



"THERE IS NOTHING WHICH IS HUMAN THAT IS ALIEN TO ME."—TERENCE.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1890.

NO. 6.

VOL. II.

Notice to Subscribers.

EXPIRATIONS.
As the expiration of the date of our subscription expires, we will mark this notice with a blue or red pencil, on the date at which their subscription expires. We will send the paper two weeks after expiration. If not renewed by that time it will be discontinued.

The Landlord's Prayer.

William Allen in Dundee, Scotland, People's Journal.
Lord, keep us rich and free from toil,
For we
Are honored holders of Thy soil,
Which democrats would fain give
To us.
O, Lord, our fathers got the land
For serving men whom they right hand
Had chosen to be great and grand
As kings.
Thou' 'st been by stealth, we're not to blame,
Thou know'st, O, Lord! it is a shame
To say of us, of titled name,
Such things.
Lord, let us live in wealth's content,
And peace;
Lord, we are by Thy mercy meant
To rule mankind, and make our rent
Increase;
The birds that haunt the moors and hills,
The fish that swim in streams and rills,
The beasts that roam as Nature wills,
We own;
E'en, Lord, the milk that flows from
Beneath the earth's periphery,
Belong to us—Thou knowest why
Alone.
Lord, on the rugged rabbit frown,
For they
Are foes to us, Thy Church, and Crown;
Lord, bare their arm and grind them down
To clay!
O Lord our God, we make their laws,
Which they reject with wild applause,
Be Thou a buckler to our cause
And ease;
They scorn our love, Thy Name and Word,
Their reverence now no Squire nor Lord,
Lord, then consume with fire and sword
At last!
Lord, they are poor and ignorant,
And worse,
Compared with us!—how different
In manner, garb and lineament,
And pure;
Lord, never let them get or see
The power which lies in unity;
Keep us apart from them—for we
Are men!
Protect us from their greedy hands!
Protect us from their devil's hands;
Protect us in our wealth and lands:
Amen! Amen!

"None of Our Business."

London Christian Commonwealth.
[A little girl was heard to finish her evening prayer with these words: "And I saw a poor little girl on the street to-day, cold and barefooted; but it's none of our business, is it, God?"]
"None of our business!" Wandering and sinful.
All through the streets of the city they go,
Hungry and homeless in the wild weather—
"None of our business!" Dare we say so?
"None of our business!" Children's wan faces,
Haggard and old with their suffering and sin;
Hold fast your darlings on tender, warm bosoms,
Sorrow without, but the home light within.
What does it matter that some other woman—
Some common mother—in bitter despair,
Wails in a garret, or sits in a cellar,
Too broken-hearted for weeping or prayer?
"None of our business!" Sinful and fallen,
How they may jostle us close on the street!
Hold back your garments! scorn? they are
Used to it.
Pass on the other side, lest you should meet.
"None of our business!" On, then, the music;
On with the feasting, though hearts break
forlorn;
Somebody's hungry, somebody's freezing,
Somebody's soul will be lost ere the morn.
Somebody's lying on with the dancing!
One for earth's postage is selling his soul;
One for a bauble has bartered his birthright,
Selling his all for a pitiful doll.
Ah! but one goeth abroad on the mountains,
Over lone deserts with burning deep sands;
Seeking the lost ones (it is his business);
Bruford through His feet are, and torn tho'
His hands.

The Holt County People's Ticket.

From the Alliance Tribune.
The candidates for representatives in the legislature selected by the Farmers' Alliance give general satisfaction to all except a few of the old party leaders. Mr. J. P. Mullins has been a prominent figure among the farmers and working people since his arrival in the county in 1882. Everybody knows him only to respect him. His sterling manhood and high sense of honor is stamped upon his countenance so plain that any one seeing him knows just what he is, one of God's noblest works, an honest man. Mr. Mullins is a farmer, engaged in no other business, consequently his sympathy is with the farmers and working men. There is nothing one-sided or cranky about the man, keeping himself well informed upon all the questions of the day, and with cool judgment able to take in the entire situation. Mr. Mullins will make us a good representative. With Mr. Henry he is now serving in the county legislature, where they are both known as working members. The verdict of the people next November will surely be "well done good and faithful servants, come up higher." Mr. H. B. Henry, Mr. Mullins's associate on the Alliance ticket, is perhaps better known, having been identified more with local politics in the county and engaged in the publication of one of the local newspapers. Mr. Henry's service as chairman of the board of supervisors has given the people a chance to see the quality of the man, and his selection by the Farmers' Alliance as their candidate and his endorsement by the democratic party of Holt county is the best assurance we can possibly have that he is worthy and well qualified to fill the position to which he is about to be elected.

From the Phelps County Herald.

John H. Powers will probably be the next governor of Nebraska. He will be elected by the people. Most all the boasting of the various parties, cliques and factions, it is well to bear this in mind.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Under whatever incentive, feminine toilets in England have reached a hitherto unheard-of luxury of costliness. Natural flowers have been entirely discarded for imitation blossoms made of jewels. At a state ball last evening Lady Brooke had a Nile green satin dress veiled with transparent white silk muslin, all sewn over with scattered diamonds, and having on the shoulders epaulettes consisting of two big fish made entirely of large diamonds, with sprays of smaller brilliants gushing from their mouths down over her beautiful arms. The duchess of Leinster had serpents of diamonds coiled all over her bodice, and others erect rampant on her shoulders, and chains upon chains of these precious stones were about her throat and arms. * * * Naturally enough all this fantastic magnificence in the female half of the aristocracy is the mere symbol of the worse things among the men.—London Truth.

Poverty and death are the gruesome visitants that have made the reality of Mrs. Mary Shepherd objects of sympathy among even the poorest of their neighbors in the big tenement flat at No. 241 Eldridge street. On Friday last Mrs. Shepherd spent the day weeping over the uncoiled body of her dead son, who died last Tuesday. Twenty-five cents was all the money she had to pay for the interment, and there was not an article of furniture or clothing in the house that could be sold. The body would probably still be unburied if the poor inhabitants of the tenement had not come to the rescue and subscribed some money to help the poor woman. A reporter visited Mrs. Shepherd at her home, and amid the squalid surroundings heard from Mrs. Shepherd the tale of her sufferings. She has three daughters, aged twenty-two, fifteen and thirteen years, respectively, and none of them is a child of hers. "My eldest son," said the old woman, "was my chief support, but my two elder girls were working until he became sick. He was bed-ridden for six months, and I was compelled to sell all I had to keep the house and supply the necessities. About two months ago I was also laid up with rheumatism, and I have not been able to go out since. My eldest girl had to give up her work to take care of me, and gradually she disposed of all she had, even her clothing, to keep us in food. Now that she can go back to work, she is prevented by want of clothing. My second eldest girl works in a drug store, at \$2 a week, and she is the only one who has a home. My neighbors have been very kind to us in bringing in little articles of food. If it hadn't been for their assistance I do not know what would have become of us." Mrs. Shepherd sobbed bitterly while relating her misfortunes.—New York World.

One day last week a well known Murray hill beauty came into a shop, and after glancing about cautiously, approached one of the clerks. "Do you make up card cases from any material?" she asked. "Yes, Miss," was the reply. "Very well, then; I have brought it with me," she said, producing a small parcel. The clerk went to open it, when she was interrupted by the request: "Please don't look at it until I am gone. You will find the written directions inside." Then, with a light blush, she hurried out of the shop. Here was a mystery! The young man unrolled the paper which wrapped it. What's this? A long glove of lavender kid, and pinned it to a slip of paper, marked "for cover." He smiled, then looked surprised, as he discovered a red seal, labeled "for lining." But his astonishment reached its climax when there tumbled out a dainty little yellow garter, perfumed, and bearing insupportable evidences of having been in use. This last was marked "binding." By this time the other boys had gathered around to view these sacred trophies of a feminine toilet, and may were the comments and conjectures.—New York Truth.

Mary Gillis, sixty years old, was found dead in her room at 2 Texas court this morning at 8:15 o'clock by the agent of the premises. Dr. Williams pronounced the cause of death to be apoplexy. Mary was one of the class of mental patients who go from door to door in search of food and money.—(Boston Globe).

Thirty thousand pounds for a clock has just been paid by one of the Rothschilds. The clock was a beautiful specimen of the Louis XV. period, which had been given as wedding present to a Countess Fitzwilliam many generations ago, and had been kept as an heirloom at one of the family seats, Milton hall, Northamptonshire.—Boston Globe.

The Courier, the other day took considerable pride in stating that our public debt was only \$1,000,000,000, and that had paid off more than a billion dollars, and that we could easily pay off the billion due.

This was the truth only half told which is sometimes the worst kind of a falsehood. If the Courier had said, it will take more than a billion dollars now to pay off the \$1,000,000,000 due than it would have taken to pay off the whole debt after the war it would have told the whole truth.

At the close of the war when the debt was the greatest, 50 bushels of wheat would have paid off \$100, but now it would take about 133 bushels to pay the same amount. The same ratio holds good with many other products of labor, and yet the farmers comes up smilingly and says a billion dollars isn't much to pay.

If it had said further that this burden upon labor was put there by the conspiracy of the currency by the republican and democratic parties—principally the former—another truth would have been told.

But the people will not find such uncomfortable truths as these in old party papers. They get such news only in the World and other independent newspapers which are printed for no other purpose than to deal out such facts, sometimes to unwilling, unappreciative readers, but facts all the same.

More than that, the old party papers don't dare to open their mouths to contradict such truths when we tell them, but preserve a "dignified silence"—like Senator Quay when accused of stealing a few hundred thousand dollars from the state of Pennsylvania. But a thief is a thief all the same.—Ottawa World.

The Following Should be the Platform of the People's Independent Convention.

We the undersigned, citizens of the State of Nebraska, hereby declare our adhesion to the following fundamental principles, and demand that they be enacted into law, viz:

Our financial system should be reformed by the restoration of silver to its old time place in our currency and its free and unlimited coinage on an equality with gold, and by the increase of our money circulation until it reaches the sum of \$50 per capita; and all paper issues necessary to secure that amount should be made by the government alone, and be full legal tender for all debts public and private.

That land monopoly should be abolished either by limitation of ownership or graduated taxation of excessive holdings, so that all the competent should have an opportunity to labor, secure homes and become good citizens; and alien ownership should be prohibited.

That the railroad system, as at present managed, is a system of spoliation and robbery, and that its enormous bonded debt at fictitious valuations is absorbing the substance of the people in the interest of millionaires; that the general government should own and operate the railroads and telegraph, and furnish transportation at cost, the same as mail facilities are now furnished; and that our legislature shall enact a freight rate law which shall fix rates no higher than those now in force in Iowa.

We demand that our state and national systems of taxation shall be so adjusted that our laboring interests will be fostered, and wealth bear its just burdens, instead of our farmers, laborers, merchants and mechanics being compelled to pay, as at present, by far the largest portion of public expense.

We further declare that the political machinery in this state has been controlled by the corporate power for the plunder of the people and the enrichment of itself, and we have entirely lost confidence in the efficacy of that machinery for the enactment of just and the repeal of unjust laws.

We therefore hereby give our voice for the call of a People's Independent State Convention, to nominate pure and honorable men for the different state offices on the principles named above; and we hereby pledge ourselves, if pure and honorable men are so selected, to vote and work for their election.

And we hereby invite all men, without regard to party or present political affiliations, to join us in this our effort for pure government, for relief from the shackles of party politics and the domination of corporate power in our public affairs.

The Arborville Celebration.

ARBORVILLE, Neb., July 7th, 1890.
EDITOR ALLIANCE.—I thought I would send you a few items from this corner. We just held one of the great celebrations that it has been my pleasure to attend for many years. It was a union of Polk, Hamilton and York counties combined. The orators were Hon. W. A. McKelighan of Red Cloud, and Judge Scoville of Aurora. McKelighan on the "Political situation of the day," and Scoville on the "amendment to the constitution," and both were able men for the tasks. The singing, principally rendered by the Woods Bros. of Aurora, was very fine. The W. C. T. U. also had a part in the exercises. The Arborville quartet gave some fine music.

In the afternoon the Demorest gold medal contest took place under the management of Mr. McCastell of Central City, with nine contestants for the medal, which was won by Miss Shaffer of Seward county. The second prize, a stand of Italian bees by R. Ryan, was awarded to Miss Lila Overstreet of Arborville, Neb., she only being one behind, in fact all the pieces were rendered in fine style, while the anxious throng of over 1,500 sat and stood, crowding closer and closer as the speaker stepped forward, which lasted for about two hours. Everything passed off very pleasantly, with no drunken brawls, and not a jar of any kind, but quiet and good order prevailed all round.

The Alliance work is moving steadily on. We are for the Independent movement nearly unanimous. Our Alliance now has enrolled about sixty members, and still they come. I will send you more new names for the paper from time to time. The ALLIANCE is the best and solidest paper in the state in the interest of the farmers and laboring class.

Let the spirit of progress move on and we will have a bill of coronas, legkicks on untold, and that will sweep pollution and dishonesty from our land, when a trusted people may rule with justice to all mankind, and when our statute books may and will be purged from unvirtuous laws and all the rubbish cleared away, and new seed sown that shall be just and equal for all men, and not for the oppression of the poor. When salaries shall be adjusted so that the producer shall be his just and equal share of the products of his labor, for justice says that the "Husbandman shall first be partaker of the fruits of his labor," but Nebraska farmers are nearly all, or nearly so, obliged to sell all the corn and consume what he has left. When his hogs are fat the best are sold to raise the money to pay interest, and so with his cattle. His flax is also controlled by the oil syndicate in connection with the railroad magnates, taking all or more than the profit after the expense of harvesting. Why take for instance the railroads that are so reasonable in freight matter, they charge \$200.00 as freight on a car load of wagons from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Bradshaw, Neb., when said car load should not exceed in the aggregate over \$75.00. The motto of the railroads has been, and is in Nebraska to charge all that the traffic will bear, and then they claim that they only make a reasonable dividend, when it is known that they have a larger dividend on their stock that is watered to three or four times its actual cost. We claim they must and shall be controlled by laws in the interest of the people, as their charters are granted for a public thoroughfare for the people's use at a reasonable rate of compensation. The law shall also be made to protect the poor from unjust usury, and make it a criminal offense for a man to loan money for more than the legal rate of interest, and shall forfeit both principal and interest. We are unreservedly in favor of justice to all and partiality to none.

Long may the doctrine of the Farmers' Alliance prevail and finally be heralded from shore to shore.

Respectfully,
R. R. RYAN,
Purchasing Agt. Alliance No. 833.

Grand Harvest Home Basket Picnic.

At Scott's Park, two miles south of Sartoria, Buffalo county, Nebraska, on the 12th day of August, 1890, at ten o'clock sharp, under the auspices of the Farmers' Alliance.

Distinguished speakers will be present to entertain us, and with music and cheerfulness let us assemble to enjoy this harvest home.

Come one come all. All are invited.
W. S. SPOONER, SEC.
E. W. THOMAS,
JOSEPH FRIEND,
HENRY BEKKNER,
DAN CLUSTER,
S. L. PATTERSON,
Committee.

Strike of the London Police and Postmen.

The strike of the police in the Bow Street Station took place at 11 o'clock on Monday night, being preceded by riotous proceedings in the streets, and, as a result, the people of London are panic-stricken. Merchants and the bank men have barricaded their property.

The vicinity of the Bow Street Police Court presented a remarkable scene. Thousands of the criminal classes helped to swell the excited crowd. The spectators seemed to sympathize with the police. The thoroughfare was completely blocked, and at 9 o'clock affairs became so threatening that a squadron of Life Guards were hastily summoned and arrived on a trot, and simultaneously the mounted police dashed upon the scene and charged the crowd. There was a stampede in every direction. Hundreds of people were knocked down and trampled on. The Life Guards followed the police, dashing right and left into the surging throng.

At 1 o'clock the mob still kept up the rioting and pelted their pursuers with stones, bottles and bags of flour, hissing and hooting the police officers. No men had yet gone out, but it was not long after 1 o'clock before an initiative was taken and the great strike inaugurated. The force of E Division went into the station at the usual time, but refused to parade for duty. Assistant Commissioner Howard and Colonel Mousley were in charge and vainly tried to induce the men to alter their determination, which they absolutely refused to do. The superior officers then tried to exert their authority, but without avail.

In the wild disorder outside men were trampled upon in large numbers. Every moment the crowd grew larger, more dense and more turbulent. Cheers were mingled with hisses. Some jeered at the police, and others hissed the officials of the Home Secretary.

The mob sang the "Marseillaise," "Rule Britannia," and other popular songs. At midnight the thoroughfares were blocked, and two-thirds of the police force were not on duty, and the old hands were weak in assisting to preserve order.

The mounted police acted with great boldness, many people being injured, and several were reported killed. The mob, angered beyond endurance, became revolutionary; groans were uttered for the Queen. Railings were torn off from shops and laid in the streets to obstruct, and if possible, upset the cavalry. The policemen cried "Anarchy" and shouted like madmen. More Life Guards came to the rescue, but a heavy rain-storm that had just set in did what the police and cavalry had failed to do—dispersed the mob. On Tuesday morning the thoroughfares were much quieter.

The striking postmen passed through the crowd and were loudly cheered. Several hundred postmen went out on Monday night, and the rest will strike before the close of the week. The strikers held a meeting in which the outbreak was loudly cheered.

With the policemen and postmen on a strike and signs of mutiny among the soldiers, the situation is not a pleasant one, and uneasiness is felt every where.

Crop Reports.

FURNAS COUNTY.

EDITOR ALLIANCE.—Half of small grain, wheat and oats, is an entire failure. About one-half will make from one-third to half a crop.

Corn in much the same fix. Early corn is dried up and past help. Late corn still has a chance. Should there be plenty of rain soon there will be plenty of corn.

Potatoes small but plenty in the hill. Gardens a failure.
Late frosts used up the fruit.
Respectfully,
E. A. WYATT,
Spring Green, Neb., July 17, 1890.

RAVENNA, July 14, 1890.

I see in your last paper you ask for crop reports, so I will try and send you a letter from the northeast part of Buffalo county. Harvest is under good way now, with a fair wheat crop, oats are thin and short, hardly half a crop. Corn looks good now, but must have rain soon. Pasture is burning up fast, and no prairie grass for hay. Can't see where farmers are going to get their hay for the coming winter.

Yours truly,
ED. BACHMANN.

SHERIDAN COUNTY.

HAY SPRINGS, Neb., July 20, 1890.
The crop outlook in this section is really discouraging, notwithstanding newspaper and real estate men are trying to make it appear that we are better off than our neighbors. The drought

has been severe. Small grain is the poorest it has been since the county was settled. Hundreds of acres cannot be bound and many fields will not be cut. There is but few good pieces of grain in Sheridan county. Corn is fair but acreage small. L. JACOBS.

PERKINS COUNTY.

E. E. ROOSEWELTER writes us from Brandon that wheat is half a crop, and oats nearly a total failure. Corn is suffering for rain. Heat very oppressive, 100° in the shade. In the northern part of the county small grain is a total failure.

FRONTIER COUNTY.

Wheat is about half a crop in this county, oats a failure. Corn is being burned by hot winds.
W. A. BRADBURY,
Sec'y No. 512.

HARLAN COUNTY.

CANNONVILLE, July 21, 1890.

Wheat and oats not more than one-fourth crop. Barley a total failure. Corn is in the east half very good, west half damaged by drought. Yet we can still have a good crop of corn if we have rains from now on.

Yours sincerely,
P. S. ANDERSON.

Call for a People's Independent Cass Co. Convention.

In pursuance of the duty devolved upon us by appointment of People's State Committee, we hereby announce that a People's Independent County Convention will be held at Weeping Water Saturday July 26, 1890, at 1 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of choosing 12 delegates to the First Congressional district to be held immediately on the adjournment of State Convention; also for placing in nomination candidates for the following state and county offices, viz: 1 state senator, 3 representatives, 1 county attorney, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention. The several precincts and wards will be entitled to representation as follows, based upon the industrial organizations in said precincts and wards:

Precinct	Wards	Delegates
Rock Bluffs	1st ward	4
Liberty	"	4
Avoca	"	4
Mr. Pleasant	"	4
Eight Mile Grove precinct	"	4
Weeping Water	"	4
Centre	"	4
Louisville	"	4
South Bend	"	4
Elmwood	"	4
Stove Creek	"	4
Tipton	"	4
Greenwood	"	4
Salt Creek	"	4

All persons who accept the declaration of principles published by the People's Committee are hereby invited to participate in the selection of delegates to this People's Convention, regardless of past political affiliations.

The people in the different precincts and wards will meet at their regular polling places to choose delegates to the county convention on Saturday July 19th, at 1 o'clock p.m.

A. T. HENSHAW,
JOS. CHAPMAN,
L. G. TODD,
Committee.

Getting Ready for November.

GREENWOOD, NEB., July 19, 1890.
EDITOR ALLIANCE.—The was a very enthusiastic independent primary held to day at our usual voting place, with about fifty voters present, to elect delegates to county convention to be held at Weeping Water, July 26. Ten delegates were elected, and an assessor nominated.

The selling seemed to be unanimous that the time has arrived to strike *drift* and hard at monopolies, combines and extortions of all kinds, and if we are not very much mistaken the time is drawing near—about November we think—that the politicians of Nebraska at least will wake up some morning with a very large surprise party on hand.

Yours for success,
G. W. CURRY, Sec.

Alliance Picnic.

An Alliance picnic will be held at Arapahoe, Furnas county, Neb., August 12th, 1890. Mr. Venier Voldo will deliver an address, and other prominent speakers are expected. The Alliance of that locality should attend at that time, as the Local Alliance expects to make it a pleasant gathering for all.

Seward County People's Ticket.

Seward County Star.

D. D. REMINGTON.
This gentleman, one of the candidates for representative, is well and most favorably known throughout the county. He is the present chairman of the board of supervisors, and no man in Seward county stands higher in the estimation of the people than he. His unswerving devotion to right, instead of to party, has made him a few enemies among the politicians, but the masses will stand by him and triumphantly elect him. He has a clear record, has ever been free from rings and bossism, and better than all, he stands squarely on the best and most progressive platform ever presented to the people of Seward county. Mr. Remington will look carefully to the best interests of the people in all his acts as a legislator, and will make a record that our county will be proud of. When the votes are counted this fall it will surprise some of the doubters to note his endorsement by the people.

JOHN ROBERTS, JR.

John N. Roberts, Jr., of G town, came to Seward county in 1865 and has resided here ever since. He is a careful, industrious farmer, who by energy and economy has earned for himself and family a home, wrought out by hard and honest toil. Mr. Roberts was nominated last Saturday by the Alliance and K. of L. as a candidate for the legislature, and his good common sense, excellent judgment and undoubted integrity will gain for him enough honest votes to entitle him to a seat in the next legislature. Mr. Roberts will win in this case as it should ever do. As the campaign progresses more will be said in regard to our candidates. These short sketches are written hurriedly and are merely introductory.

V. W. GOODRICH.

This gentleman was nominated last Saturday by the convention as a candidate for Register of Deeds. He has been engaged for twenty years in the nursery business and farming, and is fully qualified by education and business ability to creditably conduct the office for which he has been nominated.

FOR FARMERS ONLY TO READ.

If This Don't Show Them the Iniquity of Protection, Nothing will.

The Buffalo Courier says that some time ago Senator James K. Jones asked C. R. P. Breckenridge of the house ways and means committee to prepare for W. L. Terry of Little Rock a statement in the case of the duties on a bill of goods bought by a representative farmer. In reply Mr. Breckenridge furnished an exhibit based on actual transactions between R. M. Knox, a merchant of Philadelphia, and D. W. Branch, a farmer who bought the goods. Mr. Breckenridge explains that "this is calculated upon a basis of copy from the books of Mr. Knox and upon the rate of taxes actually paid upon competing articles at the time as provided by law." The bill as it appears in Mr. Knox's books is subjoined:

Mr. Knox's books is subjoined:		
1890.	Articles.	Cost.
Jan. 26	To cashmere suit, \$11.00	\$4.00
" 26	" 1 pair brogans, \$1.65	.30
Feb. 5	" 1 bell, collar, \$1.50	.15
" 5	" 2 pairs gloves, \$1.00	.10
" 5	" 1 pair boy's brogans, \$1.00	.10
" 17	" 1 box axle grease, \$1.00	.10
" 21	" 1 Avery plow, \$3.50	.55
" 21	" 2 buck boards, \$5.00	.50
" 21	" 1 box nails at 5c, 5c	.50
" 21	" 1 bu stall, 75c 1 pair of misses' shoes, \$1.25	.20
Mar. 8	" 1 set cups and saucers, \$1.75	.10
" 8	" 1 pair hinges, \$1.50; 1 pair brooms, \$1.00	.20
" 8	" 1 yard of water-proof, \$1.00	.10
" 24	" 2 pairs of calico 10 c	.20
" 24	" 1 water bucket, 25c	.25
" 24	" 1 pool thread, 5c	.30
" 24	" 11 pounds nails, 6c	.66
" 24	" 12 yards, 60c 1/2 yd lawn	.20
" 24	" 20 yds of ribbed, 25c	.50
" 24	" 14 yds of calico, 10c	.14
" 24	" 12 yards of calico, 10c	.12
" 24	" 30 yd's jeans, 50c	.15
" 24	" 1 dozen thread, 40c	.40
" 24	" 12 yds of ticking, 25c	.30
" 24	" 1 set cups and saucers, \$1.75	.10
" 24	" 1 yard of water-proof, \$1.00	.10
" 24	" 1 pair men's shoes, \$1.00	.10
" 24	" 1 pair suspenders, \$1.00	.75
" 24	" 1 pair's biscuit do-nuts, 1-1/4	.40
July 23	" 2 suits of clothes, \$5.50	.16
" 23	" 3 yards of oil cloth, 40c	.80
" 23	" 10 yd'singham, 11c	.11
" 23	" 1 yard of oil cloth, 40c	.40
" 23	" 1 curryscomb brush, 10c	.10
Aug. 19	" 30 yd's, 6c 1/2	.18
" 19	" 1 bundle ties, 10c 1/2	.12
" 19	" 12 lbs. nails, 5c 6c	.60
Sept. 6	" 14 pounds nails 5c	.70
" 6	" 10 yds of calico, 10c	.10
" 6	" 1 box podia 10c	.10
" 10	" 10 yds of calico, 7-8 pound, 5c	.28
" 10	" 1 bundle ties, 10c 1/2	.12
" 10	" 10 yd's Ounaburgh, 11c	.11
Oct. 23	" 1 suit jeans clothes, 5c	.50
" 23	" 1 yard of oil cloth, 40c	.40
" 23	" 1 set of hats, \$1.50	.50
" 23	" 1 boy's wool hat, 10c	.10
" 23	" 10 yards worsted, 20c	.20
" 23	" 10 yards worsted, 20c	.20
" 23	" 1 worsted, 17c	.17
" 23	" 1 set pants, 10c	.10
" 23	" 1 set goblots, 10c	.10
" 23	" 1 set knives and forks, 10c	.10
" 23	" 2 dishes, 40c and 60c	.10
" 23	" 5c's bagging, 8c and 10c	.10
" 23	" 1 bundle ties, 10c 1/2	.12
" 23	" 1 bundle ties, 10c 1/2	.12
	Total	\$4.84