easily cultivated, and a valuable acquisition to the garden. The several varieties planted in groups, will produce a magnificent head of flowers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lilium Auratum, (The magnificent Japan Lily,) pure white</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candidum, (Easter Lily,) pure white</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancifolium, (common Japan Lily,) white and red</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roseum, white and rose</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Album, white</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalcedonlcum, fine scarlet</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lilium Japonicum Longiflorum, white, trumpet-shaped, five inches</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excelsium, delicate buff</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrisii, (new,) for description see above</td>
<td>1 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I will furnish any of the other varieties at regular prices on application.
GENERAL LIST OF PLANTS.

ABUTILON.

Erect-growing shrubs, from two to six feet in height; flowers pendulous, bell-shaped; blooming in abundance during the winter and spring months, now much used for flowering in winter.

Abutilons in variety, .............................................................. 25c each.

AGERATUM.

The Ageratums flower throughout the summer and make excellent winter blooming plants; of easiest culture.

Ageratum, blue, dwarf, suitable for edgings or pots, ........................................... 15
   Variegated Foliage, ............................................................ 15

ANTIRRHINUM,—Snap-dragon.

Erect growing plants with brittle stalks, which produce spikes of beautiful flowers.

Snap-dragon, in variety, ............................................................ 20

ASTILBE JAPONICA.

Hardy garden shrubs, bearing feathery spikes of pure white flowers. Used extensively for forcing for winter flowers.

Astilbe Japonica, large clumps, each, ......................... 30

AZALEA INDICA.

The Azaleas are not hardy enough to endure our winters, but it is one of the most beautiful hardy green-house shrubs in cultivation. It continues a long time in bloom during the winter months. It is suitable for the sitting-room as well as the green-house. The colors are numerous.

Azalea Indica, large plants of the newer sorts, each, .................. 50

BEGONIA.

There are several distinct types of the Begonia. They are easily grown, but require a warm place in order to bring them to perfection. The Rex varieties are grown for the beauty of their leaves. If planted in the garden, they should be sheltered from the bright sun, which soon burns the leaves.

Begonia Alba. Flowers pure white; produced in drooping panicles.


Rex. Best varieties. Price 25 and 50 cents, according to size.

BOUVARDIA.

The Bouvardias are very important plants, cultivated for winter flowers. They are easily grown from cuttings of the root, and grow rapidly in a temperature of 70 degrees. By plunging the pots during summer, large plants will be insured for fall and winter blooming.

Bouvardia, Bride, delicate pink.
   Elegans, carmine.
   Hogarth, scarlet.
   Davidsonii, pure white, large flowers.
CALLA.

Calla Ethiolica.—(Lily of the Nile.) 25 cents each. Large plants, 50 cents to $1.00 each.

CALCEOLARIA.

The Calceolarias have curiously shaped velvety flowers produced in clusters. Some of the spotted hybrid varieties are very beautiful. Calceolarias, in variety, 25 cents each.

CAMELLIA.

The Camellias require to be grown in a cool place; the buds set early in the summer and are liable to drop if kept too warm. I cannot recommend them for house culture, although many succeed with them.

Small plants 75 cents each; large plants from $2.00 to $10.00 each.

CARNATION.

There is no flower more desirable than the Carnation, whether for the flower garden or the house; cannot be surpassed in beauty or odor by any other flower. The Carnation blossoms freely in a low temperature. The only objection to growing them with other plants, is their propensity for drawing the green fly, but they will repay for the trouble of keeping them free from these pests.

CARNATION.—“Snowdon.”

The merits of this most valuable Carnation, are that the flowers are of the purest white, borne in unequalled profusion on plants that rarely ever exceed one foot in height. Price, 50 cents.

CARNATION.—“King of the Crimsons.”

This has now become a standard sort; cut-flower men consider it almost indispensable. The flowers are a dark rich shade of crimson maroon, and are produced so freely that it is one of the most profitable varieties now grown. Price, 35 cents.

Carnation, Beauty, (new), 35 cents.
Geraldine, (new), English vermilion, 35 cents.
Hinzes, striped, (new), 35 cents.
Grace Wilder, (new), pink, 35 cents.
Early White, 35 cents.
La Purite, scarlet, 25 cents.
Gen. Grant, white, 25 cents.

CASTOR BEAN, (Ricinus.)

The Castor Oil plants are very tropical-looking; they often grow to be ten feet tall, with leaves eighteen inches in diameter before the frosts cut them down. They should grow by themselves where they will not overshadow other plants.

Ricinus microcarpus, silvery foliage, 25 cents.
Purpureus, purplish foliage, 25 cents.
CENTURY PLANT, (American Agave.)

Small plants, ........................................... 25
Large plants, five years old, ................. 1 50

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

There are three classes or types of these popular, early-winter-blooming plants. The Pompon, with small button-shaped double flowers; The Chinese, with large open petaled flowers; and new Japanese, with flowers so open as to appear to be falling to pieces. These plants are easily grown, and remain in flower many weeks.
Pompon, in variety, ........................................... 20
Chinese, ...................................................... 20
Japanese, ...................................................... 20

COBEEA.

Handsome, free-flowering, climbing plants, growing rapidly, with large bell-shaped flowers. They are among our best summer climbers, and are excellent for training in the greenhouse or sitting-room.
Cobea Scandens, .................................................. 30

COCCOLOBA.

Rapid growing fern-like plants, best adapted for filling large garden vases; as pot plants they are not desirable.
Coccoloba, platyclada, ........................................... 20

COLEUS.

The Coleus are unsurpassed as ornamental-leaved plants. The beauty of the plant consists entirely in the leaf; the flowers are of no consequence. When planted in ribbon lines with other foliage plants, the effect is very pleasing. The varieties are almost without number; each season brings forth new ones.
Coleus, in variety, 20 cents each; $1.50 per dozen; $10 per hundred.

DEUTZIA.

Small hardy shrubs of great beauty, giving an abundance of spikes of fine star-shaped flowers.
Deutzia, ...................................................... 20
Large plants, 3 years old, ....................... 30

POMON DAHLIA PLANT.

Dahlias, in variety, $2.50 per dozen; each, ...... 25

DRACÆNA.

Ornamental leaved plants of the cane order, used largely as center plants in baskets, vases, etc. They require to be repotted two or three times a year to keep the plants in a healthy condition. The leaves should be kept free from dust by washing.
Dracena Terminalis, the young leaves are tipped with light pink, which change to deep red as they grow old. (See engraving.) .... 50

Dracena Indivisa, narrow, grass-like, green leaves; very graceful, ....................... 50
The Cyclamen is a bulbous plant grown from seed. They begin flowering when about a year old, and will give more flowers with less trouble than any plant I know of. The flowers are usually white, with scarlet tip, spotted or bright pink. The above engraving is a true representation of both flowers and leaves.

Cyclamen Persicum, ........................ 25
Giganteum, ................................. 50

Daisy.

For edgings to beds or for cemetery decoration, there is nothing more fitting than the Double Daisy. Perfectly hardy in all respects; and easily multiplied by division of the roots. The soil should be enriched every spring to prevent them from running out.

Double Daisy, white; per dozen, 75 cents; each, 10
Pink, per dozen, 75 cents; each, 10
Quilled, per dozen, 75 cents; each, 10

Euonymus.

The leaves of the Euonymus are dark glossy green, with yellow blotch in center. Very desirable for a background to other plants. About the only plants that thrive in furnace heat.

Euonymus, Golden, leaves dark green, with golden markings, 25
ECHEVERIA, (House Leek.)
Succulent plants, both novel and interesting. They are natives of arid countries, and grow in dry places where most other plants would fail.

Echeveria Glauca, silver gray foliage, bright orange colored flowers,.............. 20
Metalica, leaves of a bright metallic hue,.............. 30

EUPATORIUM.
Winter flowering plants, bearing in great profusion clusters of delicate white flowers, resembling the Ageratum.
Eupatorium Arboreum, in flower all winter,..... 15

FEVERFEW.
The double white Feverfew is a hardy perennial, which gives a succession of pure double white, daisy-like flowers from July to November. A good plant for cemetery decoration.
Feverfew, Double White..................... 15
Small plants, 75 cents per dozen.

FIGUS.
The Ficus are fast becoming very popular house plants. This we think is owing to the good success usually attained in their culture. They require plenty of light. Sponge the leaves frequently, to keep them free from dust.
Ficus elastica, or Rubber Tree, with thick shining, leathery leaves, ten inches long by three wide; an excellent and showy pot plant,..... 75

FUCHSIAS.
The three Fuchsias shown by the above engraving, represent three distinct types.
1. Beauty of Swanley, tube and sepals white, corolla deep rose.
2. Black Prince, tube and sepals carmine, corolla dark purple, almost black.
3. Vox Populi, sepals scarlet rose, double white corolla; early dwarf and of excellent habit.
Price 20 cents each. The set of 3 for 50 cents.
**Fuchsia, Avalanche.** An improvement on Elm City, flowers often two inches in diameter, sepals red, corolla purple, very double,...... 20

**Golden,** leaves bright golden yellow; very effective among other plants, .................. 20

**Mrs. Marshall,** corolla carmine, sepals white, 20

**Phonograph.** I first introduced this Fuchsia in 1878; since that time I have sold thousands of them, and have yet to find a customer who does not endorse my opinion of it at that time. In this beautiful variety is combined everything that is to be desired in a Fuchsia. In flower the year round; flowers unlike any other variety in shape; sepals waxy white, well reflexed; corolla a bright shade of rose pink, so delicate that one can hardly realize that it is not artificial. The leaves are of a light shade of green, and so bright and glossy that a well grown plant without a flower upon it is an object to be admired.................. 20

**Speciosa,** blush sepals, scarlet corolla, single; leaves rich shade of green; one of the very best for winter blooming; plants form miniature trees, ......................... 20

**Sun Ray,** probably the most beautiful, ornamental leaved fuchsia; foliage takes on all the colors of the rainbow,...................... 30

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**GERANIUMS.**

**GERANIUMS ZONALE,**

*Horse Shoe.*

Below will be found a very complete list of the old standard Geraniums, also many of the newer and rarer sorts of recent introduction.

**Geraniums Zonale,** (horse shoe,) per dozen, 

\$2.00; per hundred, \$15.00; each,............ 20

---

**“DISTINCTION.”**

**Geranium, Belle Helene,** salmon pink.  
**Chamborda,** rich rosy peach color.  
**Gen. Grant,** brilliant scarlet; immense flower truss.  

**Happy Thought.** (See cut.)  
**Maid of Kent,** pink; compact habit.  
**Jean Sisely,** dazzling scarlet, white eye, very large round flower.  

**Master Christine,** deep, clear pink, the best.  
**Sir John Moore,** clear bright scarlet; bright eye.  
**Snowflake,** pure white.  
**New Life,** a new single striped Geranium.  
**Mons. Crouse,** flowers blush.  

**Distinction.** The merit of this variety lies in its peculiar leaf markings. (See cut.)  
**Adeline Patti,** dark, pink.  
**Lord Belper,** colors of flowers, novel, blood red.

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**“HAPPY THOUGHT.”**

**DOUBLE GERANIUMS.**

This list embraces none but the most desirable for planting, single or en-masse.  

Per doz. \$2.00; per hundred, \$15.00; each, .... 20

**Ascendancy,** pink.  
**Andrew Henderson,** dark scarlet.  
**Glorie de Nancy,** deep carmine.  
**Asa Grey,** double salmon.  
**Madam Lamoine,** bright pink, double as a rose.  
**Bishop Wood.** Habit dwarf; upper petals violet, lower, orange scarlet.  
**Illuminor.** Color purplish crimson, a new color.  
**Venus.** One of the best double whites.  
**Jennie Reid.** One of the best dwarf free-flowering; double flowers, crimson, scarlet.  
**L’Année Terrible.** Flowers orange scarlet; double as a rose, and finely formed; borne on immense trusses. One of the very best double Geraniums.  
**Naomi.** Fine deep pink.  
**Mad. Emilia Baltet.** New double white.  
**Mad. Thibeaut,** flowers very large, deep rose pink, upper petals marked with white; good bedder.  
**C. H. Wagner.** scarlet.  
**Wonderful,** fine semi-double variety; orange scarlet; most profuse bloomer.
GERANIUMS SCENTED.
Price 20 cents.
Apple, Balm, Citron, Lemon, Nutmeg, Rose.
Mrs. Taylor, new rose-scented, flowers scarlet.

GERANIUMS, Silver Leaved.
Price 20 cents.
Argus Chocolate, white and green.
Italia Unita, Carmine zone, white and green.
Mountain of Snow, one of the best, holding its colors under all circumstances; green, margined pure white.

GERANIUMS, Tri-colored and Bronze.
Price 20 cents each.
Sunset, leaves yellowish green, with zone of rich brown.
Mrs. Pollock, the ground is rich green, with zone of bronze crimson, next comes a narrow zone of lighter green shading to deliate yellow.

GERANIUMS, Ivy-leaved.
This variety of Geraniums are really flowering Ivies, and combine beauty of leaf as well as flowers. For filling baskets, vases, etc., they cannot be surpassed, and few plants give more satisfaction for house culture, as they may be trained on trellises in any shape desired. Price 20 cents each.

Bridal Wreath, flowers white.
Holly Wreath, leaves botted.
L'Elegante, leaves edged with white, changing to rose color in the strong sun; easy of culture, very attractive.
Eclipse, flowers bluish-veined violet.
King Albert, flowers rose color; very double.

GILLY-FLOWER, (Ten-Weeks-Stock.)
Plants grown from best German seed.
Double White, Rose Pink, Carmine, Crimson, Copper Color, Azure Blue, Violet, each... 15
Seedlings of above, 30 cents per dozen.

GLOXINIA.
Dry bulbs which will flower in a few weeks after potting. Specimen plants in flower during July and August... 1.00

GRASSES, Ornamental.
A fern case is hardly complete without a variety of grasses. They will endure any amount of neglect and are sure to live.
Acoris Variegata, dwarf, erect habit, foliage green and white... 30
Rambusa var, green and white... 10
Cyperus Artinifolius... 15
Isolepis Graecilla, fine for baskets and vases... 10

HEATH, (Arborea.)
In variety, 25 and 50 cents each.

HELIOTROPE.
Beauty of the Boudoir, deep blue... 25
Chilefinga, deep blue, white throat... 25
Grandiflora, light... 25
Small plants of the above, 10 cents.

IVIES.
Colseum, very delicate foliage, forming a charming object for hanging baskets... 10
English, plants one yard long... 30
English variegated, leaves green and white... 25
German, rapid grower... 15

LOBELIA.
Delicate little plants, growing six inches high, and giving an abundance of blue and white flowers the year round... 10

LANTANAS.
A large assortment, each... 15

LEMON VERBENA.
Leaves strongly lemon-scented... 20

Makiera Ordorata, drooping or upright growing plants, with richly perfumed yellow flowers... 35
Mesembryanthemum, (Ice plant.) variegated... 15
Lingueratmum, flowers yellow, leaves green... 15
Mysphylleum, (Smilax.)... 20
Petunia, double, grown from Benary's best seeds... 20
Single, all colors, each... 10

PRIMROSE, CHINESE.
Few house plants afford better satisfaction than this. It requires to be kept cool, a north window suit- ing it best. Care should be taken in watering that no water fall on the buds, as it causes them to rot. In the summer they can be turned out into a shady border.
Primrose, Chinese, Ambaria, white, blush and red... 25
Japonica, fern leaved, all colors... 25

RICARDIA.
Ricardia Alba Maculata.—A plant belonging to the same genus as the Calla Ethipica, with spotted leaves, giving it a novel and beautiful appearance. It flowers profusely through the summer in the open air. The flowers are like those of the Calla in shape, but are pure white, shaded inside with violet. It should be kept dry in winter, and started every spring, like a Dahlia. 50 cts. each; extra large, $1.50

SAXIFRAGA.
Saxifraga, excellent for hanging baskets or rock-work; 15 cents each.
Stevia Serrata. Variegated; one of the most desirable foliage plants... 15
Thyme. Golden; variegated; sweet-scented... 10
Tropaeolum, (Nasturtium.) Double; covering hanging baskets in a few weeks... 15

VERBENA.
Verbenas, named varieties.
Price 12 plants in basket... 75
" each in pot... 10
Vineas, (Perrywinkle,) one yard long... 20
Violet, Sweet-scented, Empress Eugenie, dark... 15
ROSES.

HOW TO GROW THEM.

Do you want to know how to have Roses in bloom all summer, and plenty of them?

Here is the best way known to florists and nurserymen: Dig out a space large enough to hold the number of roses you have, 18 inches deep. Fill in six inches with sods, anything but witch grass; then put in six inches of manure and six of good common loam, and mix the loam and manure with a fork or spade, and set your roses 12 to 18 inches apart each way.

Leave the bed level, so that when it settles it will be a little depressed and hold all the water it gets. Finally, give lots of water through hot weather, and you will be the envy of all careless cultivators, and an enthusiastic rose-grower ever after. Nearly all roses set out by amateurs are simply starved, and the fond owners never dream of the real cause of their failure to grow.

Always select a sunny spot for the rose, for it needs the full sun to do its best. Now isn't that perfectly simple? It's all we do to grow roses in perfection.

THE KINDS OF ROSES TO BUY.

First, there are hardy roses, that give the most magnificent blossoms of any class of roses, and which bloom profusely in June and July, and more or less all the rest of the summer. These need no protection to endure our winters, although it is always best to put some strawy manure or leaves about them in the fall, as the plant is then stronger to bloom the next season.

Secondly, there are the other classes of Tea Roses and Bourbon Roses, which bloom continuously all summer, but have to be taken up and grown in pots in the house in winter, or planted thickly in boxes and kept in a cool cellar. I advise using both hardy and tender roses to get the best show of blooms possible.

PRUNING.

The Ever-Blooming Roses do not require pruning in the summer, except what may be necessary to keep them in reasonable shape and limit, and this can be done at any convenient time. In the spring it is best to cut back one-half or two-thirds of the last season's growth, and cut off all dead shoots down to the live wood. The Ever-Blooming Roses may be winter killed quite to the ground, but if the roots are not injured, they will put forth new growth and bloom as well as before.

PRUNING HYBRID PERPETUAL AND MOSS ROSES.

These bloom best on strong new wood, and should be cut back severely (say one-half of the last season's growth) in the spring before growth has commenced.

CUT OFF THE FADED ROSES.

or what is better, cut off the blooms before they begin to fade: the quicker the flowers are cut off after they are fully open, the more flowers the plant will produce. If the flowers are left on, the strength of the plant goes to produce seeds; the removal of the flowers encourages new growth and fresh bloom.

Fall planted Roses not hardy in the cold climates.

A certain degree of growth is necessary to enable even the hardiest Roses to bear the changes of our Northern winters; therefore Roses should be planted early enough in the season to enable them to become established before the ground freezes.

ENEMIES OF THE ROSE.

Excepting in hot dry weather, roses are not very liable to attacks from insects or disease. When in good growing condition they are seldom subject to these pests. Red Spider often works serious injury to the plants when they have suffered from a long spell of dry weather. Moisture is its bane, and water should be freely applied to the under surface of the leaves, where his worst ravages are committed. Hundreds of these tiny insects are often found under one leaf. Their presence can be detected by the brown, rusty appearance of the foliage, the under surface of which looks as if sprinkled with fine red pepper. When but few roses are grown, each leaf can be gently sponged with a soft sponge; but in a larger collection, spraying must be resorted to. The water should be thrown upon the under surface of the foliage as forcibly as possible, and the operation repeated morning and evening for several days in succession. The Aphid, or Green Fly, feeds upon the soft growth and young foliage. His presence is soon detected, and the remedy is simple: Dust the portions attacked, with snuff, applying it thoroughly, or sprinkle the plants with strong tobacco water. Mildew appears but seldom, and only in damp weather, or upon roses planted in a shady situation. Dust soot or flowers of sulphur over the leaves early in the morning, and a few applications will remove all trace of it.
ROSES—HYBRID PERPETUALS.

HYBRID PERPETUAL, "BARONESS ROTHSCILD."

**Hybrid Perpetuals**, large plants, 2 years old, each, $65

"                           smaller plants, each, $25

**Alfred Colomb**, a splendid rose; large globular form, full and very sweet; bright, clear cherry red, shaded with rich crimson.

**Achille Gounod**, brilliant purple carmine, large, very full and sweet, a free bloomer.

**Baronne de Maynard**, a very pretty white Rose, sometimes shaded with blush; medium size.

**Countesse of Oxford**, a magnificent rose, noted for its immense size; firm, full form, and delicious fragrance; color, soft rosy carmine, changing to salmon and silver rose; a very free bloomer.

**Dr. Andry**, dark scarlet, rich and glossy; fine full form; very double and fragrant; a very reliable sort.

**Duke of Edinburgh**, dark velvety maroon, medium size and regular form; very beautiful and fragrant.

**General Jacqueminot**, rich velvety scarlet, changing to brilliant crimson; magnificent buds and quite fragrant. For strong growth, and unusual hardiness in enduring our cold winters, this Rose is without an equal, and is in greater demand than any other known sort. The buds sometimes sell in winter as high as $1.50 each.

**John Hopper**, brilliant rose color, changing to bright glowing pink, reverse of petals, lilac purple; noble form and very fragrant.

**La Reine**, clear bright Rose, large, full form, and very sweet; really a "Queen" of Roses.

**La France**, lovely amber rose color, tinged with crimson; delicious tea fragrance; extra large size and extremely beautiful. A free and constant bloomer.

**Madame Baron Hausmann**, large and fine, very full and fragrant; color dark vermillion; very showy and effective.
Mad. Plantier, pure white, large and very double; very hardy, and specially adapted to planting in cemeteries.

Mlle Annie Wood, a magnificent variety; flower very large; full fine form; color, brilliant violet-crimson; exquisite fragrance; an early and profuse bloomer.

Paul Neyron, immense flowers, probably the largest Rose grown, and one of the best; bright shining pink, very clear and beautiful; very double, and full, and somewhat fragrant; blooms the first season, and all summer.

Baroness Rothschild, a new Rose of immense size and surpassing beauty, and with the genuine "Rose fragrance." Color rich satiny rose-color; buds of great size, and exquisite form and color. Sold last winter at $2.00 each. No rose can surpass this magnificent new-comer for general excellence. (See cut.)

Captain Christy, another new Rose, of perfect loveliness; color of buds, blush tipped with crimson; blooms rosy blush color, with splendid cupped form, and a most profuse and constant bloomer.

Prince Camille de Rohan, dark velvety crimson, changing to scarlet maroon; splendid in bud and flower; extra large, and double and very sweet. One of the finest dark Roses grown.

TEA ROSES.

TEA ROSE, "CATHERINE MERMET."

Bon Silene, noted for the great size and beauty of its buds, which are deep bright crimson, and when open, rosy pink. Very desirable.
Perle des Jardins. Canary, or golden yellow, flowers large and beautifully formed, handsome in every stage of development, from the smallest bud to the open bloom. We figure a collection of buds, and the engraving is perfectly accurate, (excepting that it necessarily represents them only one-half their natural size,) being made from a photograph of the flowers themselves. The color, whether light or deep, always has a peculiar softness that we have observed in no other yellow rose. The plant grows freely, and the foliage is a picture in itself, being beautifully edged with pink. In every respect a charming rose.

Catherine Mermet, of a bright, but very soft, silvery-rose color; a charming shade that alone would make the Rose a favorite. The form of the flower, as will be seen from our illustration, is singularly beautiful, and its fragrance is delightful. The plant is free and healthy. One of the finest Teas, and unequalled by any rose of its color.

Isabella Sprunt, bright canary yellow; large beautiful buds; very sweet tea scent; profuse bloomer.

Mad. Camille, a magnificent Rose; extra large size; very double and full, with immense buds; color, rosy flesh, changing to salmon, rose shaded and suffused with deep carmine; very sweet tea scent.

Saffrano, bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn; sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; very fragrant, and one of the best.

Niphotos. The illustration of this rose exhibits very accurately the form of the bud, which is snowy white and very large; remains in the bud state a long time. The habit of Niphotos is too slender and delicate to justify planting it out, except in the South, or where it can be given unusual care; but no rose blooms more freely, or produces finer buds when protected by glass, even if it be only a pit or cold frame. The very best of all roses for pot culture, and forces readily in winter.
HYBRID TEAS AND BOURBONS.

Crimson Queen, a new Rose of the greatest beauty and value; buds fine dark crimson, blossoms bright cherry crimson shaded in centre to rosy crimson; very fragrant and a most constant and surprising bloomer; as free to flower as a geranium. Should be in every collection. 50c.

Souvenir de Malmaison, rich, creamy flesh, changing to lovely fawn with rose centre; very large, perfectly double and exceedingly sweet. One of the finest varieties and perfectly hardy. 25 and 50c.

Triumph of Angers, bright fiery red, changing to dark purple, shaded rich crimson; petals edged violet; regular, full form and very double and sweet, and a wonderful bloomer in the house or garden. 25 and 50c.

CLIMBING ROSES. Price 50 cents.

Queen of the Prairie. Clear, bright pink, large, compact and globular, very double and blooms in clusters. One of the best.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, variegated carmine, rose and white; very double, flowers in large clusters, the whole plant appearing a mass of bloom. One of the very best Climbing Roses.

Alpine Gracilis. A new Rose of remarkably vigorous growth, and succeeding even in poor soils. Color bright pink and rose; full and regular shape, very beautiful; a very desirable sort.

HARDY SHRUBS, VINES, TREES, ETC.

Since issuing my last Catalogue I have formed connections with a prominent nursery for the purpose of being able to supply my customers with anything that pertains directly or indirectly to a Florist's business. Under this head I shall offer a very select list of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Vines that are suited to the climate of New England. I shall give the "old favorites" and particularly the new plants introduced in the last few years, that give such splendor of color and continuity of bloom to the gardens and public grounds about the great cities. Many of these magnificent new flowering plants are also remarkably Hardy and of the easiest cultivation, and no one who gives any care at all to the garden, need hesitate to order any plant in this list for fear it will not do for the climate. I shall be pleased to send special estimates for these goods if wanted in large quantities, and answer any questions relative to Landscape Gardening. Customers will please remember that Northern grown roses, trees or shrubs are superior to any grown in the Middle States, and persons ordering from afar of Northern growers will feel repaid for so doing, although the express charges may be a trifle more. It is a fact that trees, etc., grown in a cold climate are more likely to thrive than those grown in a warm climate, even if they are to be transplanted into the same country in which they are grown.

A SMALL PLOT OF GROUND may be made the source of great pleasure to its possessor in the Summer time, by planting judiciously selected vines and shrubs. We can now get many varieties of great beauty unattainable until recently, that are perfectly hardy, and that either by elegant foliage, delicious fragrance or beautiful bloom will make any home a delightful place, attractive to all who can appreciate "a thing of beauty." "There is no place like home," if the home flower-garden is well laid out and cared for. Few people ever regret the dollars expended in purchasing ornamental shrubs and vines, if due care has been taken in selecting them.

TREES.

Beech. Purple Leaved. Well known, leaves crimson purple. .................................................. $2 50

Birch, Cut Leaf Weeping. Satiny white bark, outer branches drooping, leaves finely cut; the most graceful tree in New England; eight to ten feet high. .................................................. 2 50

Maple, Cut Leaf Weeping. Extremely beautiful and vigorous. .................................................. 50c

Golden Leaf. Very striking; a beautiful tree. .................................................. 50c

Oak, "English Royal." The famous oak that lives 1,200 years in England. .................................................. 1 00

Willow, Laurel Leaf. The handsomest of all green leaves. .................................................. 75

Kilmarnock, Weeping, "Umbrella Tree." A little round drooping tree, admired by everybody; grows easily. .................................................. 2 00

Rosemary Leaf. Vigorous, healthy, and a magnificent tree; the long leaves are like frosted silver underneath, and move with the lightest breeze, making a wonderful picture of color and contrast. .................................................. 2 00

SHRUBS.

Almond, the old favorite, white and pink. .................................................. 25c and 50c

Althea, Red, White, Purple and Striped sorts. This shrub has flowers two to three inches in diameter, of striking colors and fine shape, blooms from July to November constantly, at a time when all other shrubs are out of bloom. A valuable plant, 25 and 75c., according to size.

Azalea. An early blooming shrub that is covered in May with large clusters of pink, white and yellow trumpet shaped flowers of a delicious fragrance. Perfectly hardy and much sought for. Strong plants, budded to bloom. .................................................. 50c. to 1 50c.
Berberis. Purple Leaved. Hardy, showy and new; leaves blood-color, flowers yellow. 75

Calycanthus-Floridus, “Spice Bush.” A curious and beautiful shrub, having dark chocolate-colored flowers, and a spicy fragrance that exudes from every part of the plant. Very easy to grow. 25 & 75

Clethra Alnifolia. A thick bush with pretty leaves and a profusion of spikes of pure white flowers, four or five inches long, of exquisite fragrance, and best of all, flowering all summer. This plant is of the easiest possible cultivation and is worthy a place everywhere.—50 and 75

Cydonia Japonica. “Japan Quince.” A plant from Japan, of the Rose family, with glossy foliage and thorny stems, perfectly hidden in big blossoms of a dazzling crimson hue, in early spring, before the leaves have come. Hardy as an oak and as easy as a lilac to grow. 50 and 75

Deutzia Crenata. A new shrub of tall habit and elegant foliage, with large spikes of double rose-colored blossoms, which are among the loveliest of all hardy flowers. A great acquisition. 25 and 75

Gradelis. A low, thick bush of pretty habit and bearing a profusion of elegant white flowers in spikes. A well known “old favorite.” 25 and 75

Forsythia Viridissima. A vigorous bush with long, glossy foliage, and covered in early spring with the first flowers of the season, in the greatest abundance, of golden yellow, before the leaves appear. A favorite wherever seen. 50 and 75

Suspensa. A variety with drooping habit. 50 and 75

Hydrangea Grandiflora Paniculata. A truly magnificent plant, of the easiest growth, extremely hardy and producing a wonderful profusion of immense trusses of flowers of changing hues, and which continue all summer until November, in daily increasing perfection. This plant is without a rival as a hardy shrub, and its many attractions deserve extended description. The colors change from greenish white to pink, and shades of red, violet, purple and blue, in a succession of gradual changes that continue from the time the flower trusses appear until several heavy frosts have killed the leaves. A plant of this is often more showy than all other things of the garden combined—a garden of itself. In pots, 25, 50 and 75

Lonicera. “Bush Honeysuckle.” A strong, hardy bush, of sure growth, producing the real “Honeysuckle” flowers. Bright colored and sweet. 75

Philadelphus. “Syringa.” Well known and much cultivated for its fragrance. 50

Rhus. “Smoke Tree,” “Purple Fringe,” etc., old favorite. 50

Spirea. Reeves’ white; white flowers, very fine. 75

Spirea Callosa. Pink spikes of bloom. 75

Snowball. Old favorite. 75

Tamarix Indica. The most graceful and elegant foliage of any known shrub; impossible to describe with words. Of easiest growth, and covered with thousands of minute crimson flowers, making a spray of it a bouquet of itself; new and most desirable. Plants in pots, 25, 50, 75, according to size.

Weigela Rosea. Large trumpet flowers, in clusters that cover the plant with a cloud of pink bloom, well known. 50

VINES.

Nothing does so much to make a house look “cosy” and homelike, as beautiful vines trained about the doors, on pillars, over fences and walls, and when covered with their superb flowers, who does not feel sure of a happy interior where English Clematis and Honeysuckle cover the walls with glory and fragrance?

Then it is so easy to have them in perfection that no house should stand bare as a prison, while a slight outlay and a little care will so quickly cover it with festoons of foliage and profusion of flowers.

Clematis. The improvement of most sorts of flowers by hybridization has been truly wonderful during the past few years, but perhaps no flower has undergone so marvelous a transformation as the Clematis. The natural sort has flowers an inch in diameter, or less, but crossing the Spanish blue sort with English white one has produced flowers as large as a saucer, of all colors—white, blue, lavender, purple, lilac, and red, which bloom all summer and are as hardy as the woodbine. A vine of this, planted two or three years, makes a fine display summer-long, to the eye of the lover of grand blossoms. Be sure to plant one or two varieties of Clematis.

Akebia. A rapid climber with chocolate colored flowers in clusters, fine, clover-like foliage and delicious fragrance. 75

Ampelopsis Veitchii. A new vine from Japan, related to the Woodbine, that clings closely to stone or brick walls and covers them completely. The autumn colors are the brightest on any plant, and, altogether, the foliage is the most beautiful of any known vine. The demand for this vine has become so great for five years past, that although it is easy to propagate, the supply fails every season to fill all orders, though millions are yearly planted. Per 100 plants, $15.00 to $25.00. 50 plants at 100 rate.

Celastrus Scandens. A luxurious vine with robust foliage which turns clear yellow in the fall, while the scarlet seeds hang all winter in their half-opened orange-colored pods—a glowing burden of color. 50 to 75
Wistaria sinensis, the well known vine. The great clusters of fragrant bloom are one of the grand floral sights in May and June. Foliage fern-shaped, flowers like locust clusters in shape, of lilac color and wonderfully sweet, scenting the air for a long way round. ........................................... 50c to 1.00

HEDGE PLANTS.

Syrliga, for a flowering hedge ................................................................. $15 per h’d
Arbor Vitae, for evergreen hedge ............................................................... $15

FRUITS.

Apple Trees, all best sorts ................................................................. 75
Pear Trees, standards ........................................................................ 1.00 to 1.50
“ “ dwarfs, in bearing ........................................................................ 1.00 to 1.50
Crab Apples .......................................................................................... 1.00
Cherry Trees ......................................................................................... 1.00
Plum Trees ........................................................................................... 1.00
Quinces ................................................................................................. 1.00

Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Blackberries ... $2.00 per doz.
Strawberries .......................................................................................... $2.00 per h’d.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

A CHOICE LIST OF PLANTS FOR CEMETERIES.

Many of our patrons ask us what to plant in the cemetery lot that will be appropriate to the place and that will thrive in the dry and poor soil of all our cemeteries. It is well known to all that by far the largest part of all the trees and plants set out in these places, die outright the first season, from the excessive dryness and lack of care. We will, therefore, name only those trees and plants that have been found to succeed the best and to be most suitable in all respects, and we hope to merit the thanks of many of those who annually buy plants for the decoration of these sacred spots, in the hope to see them live and bloom as emblems of affectionate remembrance, but only to see them wither and die.

TREES.

Cut Leaf Weeping Birch. This is an elegant tree, with satiny-white bark, long, drooping branches and leaves cut deeply, so that they have a light, airy look, while the pure white trunk is a chaste and beautiful object. This is the most beautiful tree to be seen in such places as Mt. Auburn Cemetery, at Cambridge, Mass., at Forest Hills and many other places. It has also this advantage, that it grows best in a dry soil. Fine trees, $2.00.

Rock Maples. The Rock Maple is a fine tree for this use, and needs no description, as all know it well. It does well in dry soil and is clean and beautiful always. Fine trees, 50c. to $1.00.

SHRUBS.

Deutzia gracilis. A little thick, round bush, which is literally covered with charming pure white blossoms in May and June. Used in all large cemeteries very extensively. 50c.

Forsythia Suspensa. A beautiful drooping shrub with golden blossoms in the greatest profusion in early spring, before any other flowers. Grows vigorously. 50c.

Madam Plantier Rose. A pure white Rose of exceeding hardness and great beauty; used more than all other roses for this purpose. 50c.

Spirea Thunbergii. A Spirea of exceedingly delicate and beautiful foliage and countless small white flowers; as hardy as an Oak. 50c.

Perennial Phlox. This is of several varieties—pink, white, blush, etc., and is sure to grow where all else fails, and is very lovely; in blossom all the last half of the summer. We strongly urge its use. 25 to 50c.

VINES.

For climbing on posts or trellises, Vines are much used in cemeteries.

Honeysuckles. Crimson, White, Yellow, 25 to 50c.

Clematis. These are as fine as anything known and lend a cheerful look to any spot brightened with their sunny blossoms. 75c.

Woodbines, well known, 25c.
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