MISCELLANEOUS

A bill passed the Missouri State Senate last week reducing the legal rate of interest in this State from ten to eight per cent. It is believed that it will also pass the House. We are glad to see that Senator Dungan voted against the bill. Greater nonsense was never conceived than that legislation can regulate the price of money. Just as well might we attempt to similarly regulate the price of wheat. But the short-sighted advocates of such measures do an absolute injury to the very persons they attempt to benefit. For if the demand for money is such that it can be loaned at ter per cent., while the law forbids exceeding eight per cent., the borrower has to pay a bonus of two per cent and *pay it in advance*. This he would not have to do if the law permitted the loaner to charge any per cent agreed on. There are ten thousand ways to evade such laws, and men who have money to loan will always find some loop-hole by which they can get their price for money. All usury laws are simply humbugs.

The Price of County Papers.

The last number of the Troy (Kansas) Chief, which, by the way, is the best paper published in that State, contains a thoughtful and sensible editorial on "The Fate of the Country Press."

The subscription price of the Chief is Two Dollars a year, and it is worth it. Time after time opposition papers have been started in that town, and, in order to cripple the Chief, have put their subscription at $1.50 and $1.00; but the Chief has never reduced its price. It gave the people a paper *worth* $2.00 a year; refused to take less in any case; and the result is that it is now printing nearly 2,000 copies a week and every one of its competitors is dead.

We have recently had some experience of such cases as the Chief alludes to. Before determining on the enlargement of this paper and the increase in price it would force us to make, we considered the subject in all its bearings. We felt sure that the extra fifty cents would cause some subscribers to stop their papers; but we did not think the number of these would be large and we hoped that the increased excellence of the paper would gain us enough new subscribers to make up for the number who dropped off. Six weeks have passed since the price was increased, and we now know the result of the change. We are agreeably surprised. As we expected, a few refused to pay the increased price and their names were accordingly stricken from our books; but the number of new subscribers we have gained has far out-numbered those we have lost. Our experience in this matter, however, has shown us a new phase of human nature. Four-fifths of the lost subscribers are men who, if not wealthy, are, at least, "well to do." It was was not poverty, but penuriousness, which caused them to stop their papers. We remember one case, in particular, of a man who owns a fine farm a few miles from Oregon, who does not owe a dollar in the world and boasts of the fact, and who has provided for his grown children and has money out on interest, who consumed two hours of our time trying to persuade us into letting him have the paper at the old price, $1.50. While he was still engaged in his fruitless effort, a lady came into the office, handed the editor $2.00, complimented him on the enlarged paper which she pronounced "as near perfect as anything could be," and added that she was having a hard struggle for existence but that she felt there were other needs which could be better dispensed with than THE COUNTY PAPER. When she had gone we looked at our farmer friend and his face was flaming red. For he know the lady; knew she was supporting a family from a small salary as teacher and that she had no other resources; and he felt that we would draw a comparison between them which would not be flattering to him. And he was right in so supposing. We might mention other cases, but it is not necessary, as this sufficiently instances the thought to which they gave rise, to-wit: that any one can get rich who will pay the price of riches. Whether riches secured by depriving one's self of all rational enjoyment—by stinting and sponging—by grinding one's employes and evading the payment of a fair price for work fairly done: whether riches so secured are worth having is a question every man must decide for himself. In so far as this touches the newspaper business, in the matter of striving to get a publisher to supply his paper at a less price than will afford him a decent living, we simply say that as we do not expect to get rich by grinding others, we do not intend that others shall get rich by grinding us. We know that the price of our paper is as low as it can be afforded, and we do not intend to invite bankruptcy by selling goods at less than cost.

One other thought and then we will quote the Chief. It is becoming a common thing for any nincompoop who can raise money enough to buy an old press and a few old types, to bloom out as an editor and publisher. Mental capacity is regarded as a non essential. Anybody can edit a paper. The result is that the country is full of little one-horse papers, each of which is a disgrace to its owner and to the town in which it is published. Does any one doubt that one first class paper in Holt county, at $2 a year, would be better for the people of the whole county than a half dozen papers at $1,50 each? By means of correspondents and reporters one paper can give all the local news of every neighborhood, and, if there be only one paper, this news is disseminated over the whole county; but a little village sheet, only kept up by local pride, has probably not exceeding one hundred readers and ninety of them know all of the village news before it is published. Now, who will say that such a paper serves any good purpose? Yet, frequently, local pride will cause a man to pay $1.50 for his village paper and then he will not feel able to spend any more money for papers and consequently he is virtually without any paper at all. But here is what the Chief says:

There are several causes for the decay of the country press. The greatest is the superior facilities and the immense subscription lists of the large city weeklies, by which large sheets, containing vast amounts of reading matter, are sent for $1 to $1.50 a year; and this is aided by the penuriousness and want of consideration of the subscribers to county papers. Not a day passes, but the publisher of the country paper is badgered and importuned to let his paper go for $1 or $1.50 a year, because such and such big city paper, containing three or four times as much reading, is sent for that price. Those subscribers do not consider that the country publisher has to depend solely upon his earnings from week to week, while the city paper, owned by wealthy stock companies, printed by steam, and possessing all the best advantages, can afford the paper, all the matter in which has already been paid for in a daily paper, at a very low figure. The same overwhelming power of capital has crushed out the shoemaker, the cabinet-maker, and many others trades. It is crushing out the farmer in England and Ireland, and will do it in America, in course of time. The farmer who attempts to beat down the prices of a country publisher, does not reflect that the same thing is fast coming home to him. He is already helpless in the matter of transportation. When the country printer is forced down to the price of the wealthy city papers, he first tries to stand it, by such make-shifts as "patents," but in a brief time goes to the wall. Then, every little town must have its newspaper. The patronage is divided up and "patents" are again resorted to, to make up for insufficient patronage, and all starve out by slow degrees.

The thing that every citizen of a County is most deeply interested in, is the affairs of his own county. The cheap city paper gives him nothing of this, but the only place to find it is in the County paper. If they break down the County paper, by forcing it into competition with the city paper, whose matter has been printed over and over, and paid for several times before it goes into the weekly, how are they to keep informed upon their own home affairs?

THE TALBOTT BOYS.

Closing Scenes of The Great Murder Trial.

On account of the great interest felt by many of our readers in the recent trial, at Maryville, of the Talbott boys, for the murder of their father, we condense from the Maryville papers the account of the closing scenes of the great trial:

At 7:30 P. M. Friday, the jury having arrived at a verdict, court re-assembled.

Shortly after Judge Howell arrived the sheriff entered the room with the two prisoners. As they came down the main isle, Albert (Bud), evinced a look of nervousness, but his junior bother, as he has all along, was as unconcerned, seemingly, as though a mere spectator without interest in the affair. They took the seats they have occupied throughout the trial, and his honor asked the jury if they had found a verdict. Mr. Samuel Comiggie, the foreman, advanced to the Judge's desk and with a trembling hand passed up the verdict.

His Honor drew a light up close to him, scrutinized closely and carefully the words on the little piece of paper, cleared his throat a time or two and then read aloud:

"*We, the jury, do find the defendants, Albert P. and Charles E. Talbott, guilty of murder in the first degree.*

SAMUEL COMIGGIE,
Foreman."

It was an awful silence that pervaded the court-room at this time. All eyes were upon the convicted boys, as they sat there unaccompanied by friend or relative. Over Bud's countenance played a strange expression that can only be described as a half suppressed smile and half suppressed look of defiance. Ed's face was lit up with that same unconcerned blank appearance he has so often been described as being the possessor of.

Col Dawson arose and said that the defense wished to file a motion for a new trial and stay of sentence, and that, as he understood it, he would have four days to prepare his motions. The court said he would like to go home today (Saturday) and asked as a favor that the defense prepare their motions by eleven o'clock in the morning. Mr. Dawson said he would be ready. The jury was then discharged, and the court adjourned until the hour named above.

TAKE IT COOLLY.

A Daily Democrat representative sought out the prisoners a moment later and held a brief conversation with them. They seemed to take the verdict cooly and talked freely. He said he knew more than any one thought he did about some things. He entertained no ill feeling toward Mr. Ramsey, and said, "he is the best prosecutor in Missouri." He thought his attorneys had done all they could for them. Both of the boys felt hopeful of the higher courts. Bud said that "if the jury had been more intelligent set of men, we would not have been found guilty."

[Saturday, a motion for a new trial was overruled. The defense then made a motion in arrest of sentence, which was also ouorruled. Ed.]

THE SENTENCE.

Judge Howell, before proceedisg to sentence the boys, remarked, "That the necessary steps of this trial and its continuance had now occupied nearly two weeks. It is now my duty to pronounce the judgement of the result of the verdict found by the jury last night." Judge Howell eulogized the attorneys on both sides of the case. His honor then asked Albert P. Talbott to stand up, and while the court-room was wrapped in profound silence, said: "Have you any reason why the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you?" The prisoner stood before the court with his arms folded and a look of defiance upon his face. With quivering lips, he said: "In the first place because I am not guilty." His honor said: "The jury says you are, and I therefore direct that you be confined in the jail of Nodaway county until the 25th day of March, 1881, and on that day the sheriff shall take you to the place of execution and there hang you by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

His honor went on: "Charles E. Talbott, you, too, may stand up. Have you any reason why the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you?" The boy never flinched in the least, never showing one iota of emotion or nervousness in his face, said that he was not guilty. The Judge said: "The jury says you are, and I therefore direct that you be confined in the jail of Nodaway county until the 25th day of March, 1881, and on that day the sheriff shall take you to the place of execution and there hang by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

A HEART-RENDING SCENE

It was that followed the death sentence. Woman cried and shrieked as if in agony. Strong men wept. The terrible scene of mother, sister and other relatives of the convicted and sentenced boys as they wrapped their arms around their necks and wept as if their hearts would break. Albert broke completely down and wept like a child.

At a few minutes before five o'clock, court adjourned, and thus ends the greatest murder trial probably in the history of Missouri.

THE TWENTIETH PRESIDENT.

Garfield to be Inaugurated amid a Scene of Pomp and Splendor, the like of which Washington has Never Seen. Arrangements for the Accommodation of Visitors.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Garfield will be the twentieth president of the United States, as his inauguration will mark the close of the twentieth year of the supremacy of the Republican party. The residents of Washington, together with the foremost representatives of the party, have determined that the event shall be celebrated as has no similar event before been in the history of the country. To this end money has been subscribed with lavish hand, and the enterprise and energy of the general committee in pushing things so steadily as to insure an overwhelming success is certainly commendable. The National Capital will, on the fourth of March, present a scene which cannot but be a most remarkable one. The city itself will be fairly hidden beneath gay colors, public and private buildings will show forth resplendent in their rich decorations, while over the broad thoroughfares will be thrown arches almost without number. On Pennsylvania avenue it is proposed to erect thirty-eight grand arches—one for each State in the Union. In addition to these triumphal arches of the most majestic character will be placed at either end of the avenue—one at the entrance to the Capitol grounds and the other at the Treasury Buildings. With such striking accessories, the military parade cannot but be greatly enhanced, and the spectacle, as the line of march is taken up toward the Capitol building, will be one to be remembered for years. The military display will doubtless be the greatest seen since the war, as the number of organizations having so far perfected their arrangements for attending is so large as to make it probable that the line of soldiers will extend from the Treasury Buildings to the Capitol grounds. The most pleasing and inspiring feature will be the intermingling of the Blue and Gray, for, in the grand procession, will be companies from many of the Southern States. The question of affording accommodations for the immense number of people who will be in attendance has been one of no ordinary moment, and as it is gratifying to announce been satisfactorily settled. The general committee at Washington has been in close consultation with the management of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, who own and operates the only double track road to Baltimore, and which, with its facilities, runs its regular trains between the two cities in a single hour's time. The arrangement entered into is that the Baltimore and Ohio shall run half-hour trains between the two cities, and thus practically the Baltimore hotels are thrown open for the accomodation of the people present at the inauguration. The fare will not exceed sixty (60) cents each way; and as the Washington depot of the road immediately adjoins the Capitol grounds, and the Baltimore depot is but a few minutes walk from the leading hotels, the probabilities are that those who stop in Baltimore will be enabled to reach the Capitol fully as soon as those who stop at the Washington hotels. The rates at the Baltimore hotels have always been remarkably moderate, and there will be no increase in them. The Baltimore and Ohio being the only direct route from Cincinnati and the West to Washington city, the Company is making the most extensive preparations for the immense number of people which will pass over it next month. The famous "Daisy Train" will be run in as many sections as are necessary to accommodate all comers; and, as this train is seven hours quicker to Washington than the fastest train on any other line, there can be no question of its carrying the immense number of people. Leaving Cincinnati in the evening it reaches Washington the next day at noon, while, by any other line, the National Capital cannot be reached until night. The new Baltimore and Ohio sleepers will be attached to all trains, and every possible facility will be perfected to insure the most complete satisfaction to all patrons.

Lands for Sale.

The N E ¼ of the S E ¼ and the S ½ of the N E ¼ sec 14, Tp 62, R 39, 4 miles north of Mound City. The S W 1-4 and the W 1-2 of the S E 1-4 and the S E 1-4 of the S E and the S W 1-4 of the N E 1-4 sec 7, tp 61, r 38; 1 1-2 miles south of Mound City. The N 1-2 and the S W 1-4 of sec 18, tp 61, r 38; and the E 1-2 sec 13, tp 61, r 39; 2 1-2 miles south of Mound City. The N W 1-4 and the N 1-2 of the S W 1 4 and the W 1-2 of the S E 1-4 and the S W 1-4 of the N E 1-4 sec 11, tp 61, r 39, 1-2 mile east of Bigelow. 132 acres in the N E 1-4 and the S W 1-4 sec 4, tp 61, r 39, 1 mile northwest of Bigelow. The W 1-2 of the S W 1-4 sec 4, tp 61, r 39. And the S E 1-4 sec 5, tp 61 r 39, 2 miles N W of Bigelow. The N E 1-4 15, 62 40, 1-2 mile west of Craig. The S E 1-4 3, 62, 40, excepting 25 acres in the S W corner 2 miles N W of Craig. 114 acres in the N W 1-4 11, 62, 40 (improved) joining Craig on the Northwest 80 acres N 1-2 S W 17, 62, 37 2 miles S W of Maitland, Improved.

above described lands are suitable for grazing or cultivation. Terms 1-4 down; balance, time to suit purchaser.

Address, J. FOSTER MARSHALL,
Oregon, Mo.

Order of Publication.

The State of Missouri, County of Holt, ss.

In the Circuit Court of said county, April Term, 1881.

John H. C. Curtis and Charlotte Curtis, his wife, Plaintiffs, vs.

Maria Henry, Alvira Kunkel and Frank Kunkel, her husband, Cyrus Henry, Joseph Henry, Sophrona Haley, A J Haley, her husband, Anna Haven and —— Haven, her husband, Susan Birt, Dora Crouser, Benjamin Crosser, Flora Crouser, Levi Crouser, Edward Shuts, Charles Lang and Joseph Lang, Defendants.

At this day comes the Plaintiffs herein by their attorney, before the undersigned clerk of said court in vacation, and files their petition stating among other things, that the above named defendants, Anna Haven and —— Haven, her husband, Charles Lang, Joseph Lang, and Cyrus Henry, are non-residents of this State so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them. Whereupon it is ordered by the Clerk that said Defendants be notified by publication that Plaintiffs have commenced a suit against them in this Court, the object and general nature of which is that the plaintiffs herein, pray that partition may be made of and dower admeasured in, the following described real estate all lying and being situate in the county of Holt and State of Missouri, to-wit:

Commencing on the north line of the northwest quarter of section thirty-four, (34), township sixty (60) of range thirty-eight (38), twenty rods from the northwest corner of said quarter section, thence south eighty rods, thence east thirty-six rods, thence south to the south line of said quarter section, thence east to the southwest corner of a certain piece of land heretofore deeded to one H. B. Clark, thence north 33 rods and fourteen links, thence east thirty nine rods and nine links to the east line of said quarter section, thence north to the southeast corner of a certain piece of land heretofore deeded to one C. A. Thornton, thence west forty one rods and three links, thence north to the north line of said quarter section, thence west on said north line to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less. Also a piece of land described as follows, to-wit: beginning at a post on the edge of the spring run on the north line of the northwest quarter of section 34, township 60, range 38, thence running forty-eight perch from the north east corner of said quarter section, thence south 42 degrees, west twenty-nine perch to a post, thence north forty two degrees, west twenty-four perch to a post on the north line of said quarter section, thence north 80 degrees east along the north line of said quarter section thirty-eight perch to the place of beginning; containing two acres and twenty-four perch, and that if the admeasurement of dower in, and partition of the above described real estate cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners of said real estate, then and in that case that the said lands may be sold and the proceeds of said sale be appropriated according to law and for such other and further relief as the court may deem proper and necessary. And that unless the said Cyrus Henry, Anna Haven, —— Haven, her husband, Charles Lang and Joseph Lang be and appear at this Court at the next Term thereof, be begun and holden at the Court House, in the City of Oregon, in said county, on the 25th of April 1881 next, and on or before the sixth day of said Term, answer or plead to the Petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment will be rendered accordingly.

And it is ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in the COUNTY PAPER and Holt County Press for four weeks consecutively, the last insertion to be at least four weeks before the first day of said term.

Attest, W. R. SPRINGER, Clerk.
C. W. THOMAS, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

Order of Publication.

The State of Missouri, County of Holt, ss.

In the Circuit Court of said county, January Term, 1881.

Mary A. Johnson, Plaintiff,
vs
John N. Johnson, Defendant.

Now on this 6th day of January, 1881, comes the plaintiff herein, by her attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the above named defendant is a nonresident of the State of Missouri and the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

Whereupon it is ordered by the Court that said defendant be notified by publication that plaintiff has commenced a suit against him in this Court the object of which is to be divorced from the bonds of matrimony now existing between said plaintiff and defendant, and that unless the said defendant be and appear at this Court at the next Term thereof, to be begun and holden at the Court House in the City of Oregon, in said county, on the 25th day of April 1881, next, and on or before the sixth day of said Term, answer or plead to the petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed, and judgment will be rendered accordingly.

And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law in THE COUNTY PAPER.

A true copy, attest W. R. SPRINGER, Clerk
By E. L. ALLEN, Deputy.

TO YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS.

FREE TO ALL BRIDES.

Notice is hereby given to all the readers of this paper and all their friends and acquaintances throughout the United States and Canada, that

THE HOUSEHOLD

Will be sent one year as a

WEDDING PRESENT

To every newly married couple whose address—and 10 cents to pay postage—is sent to the publisher within one year from the date of their marriage.

Persons sending for this present are requested to send a copy of a paper containing a notice of their marriage, or send other evidence that shall amount to a reasonable proof that they are entitled to the magazine under the above offer. Address, THE HOUSEHOLD
Brattleboro, Vt.

Closing Out Sale

IN ORDER

To Quit Business!

THE RED FRONT STORE

FOREST CITY, MO.,

will close out their entire stock of goods at

ACTUAL COST

and no Humbug. Our stock is large and all new goods and must be sold by

April 1st, 1881.

You can buy your goods here at wholesale prices. Come and see for yourselves.

E. C. WELLS & SON, Proprietors.

Corsaut & Meyer,

GLENN BLOCK,

MOUND CITY, MO.,

Are prepared to offer special inducements to

CASH BUYERS

And Prompt Paying Trade, in

Fancy Goods and Notions.
Silks, Velvets and Furnishing Goods.

SPECIAL CUTS

In order to reduce our large stock of

Cassimeres, Flannels,
Blankets Yarns,
Canton Flannels, Shawls,
Cloaks, Felt Skirts, etc.

We also keep a first-class line of Glassware, Queensware, and Table

CUTLERY, GLOVES, HOSIERY, ETC

Call and see us before buying your

CHRISTMAS GOODS

We will show as fine a line and at as low prices and as kind treatment as any house north of St. Joseph.

CORSAUT & MEYER,

Remember, GLENN'S BRICK BLOCK, Main St.

MOUND CITY, MO.

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!

One door north of Lumber Yard,

MOUND CITY, MO.

We have, in addition to our new stock of goods, opened a

New Restaurant.

Come and get your Groceries, be Fed and Clothed.

D. S. MORRIS.

The Boss Harness

SHOP,

Maitland, Holt County, Mo.

All are respectfully invited to call and examine my very complete stock o HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, ROBES, BLANKETS, BRUSHES, COMBS, HARNESS OIL and everything pertaining to a first-class Harness Shop. I carry a full line of Light Harness, Ladies', Gent's and Boy's Saddles. The only shop in the county that Manufactures J R STONE'S

PATENT ADJUSTABLE PAD

Skirt Loop Harness. I use the Best Pittsburg Oak-Tanned Harness Leather and employ only Skilled Workmen. All work warranted and guarantee satisfaction in prices. Come one, Come all.

JOSEPH R. STONE, MAITLAND, MO,

Stray Mule.

Strayed from the undersigned from Forest City Jan. 1st, 1881, one bay mare mule, two years old in the Spring, large of its age, long mane and tail. Any person giving information of the said mule will be liberally rewarded.

THOMAS COTTIER,
Forest City, Mo

Final Settlement.

Creditors and all others interested in the estate of F. M. Krusor, deceased, are notified that the undersigned administrator will make final settlement of said estate at the February term. 1881, of the Probate Court of Holt county, Mo.

E. M. BROWING,
Amministrator.

Farm for Sale.

I desire to sell my farm of 130 acres; 70 acres in tame grass, balance under cultivation. Good well and cistern; plenty of stock water; abundance of timber; young orchard of 250 bearing trees; one-and-a-half miles Southeast of New Point. Call on or address M S. Modie, New Point, Holt county, Mo.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Guardian of the person and curator of the estate of Peter Henn, a person adjudged to be insane, by a jury sworn and impanneled by order of the Probate Court of Holt county, Mo., on the 13th day of December, 1880. My appointment bearing date of January 10th, 1881.

W. H. RICHARDS,
Guardian and Curator.

Final Settlement.

All creditors and others interested in the estate of Thomas Ramsay, deceased, are notified that Rolla T. Ramsay, the undersigned, administrator of said estate, intends to make a final settlement of said estate at the next term of the Probate Court of Holt county, Missouri, to be begun and holden at Oregon, in said county and State aforesaid, on the 14th day of February, 1881.

ROLLA T. RAMSAY,
Administrator.

CHARLES W. THOMAS, Attorney for Administrator.

Final Settlement.

Creditors and all others interested in the estate of John Markwell, deceased, are notified that the undersigned administrator will make final settlement of said estate at the February term, 1881 of the Probate Court of Holt county Mo.

DANIEL ZOOS, Adm'r.

MONEY TO LOAN

AT

7 Per Cent. Interest

for five years or as short time as desired

Will be in Craig Mondays and Mound City, Tuesdays of each week.

Address,
J. FOSTER MARSHALL,
OREGON, MO.

CITY TAXES.

Notice to Delinquents.

All parties are notified that the City Taxes for 1880 are now past due and that unless the same be paid by March 1st, penalties and costs will be added.

SAM'L SENOR,
City Collector.

House for Sale.

A one-and-a-half story dwelling in Oregon, with good cellar and cistern and two lots containing grapes, currents, raspberries, gooseberries, peaches and apples, all bearing. It will be sold cheap. Apply to

STEPHEN BLANCHARD,
Oregon, Mo.

Dwelling for Sale.

Contains four rooms, good cellar, smoke-house, stable, two lots well set in all kinds of fruit. Call on

GEO. SEEMAN, Oregon, Mo.

"Look Here."

Parties desiring to sell their *Improved Lands* will find it to their interest to correspond with or call at once on the undersigned, as he is having constant demand from home and abroad for such lands. Give full description with price and terms. Will negotiate sale at a reasonable commission. No charges unless sale is made. Address

J. FOSTER MARSHALL,
Oregon, Mo.

Land for Trade.

Twelve hundred and fifty (1,250) acres of heavily timbered pine land in Oregon county Mo., seven miles north of Alton,, the county seat. The timber (Pine) on this land is as large and fine as can be found in the State, and is worth much more than is asked for the land. After the timber is removed, the land will make one or several fine sheep or fruit farms. It is finely located on Eleven Points river and is mostly upland—none of it being swampy. All or a part of this land is offered for trade for property in Holt or Atchison county. All the land has perfect title, is unencumbered, and taxes all paid. Any further information may be obtained by applying to the editor of THE COUNTY PAPER.

WM. EVERHART of Maitland,

wishes to inform the public that he will furnish outfits of Furniture to those who may need them, cheaper than any house this side of Chicago, Kansas City or St. Joseph. He means just what he says and asks every one to call and be convinced by examining his stock and learning his prices.

Don't Forget!

GRAHAM & FRAME

MAITLAND, MO.,

Have an excellent stock of

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Hats, Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Groceries,
Queensware.

Come and see us and we will

Save You Money!

Highest Price Paid for PRODUCE.

GRAHAM & FRAME,
Maitland, Mo.

THE

Post of Honor

IS ALWAYS

AT THE FRONT!

Hence we have the

LARGEST STOCK

OF

Drugs,
Medicines,
Toilet Articles,
Pocket Cutlery
Pocket Books,

etc., to be found in Holt County.

KING & PROUD'S

OREGON, MO.