

A POLITICAL STUDY.

The Money or Oritor Power of the World

ITS PLACE BEHIND THE THRONE.

How and For What Reasons It Lets Up One Party and Cams Down Another. No More Use for Democracy.

The Political Drift Examined.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, '93. EDITOR ALLIANCE-INDEPENDENT:—

By the money power, as I use the term, I mean the organized creditors of the world. These are principally bankers. Among them are men of great intellect and vast learning coupled with utter selfishness and cupidity. They are gradually and systematically reducing the masses of all civilized nations to a state of bondage. The instrumentality they use is interest, bearing debt. In order to accomplish their end, they control governments, they formulate policies, they set up and pull down rulers. In popular governments, they control parties. They control both nominations and elections. They dictate legislation, and mould the actions of administrations.

The clamor for the repeal of the Sherman law did not arise from a popular conviction that it had caused panic and hard times. The clamor, the hard times, the panic itself were the results of a well formed, skillfully executed plan of the money power.

The continued use of silver as a standard money metal in the United States, was not only injurious but dangerous to the vast schemes of the money power.

It was a great barrier in the path of their progress. Silver must be stricken down and degraded, and all civilized nations firmly established on a single gold standard. The time was propitious. Further delays were dangerous. Grover Cleveland was selected as the most fitting tool to accomplish just what he has accomplished. He was forced on his party at the Chicago convention. The national reaction against the continued domination of the republican party made his election easy. Nevertheless, the gold of the money power was poured out liberally to insure his election, and was withheld from his opponents. It is well understood among politicians that the republican national committee in the last campaign went begging in vain for funds to the very sources from which they had previously drawn.

Cleveland was elected, and his party became dominant. By most outrageous abuse of executive power and influence he overpowered the majority of his party, and forced it to join him in repudiating its platform and betraying the people. The end was finally reached. Silver was stricken down.

Immediately following this came elections in several great states, and the President's party received a crushing defeat. Why? Or rather, why not? Should the money power have shown its gratitude by endorsing the administration? Gratitude is unknown to bankers and bond holders. Grover Cleveland and the truckling subservient wing of his party had served their purpose. They had raked the chestnuts out of the fire. In so doing they demonstrated their own perfidy. It was neither necessary nor wise for the money power to sustain them. Besides, was not the repeal of the Sherman law due in a greater degree to the Republicans than to the Democrats? Did not the Republicans stand far more solidly and steadfastly for repeal than the Democrats? This was indeed a strange course for a minority party to take. Why did they take it? Certainly not from principle. The Republicans held the key to the situation. It is not likely they made repeal possible without exacting and receiving promises from the great power which lifts up and casts down parties.

These suggestions will clearly indicate what I believe to be the true explanation of the political events of the past two years. If these events can be explained on any other theory I would be glad to hear it.

It appears to me a striking parallel can be drawn between Nebraska Democracy of two years ago and the national Democracy of the past year, between James E. Boyd and Grover Cleveland. In 1890 Boyd was foisted on the Democratic party of Nebraska and finally upon the state as governor by false campaign cries, and vicious political methods. His election was accomplished by predictions of wonderful glory for his party and prosperity for the state. But Boyd was a selfish and cold-blooded plutocrat, with no sympathy for the reform principles enunciated in the platform on which he was elected. He secured a portion of his party to his support, and betrayed the rest. He served the corporate as most heroically in his time of great need. He raked the chestnuts out of the fire. What was the result? No sooner had he signed the Newberry bill than he was deserted by the corporations, and turned over to the tender mercies of his political opponents. The prospects of his party were ruined, and his name became a hissing and by-word amongst

the people. Is it necessary to recount the events of the past year to show the parallel? Is it not clear?

IMMEDIATE EFFECTS.

As to the future of parties I do not care to speculate at length. The immediate effect of the late elections is to disorganize and divide the Democrats, and re-unite and strengthen the Republicans. There has always been throughout the north a deep distrust of the Democratic party. The course of that party during the past year has revived and deepened that distrust. Unless there is a great change of sentiment in the next few months, the Democrats will not carry a single northern state in 1894. The Republicans are very likely to control the next congress.

If the results have stunned the northern Democrats they have terribly enraged southern Democrats. Democrats of the south, if freed from executive coercion, are almost unanimous for silver. But southern congressmen were told that the future success of the party depends on a complete surrender to the money power. Silver must be thrown overboard at the behest of Wall Street. They were assured that, if this was done, the party could carry a great many northern states, perpetuate its power and enjoy the offices indefinitely. Many reluctantly yielded. They abandoned the time-honored principles of their party, and risked the vengeance of their people at home, in order to help northern Democrats to maintain their ground. Now they find this same northern Democracy, hopelessly repudiated by the people. To the silver Democrats of the south this is gall and worm-wood. Representative Bailey of Texas voiced the sentiment of most southern members when he said: "I am going home to begin a war on the administration."

During the great silver fight in the senate, a senator remarked that the administration Democrats reminded him of the cuckoo clocks: when Cleveland pointed the hour, they all cried "cuckoo." The anecdote proved popular and administration Democrats were straightway nicknamed "cuckoo." It is safe to say that "cuckoos" will not be so numerous in the next session. Many will account it a virtue to attack rather than support the president.

ENCOURAGING FEATURES.

Populists can extract a good deal of encouragement from the late results. The great political change which has occurred within a year shows that a large number of men have cut loose from their political moorings. Partisanship is losing ground. Men are drifting. Even though they change back and forth for no good reason that is clear to themselves or anybody else, the very fact that they do change is ground for encouragement. Still greater cause for encouragement is found in the greatly increased stay-at-home vote. This shows that a vast number of voters have lost faith in both old parties. These are the necessary fore-runners of political revolution. When that revolution will come no one can predict, but we can surely see that year by year the country grows riper for it.

Now is the time for the Populists to advance their cause in the south. The time is ripe for a complete political breaking up in that section. The Populists polled a large vote in Virginia. They were only defeated by fraud, the use of money, and an extraordinary partisan effort. If the results in the north could have been known in advance, the Populists would probably have carried the Old Dominion.

The Nebraska Populists are doubtless disappointed, but I see no reason for them to be at all discouraged. They have carried more than half the counties in the state. Next year they ought to elect four congressmen, and a large majority of the legislature. This will give Senator Allen a Populist colleague. The Populists of Nebraska should buckle on their armor afresh, and at once begin organizing and educating for the great fight of next year.

S. EDWIN THORNTON.

PROCLAMATION.

Cheap Rates—Something Everyone Should Know.

That the rates to all points west via the "World's Pictorial Line," Union Pacific system, are very low. For instance, Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, \$10.75; Salt Lake, Ogden, Helena, Spokane and Portland, Ore., \$25.00, first class; \$18.00, second class. Round trip rate for California, mid-winter fair, \$65.50, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland. As has been their custom for years, the Union Pacific still run the famous Pullman tourist sleepers to California and Oregon points. Multitudes have tried them and pronounce them just the thing. They are run daily.

These cars are built on the same general plan as the regular first class Pullman tourist sleepers, the only difference being that they are not upholstered. They are furnished complete with good comfortable hair mattresses, warm blankets, snow white linen curtains, plenty of towels, combs, brushes, etc., which secure to the occupant of a berth as much privacy as is to be had in first class sleepers. There are also separate toilet rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and smoking is absolutely prohibited. For full information send for Pullman Colonist Sleeper Leaflet.

J. T. MARTIN, C. T. A., 1044 O St. E. B. STANSON, General Agent, Lincoln, Neb.

The Audacious Farmer.

The following speech delivered Oct. 18th, 1893, by Mr. Morton, Secretary of Agriculture before the national committee of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Mr. Morton spoke as follows: "Everything in the civilized career of our race seems to have been massed here, an object lesson from all the centuries, to teach Americans their duties and their possibilities. To be sure, as your president has intimated, underlying all sciences and arts is agriculture, and it has just begun to dawn upon the agricultural mind that it needs individual development and self-reliance in each citizen, rather than gregarious organizations which may be deputed or given power of attorney to think for the farmers. We all understand that so far as the farmer and his organization have been wont to attend to something else rather than farming; that they have been worked, to use the parlance of the day, by journeymen farmers, who have, for political purposes, farmed the farmers. [Applause.] These organizations as a rule, have attended to everything except agriculture. [Applause.] They have instructed the public as to how the banks ought to be organized, and how railroads ought to be managed; they have even gone so far as to prescribe new methods of coinage for the general government. [Laughter.]

The many fallacies which have been evolved for the farmer for his best interests are very catching. There is nothing in this world so attractive to humanity as the possibility of making something out of nothing. The teaching of many of the journeymen farmers, who have organized societies throughout the country, has been to the effect that the money of the country is simply a legal fiction. They forget that so far in all his civilized career man has never been able to make a medium of exchange or a measure of value out of something which has no commodity value before it became money. [Applause.]

We have arrived at a period now in finance which takes one back to the investigations of the alchemists and sorcerers of the dark ages. You will remember reading those weird incantations in secret places by the alchemist of olden times when they attempted to find the philosopher's stone or to create value out of thin air. But the alchemist and the sorcerer and the astrologist long since passed away and it has been left for the modern advocates of fallacies to evoke by the magic of their wand from the vacuous viscera of nothingness vast volumes."

The above is certainly a wonderful speech for so small a man; and doubtless has been heralded throughout the land, by every monopoly sheet in America; possibly the wisdom of this modern Sage may regale many of the down-trodden people of Europe, as the kind of teaching that monarchs and moneyed kings furnish their subjects.

In Mr. Morton's effort to please the moneyed power, and serve Master Cleveland he could not omit a thrust at the free coinage of silver, and in his effort to humble the farmer by disparagement and ridicule he overstepped the bounds of propriety and decency. The fact of having made this tirade before the representatives of the whole world made this insult tenfold more exasperating.

I have resided in Nebraska a few years, am not acquainted with Mr. Morton. Never heard of him until about the time he was appointed Secretary of Agriculture. I know nothing of his antecedents, but would infer from the peculiar make up of his recitation, that at some period in his life he has been editor of an agricultural paper, and has been accustomed to instruct the farmer, to warn him of the danger of allowing his mental vision to extend beyond his potato patch and milk pail, and especially of the very great danger of invading the sacred domain of politics, of investigating and forming notions in regard to just railroad rates and making laws to limit extortion, of talking and discussing the mysterious subjects of tariff and finance.

Away with this bosh! We have been fed this twaddle, by hirelings and attachees of the money power, until our stomachs heave, and our heads reel when we contemplate the ruin caused by unjust legislation brought about by bankers and other moneyed corporations; labor is robbed of its earnings, millions made destitute and homes made desolate, while millionaires are created by the thousand.

How long shall the masses be whipped into line by the Democratic and Republican ringsters? Whether one or the other is installed in office they ignore their promises and betray the common people. They are run by the same combination.

Cleveland and Harrison with much propriety, rode in the same carriage and dined together at Cleveland's inauguration, the bankers had merely changed their agent. But Cleveland has even outdone Harrison in his zeal to serve the bankers, and has brought discord and disgrace into the Democratic ranks.

Arise ye men! Leave these old fraudulent parties. Strike for liberty before the last rivet fastens your chain! Let the people, not the bankers, rule America.

B. F. FIEBIGER.

Simeon, Neb., Nov. 6, 1893.

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.

MISTAKE OF HIS LIFE.

The Middle-Aged Man Who Bought a Boy's Stock of Whistles.

"Say, boy," called out an excited man of middle age rushing forth from one of the tall office buildings on Dearborn street yesterday afternoon, "what will you take for your whole stock of those infernal things?"

The boy had been standing on the sidewalk in front of the building all day, rasping a calliope whistle back and forth across his mouth, stopping only when somebody wanted to buy one, and beginning again with renewed energy when the sale was completed.

He counted up the whistles he had on hand, made a rapid mental calculation, and replied:

"I'll take a dollar 'n' fur de lot."

"I buy all you've got will you go away from here and not come back any more?" asked the excited man.

"Sure! I go out o' de business."

"Hand 'em over. Hold on! I want the one you're blowing, too! Here's your money."

"All right, boss! Here's de goods."

He turned over his entire stock, pocketed his \$1.50, and disappeared.

The middle-aged man went inside the building with his load of calliope whistles, says the Chicago Tribune, and a few minutes later he was at his desk near one of the front windows in the third story. The wooden whistles, broken to fragments, were in his waste basket, and a look of peace, to which he had long been a stranger, was on his face.

Fifteen minutes had passed away—fifteen quiet, peaceful, happy minutes.

Then a weird, horrible agonizing, yet strangely familiar sound broke on his ear.

He raised the window and looked out.

The sidewalk directly below was black with a struggling mass of boys. Each boy was loaded down with calliope whistles and each was blowing one of the instruments of torture with all his might. The uproar was frightful and getting worse every moment.

Then the peaceful, happy look faded out of that middle-aged man's life.

He shut down the window, closed his desk, put on his hat and overcoat, went out of the building by the back stairs and faded away presently in the gloom of Randolph street.

He had made the mistake of his life.

THE SIZE OF ALLIGATORS.

One Reptile Caught Measured Twenty-Two Feet.

I have seen numerous specimens of our saurian no longer than an ordinary lead-pencil, says a writer in the Century; this was in the season of their hatching. I have also seen a few living specimens about sixteen feet in length. In the summer of 1875 I obtained from the late Effingham Lawrence, member of congress and commissioner from Louisiana to the Centennial exhibition, the dried skin of an alligator which after at least fifteen inches had been cut from the snout and skull, and ten inches from the end of the tail, still measured seventeen feet ten inches in length. Allowing more than six inches for shrinkage in drying this monster of his kind, alive, must have measured more than twenty feet. He was killed in the lower part of Bayou Lafourche.

Probably the largest alligator ever seen in Louisiana was killed in a small lake on the plantation of H. J. Feltus in Concordia Parish. According to the statement of Mr. Feltus, now of Baton Rouge, this specimen measured twenty-two feet in length. The great reptile has long been famous for miles around, having destroyed numbers of hogs and hounds owned in the neighborhood of his retreat. He had become so wary, from the number of ineffectual shots fired at him as to be almost unapproachable. Finally he fell a victim to a long shot fired from a Mississippi rifle in the hands of Mr. Feltus who had persevered in hunting him having been the greatest loser by his depredations. The huge carcass of this reptile was towed to the bank by a boat. It required the strength of a pair of mules and a stout rope to haul it ashore, where the measurement was made with the result noted above.

An Unreasonable Law.

The stringing of small coins to form bangles or bracelets has been decided to be a fraudulent mutilation of lawful money, and even the piercing of a coin for use as a watch-chain pendant is held to be an offense. It is well to bear this in mind, because it is in opposition to the old country maxim that there is no offense in cutting a coin unless it is subsequently offered for money and a prima facie case of fraud thus established. It is not very likely that government officers will go around arresting all ladies found wearing ornaments with pierced coins in them, for even if there were no other risk there would be great danger of arresting some one who was wearing a string of foreign coins closely resembling ours at first glance. But the law is so inconvenient and unreasonable that it will more than likely be repealed.—Globe-Democrat.

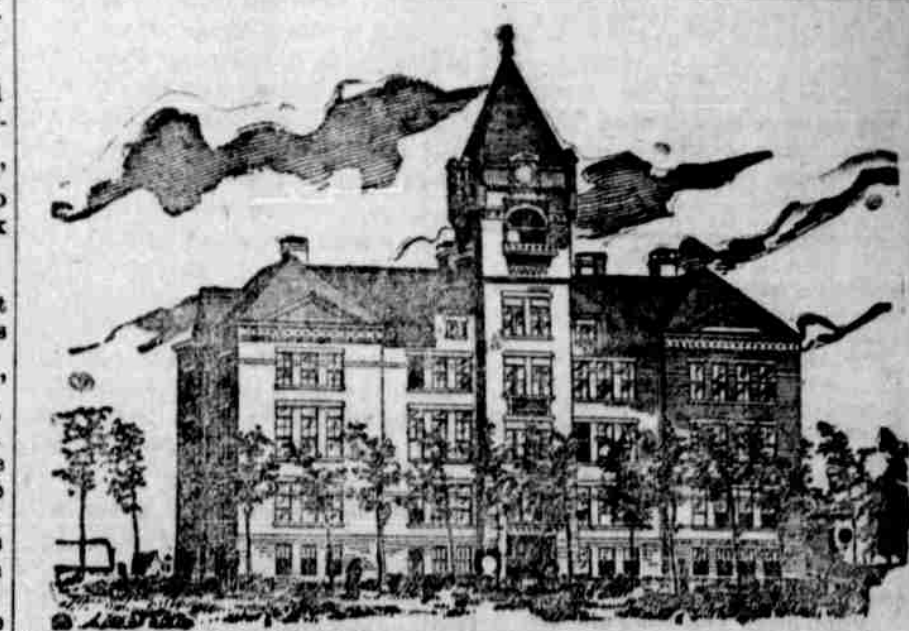
A Long Time Dead.

A lady belonging to a community called the "Sisters of St. John the Baptist," in New York city, was spending a month, not long since, in one of our backwoods districts, says Kate Field's Washington. Going to the postoffice shortly after her arrival, she asked if any letter had come for Sister Bernardine. The rural postmaster looked bewildered for a moment. "Sister who?" he asked. "Sister Bernardine," repeated the lady, "a sister of St. John the Baptist."

"Well, I should rather think not," replied the man, with an uproarious laugh; "I guess he's been dead pretty near a hundred years, now."

JOHN J. GILLILAN, Real Estate Broker.

I will offer for a short time a rare opportunity to secure lots and homes in Lincoln near



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and all other Diseases of the Rectum cured by Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo., without knife, ligature or caustics—no money to be paid until patient is cured. We also make a specialty of Diseases of Women and Diseases of the Skin. Beware of all doctors who want any part of their fee in advance, even a note. In the end you will find them exacting luxuries. Send for circular giving names of hundreds who have been cured by us, and how to avoid sharpers and quacks. Office, No. 100 West Ninth Street. Rooms 31-32-33 Banker Bldg.

Tobacco Derailed my Stomach and my Entire Nervous System—After Using No-to-bac I Gained Sixteen Pounds in Weight. URBANA, OHIO, Nov. 21, 1892.

Sterling Remedy Company, No. 45 Randolph St., Chicago.

GENTLEMAN:—I used tobacco constantly from twenty to forty-three; I felt that I must quit, or my stomach would be completely gone. I read one of your advertisements and thought it was a "fake," but resolved to make one effort to quit. NO-TO-BAC came July 4th 1892, and I commenced to use it at once. The first two weeks I gained eight pounds in weight, in four weeks I gained sixteen pounds. NO-TO-BAC, completely destroyed my desire for tobacco in two weeks, my appetite became natural and I ate breakfast a thing I had not done before in ten years, except simply to drink a cup of coffee.

(Signed) C. McDONALD.

There are many tobacco users suffering from diseases attributed to cause other than the use of tobacco. Don't go on tobacco spitting and smoking your life away, but call at once at H. T. Clark Drug Co. Lincoln, Neb. our agents, and get a box of NO-TO-BAC, or a little book that will tell you all about it. If you cannot call, write for book to "THE STERLING REMEDY COMPANY," No. 45, Randolph St., Chicago, Illinois.

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

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THROUGH SLEEPERS AND CHAIR CARS. Hard times cut no figure 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 vestibuled 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.

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A palace car for Lincoln people is now attached daily to 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. 8 and 9th streets.

Missouri Pacific are offering the very lowest rates for round trip tickets to the World's Fair, good for return until November 15 1893. Also have placed on sale summer tourist tickets at the usual low rates as can be verified by calling at office 1201 O street, Lincoln, Neb., J. E. R. MILLER, C. T. A. or H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. & T. A. St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE. A BARGAIN—We have a Rockford Newspaper Folding Machine for sale. This folder has been in use but a short time, and is as good as new. Also one five-horse power Electric Motor, manufactured by the Detroit Motor Co., which will be fully guaranteed. If you want either the Folder or Motor, write us for prices.

ALLIANCE PUBLISHING CO., Lincoln, Neb.

The Lowest Rates to Chicago.

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.

Tourists from Minnesota Points.

Commencing October 5th, a Tourist car leaves Minneapolis every Thursday morning and runs to Pueblo and via Albert Lea to Columbus Junction, arriving at 11:07 p. m. and there connects with our C. R. I. & P. train No. 13 which will hold at that point for arrival of the B. C. R. & N. train carrying that car, and via Kansas City arrive at Pueblo second morning.

Beginning October 10th, Tourist car will leave Albert Lea every Tuesday morning and run via Minneapolis & St. Louis Ry. through Angus to Des Moines, arriving at night, and there lay over and be taken west on "Big Five" Friday morning, and run via Omaha, Lincoln and Belleville to Pueblo.

Missouri Pacific.

The Missouri Pacific railway seems to be up with the times to the very latest moment in giving low rates to the World's fair also to St. Louis and all eastern points as well as to the south. Any information desired can be had at 1201 O St. Lincoln Neb. J. E. R. MILLER, C. T. A., or St. Louis Mo. of H. C. TOWNSEND G. P. & T. A.

TOURIST CAR TO CALIFORNIA.

Cheap Rate, Quick Trip.

The travel from the north and northwest territory, tapped by THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, has demanded service of this character, and beginning October 5th, tourist cars will leave Minneapolis every Thursday morning and join the regular tourist train out of Chicago every Thursday afternoon at Columbus Junction, Iowa, at 11 P. M.

Central Iowa and the great west slope district of the State, demands and will receive a similar service, and beginning October 10th, a Phillips-Rock Island Excursion Car will leave Albert Lea every Tuesday morning, and via Livermore, Ft. Dodge and August, will arrive at Des Moines that evening, and Wednesday A. M. go west on the "Big Five," via Omaha, Lincoln and Belleville, at which point it will join the regular Tuesday train from Chicago.

Full particulars as to cheap rate tickets for this trip, and also as to cost of berth in the tourist car cheerfully given on application to any Great Rock Island Route Ticket Agent, or agent at coupon stations of connecting lines.

JNO. SUBATHAN, G. P. A., Chicago, Mo.