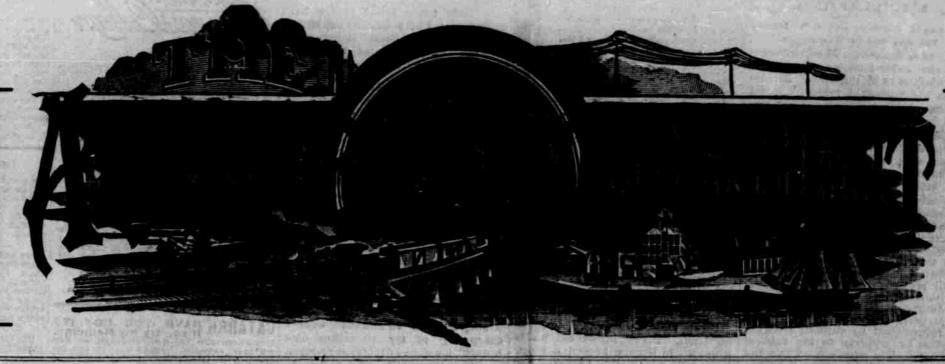
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Advertising medium in the west. It is especi-ally valuable as a means of reaching the farmers. Its circulation is as large in Nebraska as the cir-culation of all the "farm journals" combined.

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The Alliance-Independent

The free and unlimit ed coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; in other words, the restor-ation of silver to the place it held in our curency from 1792 to 1873.

That the Sherman law should not be re-pealed unless a law more favorable to sil-ver is substituted for it.

NO. 11

VOL. V.

LINCOLN, NEB., THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1893.

For Three Hours he Pleads the Cause of the White Metal in the House.

SETTER THAN HIS TARIFF SPEECH istory, Figures, Logic, Wit, Wisdom and Eloquence all Combined-No

A Full Report.

Compromise With the Money

Power.

Mr. Speaker: I shall accomplish my full Purpose if I am able to impress upon the numbers of the house the far-reaching onsequences which may follow our action and quicken their appreciation of the grave responsibility which presses upon us. Historians tell us that the victory of Charles Martel at Tours determined the history of all Europe for centuries. It was a contest between the Crescent and the Cross," and hen, on that fateful day, the Frankish ince drove back the followers of Abderraman he rescued the west from "the alistroying grasp of Islam" and saved to prope its Christian civilization. A eater than Tours is here! In my humble dgment the vote of this house on the blect under consideration may bring to the people of the west and south, to the people of the United States and to all mankind weal or woe beyond the power of language to describe or imagination to con-

In the princely palace and in the humblest hamlet; by the financier and by the poorest toiler; here, in Europe and everywhere, the proceedings of this congress upon this problem will be read and studied; and avour actions bless or blight we shall be commended or condemned. The president of the United States in the discharge of his duty as he sees it has sent to congress a message calling attention to the pr financial situation and recommending the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law as the only means of securing immediate relief. Some outside of this hall have insisted that the presidents' recommendation imposes upon the democratic members an obligation, as it were, to carry out his wishes, and overzealous friends have even suggested that opposition to his views might subject the hardy dissenter to administrative displeasure. They do the president great injustice who presume that he would forget for a moment congress. He would not be worthy of our admiration or even respect if he demanded a homage which would violate the primary principles of free representative govern-

TO WHOM ARE WE RESPONSIBLE! Let his own language rebuke those who would disregard their pledges to their own people in order to display a false fealty. In the message which he sent to congress in December, 1885, he said, in words which may well be our guide in this great crisis:
"The zealous watchfulness of our constituencies, great and small, supplements their suffrages, and before the tribunal they es-tablish every public servant should be judged." Among the many grand truths judged." Among the many grand truths expressed felicitously by the president during his public career none show a truer conception of official duty or describe with more clearness the body from which the member receives his authority and to which he owes his responsibility.

Yes, Mr. Speaker, it is before the tribunal

established by our constituencies, and be-fore that tribunal only that we must appear for judgment upon our actions here. When we each accepted a commission from 180,000 people we pledged ourselves to pro-tect their rights from invasion and to reand we must stand defenseless before th bar if our only excuse is "he recommended it." And remember, sir, that these con-stituencies include not bankers, brokers, and boards of trade only, but embrace peo-ple in every station and condition of life; and in that great court from whose decision there is no appeal every voter has an equal voice. That the democratic party understands the duty of the representative, is evident from the fact that it found it necessary to nonconcur in a similar recommendation made by the president in

In the message which he sent to th orty-ninth congress at the beginning of he first session, we find these words: Prosperity hesitates upon our threshold be ause of the dangers and upcertainties sur

Promerity hesitates upon our threshold beause of the dangers and upcertainties surrounding this question. Capital timidiy
shrinks from trade, and investors are unwilling to take the chance of the questionable
shape in which their money will be returned
to them, while enterprise halts at a risk
against which care and sagactous management do not protect.

As a necessary consequence, labor lacks employment, and suffering and distyres are viaited upon a portion of our fellow citizens
especially entitled to the careful consideration
of those charged with the duties of legislation.
No interest appeals to us as strongly for a safe
and stable currency as the vast army of the
unemployed. I recommend the suspension
of the compulsory coloage of silver dollars,
directed by the law passed in February, left.

It will be seen that the same forces were

It will be seen that the same forces were at work then as now; the same apprehen-sions existed as now; the same pressure was brought from the same sources in favor of the debasement of sliver; but the favor of the debasement of oliver; but the members of congress, refusing to take counsel of their fears, atood by the record of both great parties and by the pation's history, and retained the coinage of eliver as then provided for. Let it be said to the deader of the democratic party that in the house only thirty-three of its members would to suppose the Bland law, while 100 are recorded against suspension. Time has proved that the members, reflecting the opinions of their people, were wiser than the executive, and he is doubtless grateful today that they did not follow his suggestion. THE MESSAGE.

I have read with care the message sent to us last week, and have considered it in the light of every reasonable construction of which it is capable. If I am able to understand its language, it points to the burial of aliver, with no promise of resurrection. Its reasoning is in the direction of a single standard. It leads irresistibly to universal gold monometallism—to a realm over whose door is written: "Abandon hope, all ye who enter here!" Before that door I stop, appalled. Have gentlemen considered the effect of a single gold standard universally adopted? Let us not deceive ourselvas with the hope that we can discard silver for gold, and that other nations will take it up and keep it as a part of the world's currency. When all the silver available for coinage could gain admission to some mints and all the gold available for coinage would find a place for mintage, and some nation like France maintained the parity by means of bimetallism it was of comparatively little importance whether a particular nation used silver or gold or both.

Exchange did not fluctuate and trade could be carried on without inconvenience. But times have changed. One nation after another has closed its mints to silver until the white metal has in European countries been made an outcast by legislation and has shown a builten value different from its coinage value. India at last, guided by the misrepresentations of the metropolitan press, which proclaimed as certain what was never probable, has suspended free coinage, fearing that this country would stop the purchase of silver. If the United States, the greatest silver producing nation, which now utilizes more than one-third of the total annual product of the world, closes its mint to the coinage of silver, what assurance have we that it can retain its place as primary meney in the commercial world?

An Honest docted to suppose

AN HONEST DOLLAR AN HONEST DOLLAB

is it not more reasonable to suppose that a further fall in the bullion value of silver will be followed by a demand for a limitation of the legal tender qualities of the silver aiready in existance? That is already being urged by some. Is it not reasonable to suppose that our hostile action will lead to hostile action on the part of other nations? Every country must have money for its people, and if silver is abandoned and gold substituted it must be drawn from the world's already scanty supply. We hear much about a "stable currency" and an "honest dollar." "stable currency" and an "honest dollar." spoken in favor of unconditional repeal have for the most part avoided a discussion of the effect of an appreciating standard. They take it for granted that a gold standard is not only an honest standard, but the only stable standard. I denounce that child of ignorance and avariee, the gold dollar under a universal gold standard, as the most dishonest dollar which we could employ.

could employ.

I stand upon the authority of every intellight writer upon political economy when I assert that there is not and never has been an honest dollar. An honest dollar is a dollar absolutely stable in relation to all other things. Laughlin, in his work on bimetallism, says:

Monometallists do not—as is often said—be-lieve that gold remains absolutely stable in value. They hold that there is no such thing as a 'standard of value' for future payments in either gold or silver which remains abso-lutely invariable.

He even suggests a multiple standard for He even suggests a multiple standard for long-time contracts. I quote his words:

As regards national debts, it is distinctly averred that neither gold nor sliver forms a just measure of deferred payments, and that if justice in long contracts is sought for, we should not seek it by the doubtful and untried expedient of international bimetallism, but by the clear and certain method of a multiple standard, a unit based upon the selling prices of a number of articles of general consumption. A long-time contract would thereby be paid at its meturity by the same purchasing power as was given in the beginning.

Jevons, one of the most generally ac-

Jevons, one of the most generally ac-cepted of the writers in favor of a gold standard, admits the instability of a single standard, and in language very similar to that above quoted suggests the multiple standard as the most equitable if practicable. Chevalier, who wrote a book in 1858 to show the injustice of allowing a debtor to pay his debts in a cheap gold dollar, recognized the same fact and said:

If the value of the metal declined, the cred tor would suffer a loss upon the quantity he had received; if, on the contrary, it rose, the debter would have to pay more than he calculated upon.

I am on sound and scientific ground, therefore, when I say that a dollar ap-proaches honesty as its purchasing power approaches stability. If I borrow \$1,000 today and next year pay the debt with \$1,000 which will secure exactly as much of all things desirable as the \$1,000 which I bor-rowed, I have paid in honest dollars. If the money has increased or decreased in purchasing power, I have satisfied my debt with dishonest dollars. While the government can say that a given weight of gold or sliver shall constitute a dollar, and invest that dollar with legal tender qualities, it can not fix the purchasing power of the dollar. That must depend upon the law of supply and demand, and it may be well to suggest that this government never tried to fix the exchangeable value of a dollar until it began to limit the number of dollars

DOLLARS RISE AND FALL.

if the number of dollars increases more rapidly than the need for dollars—as it did after the gold discoveries of 1849—the ex-changeable value of each dollar will fall and prices rise. If the demand for dollars and prices rise. If the demand for dollars increases faster than the number of dollars as it did after 1800—the price of each dol-—as it did after 1800—the price of each dollar will rise and prices generally will fail. The relative value of the dollar may be changed by natural causes or by legislation. An increased supply—the demand remaining the same—or decreased demand—the supply remaining the same—will reduce the exchangeable value of each dollar. Natural causes may act or both supply and demand; as, for instance, by increasing the the product from the mines or increasing the amount consumed in the arts. Legislation acts directly on the demand is one of the factors in fixing the price.

If by legislative action the demand for silver is destroyed and the demand for golf is increased by maxing it the only standard, the exchangeable value of each unit of that standard, or dbliar, as we call it, will be increased. If the exchangeable value of the

dollar is increased by legislation the debt of the debtor is increased, to his injury and to the advantage of the creditor. Take an illustration: John Doe of Nebraska has a farm worth \$2,000 and mortgages is to Richard Roe of Massachusetts for \$1,000. Suppose the value of the monetary unit is increased by legislation which creates a greater demand for the monetary unit is increased by legisla-tion which creates a greater demand for gold. The debt is increased. If the in-crease amounts to 100 per ceat the Ne-brasks farmer finds the prices of his pro-ducts have fallen one-half and his land loses one-half its value, unless the price is maintained by the increased population in-

loses one-half its value, unless the price is maintained by the increased population incident to a new country.

The morigage remains nominally the same, though the debt has actually become twice as great. Will he be deceived by the cry of "honest clottar?" If he should loan a Nebraska neighber a hog weighing 100 pounds and the next spring demand in return a hog weighing 200 pounds he weald be called dishonest, even though he equiended he was only demanding one hog—just the number he loaned. Society has become accustomed to some very nice distinctions. The poor man is called a socialist if he believes that the wealth of the rich should be divided among the poor, but the rich man is called a financier if he devises a plan by which the pittance of the poor can be converted to his use.

The poor man who takes property by force is called a thief, but the oreditor who can by legislation make a deptor pay a dollar twice as large as he borrowed, is lauded as a friend of a sound currency. The man who wants the people to destroy the government is an anarchiet, but the man who wants the government to destroy the people is a patriot.

COMPIDENCE MUST BE RESTORED.

loaner of London would say: "I will not loan in India or Egypt, or in South America. The inhabitants of those countries are a wicked and ungodiy people and refuse to pay more than they borrowed. I will loan in the United States, for there lives an honest people, who delight in a sound currency and pay in an honest dollar." Why does not someone propose that plan? Because no one would dare to increase by law the number of deliars which the debtor must pay, and yot by some it is called wise must pay, and yet by some it is called wise statesmanship to do indirectly and in the propose directly and openly. WHAT DOES A GOLD STANDARD MEAN?

We have been called cranks and lunatics and idiots because we have warned our fellow men against the inevitable and intolerable consequences which would fol-low the adoption of a gold standard by all the world. But who, I ask, can be silent in the presence of such impending calami-ties? The United States, England, France and Germany own today about \$2,600,000. 000 of the world's supply of gold coin, or about five-sevenths of the total amount, and jet these four nations contain but a small fraction of the inhabitants of the globe. What will be the exchangeable value of a gold dollar when India's people outnumbering alone the inhabitants of the four great nations named, reach out after heir share of gold coin? What will be the final price of gold when all the nations of the occident and orient join in the scram-

A distinguished advocate of the gold stand ard said recently, in substance: "Wheathas now reached a point where the English can afford to buy it, and gold will soor return to relieve our financial embarrass How delighted the farmer will be when he realizes what an opportunity he has to save his country! A nation in distress; banks falling; mines closed: labor ers unemployed; enterprise at a standstill, and behold, the farmer, bowed with unceasing, even if unremunerative toli, step forth to save his country—by selling his wheat below the cost of production! And I am afraid he will even now be consured before reducing his prices.
It seems cruel that upon the growers of

wheat and cotton, our staple exports, should be placed the burden of supplying us at whatever cost with the necessary us at whatever cost with the necessary gold, and yet the financier quoted has suggested the only means, except the issue of bonds, by which our stock of gold can be replenished. If it is difficult now to secure gold, what will be the condition when the demand is increased by its adoption as the world's only primary money? We would simply put gold on an auction block, with every nation as a bidder, and each ounce of the standard metal would be knocked down to the one offering the most of all other kinds of property. Every distubance of finance in one country would communicate itself to every other, and in the misery which would follow it would be of little consolation to know that others were suffering as much as, or more, than we. THE SUFFERING CONTINUOUS.

I have only apoken of the immediate effects of the substitution of gold as the world's only money of ultimate redemption. The worst remains to be told. If, as in the resumption of specie payments in 1879, we could look forward to a time when is79, we could look forward to a time when the contraction would cease, the debtor might become a tenant upon his former estate and the home owner assume the role of the homeless, with the sweet assurance that his children or his children's children might live to enjoy the blearings of a "stable curroncy." But, sir, the hapiese and hopeless producer of wealth goes forth into a night illuminated by he star; he smooth upon a sea whose further shore no mariner may find; he travels in a desert where the ever-retreating mirage makes his disappointment a thousand fold more keen. Let the world smee sommit jis fortunes to the use of gold

Continued on Eighth Page.

The Maximum Rate Law Defended Some Very Interesting Facts and Figures.

'H. B. 33" NOT AN UNJUST LAW.

Board of Transportation, by its At-torseys, Set Forth the Case of Se State in Vigorous Style.

The Answer Summarized.

Attorney General Hastings, John L. Webster and W. A. Dilworth, the three attorneys representing the state board of transportation, yesterday filed an answer in the federal court at Omaha to the suits brought by the railroads to prevent the board from lowering freight rates and ultimately to test the constitutionality of the maximum 'rate law which was passed by the last legislature. Two suits were answered, one commenced by stockholders of the C. B. & Q. and one by the railroad in its own name. The board of transportation files The great desire now seems to be to restore confidence, and some have an idea; that the only way to restore confidence is to coax the money leaner to let go of his hoard by making the prefits too tempting to be resisted. Capital is represented as a shy and timid maiden who must be courted. If won, Let me fuggest a planfor bringing money from Europe. If it be possible, let us exact a law "Whereas confidence must be restored; and whereas money will always come from its hiding place if the inducement is sufficient. Therefore, be it it exacted, That every man who borrows #I shall pay back \$2 and interest (the usury law not to be enforced)."

Would not English capital come "on the swiftest ocean greyhounds?" The money loaner of London would say: "I will not loan in India or Egypt, or in South similar answers in both cases and by September 4 will have answered all suits. The answer to the suit begun by stock-holders contains thirty-five pages of type-written matter and touches on many important points, including the question of the court's jurisdiction, watered stock, reasonableness of rates and the constitutionality of section 4 of the maximum rate bill, which exempts the 1850k Island and other railroads

These defendants allege that the said bill of complaint should have been brought against the state of Nebraska and not against them and that the state of Nebraska does not submit in any way to the jurisdiction of the court and that under the eleventh amendment to the constitution of the United States and the state of Nebraska, the complainants have a remedy at law for all the matters set forth in their bill of complaint.

Conspiracy Charged. These defendants charge that soon after the passage and signing of house roll 33 by the governor these complainants entered into a conspiracy, with the railway companies, to defeat legislation and prevent the carrying into operation of this bill and at the same time to avoid the penalties prescribed during the pendency of litigation, and to have the same declared unconstitutional by a decree of this court. In order to give the court jurisdiction the Chicago and Northwestern company made a pre tended demand upon the defendant railway companies that they should decline to put the rates prescribed by house roll No. 33, in operation, and to test its constitutionality in the courts. There was a pretense on the part of these railway companies to refuse such a de-mand but the defendants aver that while these companies refused to accede to their requests they in reality com-plied with them, and while still conspiring with complainants they caused them to procure an order of injunction against the railway companies prevent-ing them from putting the rates set forth in House Roll 33 into effect.

Is a Domestic Company. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company become a domestic company by reason of its consolidation with the Burlington & Missouri River company and thereby assume all liabilities, and said company is therefore subject to all the limitations and liabilities imposed upon domestic corporations that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy company asserted all the rights and privileges granted to domestic companies in a suit lately pending in the supreme court of the state of Nebraska, whereir the state of Nebraska was plaintiff and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Rail-road company was defendant. In this suit the said company became by its act of consolidation a corporation entitled the privileges and subject to the same control, and not a corporation of any other foreign state.

Accused of Watering Stock These defendants replying further to bill of complaint say that they have no knowledge or information sufficient to convince them as to whether the aggregate capital of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company is \$76,407,500 or that its funded debt secured by a mortgage upon its property including its liability on account of branch lines is \$123,963,630. Sufficient information is \$123,963,630. Sufficient information is not available to aver what proportion is properly attributable to the lines of road and property in the state of Nebraska. They therefore deny that the capital stock of said company is \$76,407.

500 and that \$29,583,195 thereof is attributable to the lines of road and property in Nebraska. They also deny that \$123,965,630 is the funded debt and that \$123,965,630 is the funded debt and that 46, 910, 509 is attributed to the Nebraska lines and property. It is further denied

that the capitalization of the whole system, including the bonded debt and other charges upon the property does not exceed the sum that would be necessary to produce the same or a like system but upon the contrary the defendants aver that the capitalization and funded debt secured by the mortgage of the said company is much in excess of the real cost of said property and does not represent the money actually invested in the construction and equipment of its various lines of road and say that the said lines of road within the limits of Nebraska did not cost to exceed \$15,000 per mile and that the lines in Nebraska could be reproduced for \$30,000,000. \$30,000,000.

How Stock Was Increased. How Stock Was Increased.

It is further averred by the defendants that the capital stock has been increased from time to time in about the same ratio in which the business and net earnings increased and that this was largely for the purpose of absorbing such increased earnings by way of dividends upon such increased issues of stock and for the purpose of having it appear to the public that excessive dividends were not being paid.

A statement of the capital stock of the Chicago Burling.

not being paid.

A statement of the capital stock of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy rallroad company shows that the capital stock of the company has been increased \$45,408,940 since the year 1879 and that said increase did not represent any cash received by complaining company and that the whole amount of stock issued and outstanding for which the company received no consideration (commonly known as watered stock) amounts to \$45,408,940 or three-fifths of the entire stock of the company, yet the dividends \$45,408,940 or three-fifths of the entire stock of the company, yet the dividends paid from year to year with but few exceptions are from 8 to 10 per cent on the stock outstanding of \$76,408,500, and in this connection defendants aver that if the payment of cash dividends had been confined to the stock which actually represented cash invested for the construction and equipment of its lines of road, the net earnings would have paid a dividend annually from 20 to 25 per cent, including interest on the outstanding funded debt.

outstanding funded debt.

These defendants further say that in addition to the cash dividends paid on addition to the cash dividends paid on the outstanding stock from year to year, the company unlawfully issued large quantities of stock which was distributed among previous stockholders in the ratio of their previous holdings of stock by way of stock dividends or otherwise, but for which the company received no consideration. That the received no consideration. That the amount of stock so issued was \$40,000,-926. Further, that a dividend of 25 per cent was issued upon outstanding stock in mortgage bonds upon the property of the complaining company in 1878.

At the time of the consolidation of roads now forming the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system to wit January 1, 1880, the outstanding debt secured by mortgage upon all the constituent lines incorporated within the

uent lines incorporated within the limits of the state of Nebraska was sand the state of Neurasa. \$33,489,000, which represented all the funded debt assumed by the Chicago, Since that Burlington & Quincy. Since time it has diminished until now it is \$25,127,280.

State Lands Donated.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad company received from the state of Nebraska 302,637 acres of land from which more than \$2,000,000 were realized. That the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad company received, under land grant from the United States, odd numbered sections to the amount of ten alternate sections per mile on either side of said road under the act of congrees approved July 2, 1864, and a separate resolution of congress approved April 10, 1869, and that the land so received would aggregate 2,500,000 acres, for which they received more than \$13,000,000.

These said Nebraska companies further received a large amount of county and municipal bonds which amounted to more than \$600,000. The defendants upon further information believe that the money thus realized was more than sufficient to pay half the cost of con-struction and equipments of said road in the state of Nebraska.

Question of Earnings. The earnings of the Chicago, Burling-ton & Quincy road in Nebraska in 1892 is believed to have exceeded \$9.712. 130.36 as set forth in the bill of complaint. No definite or positive knowl-edge of the expenses is obtainable but is thought to have been less than \$6,045, 956.21 for 1892 as set forth in the complaint. It is thought that in anticipation of the passage of the maximum freight rate bill said company purchased an unusually large amount engines and other rolling stock and in-vested a large sum in other repairs and improvements with the view of having the expense account large, and the dividends to be paid comparatively small in this connection these defendants believe that the \$2,305,127.26 paid on the bonds of the Chicago. Burlington and Quincy should not have been deducted for the reason that said bonds do not represent the real cost and value of its roads in the state of Nebraska as has been heretofore set forth.

The tonnage, carriage and transporta-tion upon the several lines of the said road consist of grain hauled to eastern markets on a through er interestate rate, which has been placed at a low figure, as compared with the local rate, thereby

causing the state busines unjust proportion of the freight charges.

During the year 1893 the

During the year 1893 the complainant company ran through freight trains entirely across the state of Nebraska for the sole purpose of carrying through freight. The expense of running said trains was charged against the lines of road within the state of Nebraska, yet it is said that through freight trains did no business of any amount whatever with in the state of Nebraska except to transport freight originating beyond the boundaries of the state and being carried to points also beyond the limits of the state of Nebraska, whereby the fixed charges and operating expenses of the lines within the state are made to appear much larger than they are in fact.

Will Beceive Sufficient Earnings Defendants further allege that at me the Burlington was consolic ith the Nebraska roads, there ex

or any other railroad has any discriminate against any person or place in the matter of freight or charges for the transportation sengers. Defendants deny the the provisions of house reil 88, for public use will be taken with compensation, or that the rates a than those in the neighborin similarly situated. Defendant also that the maximum rates Nahraska upon many common

Rates Then and Now.

The defendants deny that in Aug The defendants deny that in August, 1891, or at any other time, they they declared the local freight rates in this state to be just or reisonable, and they say that since that date the condition of affairs has changed and that what was a reasonable maximum rate then would be an unreasonable one at the present time, and vice versa.

Defendants deny that house roll No. 88 was no. Dassed in due conformity to law and duly signed and approved by the governor, and that the same is not a law of full force and effect.

Defendants deny also that the board of transportation ever determined to reduce the rates on certain blasses and commodities in the schedule of rates fixed in the act, below the rates express.

fixed in the act, below the rates ex ly stated therein, and deny that the loard has estermined to revise the classification of rates in said act estabished, or that the said rates will reduce the net earnings of any of the com-panies in the state in the sum of \$100, 000 every month, or in any other sum whatever. They deny also that the enforcement of the said maximum rate law will in any manner whatever operate to confiscate the property of any of the railroads in the state.

Want the Law Enforced. Defendants also deny that the board of transportation intends to do anything other than that which they find it their duty to do and which by the terms of the law they are required to do to the end that the law may be enforced. The defendants in this connection admit that they intend to see the provisions of the law are enforced, and that railways shall submit to the said provisions, and to that end admit that they intend to do and mean to do whatever things may be proper, lawful and expedient. They deny, however, that they ever contemplated, threatened, or intended to bring any action, or insulate any suit or proceedings, prosecution or in-dictments against any of the railway companies, their officers or their agents. Defendants wind up their answer by

saying that if there is anything in the bill of complaint that is material or necessary for them to make answer to, and not already answered, confessed or denied, the same is not true to the knowledge or belief of defendants, all of which, however, defendants are ready and willing to aver and prove as this honorable court may direct.

Defendants ask that the same vant-

age be given them in their answer as if they had pleaded or demurred to the bill or complaint, and they pray leave to be dismissed with their reasonable costs in this behalf sustained.

After the death of General Packens nam, at the battle of New Orleans, his viscora were removed, preparatory to shipping the body to Eng-land. The whole mass of the bowels, including other internal organs. were wrapped in cotton and buried in a box between two pecan trees. which, although in a flourishing condition at the time never after bore nuts, and were known far and wide as the "cursed pecan trees." The body was secretly shipped to Eng-