

one bank out of every eight in the nation.

I am not advocating this plan. I do not think it should be adopted, but it may lead us up to a correct plan so let us see how it might have been worked.

As the lawyers express it, we will state a hypothetical case. Jones and Brown were manufacturing shoes. They employed a hundred men paying each man ten dollars a week making their pay roll a thousand dollars a week. As they sold shoes on sixty days time they had to pay out ten weeks wages or ten thousand dollars before they got in any money. They were solid financially, had plenty of property but had no money.

Now remember that this would not reduce the amount of money in the bank. Jones and Brown would draw a thousand dollars every Saturday afternoon and pay it to their workmen and the workmen would go out Saturday evening and pay it to the stores would take it back Monday morning and put it in bank. Or, if Jones and Brown paid their men in checks, the men would pay those checks out to the stores and the stores would deposit these checks on Monday and the money would not even be out of bank over Sunday. But in any case it would not reduce the amount of money in the bank.

Jones and Brown would pay the bank \$175,000 for the use of the bank's money, not for the privilege of converting their own note in a money.

But the bank would not take the note. Orders were to call in loans and make no new ones.

So Jones and Brown called their men together and said, "We can't get money to pay you your wages, so we will have to shut down and let you all off unless we can make some other arrangement. The bank won't take our note for ten thousand which would carry us until we can get returns from the shoes we are selling, though they admit it is perfectly good."

"But we'll make you this proposition. Instead of giving the bank our note at ninety days, for ten thousand dollars, we will issue each Saturday night a hundred ninety day notes for ten dollars each. And we'll not only agree to pay these notes in ninety days, but will accept them whenever presented to us in payment for shoes or in payment of accounts due us—provided you will accept these notes in payment of your wages and the storekeepers here will accept them and pass them."

The working men and storekeepers accepted the proposition and Jones and Brown continued business. The notes performed all the functions of money in that community. Not only was the shoe factory kept open but these notes passing from hand to hand made all other classes of business possible and the notes were not only redeemed in shoes by Jones and Brown but were continually being redeemed in groceries and dry goods and coal and clothing and all the necessities of life by all the tradespeople of the town. The notes represented the property and wealth of Jones and Brown. The consequence was that this town entirely escaped all the consequences of the panic.

Of course this is only a hypothetical case. No such case ever occurred for the reason that Uncle Sam, in the person of the comptroller of the currency forbade it. But it might have occurred and would have occurred in thousands of places but for that interference.

I am not advocating that sort of currency, though an able writer on the currency question has done so. There are practical difficulties in the way. It is too local in its operation, too optional in its acceptance. But defective as it is it would have saved the country in a great measure from the effects of the panic and have kept hundreds of thousands at work. It is identical in every respect but one with the system of "clearing house certificates" adopted by the Associated Banks of New York City and which we were told was the only thing that saved the country from absolute ruin. The one point of difference and the one thing which caused the comptroller of the currency to permit the clearing house certificates and forbid the issue of what we might call "wage certificates" was that one system was operated by the banks for their own protection and profit, the other would have been operated by the manufacturer and business men and working men for their protection and profit.

But what I want you to observe that the defects in this plan were purely matters of detail and not matters of principle. If it is right and no one disputes it, for a manufacturer to issue his note for ten thousand dollars to a bank, it cannot be wrong for him to issue his note for ten dollars to a working man. If it is right, and no one disputes it, for bankers and brokers to pass business commercial notes among themselves it cannot be wrong for business men and working men to do the same. The defects of the plan were wholly matters of detail. The notes of Jones and Brown could not have had more than a local circulation, because their standing and therefore the validity of the notes could only be locally known. Their acceptance was optional with each individual, and therefore each transaction would have had to be prefaced with the inquiry, "Will you accept Jones & Brown's notes?" These would have been no limitation on the issue of these notes and no means by which any one could ascertain how many Jones and Brown were issuing and therefore nothing to prevent Jones and Brown from issuing more than their property would justify. The notes would be good, perfectly good, as long as the amount issued did not exceed Jones & Brown's ability to redeem in shoes or other property. But they would not be good if issued in excess of that amount.

As it would be impossible for every one to be familiar with the signature of Jones & Brown there would have been great risk that counterfeiters would be used. But all these objections apply only to detail and not to principle.

A false principle cannot be made sound by careful details. It can be remedied by care and honesty.

Suppose that Uncle Sam, instead of setting his No. 10 boot down on the whole business and thereby crushing all the industries of the nation, had said, "The principle is right. There is no reason why a man who wishes to issue his temporary note for a safe amount in payment of his obligations, should have to purchase the permission of some other man who happens to be a

banker. I will recognize the correct principle. But the details are bad and liable to occasion trouble and lead to abuse. I will remedy the defective details.

"I will appoint in every town an official who will see after the matter. He shall have no discretionary powers, such as the banks now exercise and shall simply carry out the rules I lay down. To prevent counterfeiting I will print all the notes myself and whoever wishes to use them must get them from my official.

"To avoid all difficulty about acceptance I will provide that all these notes obtained from me shall be full legal tender in payment of all debts public and private. To prevent an over issue of these notes, so that they would not be real representatives of property, every person wishing to get some of them to issue must satisfy my official that the amount desired is within a safe limit and must deposit with my official a satisfactory security that he will redeem them and return them to me.

"For convenience and as these notes will all be alike, I will not require that each person return the identical notes he received from me, but whenever he returns an amount of notes equal to what he received, his security shall be released.

"To provide for the expenses of engraving and printing the notes, and maintaining officials in each town to attend to the business each person getting any of these notes to issue shall pay such a percentage on the amount as may be found in practice necessary to cover such expenses, but the rate of percentage shall be the same to all parties irrespective of the amount of notes issued."

Can any rational man find any objection to the adoption of such a plan?

Had this plan been adopted the panic would have been stopped on the instant. Business would have been immediately resumed. The factory which would again have been heard, runs on banks would have ceased. There would have been no idle men tramping to Washington, for there would have been no idle men to tramp.

The notes could not depreciate for every note would have been a legal tender, and would be backed by an abundance of property, and guaranteed by the United States government, which in turn would have been amply secured.

There would have been no inflation for no reliable man ever gives his note unless he has occasion to do so, and is always anxious to get his notes in as fast as possible, and under this system only reliable men or those who could get the backing of reliable men could issue notes.

It would have had all the advantages of our present system of discounting notes in bank with none of its disadvantages and none of its dangers. It would have accomplished other things. It would have equalized opportunity and prevented the crushing of small business men by larger men. It would have put all men on an equality. Today the millionaire who wishes to borrow a hundred thousand on his note, that who wishes to coin his note for a hundred thousand into money can do so at the rate of 4 per cent a year. The business man or farmer who wishes to do the same with his note for a thousand pays 7 per cent for the privilege.

The small concern that wishes to do the same with his note for a hundred pays 8 per cent and 2 per cent for three months to some money broker making the rate 10 per cent a year or four times what the millionaire pays. No wonder the big concerns are crushing out the smaller ones and the man with little capital has little chance in the race. And the poor devil who having only fifty dollars in the world needs to borrow ten dollars to pay for his wife's doctor bill or the baby's coffin, has to pay from ten to a hundred percent a month. No wonder the rich are growing richer and the poor are growing poorer. We are carrying out literally in our financial system the principle that to him that hath shall be given but from him that hath not shall be taken even that which he seemeth to have. This system would have given equal opportunities to all with special privileges to none. It would have dethroned the money power of the country by making the people independent of them and it would have relieved our nine thousand bankers of the difficult task of managing the financial affairs of the whole nation and have given them opportunity to engage in some productive occupation in which they could have earned a living for themselves.

It would have done more than this. It would have knocked out the keystone of the arch of oppression, robbery, and fraud.

THE MONEY CORNER.

Comparatively few persons understand the meaning of the money corner or how it has been used as an instrument of fraud, oppression and plunder. The money corner is the center piece of the whole system of gambling in stocks and products. Make the money corner impossible and this whole system of fraud falls with it. By the manipulation of money corners the masses are plundered of billions each year. Through the operation of money corners business is made so unprofitable that millions are shut out from all opportunity for employment. The money corners injure every legitimate industry and makes justice and equity impossible.

Workers often think that their employers are oppressing them when the employers are struggling on the brink of bankruptcy. Employers often think the demands of the workmen unreasonable when in fact the workmen are asking for less than is really their own. Employers who are wronging them, and workmen who fight employers thinking it is they who are oppressing them, when in fact both are being plundered by the money power through the operation of money corners. Instead of fighting each other both ought to be united in fighting the money power and secure justice by making the money corner an impossibility.

I do not mean that there are no unreasonable workmen, or no oppressive employers. But in many cases employers are paying all the wages they can and live, while at the same time the wages received by the workmen are far less than they are really earning.

price will be just the same whether the surplus of the article is real or only apparent. The operation of the money corner is to create an apparent surplus by interference with exchange so as to be able to depress prices at certain periods and advance them at other periods as may suit the will of those who are manipulating the business.

To illustrate this thing I will tell you a little fable which will show the working better than a lengthy argument.

On the west bank of a certain river far from all other civilization were located two communities. Those on the west bank of the river were engaged in agriculture, and having fertile soil and being well skilled in the art they produced in abundance corn and wheat and wool and all other products of that class. They produced enough to supply abundantly themselves and another community, as large. On the east bank was another community of equal number engaged in mining and manufacture. Having rich mines, plenty of machinery and efficient workmen they were able to produce enough to supply themselves and another community as large. The people on the west bank afforded an abundant demand for the products of mines and factories, while the people on the east bank afforded an equally abundant demand for the products of field and farm. The two communities were connected by a bridge, and this bridge was continually thronged with teams conveying the products of one community to meet the demand of the other. Demand and supply were equal, and both communities were prosperous. But one day the bridge was burned, and as the river was too deep for fording all communication between the communities was stopped. The work of rebuilding the bridge was hindered by a series of accidents. As a consequence of this interruption of communication the people on the west bank began to suffer for the want of products of the factory and mine, and at the same time being unable to dispose of their agricultural products there was an apparent surplus and prices of these products went down.

On the east bank people were suffering from lack of corn and wheat and wool and butter and beef and at the same time there was an apparent surplus with them of the products of factory and mine, and the price of these articles went down. After this had continued for some time a handsomely dressed gentleman appeared in each community well supplied with money. On the east bank he bought up at the low prevailing prices the products of factory and mine, and on the west bank he bought at equally low prices the products of field and farm. Very soon after he had secured practically the whole apparent surplus on both sides of the river, which he had secured at prices which were ruinous to producer, the difficulties in the way of constructing the bridge vanished as mysteriously as they had appeared. The bridge was rushed forward to completion and traffic was resumed with a boom which caused everyone to say that prosperity had returned and good times were coming. But while it was noticed that the bridge was thronged again with vehicles transporting produce back and forth it was soon discovered that the people seemed to be but little better off. A further examination of the situation showed that these vehicles which had been loaded with the goods which had been purchased by the well dressed gentleman, and that he was selling to the people on the west bank at high rate prices that which he had bought from those on the east bank at low prices, and was selling to the people on the east bank at high prices the goods which he had bought from those on the west bank at low prices. The more intelligent members of the community soon reasoned out that their troubles had been brought about by the burning of the bridge which had interfered with the natural working of the law of supply and demand. They regarded it however as an unavoidable accident and trusted that now the new bridge was built both communities would soon see a restored prosperity as prices settled to normal figures and traffic continued.

There was of course a slow but continued improvement of business and as had been anticipated the apparent surplus on each side gradually disappeared and prices began to be restored to reasonable figures. The producers on each shore were able to sell their products for nearer what they were worth and were able to buy the products of those on the other shore for a smaller advantage above real value.

But just as they were beginning to congratulate themselves upon the restoration of old time prosperity the bridge was burned again. Another series of accidents delayed the rebuilding. The well dressed gentleman appeared as before at the time when the apparent surplus upon both sides had reduced prices to ruinous figures, and the old scenes were re-enacted again, after the apparent surplus had been bought by the well dressed gentleman at ruinously low prices the bridge was re-constructed, and he disposed of his purchases at prices ruinously high to the purchaser and prosperity returned with the same slowness as before.

After this thing had been repeated a number of times some of the wiser men in the community began to conclude that there was some connection between the burning of the bridge, the delays of re-building and their regular losses through fluctuation of prices and apparent surpluses and apparent deficiencies, and a suspicion began to arise in their minds that this well-dressed gentleman who had accumulated enormous wealth and had created himself a magnificent castle on the hills back from the river must be in some way connected with the periodical burning of the bridge, the difficulties which always arose in its re-construction, and the speed with which it was re-constructed after he had gotten into his possession at low prices the products of labor on both sides of the river.

It seems to me that you must begin to see the application of this story. The people of this country are engaged in producing all that is necessary for the health, happiness and welfare of man, but no one person produces all that is needed by any one man, and each producer produces immensely more of the particular article he does produce than he himself needs. As with these two communities in my story it is therefore necessary that there should be constant interchange between the people of the country,

The man who makes shoes will make a great many more shoes than he can wear himself, but he makes nothing else. He must therefore exchange shoes for food and clothing and fuel and all the multiplied items of detail which make up the needs of man. The same is true of the man who produces clothes or coal or wheat or wool or anything else. In fact so minute has become the subdivision of labor that no one man produces the whole of a single article. The labor of a thousand men has probably touched at some point the manufacture of the pair of shoes you wear. This minute subdivision of labor therefore necessitates an immense and rapid interchange of the products of labor, and if this interchange stops, production must stop. Men must be idle and in every line there will appear to be a surplus causing depression of prices while at the same time there will be everywhere suffering and want, due to the lack of these very things which appear to be in over supply.

This constant interchange of the products of labor is effected through the medium of money. Let money be plentiful, and everywhere available to all who need it in effecting exchanges, and these exchanges will go on with rapidity and on a basis of price that is equitable to all and there will be employment with fair returns for every man in the community. On the other hand let the supply of money be reduced or let it be available to those who need it, and the interchange of products will stop, production will consequently stop, prices will be unduly depressed, and multitudes will be thrown out of employment.

Now at this period the man with money in his possession can quietly purchase at prices which are ruinous to producers this apparent surplus in all branches. If after this is done the interference with the money supply is removed, and prices restored, business resumed, and production re-commenced, he will be able to reap a second harvest by selling these products at more than fair prices to those who during the period of depression have been suffering with want.

You see it is the story of our two communities re-enacted. The money is the bridge that connects the producers of one article with the producer of another. Just as the man who could secure the destruction of the bridge when he wished it, delayed its re-construction until he had secured the products of the people, and then have it speedily rebuilt could amass an immense fortune and build himself a castle upon the hill back from the river. So the man in this country who have the power to cut off the money supply, delay its restoration until they have secured the products of the people and then speedily restore it, can amass fortunes of hundreds of millions and build castles in Scotland, or homes on the Thousand Islands.

The picture I have drawn of my two communities is an exact picture of what has occurred in this country during the past two years, and what occurs in this country every few years, and which in fact in partial degree happens in this country several times every year.

When the time comes that our money kings wish to possess themselves at less than its real value, of a large portion of that which the people have been producing by their labor, the first thing done is to form a syndicate which will draw from circulation as much money as possible. This money is locked up in private safes or in safe deposit boxes.

With nine dollars on deposit for every dollar of actual money in banks it requires a withdrawal of but a very small amount of actual money in order to reduce the amount in the banks to the point where they must begin to call in their loans and cease discounting paper. As I showed you in the beginning eight-ninths of all the money that is used in the exchange of products is money created by the discount of commercial paper. The withdrawal of a small amount of actual legal tender money compels at once the calling in of this bank credit money and in thirty days a contraction of a few millions manipulated by a money syndicate in New York with the assistance of a few scare-head articles easily purchased in the daily papers can cause a contraction of many hundreds of millions in the actual medium of exchange that is being used by the people at large.

This is a money corner. It is being worked on a greater or smaller scale continually. It will be worked as soon as the present wheat crop is ready for sale, and notwithstanding the official report of a short crop you will find that when the crop comes on the market there will be an apparent surplus. This apparent surplus will be due to the fact that the grain gamblers have caused a contraction of the money in the country so that the crop cannot be sold, and this contraction will be continued until the price has been run down to a figure which will suit the grain gamblers and they will purchase. In other words the bridge between the wheat growers and the wheat eaters have been burned and its restoration will be delayed until the wheat growers have been compelled to dispose of their product at ruinously low prices to the well dressed grain gambler, when the financial bridge will be constructed and the grain gambler will dispose of what he has purchased to the wheat eaters at a price which is greater than its actual value. I think that in my illustration of the two communities and the effect of burning the bridge you can see how the money corner makes possible continuous plunder of the people and how it operates to keep prices low to the producers, high to the consumers, and keeps millions of men out of employment.

Justice and equity cannot prevail in this country. The unjust distribution of wealth cannot be stopped until the money corner is forevermore an impossibility. I think an investigation of this situation will convince you that an increase in the circulation of the national banks will not remedy the difficulty. The banks will still have control of this circulation and any amount that it would be possible for them to put out would have but little effect upon the total volume of available money. Just bear in mind the fact that the actual amount of money used in the business of the country is about four and a half billion dollars of which four billion is really personal notes doing duty as money by the permission of the banks, and over which the bankers have complete control. What would an issue of a few million or even a half billion, or a billion currency of any kind accomplish in replacing this four billion

which the banks can withdraw whenever they please, and which they must begin to draw whenever the New York money kings pull the string? It is evident that the free coinage of either will not meet the situation. As I have before shown you, if all the silver in world available for currency purposes could be brought into the United States and put into circulation it would not equal the amount of this personal paper used for currency which can be withdrawn by the action of the banks.

There is but one possible way in which the money corner can be made impossible. That plan is by taking away the control of personal paper from the bank and restoring it under such regulations as may be necessary, to each individual, establish such a system as that which I theoretically described, in which Uncle Sam would allow each man to issue his own notes, but only to a thoroughly safe limit, just the same as the national banks now can issue its own notes, but to a thoroughly safe limit. Have these notes made legal tender so that they can circulate everywhere. Have the security held by the government official so as to assure the redemption of the notes,—a redemption to be effected not in gold alone, or in silver alone, or in both gold and silver, but in all the property of the individual who issues them, and you will have a system which will make the money corner an impossibility, which will allow exchange to go on unhindered, and will give opportunity for employment to every man on the continent.

My friends who have been advocating a definite issue of money by the U. S. government to a definite per capita will readily see that their plan will not stop the money corner. The per capita plan is exactly what we have to day and is the plan under which the money corner was born and has thrived and grown until, largely through its work, three fourths of the wealth of the people has been taken from those who produce it, and placed in the hands of speculators and gamblers. The only difference between our present plan and the plan which the advocates of a definite per capita circulation presents is in the amount per capita and not in the principle on which the system is based. Under the free coinage of silver, under an increase of national bank circulation, under an issue of greenbacks up to fifty dollars per capita, the money corner would be a little more difficult to operate, but its operations would be just the same, and its results would be just the same.

Do not then take the plan which I outlined as one which might have been used to stop the panic and restore good times and change the terms I used a little bit. Call the personal notes which would be issued and which were to be printed and furnished by the government "United States legal tender notes." Call the government official who was to attend to the matter a "government banker." Call the place where he does business, keeps his notes ready to supply those who need them, and holds the documentary evidence of security a "real national bank." Call the fee which was to be paid for the maintenance of the system "interest," and you have the Ohio financial plan as adopted last year by the sixth and seventh congressional districts, and this year by the Ohio state convention, exactly and you have the only system that has ever been presented as a solution of the money problem which will secure justice to all.

I left the discussion of the cause of the panic at the place where I had shown you the various things which did not, and could not have caused the panic. I purposely postponed giving an answer to the question "What did cause the panic and hard times and unjust distribution of wealth?" Because I was sure that the further matter I was to present would lead you to understand that for yourself. The cause of the panic of '93 in the United States, the same kind of panic in '73, the same kind of panic in '57, the same kind of a panic in '37, the panic in England, the panic in Australia, the panic in all countries where civilization prevails has been a rotten financial system which has placed the control of the working money of the country in the hands of a few men so that speculators and gamblers could bring about a financial crash whenever they thought it necessary.

We have seen that the various explanations of the panic all failed to explain because the conditions did not prevail in the different countries and different years when panics occurred. I have presented you an explanation of the panic in a financial system which prevailed here in '93, and in '73 and in '57, and in '37, and in England, and Europe, and in Australia. Similar effects spring from similar causes. Here we have found similar effects occurring in widely distributed nations at widely distributed periods of time, and we find a financial system which has been practically the same in all these nations and at all these periods. We have, therefore, an explanation which explains, a cause which is found everywhere where panics have been found, and a closer investigation of detail will show that the severity of panics has borne a close relation to the completeness with which this financial system has prevailed. France has less panics, and less severe ones than any other nation, and France, while not having a perfect system, so that panics do not come as money corners are worked, yet has a larger proportion of actual legal tender money, and a less proportion of these "bank credits" which I have called "personal money," than any other civilized nation.

I have shown you that the one function of money is to facilitate the exchange of products, and I would have you keep in mind this chain.

Production makes wealth. Exchange is essential to production. Money is essential to exchange. Therefore, money, while not wealth is essential to the production of wealth. Again, Production gives opportunity for employment. Exchange is essential to continued production. Money is essential to exchange. Therefore, money, while not in itself giving employment to labor is essential in order that we may have exchange, in order that we may have production, in order that we may have abundant employment for labor. You see therefore that the time has come when men of hearts and brains must rise and take the misdirected reins of government. You have left them in the hands of alien financial houses and of American political rascals until they have driven your mighty vehicle of state to the very edge of the precipice, a plunge over

which will land us in bloodshed, fire and anarchy.

You men of hearts and brains must therefore, rise in a political party and in one political party. There is not room for two reform parties in America but one united body, inspired with enthusiasm and love of right and justice, you must take hold of the reins of government and conduct the vehicle of state in the ways of truth, justice and righteousness.

Then may you Nebraska prohibitionists tomorrow take a position that will demonstrate your intention and your ability to rise and take the reins of government, bring order out of chaos, make peace take the place of strife, re-enthroned justice, and rescue the flag of the free hearts hope and home, by angel hands to valor given, from the corrupt powers of organized greed and organized ruin which by craft and trickery have stolen. May you on the morrow organize a new crusade fired by the spirit of '75 which shall never lay down its arms till it has rescued "Old Glory" and we again have freedom's soil beneath our feet and freedom's banner floating o'er us.

Thou art Freedom's child, "Old Glory," Born of Freedom's high desire, Nursed amid the battle's fire, Tried by thunderbolt and fire, On the field and on the life, Where our heroes side by side Followed thee and fought and died Gazing on thy stars, Old Glory.

We will stand by thee, Old Glory, On the lands and in the waves, For our babes and for our graves, Though we stand or fall as slaves, For thy stars are not to blame, For the reason, patriot and name That point thy holy name Is our halls of state, Old Glory.

Knaves have stolen thee, Old Glory, For their Babylonian bowers; From their festal walls and towers Stopped and barred by iron doors; O'er their crimes thy beauty trails, And the old time answer falls When from Chinquapins, Jorts, and Jalls, Men appeal to thee, Old Glory.

Be our shield, once more, Old Glory, So the world in travail pain Turns and pleads to thee in vain, While through plundered vale and plain Stripped and bound by iron doors Outcast labor tramps and grieves With no help from thee, Old Glory.

We will rescue thee, Old Glory, Bloodless may the process be, Peaceful as the yearning sea, Anchored to the wharf of peace,— But if peace cannot avail— Welcome tidal wave and gale, Welcome light and wind and hail, Till thy very stars turn pale In the grander light, Old Glory.

If it must be so, Old Glory,— If blind error join with force, Truth and justice at their source, Suns and planets in their course— Let the earthquakes lift the deep, Let the wild floods wake from sleep, Let the crowd of horrors leap, And where Gods own terrors reap We will carry thee, Old Glory.

Sheriff Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Nebraska, within and for Lancaster County, in an action wherein Everett Finney is plaintiff, and John D. Knuth is defendant, I will, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1895, at the East door of the Court House, in the City of Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction the following described real estate to-wit:

Lot six (6) in the southwest quarter (s. w. 34) of section thirty-six (36), township nine (9), range six (6), East, according to the recorded plat of said section, thirty-six (36), containing ten (10) acres more or less, in Lancaster County, Nebraska.

Given under my hand this 23d day of July, A. D. 1895.

FRED A. MILLER, Sheriff.

Sheriff Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution issued by the Clerk of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Nebraska, within and for Lancaster County, in an action wherein Western Glass and Paint Company is plaintiff, and Theodore Kanar and Mrs. Sarah Kanar are defendants, I will, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1895, at the East door of the Court House, in the City of Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction the following described real estate to-wit:

The north half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33), township nine (9), north range six (6), east, in Lancaster County, Nebraska.

Given under my hand this 23d day of July, A. D. 1895.

FRED A. MILLER, Sheriff.

Sheriff Sale.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an execution issued by the Clerk of the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Nebraska, within and for Lancaster County, in an action wherein the Columbia National Bank is Plaintiff, and Theodore Kanar is defendant, I will, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 27th day of August, A. D. 1895, at the East door of the Court House, in the City of Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska, offer for sale at public auction the following described real estate to-wit:

The north half of the southeast quarter of section thirty-three (33), township nine (9), north range six (6), east, in Lancaster County, Nebraska.

Given under my hand this 23d day of July, A. D. 1895.

FRED A. MILLER, Sheriff.

YOU ARE OUR AGENT.

For a Club of Five yearly subscribers we will give a Year's Subscription to the person sending it.

Send for Sample Copies and work among your neighbors. Address, THE WEALTH MAKERS, J. S. HYATT, Bus. Mgr., Lincoln, Neb. Rail and Steamship Ticket Agency. For rail and steamship tickets at lowest rates to any part of the world call on A. S. Fielding, City Ticket Agent Northwestern Line, 117 S. 10th St. 494