

ALLIANCE HEADQUARTERS! FITZGERALD DRY GOODS COMPANY, 1036 O STREET.

Special Prices This Week on Dress Goods and Cloaks.

DRESS GOODS.

Double width half wool Cashmere, our 15c quality for 10c. 34 inch American Cashmere, black and colors, our 25c quality for 18c. 36 inch English Cashmere, black and colors, our 35c quality for 24c. 36 inch Wool Plaids and Stripes, our 37 1-2c quality for 25c. 54 inch, 1 1-2 yards wide, Dress Flannel, our 50c quality for 39c. 40 inch French Cashmere, all pure wool, twenty-five shades to choose from, our 65c quality for 49c. Samples of these items sent on application. Send in your orders now. You won't buy these goods again at these prices.

CLOAKS.

100 Double Breasted Cheviot Reefers worth \$4.50 for \$2.98. 200 Tight Fitting Beaver Jackets, worth \$5 for \$3.49. 75 Double Breasted Astrachan Trimmed Cheviot Reefers, worth \$6.00 for \$4.49. 100 Vest Front Tight Fitting Jackets, worth \$7.00 for \$4.98. 50 Plush Jackets, 26 inches long, worth \$10 for \$6.98. 50 Long Plush Cloaks handsomely trimmed and lined, worth \$16.50 for \$12.98. All of the above are in sizes 32 to 42 bust measure. Buy a cloak while they are cheap.

1036 O STREET, FITZGERALD DRY GOODS CO. THE POPULAR LOW PRICED DRY GOODS STORE.

WHAT DOES THE BANK ACT REQUIRE

MISSION CREEK, Neb., Sept. 30, '91. EDITOR ALLIANCE: The cashier of the national bank in Liberty, Nebraska, tells me that only one fourth of the capital of a national bank can be deposited in United States treasury to secure circulation. For instance, if the capital of a certain national bank is \$50,000 only one fourth of it, or \$12,500 worth of U. S. bonds, can be deposited with the secretary of the treasury to secure circulation. Is that so? I have never seen it in print. If a national bank having a capital of \$50,000 can have that amount of U. S. bonds deposited to secure a circulation of \$45,000 instead of \$12,500 to secure \$10,000 circulation. Why do they not all deposit enough to secure the largest circulation possible? If a person wants to start a national bank now, does he have to purchase bonds at their market value, or is there some other way to obtain them at their face value? Have any bonds been issued while bonds were selling at a premium that could be used to secure circulation to bank on, and if so, could the secretary of the treasury sell them for that purpose at their face value instead of their market value? Is there any money to be made by a bank if it buys bonds at a premium of twenty-nine cents on a dollar. If it also must keep on deposit 5 per cent of its circulation for redemption purposes. Please to answer all the foregoing questions as several members of our Alliance are interested in them.

OSCAR JENNE, Chaplain.

The national bank act of Feb. 25, 1863, amended June 3, 1864, requires a deposit of United States bonds in amount "not less than thirty thousand dollars nor less than one third of the capital stock paid in."

These bonds are, or are exchanged for, registered bonds bearing interest, and upon this deposit the bank is "entitled to receive from the comptroller of currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank, registered and counter signed as hereinafter provided, equal in amount to 90 per centum of the amount of said bonds at the par value thereof, if bearing interest at a rate not less than 5 per cent per annum; and at no time shall the total amount of such notes issued to any such association exceed the amount at such time actually paid in of its capital stock."

The above quotations from the bank act furnish answers to the preceding questions sent in by our correspondent. He and his Alliance brethren have apparently fallen into the error of supposing that the working capital of a national bank is simply the new currency it puts into circulation secured by U. S. bonds. If a national bank is started now its funds are above par, and can receive on these only 90 per cent of the face value in currency. It must also in the larger cities keep on hand in lawful money 25 per cent of the aggregate amount of its notes in circulation to secure depositors.

Yes, the banks seem to thrive, notwithstanding these legal conditions. Read the growth of the banking business as given in the census reports or as found in Senator Peffer's new book, "The Farmers' Site."

Hot Shots Well Aimed.

The independent party is composed of republicans and democrats of a life-time growth.

It would be easier for Ike Lansing to gather up his liabilities than it would be for republican administration two break away from the money power. Two impossible propositions.

As long as we keep the republican farmers fighting their democratic neighbors we can get the spoils.

REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Remember the Sabbath day, and keep it holy. To Messrs. Field and Burnham owners of Lincoln Park.

There is about as much difference between democratic free trade and republican reciprocity as there is between twiddle dee and twiddle dum.

The first party that recognized the colored man to run for an office was the champion of the industrial classes—the independent.

To vote for Field, Hall or Lansing will help the banks and railroad ring; to vote for Cromwell and Bill Leese, your conscience then will rest in peace.

If republicans are to be continued in power for what they have done, remember that Satan was once an angel and can make the same claim.

One hundred and eighty two old soldiers stood up in the Hastings independent convention, and it wasn't a very good day for old soldiers either.

The people's party are foolish for asking for more money. Why, I never have a dollar and get along all O. K.

IKE LANSING.

The republican party defeated John Fitzgerald for mayor of Lincoln. The same arguments made Billy Sherman unavailable for president.

A low local freight rate will give the people of Nebraska a chance to build up home markets; and we will be shut out from our present long haul. We must crush out this home market theory.

C. B. & Q. R. R.

The independent party represents all industrial classes, without regard to their civil or religious belief, or previous condition of servitude.

Why is the republican platform like the platform of a passenger car? It answers the purpose to get on the inside, but after you are in, you are told that it is dangerous to stand on the platform.

The B. & M. Journal says Ike Lansing's laugh is gaining votes for the republicans. Chaff!

The republican party says the bond holders loaned their money to save the union. That's funny! The \$-20 bonds are dated 1860. What was the matter with the union then?

Improve the present opportunity, one of the few great treats of a lifetime, to hear Geo. Kernan. Stanley's work was not more dangerous, his adventures and discoveries were not more thrillingly interesting than those of the Siberian traveler. He speaks at St. Paul's M. E. church Monday evening next.

Writer No. 3 on Electric Lighting.

A writer in the Oct. 5th issue of the FARMERS' ALLIANCE criticizes the views of a previous contributor, Mr. N. S. Baird, and questions the truth of tabulated statements given by him respecting the cost of electric lighting under municipal ownership in different cities. The later writer, Mr. C. E. Burrows, of Walls, Washburn, furnishes no facts to disprove the figures given by Mr. Baird, but mentions another city whose cost of lighting had been incorrectly reported, and seeks to destroy credence in the statements tabulated by pointing out a wide difference between the reported cost of the lighting of two of the several cities named.

It is of course possible that the city of Paris, Ill., whose cost of lamps is reported by Mr. Baird much lower than any other city, has been erroneously reported, by some such simple oversight as a change of figure not detected by a proof reader, but the error, if an error, does not affect the testimony of the other cities, eight in number, the average cost of whose lights is about 100 per cent less than what Lincoln is under a ten year contract to pay.

I understand Mr. Burrows is himself president of an electric light company in his own city, and this may explain why he cites hearsay testimony, that under municipal ownership a city in British Columbia is paying for lights three times what it was costing it under private ownership. But hearsay testimony, unsupported by facts and figures vouchered for by the proper authorities, is of no value. We have facts and figures properly vouchered for which establish the fact that Lincoln is paying about twice what it costs to light her streets, and to these we invite Mr. Burrows' attention. Mr. Burrows says: "I do not believe there is a place in the United States where a sixteen candle power incandescent electric lamp can be furnished at a cost of \$3.15 per year."

In reply we copy from the New Nation of April 11, 1891, a letter from the mayor of Charlton, Iowa, as follows:

DEAR SIR:—Answering your questions of recent date, in regard to our municipal electric light plant, I have to say:

- 1. We have 1,300 lights in use. 2. They run all night. 3. Sixteen candle power (some 32); average cost per light per year, \$3.15. 4. Cost of plant, \$30,723.

These figures are furnished me by newly elected clerk, and I suppose they are perfectly reliable. F. Q. STUART, Mayor of Charlton, Ia.

We also invite attention of the citizens of Lincoln to the following letter of superintendent Joyce of the city of Lewiston, Maine.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your letter of the 20th, in regard to our electric plant:

- 1. We are using 91 arc lights. 2. We run all dark hours excepting moonlight, which if light, do not run. 3. Our lamps are 2,000 candle power. 4. We run them at \$13 per year per light.

The plant was put in at a cost of \$15,000, and has not been enlarged.

P. J. JOYCE,

Superintendent, Lewiston, Me. What cities have done cities can do. There is no earthly reason why the citizens of this and other municipalities should allow themselves to be taxed to make the members of private corporate monopolies wealthy.

THE COMING CONFLICT.

The advance sheets of a new book, entitled "The Coming Conflict," have been sent us by the author, Mr. W. N. Palmer of Boone, Nebraska. It is an argument in favor of the government ownership of the railroads, and the strongest and best we have yet seen. The author is thoroughly acquainted with the business methods, expenses, agencies and details of the present private ownership system, and he proves it a monopolistic system, a wasteful, uneconomic system, a system which burdens the people with an expense far transportation which is at least twice what it ought to be, twice what it would be if conducted by the government.

The author reasons not as a special pleader, but as a business man would, and meets the objections which cautious conservative men raise in favor of private ownership in a way to remove such objections and fears from every mind. It is a book that should be read by every voter, and we hope the publishers will bring it to the attention of the whole reading, thinking public.

Set-Back for the Standard Oil Company. Judge Hawley in the United States court, Oct. 12th, made a decision of great importance to the Pacific coast. It was in the case of the Standard Oil company vs. the Southern Pacific company and Whittier, Fuller & Co.

The latter firm had a contract with the Southern Pacific company to haul oil for them in certain kinds of cars. The Standard Oil company claimed that this car was a patented invention which it controlled and secured a temporary injunction restraining the railroad company from hauling Whittier, Fuller & Co.'s oil in such cars. Judge Hawley decided that the cars in question are not patented inventions and that any one has a right to use them.

Owing to the advantages of these cars the Standard Oil company could have no competition on this coast unless other firms could use them as well. Every old party paper, both Democratic and Republican, from Maine to California, and from the lakes to the gulf, had among its dispatches, under flaming headlines, the announcement that the president of a certain sub-alliance in Mississippi had called a meeting of the members for the purpose of surrendering its charter, and of course this is necessarily the final wind up of the organization in that state. An inventory of the effects of the deceased lodge shows the assets to consist solely of mossback Democrats. Liabilities not stated. As the organization has had a number of similar deaths in Kansas we shall await further developments before we announce this demise as final.—Topeka Advocate.

Clay County Farmers' Meetings.

CLAY CENTER, Neb., Oct. 17, '91. EDITOR ALLIANCE:—The Clay county Alliance convened to-day at Clay Center with twenty-six Alliance representatives. The business was finished in the forenoon. In the afternoon we had a grand political rally. The court room was filled with independents who listened to an eloquent address by the Hon. W. G. Hastings who will be our next district judge. Mr. Hastings made hosts of friends for himself and did good work for "Our Joe" and the ticket. Respectfully, G. A. SHIRK.

From Cheyenne County.

A correspondent writing from this county says: The independents are waking up and working hard for the election of their entire county ticket. Judge Neville will have a majority of fifty to 100 votes here and you can tell the people that he will be the next judge of this district.

"Our Joe" is going to run like a wild ox, and he will undoubtedly carry the county by a good majority. The Alliance work is also progressing finely and much interest is being taken in all the meetings.

Dech in Nemaha County.

Hon. W. H. Dech, Master Workman of the Nebraska K. of L., will speak October 29th at Auburn. There will also be independent rallies at the following places on dates named: Oct. 24, Coleman school house; 26th, Gilliland school house; 27th, Johnson, 28th, Hickman, 29th, Brownville; 31st, Nemaha City; November 2d, Auburn.

A Farm for Sale on Easy Terms.

A farm of 160 acres, two miles from Alva and three from Eagle in Cass Co., Neb., about 110 acres in cultivation, fenced and cross fenced, pasture and living water, about 12 or 15 acres bottom meadow land, young orchard, small house, good well. Price \$5,000. An amount sufficient to secure sale will be required down, balance on long time. Address JOHN CASEY, 29th and Potter St., Lincoln, Neb.

Special.

We would call special attention to the notice of the sale of the Meekey farm two miles south of the Asylum, at administrators sale on the 26th. This land will be sold in 40 acre tracts, and arrangements for payment can be made by seeing J. H. McMURRY, Administrator.

FINANCIAL NONSENSE.

The Staff Andrew Carnegie Published on the Subject.

In Mr. Andrew Carnegie's "A-B-C of Money" in the North American Review, he says: "It was advisable for these nations (i. e. gold-basis) to agree upon the value in gold which would be accorded to silver, and this was fixed at 15 1/2 ounces to one of gold."

"Please note this was the market value of silver as a metal with gold as a metal. The nations did not attempt to give any fictitious value to silver, but only inherent value." Then he says, "Each nation agreed 'to redeem all the silver coin it had issued in gold at the value fixed.'"

I never heard "the nations of the first rank" charged with idiosyncrasy before. There is no sense in the agreement of value, if either is to be redeemed in the other. Why not redeem gold with silver? The great virtue (?) of using gold or silver for money is because they have "a fixity of value" inherent in the metal and "not dependent on law." When gold, silver, or treasury notes are issued as money, the only obligation the government is under, is to see that their legal tender functions are respected by all of its citizens as well as its own agents. He then goes on to show that Britain has not one dollar in silver in her reserves; but it is all "in the one, steady, unchangeable, basis-article—gold." "Wise old bird, the dear mother-land sits upon her perch whistling away, out of all danger from this 'silver trouble.'" She may, in some time to come, whistle out of the other side of her mouth.

He says it is dangerous to attempt to fix a new value for silver, "for it might fall so low that 25 or 30 ounces of it would not be worth more than an ounce of gold." He seems to forget that such men as Peffer, Simpson, et al) are now forging to the front may conclude that it is better to put only 16 1/2 grains in the gold dollar rather than to put 645 grains in the silver dollar; especially since the most serious objection to the silver dollar is its great weight and bulk. But hear this "advice to the people!" "If free coinage of silver be seriously entertained avoid silver; when you lay by anything let it be gold. There is no use in the poor taking any risks; whatever happens, you can sleep soundly upon gold."

This is very queer advice to give to the poor, (as they could not get any if they tried) if he means to do them a favor. He knows well enough that silver will take its old place, of 3 to 5 per cent above gold that it occupied for 36 years before it was deprived of its right to free coinage. Mr. C. is a great lover (?) of the poor.—Chicago Express.

San Miguel Messenger: There is not an industry in this state but is oppressed by the railway monopoly, but the worst is the agricultural interest, which by all means should be best fostered. It looks as if the railroads were on the plan: "How much tariff can this and that article stand," and they put it on accordingly. This is equally as wrong in theory as it is in practice, and railroads could secure a fair profit on moneys invested. This is the principle on which the railway system of Oregon is worked. In pursuing this policy all the rich agricultural sections east of the Cascades have been brought under the plow and where formerly was a wide waste of land is now to be seen a teeming agricultural population. The more money farmers make the better is it for the state at large, and our legislators and railroad commissioners would do well to inquire into this more fully, and act accordingly.

For Sale. 160 acres, five miles west of the city, improved, at a bargain. J. H. McMURRY, Real Estate Agt., 237 S. 11th St., Lincoln, Neb.

NEBRASKA NEWS.

Items of Interest From All Parts of the State.

Timothy Taylor, aged 19, fell under the cars at Blair and narrowly escaped with his life. His right arm was so badly crushed that amputation was necessary. J. C. Williams, an engineer on the Burlington and Missouri, has been arrested at Beatrice for carelessly causing the death of fifteen head of cattle belonging to Elijah Filley. Sam D. W. Menneley, a traveling salesman, turned on the gas in an Omaha hotel thinking it was an electric light. He forgot to turn it off and was found dead in the morning. Hartington has a \$10,000 libel suit on its hands, action being brought by John P. Feiber, editor of The Democrat. The cause of the suit is an editorial of The Herald accusing Feiber of combining with the Alliance candidate for county judge. Work has commenced on an addition to the Chicago Packing and Provision company's plant at Nebraska City. The capacity of the house will be increased to 4,000 hogs per day. Both houses will start about Nov. 1. Val Bruhn had a dispute with Harrison Barnes about the husking of some corn near Blair and Farms struck Bruhn a heavy blow with a whittetree on the side of the head. Although seriously injured he may recover. Mrs. Lida Jones, who was discharged by the board of the Nelson public schools, last winter, brought suit against the district for \$200 damages. She secured judgment and the defendants have appealed to the district court. The Tecumseh National bank was closed by the controller of the currency. The reason was because the stockholders had borrowed more than the law allowed and were not able to meet the notes when they became due. The amount was about \$70,000. A 17-year-old boy named Delaney, carelessly handled a shotgun at the home of Farmer Jensen, five miles southeast of Coleridge, when the gun was discharged, the contents striking a 12-year-old daughter of Mr. Jensen in the mouth, killing her instantly. Christian Eckerman, a porter at the New York hotel, Fremont, undertook to end his life by means of chloroform. He was discovered in his room in an unconscious condition. A physician was summoned and a prompt application of artificial respiration saved his life. He was infatuated with a girl living near Hooper, who killed him. As Mrs. Charles Blake, who teaches in the country north of Weeping Water, was returning on horseback to her home, she overtook a carriage. As she passed three shots were fired at her by her husband, Charles Blake, from whom Mrs. Blake is separated. One of these struck her in the right hip, causing a very ugly wound. Blake was arrested. The grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias elected the following officers: Grand chancellor, W. S. Hamilton, Lincoln; grand vice chancellor, W. W. Conklin, North Platte; grand prelate, F. Van Horn, Chadron; grand master of the exchequer, Charles G. Alton, Ainsworth; grand keeper of records and seals, Harry M. Shaffer, Lincoln. Chief Justice Cobb at chambers decided an important political question. The Australian ballot law, A. W. Crites of Chadron has been nominated by petition for the office of district judge. He desired to have his name on the official ballot as an independent candidate. The nominee of the independent party objected. The chief justice held that Crites was legally nominated as an independent candidate, but ordered the word "non-partisan" to be added after the word "independent."

William Spears and his alleged wife, known as Clara Vine, proprietors of a house of ill-fame in the northwest part of Fairbury, indulged pretty freely in intoxicants, besides the place kept by Maggie Murphy, alias Milla Evans, and in an altercation that ensued the Vine woman struck the Evans woman with a slung shot, knocking her senseless. From the effects of which she has since died. Spears and his female companion have been arrested and are now in jail awaiting trial. Spears is held as an accessory and the woman on a charge of murder.

For Sale. A forty-one acre farm. All first bottom land, in a high state of cultivation. Good house and barn. Plenty of wood and water. A bearing orchard, etc. The farm lies adjacent to the village of Barston. Enquire of M. F. Reynolds, Barston, Neb.

Incubators and Brooders. Best ever invented for hatching and raising chickens. Brooders only \$5.00. Send for circular. Address: C. S. SINGER, 12-3rd, Cardington, Ohio.

Improved farm of 160 acres 1 1/2 miles east of Trumbull, being S. W. 1/4 Sec. 9, T. 8, R. 6, & Clay Co. Title good, no incumbrances. For particulars apply to or address: F. R. RANDALL, 4th Trumbull, Neb.

In another place in this paper will be found an item in regard to the Western Normal college that is worth \$1 to any one desiring to enter that school. This says the subscription price to THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE. Catalogues will be mailed free to any one addressing William M. Croan, Shenandoah, Iowa. 1914

Notice. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a chattel mortgage executed on the 19th day of June, 1891, and filed for record in the office of the county clerk of Lancaster county, Nebraska, on the 15th day of August, 1891, which mortgage was executed and delivered to Patrick Dore by Lewis Burdick conveying to said Patrick Dore all of the crop raised on the northeast quarter of section twenty-four (24), township twelve (12), range six (6), Lancaster county, Nebraska, to secure the payment of \$200.00 payable January 1, 1892, with interest at 10 per cent from said date, and whereof a default has been made in the payment of said note and mortgage and the mortgage has good reason to believe that himself if unable and unable, therefore he will sell at public auction all of the crop raised on said land consisting of about seven acres of corn and one stack of millet, to the highest bidder on November 5, 1891, at 1 o'clock p. m., on said land. PATRICK DORE, Mortgagee. Dated Oct. 14, 1891.

FOR GENUINE CANON CITY COAL Write to or call on P. BARTON, STATE AGENT, 18th & P. O. Box 148. Tele. 716. Cor. 10 and O St., Lincoln, Neb.

DO YOU WANT A SAFETY-PIN? DRIVES IN AND HOLDS NO NUTS TO RATTLE OFF! CAN BE CHANGED IN ONE MINUTE! Three sizes—Sample pair, by mail, 25 cts. Secure an agency of the manufacturer, F. R. TALLERDAY, Baltimore, Md.

GREENWOOD HERD

OR ENGLISH BERKSHIRES MUST-BE-SOLD

S. T. JAMES, Prop'r, Greenwood, Neb.

40 head of first class sows from four months old up to three years old, and about 40 head of pigs from 60 to 25 lbs. Now is your time to get 'em. I have sold my place and have to sell my stock. My reason for selling is the wife and three year old sons. I will announce to breed about Nov. 10th, 1891. Now is the time for some one to breed the sows. I have three first class sows to breed the sows to. The above stock will be sold for one third less than I have ever offered such stock for before. Write for what you want or come and see me. J. T. JAMES, Greenwood, Neb.

HAYDEN BROS., THE ONLY ALLIANCE STORE IN THE WEST

Having everything a Farmer uses in Household Goods, Groceries and Provisions.

AFTER SEPT. 1st every buyer will be given a card on which their purchases will be entered until they amount to \$50. This entitles the buyer to a blue card numbered which procures a gift from the store. \$57,484.50 COLOSSAL GIFT SALE. The greatest undertaking of the age to advertise our business and increase our Mail Order Department. Remember there are no blanks. Every blue card gets a gift. We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded. There are some thousands of gifts. Below is a few. Write to us for complete list of gifts.

- 1 Upright hand carved Wagon Plans (the best) \$1.00 00
- 1 Bicycle Graph 1.00 00
- 1 1/2 lb. Parrot to Europe and return 1.00 00
- 1 Solid Gold Watch 1.00 00
- 1 Ham on Top Wire, 30 lbs South 1.00 00
- 1 Fine Ice Machine, Milburn & Woodland Co. 1.00 00
- 1 Swan Baby Carriage 1.00 00
- 1 Bed-Flush Soap 1.00 00

February 25th is the Day Set for Distribution. It is impossible for a small business to buy goods cheap, so it is easy to see the more business we do the cheaper we can sell.

We sell you a good Boston and Rio coffee, crushed 30c. Our pure Mocha and Java, roasted fresh every day, 50c. Green Japan, a good tea—15, 21, 27, 30c. Sun-dried Japan Tea—15, 21, 27, 30, 35c. Uncooked Japan Tea—20, 25, 30, 35, 40c. Broken rice—10, 20, 30, 40, 50c. Young Hyson Tea—25, 30, 40, 45 and 50c. English Breakfast Tea—30 to 60c. Oolong Tea—30 to 60c. This is the finest line of tea that was ever offered in Omaha.

We carry a complete line of the following goods at prices that will surprise you: Silks and dress goods, lace and ribbons, notions and trimmings, washes, socks and hosiery, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, mens and boys' clothing, hats, caps and rubber goods, boots, shoes and slippers, carpets and drapery, furniture, upholstery, curtains, oil cloth and mattings, crockery and glassware, hardware and tinware, groceries and woodware, stationery and art goods, trunks and suitcases, silverware and optical goods, candy, fruits and nuts. Excellent patterns and sewing machines.

A WORD TO FARMERS. If you come to the city drop in and see us. You can get railroad fare for a hundred miles or more and then save money on a \$50.00 bill of goods. Buy if you can't come mail us your order. Send to us for prices on anything you want.

Hayden Bros., Dealers in Everything, 16th & Dodge Omaha, Neb.

J. W. WINGER & CO.

1109 O Street, Lincoln, Neb. 1109. We commence this week to cut prices on Cloaks and Underwear, Cloaks for

SCHOOL CHILDREN AND LADIES

\$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$10.00 and up to \$10.00. Cloaks never were so cheap as this year. Women's underwear in shirts and drawers at much lower price than last year. Undershirts worth 85c are selling at 57c. Drawers at 75c., \$1.00 and up to \$5. Cotton flannel and Muslin cheaper than ever before. 1891

COME AND SEE US. J. W. WINGER & CO., 1109 O STREET.

Prompt Service Assured. All kinds of light and heavy moving, piano moving, etc., done safely by the Sullivan Transfer Company. Household goods and furniture handled carefully by experienced workmen. Large covered vans especially designed for this work. Call at office, corner 11th and O under Telephone National Bank, or ring up Telephone 111. Satisfactory service guaranteed. SULLIVAN TRANSFER CO. Leese & Stewart, 231 S. 11th St.

We want you to ask your grocer for German and insist upon having it. It is the best made. For sale by all first-class stores. GERMAN YEAST CO., Omaha, Neb.

MONEY TO LOAN. On Improved farms in southeastern Nebraska from three to five years at 6 per cent interest. I also want to purchase school bonds. Call on or address, JOSEPH J. KELLY, Richards Block, 9-3rd Lincoln, Neb.

Worth One Dollar. I hereby certify that I am a regular subscriber to THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE, published at Lincoln, Neb., and I recommend

as a young person whom I believe will be a good and faithful student.

When the above is properly made out and signed and presented at my office at the Western Normal College, in Shenandoah, Iowa, the person bringing the paper will be given credit for \$1. on their tuition, provided he has never been a member of the Institution.

The Western Normal College is larger and better this year than ever before. We are better prepared to care for students than ever. Shenandoah has fourteen churches and no saloons.

The above proposition holds good to Nov. 5th, 1891, and any old subscriber or any new one can take advantage of it. The school is in session now and students will be entitled to the above proposition any time before Nov. 5th. 1891. WM. M. CROAN, Pres.

H. R. NISSLEY & CO.

Corner 10th and P Streets. DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, CARPETS, NOTIONS, SHOES, GROCERIES, ETC. Department Store. Largest stock in the city. TERMS: ONE PRICE AND CASH. Country Produce (butter and eggs) taken in exchange for merchandise. Our store is headquarters for the farmers of Lancaster county. 5214