Speakers' Appointments

J. W. EDGERTON.

Oct 22 Seward	" 23 Crete
" 24 Geneva	" 26 Clay C'ntre
" 27 Hastings	" 28 Minden
" 29 Alma	" 30 Macon
" 31 Red Cloud	" 2 Hebron

JAY BURROWS.

Oct. 23 Shelton	" 24 N'rth Platte
" 26 Lexington	" 27 Elm Creek
" 28 Columbus	" 29 Schuyler
" 30 North Bend	" 31 Gretna

CONGRESSMAN McKEIGAN.

Oct. 23 Genoa	" 24 Pl'te Cent'e
" 28 Tecumseh	" 26 Norfolk

W. H. DECH.

Oct. 23 Auburn	" 24 Neb. City
" 26 Aurora	" 27 Grand I'l'd
" 28 Loup City	" 29 St. Paul
" 30 Scotia	" 31 Ord

HON. J. H. POWERS.

Oct. 27 Elm Creek	Oct 28 Columbus
" 29 Schuyler	" 30 North Bend
" 26 Lexington	" 23 New Helena
Nov. 2 Culbertson	

S. H. SORNBERGER.

Oct. 22 Chappell	" 23 Sidney
" 24 Kimball	" 27 Henderson
" 29 Springview	" 30 Springview

PAUL VANDERVOORT.

Oct. 27 Beatrice	" 28 Tecumseh
" 31 North Platte	" 29 Lincoln
Nov 2 Genoa	

W. L. CUNDIFF.

Oct. 23 Valentine	Oct 24 Long Pine
" 27 Gr'd Isl'nd	" 28 Loup City
" 29 St. Paul	" 30 Scotia
" 31 Ord	" 26 Edgar

GREEN.

Oct. 27 Hastings	Oct. 28 Minden
" 29 Alma	" 30 Macon
" 31 Kearney	

ERIC JOHNSON.

Oct. 23 N'wm'n Grove	Oct. 24 Oakland
" 26 Swaburgh	" 27 S'debu'g
" 28 Mead	" 29 Malmo

VAN WYCK.

Oct. 23 Crete	Oct 24 Geneva
" 26 Clay Centre	" 28 Cedar R'p'ds
" 29 Lincoln	" 30 Neb. City.

T. C. KELSEY.

Oct. 23 Silver Creek	" 24 Greeley
" 26 Burwell	" 27 Ericson
" 29 Fairmont	" 30 Strang
" 31 Wilber	

A RAILROAD TOOL.

Who has ever cited a single instance where Judge Post has favored the railroads or anyone else in a decision?—*B. & M. Journal*, reprint.

We can accommodate the *Journal* if it wants information.

The case of the B. & M. R. R. Co. vs. White, 28 Neb. 166, is a case in which the company had the right of way over the farm of a widow, Mrs. White, appraised in condemnation proceedings, the jury of commissioners placing the damage at $975. Mrs. White appealed to the district court and the case was heard before Post. Her attorneys made request that the jury be instructed as follows, to-wit: "If you find that the plaintiff's damage exceeds the sum of $975, then you will add to such sum as you may find to be her damages interest thereon from the 10th day of June, 1886, at seven per cent per annum."

The case being appealed to the supreme court Judge Maxwell delivers the unanimous opinion of that body and, referring to the instruction asked of Post, says:

"It seems that this instruction was shown to the attorney of the railway company, who protested against giving the same, as it would apprise the jury of the amount of the award of the commissioners, and the judge in deference to their protest, withheld the same, as he claims, upon an agreement that if the verdict exceeded $975, interest should be added to the amount thereof."

The instruction asked of Post by the plaintiff's attorneys was a matter of justice in line with and sustained by precedents furnished by the state supreme court. The court cites a number of these cases and goes on to say, page 174:

"Mrs. White therefore was entitled to interest on the verdict and the instruction in question should have been given. *It was evidently withheld as a supposed favor to the railway company*, and while we hope that in no case hereafter it will be repeated, yet we must accept the statement of the judge that the agreement was made as therein set forth."

Does the *Journal* accept this evidence from the supreme court showing that Judge Post favored the B. & M. railway company at the expense of a poor widow? A man whom the court, as the records prove, unanimously and publicly criticised for partiality and servility to the B. & M. company?

The single case which we have cited is enough to show that this Post is worm-eaten and morally rotten through and through. If he would favor the railways and be controlled by their attorneys in this small controversy at cost of a widow, he must be a railroad judge, a man upon whom the railroads have placed a perpetual mortgage for all he is worth.

INDEPENDENT MEETINGS.

The independent speakers throughout the state are having very interesting and successful meetings. While they are not so large as the county meetings and barbecues that were held last year, it must be remembered that the campaign is organized this year on an entirely different plan. There are many more speakers engaged in the work, and the meetings are intended to be merely neighborhood gatherings, instead of embracing whole counties. We have talked in the last few days with many of our best campaigners, including Messrs. Dech, McKeighan, Kem, Edgerton, Green, and others, and their uniform statement is, that not only is there no going back from the independent movement, but that the lines are strengthening and the grand army gaining recruits. This is also our own experience. We have attended meetings during the last two weeks at Sutton, Blue Hill, Minden, Fairfield, Riverton, Republican, Wilsonville and Beaver City. At Blue Hill the meeting was small, it not having been advertised at all. At all the other places the meetings were good, and the enthusiasm in our cause is unabated.

AT LINCOLN THE 19TH.

Meetings were held in Bohanan hall, in Lincoln on the 19th, afternoon and evening. The afternoon meeting was a good one. It was addressed by Hon. J. W. Edgerton, candidate for supreme judge. He gave an able review of the independent side of the question, with cogent reasons for his political faith. Mr. Edgerton is an able, forcible, logical and scholarly speaker—exactly the reverse, in fact, of what the *Bee* depicts him.

Hon. O. M. Kem, of the Third district, also delivered a short out interesting speech, which was replete with good points and sound argument.

Mr. I. N. Leonard, of this county also made a short address.

In the evening Mr. d'Allemand made a few remarks at the opening, full of sound sense as well as encouragement for our side, after which Hon. W. A. McKeighan took the floor and entertained the large audience for an hour and a quarter. His address consisted of a pungent review of the record of the republican party in this state, with special reference to the transportation question. It was not by any means flattering to that party. He also briefly considered the financial question, taking strong ground against contraction of the money volume and in favor of the remonetization of silver. He paid his respects to Mr. Rosewater, showing the fallacy and falsehood of his statements as to finance in his Columbus speech.

Mr. McKeighan carried his audience with him from first to last, as he always does.

After he had concluded Judge Wright of Saunders county, read a resume of the judicial record of Judge Post. This address, most of which we publish this week, is a complete refutation of the claim of judicial ability for Judge Post. It shows by the record, giving full references, that more than half of his decisions have been reversed by the supreme court. It also shows that he was actually rebuked by that court for exhibiting undue favoritism to the railroad corporations.

After Judge Wright, Mr. Kem, Mr. Edgerton and Mr. Warrick made short remarks, which were well received, when the great crowd dispersed in the best of humor, and all felt that it had been a most successful and useful meeting.

THE BEAUTIFUL ECONOMIC LAW.

"It is probable that the time has arrived when every person in the United States who desires remunerative employment cannot find it. Five hundred thousand people must compete for 460,000 places. What I am saying has nothing to do with the great army of the unemployed, which through all ages has hung upon the outskirts of civilization. I am dealing simply with currents in the way of occupation."—*Carroll D. Wright.*

The above statement is made by a man whose word is authority in the matter of labor statistics, a man who has, with official assistance, collected in Massachusetts the facts which are placed before the public, published at state expense.

The "currents" which statistics establish are facts of the greatest significance and should arrest the attention of the people. "The time *has arrived*"—when 40,000 out of every 500,000 who have been at work must be added to the already "great army of the unemployed," and this additional 40,000, soon brought to absolute poverty, rather than starve or freeze will work for less wages than the employed are getting, for whatever will keep body and soul together. So capitalists will be able to reduce the wages of the employed to a lower level still, or, what is worse, reduce the force employed still more by compelling on penalty of dismissal longer hours and more labor from those who are retained at living wages. The number unemployed is made to grow constantly greater and wages less by the pressure of poverty, our employing and distributing system being an autocrat-producing, mass-enslaving, pauper-manufacturing system.

The beautiful economic law of the competitive system reduces wages by an iron rule to the lowest level (at last) on which the workers can live and rear children to recruit their ranks. Observe, by this law the profit to the idle capitalist is made to increase with the increase of the number unemployed. His wealth depends upon their destitution; his fortune grows relatively as the poverty of the poor makes them powerless. The dainties of the capitalist cost hundreds hunger. His pleasure is purchased with tears, his ease by the enforced sweat of his neighbors. To clothe him others must shiver. To build him a palace hundreds must be kept homeless. To make him a millionaire thousands must be over-burdened, filled with anxiety, deprived of a share that they produce, and suffer from constant deprivation.

Why is all this necessary? It is not necessary. By the aid of invention, machinery and free motive power the work of the world can be performed in about half the time, with less than half the labor that was formerly necessary. But our laws have allowed, and been made to assist, those having capital, no matter how secured, to reap the whole benefit of machinery, with the free labor product of the steam and electric giants, and in addition have furnished them defense while through the robbery and pauperization of the workers, they have obtained titles, charters and special privileges which leave to the poor no rights worth mentioning beyond those of the ballot and the common schools.

The robber must be made to disgorge. The monopolist must be forced to yield room. The money-loaner must be dethroned and driven to labor for himself. The means of production must be placed in possession of the people. And to secure these reforms the people's independent party is organized.

HELP THE OPPRESSED.

William T. Stead of London, England, editor of the *Review of Reviews*, writes by invitation an article to the Chicago *Advance*, on "The Training of Christian Ministers," which should be read by the ministers and churches of all denominations. He insists on the necessity of "helpful, saving contact with the hearts and lives" of the people. The minister must minister to present needs. He may preach against present sins, and specially to those who oppress, in order to secure present relief and win the hearts of the poor and the overburdened. He should study present evils and give less time to dry doctrines and metaphysical abstractions. We quote some of Mr. Stead's best words:

"The world of living men is sick and tired of dead things, of dead saints and dead creeds. It wants live things all round. But students are too often trained as if it was more important for them to know all about the council of Nice than to know the growth of cooperative movement, to be able to pass an examination on the Montanist heresy rather than to appreciate the differences between the anarchist and collectivist schools of socialists. This invincible devotion to dead things is the most ingenious device of the Devil for paralyzing the activity of the Christian church. Sometimes when I go into a church, and listen to a sermon, I am painfully reminded of the phenomena familiar to those who attend a spiritualistic seance. There is the preacher who often omniously resembles a 'Planchette' or a 'Ouija,' a thing of dead, inanimate wood, on which two or three persons have laid their consecrating hands, and which thereupon proceeds to deliver more or less intelligently platitudes which purport to be the messages of departed spirits. Wooden head in the pulpit or wooden planchette on the table, it is much the same, so far as actual relation to the living world is concerned. They are both down among the dead men thrashing out dead issues, quoting dead authorities in a deadly kind of way, which disgusts and wearies all who hear. We have had enough of the sins of Jeroboam, the son of Nebat, whose very bones have mouldered into indistinguishable dust nearly three thousand years ago. Why must the energies of the Christian minister be wasted in pummelling this ancient sinner, when the whole litter of authentic children of Nebat are making your own local Israel to sin in every market place and in every tavern? If our spiritual apparatus is not to be as useless as old iron, we must bring it into vital contact with the actual life of the world. Train for that, and regard a lack of interest in any subject that influences the life of another man as a partial spiritual death, which limits and impairs your usefulness so far as it extends.

"If you have the love of God in your heart, and are kind to your fellow men by ties of love and kindly sympathy, you will feel your way instinctively to the live issues. When your own child is threatened with typhoid fever you don't delay to clear out the cess-pool in order to compose a disquisition upon the illness and death of the son of the Shunamitish woman, nor do you fool around preaching about Jairus's daughter. If you felt for other people's children as you do for your own, you would have a great deal more of Christ-like work in every day of the week, and a great deal less of the ding dong drone about the mysteries and dogmas of the Christian religion. As a Christian minister, you will have to seek to energize and to enlighten the conscience, not only of individual hearers, but of the local community as a whole. You will then have to be constantly on the look-out for information as to how best to cope with the evils that infest your town, and how best to introduce the improvements which might bring the township even so much as a hair-breadth nearer the kingdom of God, where his will shall be done, even in drain pipes and abattoirs, a little more perfectly than it is to-day. All this means that you must know the practical men, the philanthropists, the civil engineers, the doctors, and all who have to do with the government of the community. If your church cannot infuse something of Christ's spirit into your municipality, regard your church as practically dead. Hence the need for an all round training in practical life, a mind quick to receive and eager to give out, a heart full of sympathy and tender compassion, and a level head which sees that what is wanted is not the dead bones of a fossil theology but the throbbing life of Christ applied to the living issues of the day. That is what an ideal training for the Christian ministry would give us. It is for those who are engaged in the work to-day to say how far existing institutions are prepared to go on realizing that idea."

GIVEN TO SAVE.

Timely, providential, God-given, was the bountiful harvest of the present season.

Timely, because without it our country would have been plunged into complete financial ruin. During the whole year past we have been struggling on the verge of a precipice, failures multiplying with alarming rapidity. With business men straining every nerve, retrenching, running behind in their expenses, begging all possible credit and calling in all friendly assistance, the weakest have had to go under. Millions were already out of work, and those whose wages had been reduced to a minimum were at starvation's door. Millions more of the pinchingly prudent were seeing their savings melt swiftly away and were close to a condition of beggary. Hundreds of thousands of mortgages in the hands of eastern and English syndicates would have been foreclosed and a vast number in city and country would have been added to the homeless poor. We should have found ourselves in the dreadful, desperate, suffering condition of the 32,000,000 of starving Russians the telegraph tells us of, the rich and those who could raise money alone being able to supply their need.

The harvest was Providential because given at a time when sorely needed to help the producing class over insurmountable difficulties. Without it the splendid organization of the Farmers' Alliance, binding together millions of voters, and educating them to cope with their financial enemies, would have been pulled to pieces by extreme poverty. The abundant harvest will give us another year to agitate, educate and perfect an organization in town and country which in '92 shall shatter the throne of of the money kings and wrench off the grip of the usurer. It gives us time to study and perfect plans of relief, to draft needed legislation, state and congressional, and unite the people in an intelligent demand upon it.

The harvest was given by the Ruler of nations in order that we might at this critical period rescue free institutions and a once free people from the grasp of enslaving monopolists. The task at best is an herculean task. The people in such vast number were in a condition of ignorance regarding the methods of their oppressors, they were also many of them so completely dependent, that their votes joined to the votes of the rich and a comfortable middle class, made remediable legislation seem almost unattainable. But a year of reading the reform press, a year of agitation and education, a year of effort by ten thousand thoroughly alive patriotic speakers and writers on the side of justice and truth, on the side of the overburdened majority, will marshal an irresistible army for the overthrow of the monopoly tyrants, and the bringing in of the people to their natural inheritance and to the full possession of the labor of their hands. The first victory we must gain is in the coming election. Each vote for the people's candidates is a blow against oppression, a breach in the wall of our enemies. A heavy vote for the independent ticket will demoralize the old parties and where they are defeated consolidate them for the final struggle. Let the people's voice be heard and make it a mighty voice. Strike now for home and country.

POST'S CONFESSION.

In the *Bee* of the 20th is an interview with Judge Post which amounts to a complete confession of all the charges brought by the *World-Herald*. Not a single material allegation is denied. He admits paying costs for the suit for seduction "and other moneys expended." He speaks of "the mother," declining to give her name for fear of wounding her feelings. He says he never saw "the child," but denies that it was named after him.

Judge Post's only alternatives were to either prosecute the *World-Herald* for a vile libel, or confess the crime charged. He was compelled to choose the latter.

It is a humiliating position in which to place a public man—or any man. Thus 'Time brings round his revenges.' After twenty years of immunity—after twenty years of burdened conscience, his sin finds him out, and he falls from his pinnacle just as he hoped that the ambition of his life might be gratified. "And it shall come to pass that instead of sweet smell there shall be stink; and instead of a girdle a rent; and instead of well set hair baldness; and instead of a stomacher a girding of sackcloth; and burning instead of beauty."—ISAIAH, 3—24.

DIRECTIONS TO VOTERS.

We call attention of every independent in the state to the form of ballot printed on page 7 of this paper, and to Steve Jones' instructions alongside. It is exceedingly important that the law's requirements be understood and that those wishing to vote the people's independent ticket should not obtain directions from political enemies in the matter of marking the ballots. Do not fail to turn to this page and read what Mr. Jones has to say.

MONON ROUTE TO INDIANAPOLIS.

There is a great difference in railroads. Those of our Nebraska Alliance men who are going to Indianapolis to the meeting of November 17th will do well to bear this in mind. The Monon Route from Chicago is one of the pleasantest and best managed roads out of that city. Its Indianapolis sleeper leaves Chicago daily at 8.05 p. m., and arrives at Indianapolis at 3:10 a. m., but passengers do not have to leave the sleeper until 7:30. A vestibuled train also leaves Chicago at 9:30 a. m., and reaches Indianapolis at 3:10 p. m. This is one of the finest trains that leaves Chicago, having through dining and parlor chair cars. L. E. Sessions, of Minneapolis, Minn., is the gentlemanly traveling passenger agent of this road, and will give full information as to special rates.

AN ANNIVERSARY SPEECH.

Mr. I. N. Leonard, the veteran soldier, in his speech at Bohanan's hall Monday made use of the following language:

"This is the anniversary of a day that marks an epoch in our country's and the world's history. The influence of this day has leaped across the seas and been felt in all lands and climes. One hundred and ten years ago to-day Lord Cornwallis surrendered to Washington and his victorious continental army at Yorktown, so making it possible for our fathers to plant liberty upon the shores of this new world where it has been a beacon light to the oppressed of all the nations. Let us cherish with grateful hearts the memories that hang clustering around our flag."

Mr. Leonard proposed and led three rousing cheers to the memory of our revolutionary fathers.

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TO THE

FREMONT NORMAL SCHOOL,

For Practical Work.
For a Thorough Drill in Grammar.
For your own Choice and Studies.
For a complete Mathematical Course.
For the least possible Expense.
For a Business Course.
For a Special Drill in Arithmetic.
For Thoroughness in Common Branches
For no extravagance in dress—the rich and the poor receive the same attention.
For preparation for Teaching.
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For an Elective Course.
For Entrance without Examination.
For Musical Course.
For a Science Drill.
For Shorthand.
For Typewriting.
For Plain and Ornamental Penmanship.
For Free Office Books in Business Course
For Free use of good School Library.

WORTH $1.00.

I hereby certify that my son, Mr.....
.....or daughter, Miss.....
one or both will enter your school, the Fremont Normal, Fremont, Neb., on or about the.....day of..... 1891.

.....Parent.
.....Guardian.
.....Postoffice.

Any parent or guardian filling out the above statement, and either sending it to me by mail or having the son or daughter, one or both, present this to me at my office, each one will be given credit for ONE DOLLAR on tuition.

ANOTHER CHANCE.

I hereby certify that my friend.....
.....will enter your school, the Fremont Normal, Fremont, Neb., on or about the.....day of..... 1891.

.....Name.
.....Postoffice.

Any person filling out this statement according to the above conditions, the person so named in this statement will be given credit of ONE DOLLAR on tuition

W. H. CLEMMONS, President.

EXPENSES.

Tuition, per term, in advance.....$10.00
Table board, per week, in advance.....$1.75 to 2.00
Room rent, per week, in advance.....50c. to .75
Table board, in advance, per term, $16.50, or $1.65 per week.

SPECIAL OFFERS.

$ 31.50 pays for board, room and tuition.....10 weeks
60.50 pays for board, room and tuition.....20 weeks
87.50 pays for board, room and tuition.....30 weeks
113.40 pays for board, room and tuition.....40 weeks
141.75 pays for board, room and tuition.....50 weeks

Our faculty is composed of experienced, normal and trained teachers. Location—Our buildings are one mile from depot. The Main street car will bring you directly to Normal School. Fare, 5 cents.

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W. H. CLEMMONS, Pres.

You Can Enter any Time.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR TREASURER.

There is no man on the Lancaster county independent ticket whom we take greater pleasure in commending than the candidate for county treasurer Mr. Hull. Genial, gifted, a man of the people and always for the people, by the votes of the people he will be chosen to serve them.

Mr. Hull as state lecturer for the Alliance is making friends all over the state, and has a future of usefulness and honor ahead of him.

GEO. KERNAN IN LINCOLN.

George Kernan, the famed Siberian traveler, whose letters and lectures have drawn the attention of the entire world to Russia and her oppressed people, will speak at St. Paul's M. E. church, Lincoln, next Monday evening. Tickets on sale at Clason & Fletcher's bookstore.

ATTACKED BY PERSONAL ENEMIES.

The attack on W. C. Holden, editor of the *State Liberty Bell*, should elevate him in the esteem of the people and rally to his support all good and true men. The effort to down him is the effort, apparently, of men who were made his enemies by a refusal on his part to help them to positions of honor and responsibility for which they were not worthy. He has made enemies by his integrity, his manhood, his faithfulness in serving the people.

For Sale.

A nice eighty near Waverly at a bargain; good terms if desired.
J. H. McMURTRY, Real Estate Agt., 237 S. 11th St., Lincoln, Neb.

FREE! FREE!

For Young Lady and Gentlemen

CANVASSERS.

DO YOU WANT AN EDUCATION?

Special Premiums.

TUITION, Board and Room rent in the Fremont Normal School and Business Institute.

For the largest list of subscribers for THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE at our club rate of one dollar a year, received by January 1st, 1892, we will give Tuition, Board and Room Rent for one Year in the Fremont Normal School and Business Institute.

For the second largest list received by the same date we will give Tuition for One Year.

This offer of tuition includes the following courses: Preparatory, Teachers, Elective, Scientific, Classic and Business course.

Terms in this school open as follows:

Fall term, September 1st; First Winter term, October 10; Second Winter term, January 17; First Spring term, March 00; Second Spring term, May 00; Summer term, June 00.

The cash value of the first premium is One Hundred and Eighty Dollars. Of the second premium Fifty Dollars.

The president of the Fremont Institute is W. H. Clemmons.

Subscriptions can be sent in at any time, but persons intending to compete for the premiums should notify us so that proper credits can be given.

See advertisement of the Institution in another column.

GRAND ISLAND *Business College*

$10,000 TO LOAN TO WORTHY STUDENTS.

No money required to receive an education at this college. The only conditions of admission are a good moral character and an ambition to secure a good education. This college has set aside $10,000 to be loaned during the present year to young people who wish to attend, but have not the ready funds. All the time needed will be given in which to pay the loan; and a student can take a full course to graduation without having a dollar to begin with.

It is best to Pay as You Go; but if this is impossible you cannot afford to start in life without an education when you have an opportunity like this. Ten states represented in the attendance and fifty graduates last year. Board in private family $2.00 per week.

We teach the Eclectic Short-hand which can be learned in one half the time required for other systems. After you have read the circulars of all other schools, send for our catalogue and we will leave it to your judgment which school in the west ranks first in standing.

1913 Address, **A. M. HARGIS, Pres., Grand Island, Neb.**

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Clothing, Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods.

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On Everything You Eat, Wear or Use!

The cut represents our Fine Wool Chinchilla Beaver Overcoat, in Black, Brown or Blue. The coat is elegantly trimmed and made up expressly for our trade. We sold hundreds of them to our regular patrons, and not one complaint was made. Sizes 34 to 42. A $12.00 Overcoat for *$9.65.*

Another Bargain.

Fine Black All Wool Cheviot Sack Suit, an old standby of ours; sizes 34 to 40; quality of workmanship the best. A $15.00 suit for *$12.00.* We can furnish samples of the above great bargains.

	Per Yard.
A Good Dress Print	4½cts
Wamsutta Gingham, Brown or Blue Checks	7cts
Heavy Paid or Striped Flannel	20cts
Fruit of the Loom Muslin, 36 in	8cts
Arnold's Celebrated German Blue Prints	10cts
A good Brown or Blue Check Shirting	5cts
A Nice Dress Flannel, 34 in. wide	25cts
L. L. Factory, The Standard Sheeting	5½cts
A Good Bleached Muslin	8cts
A Heavy Kersey Cottonade for Pants	33cts

Goggles in tin boxes and color	5cts
Irish Linen Note Paper, per lb	25cts
A Box of 500 Envelopes (white)	60cts
Double Breasted Scotch Mixed Blue, mixed, Undershirts and Drawers, per set	95cts
A $1.50 mixed Domet Flannel Shirt, the best	$1.00
A Good Kentucky Jean, Brown or Blue	33½cts
A Good Ticking, Blue Striped	8cts
Plymouth Buck Gloves, unlined (Dani. Heyes)	95cts
A $2.50 Buff Calf Shoe in Lace or Congress 7 to 11	$1.65

OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE

And Grocery List furnishes practically everything you eat, use or wear. We mailed a copy to our regular customers free of cost. Send 6 cents to pay the postage, with your request for a copy. As we furnish the book free, you ought to be willing to pay postage to get it. You cannot afford to be without it.

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Wholesale Farmers' Supply House,

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