

LEFT THE OLD PARTY

A LETTER THAT MADE A SENSATION IN IOWA POLITICS.

Senator Bolter, For Over Twenty Years a Democratic Leader, Breaks With His Party - Says He Is In Line With the Principles of the People's Party.

A special dispatch from Des Moines says that Ex-Senator L. R. Bolter of Logan, who has been a member of the legislature for the last 24 years and for 10 years has been the Democratic leader in the senate, has repudiated the party's position this year and writes the following letter to the chairman of the People's Party:

Hon. R. G. Scott, Des Moines: DEAR SIR - Your kind letter of the 25th inst. duly received, and all most admit the truth of what you say. We have come to a parting of the ways, political principles are different. The lines are rapidly forming, but are not yet so distinct as to be visible to the unaided eye.

The day for separating the sheep from the goats, or rather from the wolves, draws near. The great question now is whether our system of government shall be a democratic one, or whether it shall be a plutocratic one. The American people are today the greatest debtor people on earth, and those debts, though represented in different forms, are largely held by Great Britain. To-day a single gold standard at this time and under such circumstances would be equal to a year's wages of a British workman every year.

The fruit of 1873, miscalled an act of congress, made unconditionally and without time to debate to be repealed. Nor should congress stop here. A full legal tender paper money should at once be provided for and issued directly by the government not only to relieve the present emergency, but sufficient in quantity to do the vast business of the country, "as you go" basis.

The stupendous crime of placing chattel mortgages on children not yet born by issuing bonds payable by future generations should not only forever hereafter cease, but any attempt so to do should be regarded and punished not as a high misdemeanor merely, but as a cowardly felony.

I thank you for no office whatever, nor do I ever again expect to be, hence this is not said to captivate the populace merely. Nor is it a newborn zeal nor a recent inspiration, for all who know me best are well aware that I have been my own express agent, long before there was a Greenback party, long before there was any party pledged itself to such principles. I had always hoped and believed, however, that should the Democratic party, in whose cause I have so faithfully labored all my life, come into power, it would adopt the measures which I have advocated, or without unnecessary delay.

I find, however, that the power of patronage seems to be greater even than a crown. We are in the midst of such a financial drought as never overshadowed the republic before. Under the present conditions it is clear that all mortgaged houses must go, thousands of homes that are not mortgaged, but whose owners are in debt, must also be swallowed up by the same insatiable maw if the present situation continues for even a few months, or, at most, a few years. This is admitted by all.

What remedy is proposed? In Washington we are told by leading men of both parties that the remedy is to be found in the Sherman bill. In Iowa we are informed by very high authority that no national law need apply for consideration; that we really have no voice or influence whatever in these great and pressing questions; that all our efforts in this state lie on the gateway of the best law legislation we have, and that it all must come through the bung of the beer barrel; that if we can only get proper legislation on this then will the rocks not only pour forth rivers of oil, but we shall be enabled to wash our weary feet not in water, but in beer.

Thinking you will send me an invitation to enter the canvass, you are kind, but in the present situation where my work, such as you suggest, would be of value to the cause, having been a Democrat all my life, and claiming the above expressed views to be in full accord with true democracy as indicated by its patriotic founders, its platform and all its sacred traditions, I will not enter the canvass, nor will I enter it if, however, you will kindly send me some of those speeches, such as the one you sent me which was a good one - I will distribute to such as in my judgment still adhere to this doctrinal which I conceive to be the true Democratic faith. Truly and very respectfully yours, L. R. BOLTER.

South and West. Sectionalism! Well, we can't help it if the interests of one part of our country are antagonistic to those of another. Are we of the south and west in this proposed alliance seeking to do any wrong or injury any one? I consider that we are simply trying to take care of ourselves and saving ourselves from ruin and our states from bankruptcy. (Amuse.) And what is this farthing promotion of our self-interest to patriotism, provided self-interest does not go so far that you say your neighbor should make him your enemy? And what strength to run this country and to rule it, and will rule it unless we can because so besotted and lulled to our dishonesty, and unless we are so far analyzed by the money kings that they can come into and lay you out, they lay you out? (A voice.) "No!" Ah, that's mighty weak. You seek to run the power of gold in elections, but I can tell you there isn't enough money in Wall street to buy South Carolina. - Governor Tillman's St. Louis Speech.

Victory In Defeat. Congressman Bryan and his silver resolution were defeated at the Nebraska state convention, but he takes the matter very quietly. Of the personal reception accorded the young congressman The World-Herald says: As Bryan moved from the convention hall he was surrounded by a great gathering of men. From here to the sidewalk he was kept busy shaking hands. When he reached the street, a crowd of workmen and citizens of all classes gathered around him and clapped over one another to grasp his hand. It was one of the most peculiar public ovations ever witnessed. Here was a man who had just been set down on by an overwhelming majority of his own party convention who was being congratulated on every hand - that is, the economic scientists may determine that problem.

A Convincing Argument. Old gold claims that would hardly pay operating expenses a few years ago are now valuable properties for the reason that the gold that can now be taken out of them will buy nearly twice as much wheat, corn, wool, cotton and wages as it would 20 years ago. Do you need any better evidence as to the present value of gold?

The only thing it cannot buy any more of than it did 20 years ago is debt. - Denver Road.

IS FREE COINAGE NOW LAWFUL?

Grounds Upon Which One Man Has His Reply In the Affirmative.

Probably the statement that the present laws of the United States provide for the free and unlimited coinage of standard silver dollars will surprise your readers, but will you kindly permit me to give the laws of the land and let every reader determine for himself if that is not the case?

The act of Jan. 18, 1837, provided among other things as follows: Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That of the silver coin the dollar shall be of the weight of 412 2/3 grains.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That gold and silver bullion brought to the mint for coinage shall be received and coined by the proper officers for the benefit of the depositor.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the only subjects of charge by the mint to the depositor shall be the following: For refining when the bullion is below standard; for weighing when metals are contained therein which render it unfit for coinage; for weighing and assaying when the bullion is above standard; for silver introduced into the alloy of gold, and for separating the gold and silver when these metals exist together in the bullion.

The coinage act of 1873 omitted the silver dollar from the list of coins of the United States, made the gold dollar the unit of value instead of the silver dollar, which had theretofore been the unit and repealed all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with its provisions, thus repealing, of course, the above portions of the act of 1837. Thus the matter stood until the act of Feb. 28, 1878, the Bland law, which enacted as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States silver dollars of the weight of 412 2/3 grains Troy of standard silver, as provided in the act of Jan. 18, 1837, on which shall be the devices and inscriptions provided by said act, which coins together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States, of like value and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

What lawyer can say that this provision that silver dollars should be coined as provided in the act of Jan. 18, 1837, did not revive all the provisions of that act, which I have given above, for the coinage of silver dollars? Else what is meant by the phrase, "as provided," etc.? What "provisions" were revived and what not? The act of 1878 continued as follows: "And the secretary of the treasury is authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion, at the market price thereof, not less than \$2,000,000 worth per month nor more than \$4,000,000 worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly, as fast as so purchased, into such dollars."

This made sure of the coinage of silver dollars, whether depositors brought silver for coinage or not, but there is certainly nothing in this language taking away the right of depositors to have silver coined into dollars for their benefit, "as provided in the act of Jan. 18, 1837." The act of July 14, 1890, the Sherman law, provided for the purchase by the secretary of the treasury of 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month and the issue of treasury notes therefor and enacted as follows:

Sec. 5. That so much of the act of Feb. 28, 1878, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character," as required the monthly purchase and coinage of the same silver dollar of not less than \$2,000,000 nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of silver bullion is hereby repealed.

With the exception of this requirement to purchase silver the Bland law stands in full force, with its enactment "that there shall be coined . . . silver dollars . . . as provided in the act of Jan. 18, 1837," which act of 1837 gave to depositors the right to have their silver coined into dollars for their benefit. I hope you will publish this letter and invite the comments of lawyers upon it. - B. F. Congdon in Buffalo Express.

The Power of the Banks. We made some comments yesterday on a statement made by the New York World relative to the eastern banks and their programme. Here is what our metropolitan contemporary said:

The banks are over full of money, yet legitimate business can get none with which to carry on manufactures and trade, simply because the banks refuse to lend until the repeal of the gold standard. How much longer are the business men and farmers going to keep the money waiting?

How much longer do the eastern banks propose to cripple business and wreck industry in their efforts to carry their selfish and greedy projects through congress? How much longer do the eastern banks - "the pets of the government" - propose to exercise a blighting power on trade and business? How much longer do they propose to lay siege to the prosperity of the people?

These are important questions, but the most important of all is the question we asked yesterday. How much longer do the people propose to tolerate the arrogance, the greed and the selfishness of these pampered beneficiaries of the law?

Their power is enormous. They are able to drain all the channels of business of the currency that is in circulation. They are able to dictate the political and financial views of the business men who go to them for accommodations. They are powerful enough to make their influence felt on legislation. But all their power is not equal to their arrogant greed and selfishness. How much longer will the people tolerate the law that gives the eastern banks their tremendous power to stifle the voice of a nation? - Atlanta Constitution.

Principle and Office. Congressman Erwin is now wrestling with the problem that three Statesmen You Watson found a job - Washington Post.

Just so. We told Erwin about a year ago that he would have to abandon his principles or his Democratic party.

The "principle" he is now treating with means that and nothing else. We hope this brilliant young man will choose principle even though he lose office by it.

There is such a thing in this life as paying too much for office.

The man who sacrifices principle to win political worth has paid more than the whistle is worth. - E. Watson in People's Party Paper.

THE PLATFORM.

Does Civilization Show Results Which Prove That It Has Been a Success?

"Is civilization a failure, and is the Caucasian played out?" is a question that is puzzling more than the man whom Mrs. Harie set to playing euchre with a Chinaman. With the vast army of unemployed which the panic found and added to in the United States; with more than 1,000,000 able-bodied paupers in England willing to work, but unable to find work to do; with men, women and children literally starving all over the so-called civilized world, while food is wasting away within their sight; with thousands upon thousands forced to live on a lower plane than any savage; with the toiling millions everywhere giving their labor and their lives for the luxurious support of a parasitic class who are either idle or mischievously employed with all "civilized" nations busily preparing to train their soldiers and inventing murderous implements of war for wholesale murder of each other, it is pretty hard to boast much of civilization's success.

Then when we reflect that a careful investigation of the results of civilization shows that it has mainly succeeded in multiplying man's wants without proportionately increasing their power to satisfy them; when we reflect that the brigading of industry, which is civilization's most striking characteristic, has resulted in reducing individual men to the status of parts of a machine, its success, measured by any proper standard, is by no means self-evident.

What would we say of a sculptor who would use up tons upon tons of the finest marble and at last, amid the heap of wasted material, produce a miserable caricature of a statue? Would we call him a success or a failure, an artist or a botch? What shall we say then of the civilization which wastes thousands upon thousands of useful human lives to produce a Ward McAllister or a flock of Broadway or Fifth Avenue dudes? Or of the civilization that condemns thousands to the Siberia or Pennsylvania coal mines in order to produce one Pickle's Aftershave?

A condition of society in which in a single generation the great absolute control of the necessities for human existence has passed into the hands of a few millionaires is not a success, but rather than worth has become the standard by which men are measured and by which social and political honors are decided, may be called civilization, but its success has not ceased to be problematical.

Journal of the Knights of Labor. HOW THE PEOPLE STAND. Congressmen and Senators Who Misrepresent Their Constituents.

The daily metropolitan press and its allies great and small are continually asserting that the friends of silver are obstructing the will of the people in preventing the repeal of the Sherman law unconditionally. We believe there is no foundation in fact for such statements. We consider that the true representatives of more than two-thirds of the people of this country, Congressman Cooper of Texas has introduced a resolution providing that the governor of each state shall call a special election for the purpose of affording the people an opportunity to express their sentiments either for or against free coinage, and that the result of such a vote shall determine and settle this vexed question. This is a fair method of obtaining just the facts both contestants seem to want.

The friends of silver would hail with pleasure any such proposition and cheerfully abide by the result. There is not all told five states out of the 44 that by any possibility could be carried against free coinage. It is safe to say that three-fourths of the people, if allowed to vote upon that naked proposition, would cast their ballots for free coinage. The plutocracy of the east dare not consent to this proposition, since it is easier and far more certain to permit those who believe in free coinage to elect senators and representatives pledged to this proposition and then buy them afterward. Such have been their methods for years and will so continue until the people take vigorous action against such traitors.

For example, Texas would give 500,000 majority or more for free coinage and yet it is represented in the senate by such a traitor as Mr. Mills. This condition obtains all over the south and west and should be forever ended at the next election. - National Watchman.

The Bishop on Plutocracy. "When I speak of this as the error of the plutocrats," said Bishop Potter of New York in a recent sermon, "nobody can misunderstand me. Everybody has recognized the rise of the money power. Its growth not merely stifles the independence of the people, but the blind believers in this omnipotent power of money assert that its liberal use condones every offense.

"The pulpit does not speak out as it should. These plutocrats are the enemies of religion, as they are of the state. And, not to mince matters, I will say that, while I had the politicians in mind, prominently, there 'are others.' I tell you I have heard the corrupt use of money in elections and the sale of the sacred right of the ballot openly defended by ministers of the gospel. I may find it necessary to put such men of the sacred office in the public pillory."

Stealing Thunder. A sign of the times is the action of both the Democratic and Republican parties of Massachusetts this year in borrowing two People's Party planks for their platform - namely, the plank declaring for an inheritance tax and the calling for the Swiss system of the initiative and referendum. This is good for the People's Party, but we fear it will prove disastrous for the old parties, for with such a platform "No man can sew a piece of new cloth on an old garment, nor the new wine that fill a goatskin bag with the old and the rent is made worse. And no man putteth wine into old bottles, else the new wine will burst the bottles." - New Nation.

BALD HEADS

What is the condition of yours? Is your hair dry, harsh, brittle? Does it split at the ends? Has it a lifeless appearance? Does it fall out when combed or brushed? Is it full of dandruff? Does your scalp itch? Is it dry or in a heated condition? If these are some of your symptoms be warned in time or you will become bald.

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