

THE REPUBLIC AT AUCTION.

Under the Rule of Plutocratic King George the Nation's Honor is For Sale.

Cleveland has improved on the Emperor Nero. That worthy only made a sonator out of his horse, but the American president has made an ambassador out of an ass.

The stage which it took the Roman republic hundreds of years to reach we have arrived at in little over a century.

The period between Brutus and Jugurtha measures a vast distance. Only by slow gradations and the insidious inroads of corruption did the free state of ancient days change to a hateful despotism.

When the rulers learned to love money better than the country, it was easy for a Brennus to swap them gold for freedom.

The gap between Washington and Cleveland is not large if measured by the lapse of years. It little exceeds a century, which in the lifetime of a country is but a mere span.

But in that short period we have embraced all the vices and virtues that usually scatter themselves over much vaster spaces of time.

We have seen the sublime self abnegation of Washington, refusing a throne though more than thrice proffered. We have enjoyed the fruitful philosophy of Jefferson in exercise of both theoretical and constructive statesmanship.

We have had the profound wisdom of Franklin, the brilliant if mistaken schemes of Hamilton, the virile strength of Jackson. There came also the golden age, the Augustan splendor of the Lincoln period, the culmination of a struggle devoted to the emancipation of man.

Swift has been the decline. Less than two score years from the zenith of American glory we are called on to contemplate the nadir of national degradation.

Cleveland appoints Van Alen. The senate, forgetful of its self respect as well as its duty, confirms him. Note the gaudy significance of this occurrence.

A nation put up at auction to the highest bidder! "He gave \$50,000 to the cause," writes ex-Secretary Whitney, "at a time when friends were few and contributions scarce. I do not ask his appointment, but think he deserves it."

So thought Cleveland, and so thinks every politician debauched and degraded by the infamous maxim, "To the victor belong the spoils." The deed is done, that foul deed which, like the bloodstained hands of the guilty Macbeth, all the waters of the ocean can never wash out.

A high place of the republic is donated in sole return for filthy lucre. There is no attempt to excuse it. Not the slightest effort is made to apologize. He paid his money, and he gets his place.

That which heretofore went only to ability, to worth, to service in the public employ, now goes to a mean upstart whose chief aspiration is to imitate monarchy, whose principal idea is to dine.

"This country is not fit for ladies and gentlemen to live in," says Van Alen, the applicant. "This country wants you to represent it," says Cleveland, the appointer. "You gave \$50,000 to put me in the presidency. I give you the Roman mission as a compensation."

Exit Franklin, enter Van Alen. Exit national pride, enter snobbery. Exit civil service reform, enter the spoils system. Goodby, honesty; come to me, intrigue. Farwell, merit; let's substitute greed. All hail, ineptitude, and welcome to the apotheosis of dudism run mad.

"I, Grover Cleveland, have said it, and to him that serves me most faithfully much shall be given. To Voorhees, who only sells himself, I give much office. To Van Alen, who sells both self and country, I give much more. Enter then, oh, sellouts, into the kingdom that is prepared for you."—Nonconformist.

A LAW BREAKING SECRETARY.

Carlisle Has Been Guilty of a Crime, For Which He Should Be Impeached.

The neglect and refusal of the mint bureau, acting under instructions of Secretary Carlisle, to comply with the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act is perhaps the most flagrant instance of violation of law by high officials of the government which the country has ever witnessed.

In the letter sent by him to the house in pretended compliance with a resolution requesting information as to why silver bullion was not purchased to the full amount in July and August, he merely states that on July 12 the rule of accepting the lowest offers made was changed and the practice adopted of arbitrarily determining the price at which bullion would be taken upon the assumption that such price was the market rate.

He enters into a long statement of purchases made under the old rule and mentions several instances where offers were declined under the new practice, but gives no reasons—makes no attempt whatever to justify by argument the course of the mint department or his own. In fact, the letter is not a reply to the request contained in the resolution of the house and ought to be returned to him with that statement.

In the month of July, we gather from sources outside of Mr. Carlisle's letter, the purchases amounted to 2,318,983 ounces, falling short of the amount required to be bought 2,381,018 ounces. In August the amount taken was 3,334,497, a shortage of 565,593 ounces. In September 2,769,629 ounces were purchased, being 1,730,371 ounces less than the law required. The total deficit in the purchases for the three months is 4,576,892 ounces.

When Mr. Carlisle says directly or by implication that silver bullion to the full amount was not offered at the market rate or price he is guilty of misstatement of facts. The Chronicle has heretofore shown that in more than one instance offers were made under the quotations in the London market and rejected. But the law never contemplated that the secretary should have the power to fix the market price.

The term used is a well known and understood commercial phrase. The mandate was to buy 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month at the market price, not to exceed \$1.29 per ounce, or so much of that amount as might be offered. There is not a lawyer nor a layman in the land who, if he will give an honest opinion, will not declare that the manifest purpose of the law was to require the purchase of the amount designated each month in the open market of the United States.

But the whole affair—the deliberate purpose and effort of the administration to depress the price and thereby discredit silver—is simply a part of the programme to force the country to the gold standard. It is disgraceful, and the open violation of law to which we have adverted is more—it is a crime, for which the participants should be impeached.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Silver in India. The experiment of closing the mints of India to the free coinage of silver doesn't seem to be working as well as the government expected. In our dispatches yesterday there was a synopsis of a telegram to the London Times from Calcutta. This telegram says that money is daily becoming scarcer. A gold loan has been suggested, and it is declared that such a loan is an absolute necessity in order to avert a panic.

The dispatch does not tell the whole story. It is merely a fragment, and our readers will not be able to understand it unless the situation is more fully explained.

Those who have kept up with the currency discussion must have been struck by the fact that since the closing of the Indian mints to free coinage there has been an increased demand for silver bullion for export to the east, the most of it going to India. It is now known that as soon as the Indian mints were closed the native bankers, who do business in little booths, began to trade in ingots of silver. They could no longer carry their silver to the mints to have it coined, or dispose of it to the British and European merchants except at the undervalued price fixed by the government, so they use as currency among their native customers. This use has increased and is increasing, and there is a constantly increasing demand in India for silver bullion.

One week ago the Indian government telegraphed to London urgently requesting the secretary of state for India to have such a duty placed upon the import of silver to India as would equalize the price of silver and the price of rupees. This telegram shows that there is dislocation of the Indian currency system at home as well as in the London market—due to the efforts of the money sharks to discredit silver in order that gold may be rendered more valuable.

It will be seen that the Indian experiment has not had the results that the British bankers and money sharks expected and hoped for. The effort to discredit silver in India has merely had the effect of bringing the financial and business interests of that country to the verge of a panic.—Atlanta Constitution.

What Plutocracy Is. Plutocracy, an oligarchy of wealth. Government by the wealthy class; a rule of wealth; also, a class ruling by virtue of its wealth.

Plutocrat, an oligarch of wealth. One who rules or sways a community or society by virtue of his wealth; a person possessing power or influence solely or mainly on account of his riches; a member of a plutocracy.

We have had plutocrats who were patrons of every virtue.—Gladstone, Nineteenth Century, xxi, 11.

The plutocrats and bureaucrats, the money managers and dischargers of labor.—Kingley, "Alton Locks," all Davison's.

The plutocrat or the plutocrat is able to see as the national leader of the democracy.—Observer, Oct. 4, 1893.

—Century Dictionary.

FRESH AND FRAGMENTARY.

The United States has now fifteen crematoriums, and there were 568 incinerations between 1887 and 1892.

The holes often observed to appear in marble which has for a period remained in sea water are caused by an insect.

An armless boy of Middletown, Conn., named William Mylebrecht, has completed the painting of a wagon. His feet did the work.

The pastor of a church in the state of Washington when a boy stole a ride on the cowcatcher of a locomotive on an Eastern railroad. His conscience recently pricked him and he has sent the company \$7.45, the amount of the passage, with interest.

The Japanese tattooers not only picture dragons and flowers and muses on the bodies of their patrons, but to meet the artistic demands of Europeans they now produce in colors an exact photograph of any cherished friend whose image the tattooed person may desire to have constantly with him.

Anna M. Victor of Uniontown, Pa., sued the Pennsylvania railroad company for \$50,000 damages. When the testimony was all in Judge Ewing refused to allow the case to go to the jury and recorded a verdict for the company, the rule being that a person can not claim damages for injuries received in getting off a moving train.

The farmers in the vicinity of Raleigh, N. C., complain that the English sparrow, which has so long made himself a nuisance, has acquired another undesirable accomplishment, and is playing havoc with the cotton plant. The birds use the cotton, the Southern farmers think, for warmth in the winter. The sparrows pick out the cotton from the ripening bolls as fast as they open.

One of the odd sights at the fair was a mother marshaling a family of seven children. The eldest child was about 13 years old, and the youngest was not more than four. Each child wore a leather belt, in the back of which was a metal ring. Through these rings ran a chain, harnessing the children together almost as irrevocably as if they were Siamese twins.

The end of the chain was fastened to a bracelet on the wrist of the mother, who walked serene in the consciousness that her children were all within reach, and she was yet free as to hands, arms and skirts.

Calamity Howling. Socialists are often accused by capitalistic agencies of being calamity howlers, of overdrawing the picture of the miseries caused by the capitalistic system, yet these same capitalistic agencies furnish us continually with abundant material to strengthen our position and prove our assertions.

Here comes now the annual report of the Young Women's Christian Association of Holyoke, by the President Mrs. William A. Prentiss, stating that the Association has ninety-two members all, with one or two exceptions, mill-workers, nearly all of them earning one dollar a day. Then follows this remarkable passage:

"The average age is about twenty, although poor food, bad air, hard work and very little fun, make many who are much younger look older. If any one of us were obliged to work all day in the mill, do our housework in the evening for a family of six, washing, ironing, all excepting bread making, darning, mending and making there was to be done, with the exception of an occasional wool dress, we would not consider we were having a very hilarious time to walk from South Holyoke and sit patiently putting in stitches all the evening, in order that we might be able to do our necessary sewing better. This is the case of a motherless girl who is both uncomplaining and cheerful. It is an exceptionally hard one, but there are many others who have very little to brighten life. Most have homes of three or four rooms for an average family of six. That there can be little opportunity for quiet under such conditions, if a girl has a longing for self-improvement, one can readily see. To many times the testimony has come to the time spent at these rooms was all the quiet that it was possible to obtain.—The People.

Short Term Subscription offer. Do you wish to take THE ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT a short time on trial? So sure are we that once a subscriber you will remain a subscriber, renewing when you have read and become acquainted with the paper, that we will send it till January for fifteen cents. Sit down at once and send us your address and put in stamps to pay us. Or, better get six of your neighbors to take it with you and send us one dollar.

The Lowest Rates to Chicago. From October 15th to 31st the North-Western line will sell tickets to Chicago and return, good to Nov. 15th, for \$11.55. Through Buffet Sleepers.

W. M. SHIPMAN, Gen. Agt. A. S. FIELDING, City Ticket Agt., 1133 O street E. T. MOORE, Depot Agent, Eighth and S streets.

A REMARKABLE OFFER. The Revised Encyclopedia Britannica For a Dime a Day. It requires no extravagant language to emphasize the offer which we make to-day to our readers in connection with the greatest educational enterprise of the age. This offer stands without parallel and is an opportunity never before presented anywhere.

As announced on another page, 10 cents a day, for a very short period, will enable our readers to acquire a complete set of that greatest of all Reference Libraries, the REVISED ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA. This work is beyond question one of the grandest monuments of scholarly research and patient endeavor in the whole realm of literature.

The Enemy of Labor.

Hugh O. Pentecost, of New York, says the capitalist is the enemy of labor, but he cannot help being so; the system makes him such, and his power comes from the law of the land. When you have broken down the law that backs him up, you have cut his claws, and pulled his teeth. I appeal to you, therefore, to cease fighting against effects, and direct your attention to causes which may easily be removed. They are incapable of understanding the situation. They are drunk with the money distilled from the blood of the poor. They are past the power to think, and, almost, to feel. Their brain is dead; their nerves are dying. A five-dollar bill on election day is worth more to them than certain future wealth. They are chloroformed with poverty. I do not appeal to the politicians—they are mad with greed for office. I do not appeal to the newspapers—they are under the spell of the demon whose name is daily circulation. I do not appeal to the clergy—they are given up to dreams of another world and to the enjoyment of this. I appeal to you who love your fellow men better than you love yourself; to you who believe that what is right must be done though the earth splits and the stars stagger in their course; to you who think that justice needs no precedent; to you who are neither intoxicated with wealth nor paralyzed by want; to you who wish to save your children from the slums; to you who cannot enjoy what you have while others want; to you who love your country well enough to save it the shock of revolution, the dry rot of decay, to you who are capable of moral enthusiasm; to you who never despair, but have faith to believe that though death will catch and hurry you away, yet will that which should come to pass.—Paterson Labor Standard.

Sure Cure for Mox and Chicken Cholera. I have a positive, tried, proved and guaranteed cure for hog and chicken cholera, which has stood the test of six years without ever making a failure to my knowledge or that ever heard of. It has been used successfully in hundreds of cases. My father is and has been for forty years a leading hog-raiser in this country, and has lost many hogs from cholera, but has never lost a hog or chicken from cholera since the discovery of this remedy. One dollar will buy enough of the ingredient to treat any number of hogs or chickens from cholera since the discovery of this remedy. One dollar will buy enough of the ingredient to treat any number of hogs or chickens from cholera since the discovery of this remedy. One dollar will buy enough of the ingredient to treat any number of hogs or chickens from cholera since the discovery of this remedy.

Write to-day, use the remedy and you will never lose another hog or chicken from cholera; don't wait until they begin to die. References: My Postmaster, Express Agent, or Pastor of Baptist Church, of which I am a member, or any business house or good citizen of this town. Agents wanted. Address, Mrs. RACHEL V. THOMAS, COWARTS, ALABAMA.

14 KARAT GOLD PLATE. GET THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and address and we will send you a guarantee for 5 years and chain & charm sent with it. You examine it and if you think it a bargain pay our sample price, \$2.50, and it is yours. It is beautifully engraved and warranted the best time-keeper in the world for money and equal in appearance to solid gold. Write to-day, this offer will not repeat again.

THE NATIONAL MFG. IMPORTING CO., 334 DRABBOUR ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

In the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska. William C. Helmer, Plaintiff, vs. Cora Helmer, Defendant.

The defendant, Cora Helmer, will take notice that on the 30th day of October, 1923, William C. Helmer, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the district court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, against said defendant, the object and prayer of which are to recover from said defendant a divorce.

You are hereby required to answer said petition on or before the 11th day of December, 1923. WILLIAM C. HELMER, Plaintiff. By Lamb, Adams & Scott, His Attorneys.

Call on Geo. Natterman & Co. for carriages, wagons, binders, and all farm implements. We'll use you right. 213 South Ninth St., Lincoln.

Tourist Rates to Colorado. The Union Pacific Railway (overland route) will now sell round-trip tickets to Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Pueblo, at the low rate of \$9.00, good returning until October 31st. Stopovers allowed between Cheyenne and Pueblo. Full particulars given at 1044 O street. J. T. MASTON, E. B. SLOSSEN, City Ticket Agt., General Agent.

BURLINGTON ROUTE. Always in the Lead—Four Passenger Trains Daily Between and St. Louis. THROUGH SLEEPERS AND CHAIR CARS. Hard times cut no figures with the Burlington when it comes to the accommodating the traveling public. The latest additions to their already splendid service are four daily fast express trains between Lincoln and St. Louis, through reclining chair cars, Pullman vestibule sleepers and the ever popular dining cars.

Ask Bonnell at B. & M. depot or Ziemer at city office, cor. 10th and O streets about these new trains to St. Louis and the south.

The Greatest Wonder on Earth. Created by the hand of man is still to be seen in Jackson Park Chicago. If you who read this have not yet visited the fair, go pawn some of your possessions if necessary, and take advantage of the low rates to Chicago and return October 15th to 31st, and see it's wonder. If you will take the short line to Chicago, the North Western, you will be "happy ever after." For tickets, etc., call at 1133 O street, A. S. Fielding, city ticket agent. W. M. Shipman, general agent, depot, cor. 8th and S. street. E. T. Moore ticket agent.

Use Northwestern line to Chicago. Low rates. Fast trains. Office 1133 O St.

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North Western Line since Sleeper and Fast Chicago Service. A palace car for people who are now attached daily by the Chicago limited, leaving Lincoln at 1:35. No better service, lowest rates. For tickets, berth reservations, etc., call at city office 1133 O street, or depot, cor. 8th and S. street.

Missouri Pacific offering the very lowest rates for and trip tickets to the World's Fair, and for return until Nov. 15, 1923. A set have placed on sale summer tickets at the usual low rates can be verified by calling at office 311 O street, Lincoln, Neb. J. E. MILLER, C. T. A. or H. C. TOWNSEND, P. & T. A. St. Louis, Mo.

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Sure Cure for Mox and Chicken Cholera.

14 KARAT GOLD PLATE.

In the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska.

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