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## SOME GOOD AUTHORITY.

Republicans Who Have Endorsed the Free Coinage of Silver.

### SILVER REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

In Exact Accord With the Utterances of Famous Party Leaders.

#### Present Leaders Deserted Principles.

Several of the leading republican papers in the state have said that the platform adopted by the silver republicans at their state convention did not declare for any traditional principles of the republican party. The weekly Arbor State publishes in reply a list of famous leaders in the republican party who have at some time or other declared in favor of the free coinage of silver. The following, taken from the Fremont Tribune of September 7th is a fair sample of the abusive tone the old line republicans use when referring to the silver republicans. *The Tribune says:*

"Gentle reader, if you will glance over the platform adopted by the 'free silver republicans' at Lincoln, you will find that there is not in it a single principle that any republican of authority from John C. Fremont to Joe Shively, ever endorsed. They call themselves republicans, but a pope's son under any other name would smell as heavy and be a blamed sight more honorable."

The weekly Arbor state replying says: "The platform adopted by the 'free silver republicans' at Lincoln pronounced against the gold standard and declared for the use of both gold and silver as standard money. Read the endorsements printed below and determine for yourself if they are given by republicans of authority."

#### WILLIAM MC KINLEY.

During all his years at the head of the government, he (Cleveland) was dishonest, one of our great products; discrediting silver and enhancing the price of gold. He was determined to contract the circulating medium. Demonstrate one of the coins of commerce, and limit the volume of money among the people, make money scarce, and thereby dear. He would have increased the value of money and diminished the value of everything else; money the master and everything else the servant. He was not thinking of the poor then, he had left their side. He was not standing forth in their defense. Cheap coats, cheap labor and dear money! The sponsor and promoter of those professions to stand guard over the poor and lowly! Was there ever more glaring inconsistency or reckless assumption? He believes that poverty is a blessing to be promoted and encouraged, and that a shrinkage in everything but money is a national benediction. McKinley at Toledo, O., February 12, 1891, before the Ohio league of republican clubs.

#### JAMES G. BLAINE, REPUBLICAN.

James G. Blaine in the United States Senate, Feb. 7, 1878.

On the much vexed and long mooted question of a bimetallic or monometallic standard, my own views are sufficiently indicated in the remarks I have made. I believe the struggle now going on in this country, and in other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce disaster in the end throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money and the establishment of gold as a unit of value, must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property except those investments which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value, and would gain a disproportionate, and therefore unfair advantage over every other species of property.

It, as the most reliable statistics affirm, there are nearly \$7,000,000,000 of coin or bullion in the world, not very unevenly divided between gold and silver, it is impossible to strike silver out of existence as money without results which will prove distressing to millions and utterly disastrous to tens of thousands. Alexander Hamilton, in his able and invaluable report in 1791 on the establishment of a mint, declared that "to annihilate the use of either gold or silver as money is to abridge the quantity of circulating medium, and is liable to all the objections which arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full circulation with the evils of a scanty circulation."

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE HISTORY.

It is better that we should, if necessary, buy gold at a premium to settle our foreign balances with, than that the American people should be compelled to pay higher prices in human labor and human endeavor for a dollar because of the adoption of the single gold standard.

I am a profound believer in the use of both gold and silver as money. I advocate the restoration of free coinage before any of those who are now the self-elected champions of silver in Nebraska had ever opened their lips on the subject.

I assert that the American people, and especially those of the west, demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The assertion that a government can have too much money is not tenable. Inflation by issuance of irredeemable paper is one thing; expansion by coinage is another.

#### J. S. CLARKSON, REPUBLICAN.

The west man nominate and elect the next president, or the majority of congress. The financial question will never be settled until it is settled right, and it

will not be settled right unless it is placed upon a bimetallic basis and a ratio of 16 to 1. It is the money of the country and it was the money of the country during its period of greatest prosperity. Let us have a president who is not controlled by eastern influence. The people will rule the country in 1897. The combined rule of Cleveland, the New York bankers, and the free traders, has been more disastrous to this country and has cost the country more than did the civil war. J. S. Clarkson, republican national committeeman, at Denver, January 10, 1895.

#### JOHN A. LOGAN, REPUBLICAN.

(Extract from speech in the senate against the gold standard.)

If for one can see the benefit only to the money holder and those who receive interest and have fixed incomes. I can see as a result of this legislation, our business operations crippled and wages for labor reduced to a mere pittance. I can see the beautiful prairies of my own state and the great west, which are blooming as gardens, with cheerful homes rising like white towers along the pathway of improvement, again sinking back to idleness. I can see mortgage fiends at their hellish work. I can see the hopes of the industrious farmer blasted as he burns corn for fuel because its price will not pay the cost of transportation and dividends on millions of dollars of fictitious stock and bonds. I can see our people of the west groaning and burdened under taxation to pay debts of states, counties and cities incurred when money was more abundant and bright hopes of the future were held out to lead them on. I can see the people of our western states who are producers reduced to the condition of serfs to pay interest on public and private debts to the money sharks of Wall street, New York and Threadneedle street in London, England.

#### BENJAMIN HARRISON, REPUBLICAN.

(Message of December 1, 1890.)

Some months of further trial will be necessary to determine the permanent effect of the recent legislation upon silver values, but it is gratifying to know that the increased circulation secured by the act has exerted and will continue to exert a most beneficial influence upon business and upon general values.

While it has not been thought best to renew formerly the suggestion of an international conference looking to an agreement touching the full use of silver for coinage at a uniform ratio, care has been taken to observe closely any change in the situation abroad, and no favorable opportunity will be lost to promote a result which it is confidently believed would confer very large benefits upon the commerce of the world.

It is curious to note that the advance in the prices of articles wholly unaffected by the tariff act was by many hastily ascribed to that act. Notice was not taken of the fact that the general tendency of the markets was upwards from influences wholly apart from the recent tariff legislation. The enlargement of our currency by the silver bill undoubtedly gave an upward tendency to trade, and had a marked effect on prices, but this legislation was by many erroneously attributed to the new tariff act.

#### W. M. B. ALLISON, REPUBLICAN.

(Senator Allison of Iowa, Congressional Record, page 244, volume 22, part 4.)

The following from Senator Allison's speech of January 13, 1891:

Mr. Plumb—The senator spoke of rudeness as relating to the question of adjustment of value between the two metals. What does he think of the demonization act of 1873 as an act of Italian finesse?

Mr. Allison—I think it was a great blunder, a great mistake. I do not disagree with the senator about that. I did not speak about rudeness in a personal sense. I mean to say that there is a difference between these two metals.

I have heard that the bondholders of the United States are chiefly affected, and therefore hostile to free coinage. The bondholders are now bound to take their pay in silver dollars of the present standard. They have no right to complain as long as the silver dollar contains 412 2/3 grains of standard silver. That is their contract. Therefore I dismiss them.

But in 1873 we most unwisely demonetized silver, following the policy of Germany and Great Britain. This concurrent action on the part of Germany and the United States, closing the mints of both countries by law to the free coinage of silver, forced France and the other states of the Latin union to adopt the same policy, and thus in three short years silver was outlawed by the concurrent legislation of these commercial countries. That it went down and down in value compared with gold was a logical result, and, but for the beneficent inauguration by that legislation and the discussions that followed in Europe as well as in our own country, the followers of the gold standard would have triumphed permanently.

#### W. M. B. ALLISON, REPUBLICAN.

(Senator Allison in the United States Senate, February 15, 1875, Congressional Record, page 108.)

Now, if that be true, what is it that creates the demand for the precious metals? Is it legislation. Legislation gives value to the precious metals, and the commercial value simply records the condition of legislation with reference to the precious metals. It is said here that you must go to the money markets of the world to ascertain the value of the precious metals. Where are they? You go to London and the value of silver is quoted in gold. You go to Hamburg, or rather had you gone there before 1873, you would have found gold quoted in silver. In all the states of Germany they then had an exclusive silver legal tender. In Great Britain they then had an exclusive gold tender.

Now, if legislation creates the chief demand for money, if we legislate so as to utilize silver, we increase the demand and thus increase the value of silver.

Our interest is to declare our own policy and then invite the nations to join us in that policy, and by so doing we shall have weight in such a conference. Without it we shall have little or no weight. We can force, if I may use that term, the nations of Europe to the use of silver again. If we re-adopt silver, I think it is quite probable, more, I think we may feel certain that the Latin nations will join us in continuing the use of silver.

The single standard of gold means a reduction in the volume and an increase in the value of money. The double standard means that the present volume and value shall be maintained as near as may be that the same commodities which at a given price and the same labor will pay a debt to-day that will pay it next year; that our debts shall not be scaled up for the benefit of our creditors nor scaled down for the benefit of debtors, but that each shall stand on the values fixed when the obligations were incurred.

The demand for remonetization does not come from our country alone or any section of it. \* \* \* It does not have its origin in petty malice toward the public creditor nor is it a dishonest demand made by debtors. \* \* \* Those who favor this measure do not propose to violate any promise and least of all to tarnish or impair the public credit, but rather to establish it upon more enduring foundations by increasing our ability to pay according to promise the heavy public burdens which now weigh us down.

#### R. G. INGERSOLL, REPUBLICAN.

In a book entitled "Ingersoll's" Col. Robert G. Ingersoll said:

For my part I do not ask any interference on the part of the government except to undo the wrong it has done. I do not ask that money be made out of nothing. I do not ask for prosperity born of paper. But I do ask for the remonetization of silver. Silver was demonetized by fraud. It was an imposition upon every honest debtor in the United States. It assassinated labor. It was done in the interest of avarice and greed, and should be undone by honest men."

#### J. P. DOLLIVER, REPUBLICAN.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Gazette.

Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Iowa, in a speech delivered in congress and found in congressional records, volume 21, part 2, pages 10594 and 10595, said:

"The act of July 12, providing for the free coinage of the whole product of the American silver mines, is a monument to the wisdom of this congress. It expands the currency by the annual addition of not less than \$90,000,000 and keeps the money of the people as good as gold.

The immediate effect of this law has been to advance the price of silver, and with the advance of silver every product of agriculture has felt the influence of advancing prices.

It has solved the silver question and made the way to the free coinage of the world's silver supply easy and plain. All this has been done without panic or financial convulsion, and in the light of what we have seen and done the words of Mr. Cleveland's last message to congress like the lines of comedy. He said: "The secretary recommends the suspension of the further coinage of silver and in such recommendation I honestly concur." The comedy lies in the queer fact that the very fellows who are most eager to make Mr. Cleveland president, again are to-day the loudest in their pretended friendship of silver. On the other hand listen to the words of President Harrison's first message, 'I have always been an advocate of the use of silver as currency. We are large producers of that metal and should not discredit it.' I predict that before the administration of president Harrison ends silver will be coined by the United States without limit as gold is now coined.

The real anarchist of our day is not the miserable wretch in a garret working out his ideas with gas pipe and dynamite. We need fear no such a man. The anarchist in modern times is the bloodless spirit of wealth acquired without conscience. A spirit that in all eyes has considered property as a mere possession and treated the commonwealth as a cheap and helpless wretch."

#### JOHN A. GEAR, REPUBLICAN.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Gazette.

Here is a letter, under date of March 10, 1890, written by the distinguished senator from Iowa. These convictions to which he referred, we all have them but they get wobbly sometimes. The letter reads as follows:

"House of Representatives, Washington D. C., March 10, 1890—My Dear Judge: I have yours of March 6 and note what you say on the silver question. There is no question in my judgment that you are absolutely correct in your position you take on this question. We dig silver as we dig potatoes, and it is as much a product of the soil as anything else which costs labor to produce, and I always have been of the opinion that it was the bounden duty of the government to coin silver for anybody who may present bullion. Still you know as I do that a large number of eastern people are bitterly opposed to free coinage. The administrations for the last twenty years, without exception have used all their influence adverse to such a measure, but I think the day will come and that at no distant time, when anybody who has bullion can take it to the treasury and have it coined on his own account. I will send you tomorrow a copy of the Allison bill, which is looked upon with favor, and if enacted into law and honestly carried out, it would in my judgment advance the price of silver in less than sixty days, still it is not as free coinage itself. With kind regards, I am yours truly,

JOHN H. GEAR.

Hon. P. Henry Smith, Burlington, Ia.

JOHN M. THURSTON, REPUBLICAN.

JOHN M. THURSTON,

ATTORNEY.

Omaha, Jan. 20, 1895—Hon. B. J.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

## UNION PACIFIC SALE

How the Government Will Settle With the Union Pacific Bondholders.

### LAND AND CASH SUBSIDIES

Interesting History of the Greatest Robbery of the Public Ever Known.

#### Sale Set for November 2.

The much talked of "settlement" of the government's claim against the Union Pacific railroad is close at hand. The Union Pacific system will be "sold" to pay the mortgaged debt. In fact the sale is not a sale. The road will be turned over to what is known as the Union Pacific reorganization committee for a certain specified amount, which amount is about \$25,000,000 less than sufficient to pay the government claim. The scheme was developed during Cleveland's administration, and was approved by him. President McKinley has also approved the scheme and the "sale" will take place. The \$25,000,000 which the government loses in this final deal is small when compared with the value of the land donations and special grants made by the government.

The Farmers' Sentinel contained an interesting review of the history of land grants to different corporations, and particularly to the Union Pacific railroads.

Land grants in aid of wagon roads, railroads and river improvements were before 1862 made by congress appropriating parts of United States public lands within the states to be applied by the states to the construction of the roads, etc.

In 1802 one-twentieth of sales of United States lands in Ohio were thus appropriated, but never used to any great extent.

In 1803 3 per cent of such sales were appropriated.

In 1824 and 1827 the Wabash (Indiana) Canal received a land grant of 90 feet each side of the canal in Indiana. In 1827 one-half of five sections wide on each side of the canal was given in Indiana. But the canal was to remain free of all tolls to the government.

In 1827 one-half of two sections was given for a road from Sandusky to Columbus.

In 1828 400,000 acres of land in Alabama were given for improving the Tennessee river.

In 1833 Illinois was authorized to make grants to all canals and railroads, but she built canals.

In 1835 the Florida railroad was given thirty feet each side of track, and ten acres of land at the terminus, and a right to take timber for use of road from 100 yards each side of the track.

In 1836 the New Orleans & Nashville railroad was given 80 feet wide "through such portion of the public lands as remained unsold," and depot plats not to exceed five acres each and not nearer to each other than fifteen miles.

In 1846 the Des Moines river improvement in Iowa was given one-half of five miles wide in alternate sections on each side of the river, and the same was given in the same year to Wisconsin for the Fox river improvement, but the government agreed not to sell its reserved sections for less than \$2.50 per acre (1846).

They built a railroad out of the Des Moines river grant, and are fighting it out in congress and courts yet.

In 1850 the Illinois Central railroad received the alternate sections in even numbers for six sections wide on each side of the road. Government fixed price of its reserved lands at \$2.50 and required the road to be free highway for the government.

In 1852 the Hannibal and St. Jo railroad received a grant of six sections on each side of its line.

In 1853 like grants were made in Arkansas. In 1854 similar grants were made in Minnesota.

In 1862 the system of land grants was changed from the state system to that of direct grants to the corporations from congress.

The act of July 1, 1862, created the corporation known as the Union Pacific railroad company, and grants to it:

1. Right of way 200 feet on each side of the line through public lands, together with necessary ground for stations, buildings, workshops, etc.

2. Every alternate section of public land to the amount of five alternate sections per mile on each side of the road, and all lands which have been disposed of or reserved, and mineral lands were excepted.

3. Bonds of the United States to the extent of \$20,000 per mile.

By the same act like grants were made to the Central Pacific, Central branch of the Union Pacific, Kansas City and St. Louis City and Pacific companies. These were grants ten miles each side of the line.

The act of July 2nd, 1864, amending the act gave ten sections or twenty miles each side of the roads, and declared that the former reservation of mineral lands did not include iron or coal lands.

In May, 1864, similar grants were made to roads in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan.

July 1st, the Northern Pacific was organized and like grants given, except that forty miles wide on each side of the line was given, with still further lands beyond this limit to indemnify the company for lands previously sold or reserved along the line.

July 27, 1866, the Atlantic & Pacific and Southern Pacific received grants similar to the Union Pacific.

March 3, 1869, the Denver Pacific received its grant.

March 3, 1871, the Southern Pacific and Texas & Pacific received their grants.

Upward of twenty-four grants were made.

Before this congress convened four had been declared forfeited, but they are contesting the matter before congress and in the courts.

Over twenty grants have "lapsed"—that is, have not been earned by the companies.

The growth of these donations has thus been from:

1. One-twentieth part of certain proceeds derived from the sale of lands.
2. Three per cent of such sale.
3. Thirty feet each side of the line.
4. Eighty feet wide.
5. Ninety feet wide.
6. One-half of five sections on each side.
7. One-half of six sections on each side.
8. Ten miles on each side.
9. Twenty miles on each side.
10. Twenty miles on each side and coal and iron.
11. Twenty miles on each side of line, coal and iron and \$20,000 per mile; and ten additional miles each side of line as "indemnity" for lands sold or reserved.
12. Forty miles each side of line (N. Pacific), and ten miles more each side as indemnity, coal, iron, timber and \$20,000 per mile.

These grants include more than 215,000,000 acres, or over 335,000 square miles, nearly eight times as big as Pennsylvania, and but 6,000 miles less in extent than the original thirteen states.

For the 15,000 miles of road built, this is at the rate of 14,333 acres, or 22 square miles and 253 acres per mile.

Those lines to which congress had not then, the vast territory of 147,537 square miles.

This is larger than the area of all New England, New York, New Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, and would lack but a single square mile of furnishing in addition a territory equal in size to the combined area of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Delaware.

In lands we have by act of congress donated to these corporations, dominions larger than the Austrian empire, larger than the German empire and Italy combined, larger than Egypt and Greece, larger than France, Great Britain (the United Kingdom) and Belgium combined, larger than Spain, Portugal and Italy combined.

Not content with this they clamored for more. We gave them more.

We have donated to six of these corporations, the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Central Pacific, U. P. Central branch, Western Pacific & Sioux City, and Pacific roads, \$64,623,512 of 6 per cent 30 year U. S. bonds.

On this donation the government has paid on its guarantee of the bonds (which the companies at first promised to repay) about \$75,000,000 in interest up to the present date.

This makes a cash donation of about \$140,000,000 to six railroads already enriched by empires of land.

This would build and equip 14,000 miles of railroad at \$10,000 a mile, or more than all the railways of New England, and their side and double tracks.

This sum would purchase at government prices 120,000,000 acres of lands, or about 165,000 square miles.

If added as land to the land grants it would be a grand total of 484,900 square miles, or as measured in lands, 310,974,715 acres, an area larger than the original thirteen states, Vermont, Great Britain and Ireland and Belgium. Nor is this all.

Congress relinquished its first mortgage on these roads and took a second mortgage in order to let these companies pledge their dominions and franchises to foreign and native money lenders who took and now hold a first mortgage for the millions advanced to the greed chaps who wanted more.

The government has taken "in trade"—i. e., for the transportation of troops, mails, goods etc.—perhaps \$20,000,000 of the interest paid for these companies notwithstanding the roads were to be free to the government.

They still owe on the bonds and interest the sum of nearly \$140,000,000 for which the government holds a second mortgage.

The Sioux City and Pacific road was endowed under these grants to build a road west from Sioux City. It built a road southeast, never crossing the river and secured 1,369,000 acres of land and \$1,528,320 in bonds.

The road is used as a part of the trunk line—seventy-six miles of it of the Chicago and St. Paul railroad.

In 1882 sixteen counties in Kansas memorialized congress to compel the completion of the road. Congress granted additional lands by way of indemnity then came up and began to claim and receive "indemnity" lands until the supreme court in 1880, overruled this ruling of the land office.

The companies then appealed to congress, where their agents have always been at work—and were, as usual, successful.

It is noteworthy that the supreme court evidently not daring to go too far in its opposition to the railroads, proceeded to "constrain" that portion of these grants which says: "And the said road shall remain a public highway for the use of the government, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of troops or other property of the

United States."

In "construing" these plain words the supreme court held that the purpose of that clause was to allow the government the right to place its locomotive engines and cars upon the railroad tracks, and to use such tracks as a public highway; and that this reservation does not entitle the government to have troops or property transported by the companies over their respective roads free of charge for transporting the same.

As a "specimen brick" of these land grants, illustrating the "beggar on horseback" permit me to cite the Central Pacific. The grants and donations to it were:

In United States lands, value.....	\$50,000,000.00
In United States bonds.....	25,000,000.00
First mortgage bonds.....	27,500,000.00
Second mortgage bonds, legal.....	15,000,000.00
Second mortgage bonds, illegal.....	11,787,878.17
Grants and donations of various municipal corporations in California.....	5,000,000.00
From corporations and individuals in Nevada.....	5,000,000.00
From corporations and individuals in Utah.....	1,500,000.00
From state of California, gift.....	1,500,000.00
Bonds guaranteed by California.....	12,000,000.00
Bonds of Placer county, California.....	250,000.00
Bonds of city of San Francisco.....	400,000.00
Bonds of city of Sacramento.....	500,000.00
Total.....	\$116,825,800.00

From a Fisk & Hatch's Central Pacific circular of February 17, 1881, it is learned that the same company earned from November 6, 1869 to December 31, 1879, \$139,660,089.49. They expended in the same time \$72,280,317.55, of which over eleven millions was in 1879. Their net earnings were \$67,373,741.74, of which but \$18,458,670 was paid in dividends, and this made 34 per cent on the entire capital stock, and left an undivided surplus of \$10,164,955.11 on hand, equal to more than 10 per cent, in addition to the 34 per cent.

This is only cited as a type.

In 1882 it was officially ascertained that of the lands thus granted to corporations there had been forfeited by twenty-six of the companies no less than 119,976,434 acres, or 187,463 square miles and 114 acres.

One report says 135,000,000 acres have been forfeited by thirty-six companies.

And it is a fact that about a dozen years ago a large quantity of land though none that had been granted to the Pacific roads was forfeited by congress. It was done in order to "appease the people."

The Southern Pacific holds a vast body of lands in California, some of them under irrigation and highly productive, and being sold at high figures. These pay the state no taxes because the patents have not been issued.

Then these companies evade the law by organizing "land improvement companies," or "colonization and immigration companies," who take up all the lands that, if not patented in four years, become liable to entry as homesteads at \$2.50 per acre.

The Credit Mobilier obtained on three contracts—Hoxies', Ames' and Davis'—\$92,544,287 for construction that cost the company \$50,810,958, making a profit of \$42,825,329.

The railroad magnates have lost none of their cunning. The old ones may have died, but the new ones are just as crafty. A sinking fund is provided by law out of the revenues of the government to be placed in the treasury of the United States, to redeem Pacific Railway bonds. A scheme was put through congress investing this fund in first mortgage bonds, and put \$5,300,000 into Jay Gould's pocket on the \$58,000,000 of these bonds.

It will be seen that the period of big grants commenced in 1862. Of the seven hundred big land grants since that time a year and may vote was had on only seven of them.

Such in plain recital, unornamented with "flashes of rhetorical sentiment," and without exhausting our fonts of exclamation points, are the facts relative to land grants. \* \* \* \*

In conclusion let us say this: The government's first mistake was made away back in the '60s. It should have built the roads itself—for the entire cost was less than half of the amount of bonds granted to the roads.

Then it should have operated the roads at actual cost for the benefit of the people. Transportation would have been about one-fifth what it has been.

Then it should have kept all this land for the use of actual settlers.

But you say: "There is too late!" You say: "There is no use of locking the stable door after the horse is stolen." It is true, the horse has been stolen, but in this case the "horse" is where the government can find it.

And it is always justifiable to take stolen property wherever it can be found, with or without process of law.

Instead of "settling" with the thieves, the government should reach out its strong arm, seize the roads, confiscate the lands, forfeit the charters—and hang the thieves.

You will find the date at which your subscription expired marked on this week's issue of your paper. Take notice of it and if you are in arrears you should make a payment at once.

The Farmers & Merchants Insurance Company of Lincoln have agents in nearly every county in the state, and are realizing an increase in their business each month.

Edward Lang