

# The Nebraska Independent.

Wealth Makers and Lincoln Independent Consolidated.

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LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY JULY 14, 1898.

NO. 9.

## MORE RAILWAY FIGURES

### The Rock Island Files a Complete Showing of the Cost of Its Road.

### SOME REAL INFORMATION

#### Partial Statement Itemized From the B. & M.—Various Expenses.

#### Details From the Reports.

At least the state board of transportation seems to be getting some real information. The detailed reports and estimates now being furnished by the railroad companies in the Tibbles case will be of genuine value to the student of the railroad question whatever use or lack of use the secretaries of the state board make of them.

The most careful and detailed report yet made by any Nebraska railroad was made this week by the Rock Island road. It answers all questions propounded by the board of transportation except the one asking for the number of passengers carried free during the year, of which it says it has no record. In addition the company furnishes a very carefully drawn profile map, showing in detail each mile of the track, its grade, the cost of grading and construction and name of contractor. In his letter of transmittal M. A. Low, general attorney of the road says:

TOPEKA, Kan., June 30, 1898. Dear Sir:—I send you by United States express today general statement of the cost of construction of the lines of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company in Nebraska to May 1st, 1898, together with profiles of the lines, upon which are shown the final estimates of the contractors who constructed the line for grading and bridging. These estimates also show the names of the contractors who did the work, the different classes of work and the prices paid for same. All figures respecting the construction are taken from vouchers and cover actual and not estimated, expenditures.

I enclose further statement showing the cost of equipment ascertained to Nebraska. This has been ascertained by apportioning to Nebraska rolling stock in proportion as the total mileage made by equipment in Nebraska is to the total mileage on the entire line. This estimate has been made separately for engines and passenger and freight cars. I enclose also statement of earnings and operating expenses in the state of Nebraska for the year ending June 30, 1897, and from July 1, to December 31, 1897.

The estimates on profiles only include work done by the original contractors in constructing the line. Work done since by the company in filling bridges etc. is not shown on the profiles. If any information respecting these statements is desired, I shall be glad to furnish it.

Yours truly,  
M. A. Low.

In response to the request for a statement of receipts and expenses of Nebraska business the Rock Island files two statements, one showing the business for the year ending June 30, 1897, and the other the business from that date to Dec. 31, 1897. The last statement shows receipts of \$1,460,677 per mile and expenses of \$1,234,400 per mile for the six months period. The annual statement we give in full:

#### CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EARNINGS AND OPERATING EXPENSES IN STATE OF NEBRASKA FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes passenger revenue, mail earnings, express earnings, extra baggage, storage, sleeping cars, average per mile of road, number tons of freight hauled, freight earnings, average receipt per ton, tonnage hauled, rent of buildings, total receipt from operations, average per mile of road.

#### OPERATING EXPENSES.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes maintenance of way and structures, repairs of roadway, renewals of rails, renewals of ties, repairs of bridges, culverts, cattle guards, repairs of fences, road crossings & signs, repairs of buildings.

#### REPAIRS AND RENEWALS OF FREIGHT CARS.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes total, average per mile of road.

#### REPAIRS AND RENEWALS OF PASSENGER CARS.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes total, average per mile of road.

## USES OF PATERNALISM.

### Congressman Jerry Simpson Opposes the Refunding of the Pacific Debt.

### BARKER PRESIDENTIAL BOOM.

### The So-Called International Bimetallists are giving the Lie Every Day.

### GENERAL PARTY NEWS.

All reform papers should now be on the alert to "cry aloud and spare not" when the exigencies of war are daily proving the need of more "paternalism" in our government. Every day brings some new demonstration of this fact. Now is the time to nail these facts and reiterate to the verge of weariness. It is generally admitted that one of the chief results of this war will be the building and control of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States government. Only the most earnest efforts on the part of those who advocate such a step will suffice to thwart the designs of the usual swarm of money-grabbers, who will advocate immense subsidies and

### GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE LINES OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY IN THE STATE OF NEBRASKA, TO MAY 1, 1898.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes total length of main track built, total length of side tracks built, total length of all tracks built.

### CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EARNINGS AND OPERATING EXPENSES IN STATE OF NEBRASKA FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1897.

Table with 4 columns: No., Item, Total cost, Cost per mile of main track. Includes promotion, right of way, grading, bridges, iron spans, culverts, stone arches, iron pipe, ties, rails, spikes, depots, land, wells, fences, furnitures, shop machinery, switches, crossings, tools, interlocking plants, laying and surfacing track, ballast, paid other roads, telegraph expenses, shops, stock yards, road crossings, engineering and supervision.

### NOTE.—Numbers 1 to 14 inclusive include all the items of construction called for by the Nebraska State Board of Transportation, and amount to a total cost of \$5,023,047.30, and a cost per mile of \$20,453.75.

Numbers 15 to 25 inclusive are additional items of expense entering into the cost of construction, and amount to a total of \$636,751.82, and a cost per mile of \$2,592.72.

### COST OF EQUIPMENT.

Table with 4 columns: Item, No., Price, Total cost. Includes locomotives, passenger cars, baggage and express, postal cars, dining cars, business cars, box cars, stock cars, coal and flat cars, way cars, pile driver cars, wrecking cars, steam shovel.

### FOURTH MANILLA EXPEDITION.

San Francisco, July 12.—Another expedition destined for the Philippines is expected to leave this port some time this week. The expedition will be in charge of Major General E. J. Otis. One regiment is to be stationed at Honolulu, and will be dropped there by the transports as they pass the Hawaiian island on their way to Manila. It has not yet been determined what regiment will be stationed at Honolulu.

### WASHINGTON, JULY 13.—A special cabinet meeting was called this morning. A war conference has been in continuous session all forenoon. The departments have been in receipt of important dispatches from the front which have been under consideration.

### YELLOW FEVER REPORTED.

Washington, July 13.—Fourteen suspicious yellow fever cases have broken out among the employees of the quartermaster's department near Santiago. The men have been isolated and confidence is expressed in the ability of the doctors to stamp out the disease.

### OFF JURAGUACITO, JULY 12, VIA KINGSTON, JULY 13.—The miserable little town of Juraguacito, (St. Albans), lies in ashes tonight. The town was burned under orders of the army health authorities.

The burning of houses has also been made to extend along the trail to the front, and numerous blackhouses, together with many dwellings, have been destroyed by fire.

## AT SANTIAGO'S GATES

### Shafter and Sampson Prepare to Attack From Land and Sea.

### GEN. MILES TAKES COMMAND

### Peace Talk Comes From Madrid—Cannot Withstand United States.

### Cervera on American Soil.

Washington, July 11.—Semi official circles to day were a scene of expectancy. The fact that no important news was received yesterday from either Sampson or Shafter, except a message about 4:40 in the afternoon, construed to mean that there had been no change in the situation from what previous dispatches had announced it to be, left matters as they had been at the close of Sunday, and what was universally anticipated to be an eventful day proved disappointing in that respect.

Among the early bulletins posted this morning at the war department was the one regarding the receipt of a cablegram from General Shafter, received by the department during the night stating that the bombardment of Santiago would begin today. From this it was gathered that the firing on Sunday was only a preliminary skirmish.

Shortly after midnight the war department gave out the following from General Shafter:

"Playa del Este, July 10.—Enemy opened fire a few minutes past 4 o'clock with light guns. They were soon silenced by us. Very little munitary firing and the enemy kept entirely within their entrenchments. Three men slightly wounded. Will have considerable forces tomorrow, enough to completely block all roads."

### NAVAL BOARD IN SESSION.

At noon today the members of the naval war board went into conference with the president. When Secretary Long reached the white house he stated that in his opinion the fleet had so far taken no part in today's engagement. He stated that his conclusion was based on the fact that no advice to the contrary had been received from Admiral Sampson.

That serious bombardment is to be the program at Santiago today is not doubted by anyone. It was yesterday that President McKinley's ultimatum was announced in the following language by an official presumed to be in a position to know:

"The only solution to the situation is an absolute and unconditional surrender of General Linarez' army, and that will occur if it is necessary to call the entire 125,000 in the army to secure that result."

### TRUCE TILL NOON TODAY.

A dispatch from Guantanamo stated that it is understood there that the truce had been extended until noon Monday, July 11.

The arrival of Ensign Palmer today was an event of unusual interest as he bore the official report of Admiral Sampson, including the reports of his subordinate officers describing the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron. Such parts of the reports as are deemed suitable for publication by the officials will be given to the press later.

### BEGAN AT 5:15 YESTERDAY.

(Copyright, Associated Press, 1898.) Off Aguidores, July 10.—At 5:15 p. m. today the vessels of the United States began the bombardment of Santiago.

### REMINDER OF THE DARK SIDE.

(Copyright, Associated Press, 1898.) Guantanamo Bay, July 10.—The Otivette is here ready to sail for Hampton Roads. She has on board 500 sick and wounded. Among the wounded is General Hawkins.

The understanding prevails here that the truce has been extended until noon Monday, July 11.

### WILL MOVE FROM CHICKAMAUGA.

Chickamauga Park, Ga., July 11.—There is an impression among the officers at camp Thomas that there is to be a heavy movement of troops during the present week.

The First Ohio cavalry leaves tomorrow morning. It is said here that the entire First army corps will get away before the end of the week. The second brigade of the First division of the First army corps may get away tomorrow or at the farthest by Wednesday.

### GLOOMY AT SPAIN'S CAPITOL.

Madrid, July 11.—There can be little further doubt that the time for Spain's definite overtures for peace is near at hand. The position in which the Madrid ministry has found itself up to the present has been a conviction of the hopelessness of the struggle with a nation vastly its superior and the disastrous consequences of an official announcement that the outlook is hopeless and a proposition to sue for peace. It has been among the things inevitable that this position can not be maintained. The stubborn pride, and bigoted patriotism, the irrational determination of the Spanish populace, which has demanded that the war against the American invaders be prosecuted with an energy that would prove to the world that Spain could cope with any power, is rapidly bringing on a crisis when the ministry will have no further alternative, and peace will come through its own initiative.

### NOTWITHSTANDING THIS GLOOMY SITUATION THE MINISTRY DECLARES WITH EMPHASIS THAT PEACE PROPOSALS ARE NOT UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Yesterday's cabinet session did not touch upon the question of peace. The ministers declare that war was the topic of discussion. A report from Governor General Blanco, which gave in detail his means of defending Havana, against the attack by American forces, which is to be made upon the capitulation of Santiago, occupied the attention of the ministry. From all the talk that leaks out of official sources here, there is to be made a desperate resistance against the American forces at Havana as at Santiago. No matter what the Spanish soldiery, the Spanish non-combatants within the doomed city may desire, the ministry is gratified with the bravado of Governor General Blanco, and his announced determination to put up a most desperate resistance against the taking of the city, is to all appearances endorsed by the ministry here.

But in spite of this confident air, information received from sources that cannot be doubted sustain the belief that the official circles of Madrid are pervaded with gloom and pessimism. It usually takes a little while before Spanish pride will permit itself to believe bad news and the first reports of an engagement customarily distort the facts in conformity with the prevailing sentiment that defeat to Spanish forces is impossible.

But the realization is beginning to dawn upon the ministry that Santiago is doomed. The destruction of Cervera's fleet has ceased to be a rumor, and the fact that the city is completely beleaguered is a part of the gloomy convictions now depressing the spirits of the ministry.

A belief prevails that the final capitulation of Santiago de Cuba will be awaited before active and unceasing measures will be adopted to secure peace through the mediation of the powers.

Paris, July 10.—The Madrid correspondent of The Temps says: The end is eagerly awaited, even the government no longer attempting to disguise its conviction that after the fall of Santiago the time will have come for thinking about overtures of peace, especially as all the European chancelleries advise this course.

The meetings that are being held at Bayonne, in the provinces of Navarre and along the Pyrenees, greatly disturb the ministry. The partisans of Don Carlos are making no secret of their intention to rise if the terms upon which peace is negotiated involves loss of territory.

Captain General Blanco cables that it will be impossible for reinforcements to reach Santiago in order to aid in the defense, duration of which will depend upon the supply of food and ammunition, unless the garrison attempts a desperate sortie.

### CERVERA INTERVIEWED.

Portsmouth, N. H., July 11.—The auxiliary cruiser St. Louis, with more than 746 Spanish prisoners, including 54 officers, arrived in Portsmouth harbor at 8:30 yesterday morning. The big liner lift Guantanamo at 6 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, July 5, and did not make a stop until she dropped anchor in Portsmouth harbor. Including the prisoners there were 1,036 people on board the boat and out of this number there are 91 sick and wounded Spaniards under the care of the surgeons. Admiral Cervera is confined to his cabin, having been quite ill for the past three days, although he was able to dress this morning. Captain Eulate, who was commander of the Vizcaya and is among the prisoners, is quite ill, having been wounded in the head during the battle off Santiago.

Health Officer F. S. Towle, who went on board the St. Louis, made a thorough examination of the vessel. He visited all the wounded. He says there is no evidence of yellow fever or other contagious diseases and the people in the vicinity of where the prisoners are to be confined need feel no alarm about pestilence breaking out.

All of the Spanish commissioned officers have been on parole and have had the freedom of the ship, with one exception, and he was the governor of Santiago de Cuba, who was trying to escape from the city on Cervera's flagship, when she was destroyed on July 3. He refused to sign the parole papers, and was consequently confined in one of the cabins under guard. The remainder of the prisoners were confined between decks and closely guarded. A detachment of 28 marines from the U. S. S. Brooklyn, under Lieutenant Borden, and 21 marines from the Iowa, boarded the St. Louis to guard the prisoners, but they had little or no trouble with the men.

The prisoners are as well as nearly all the Spanish officers are dressed in clothes of every description, as most of them had come aboard with very little clothing and what they are wearing was given them by the officers and men from the American fleet.

Admiral Cervera, when visited by the health officers said he was situated very pleasantly on the boat and had received nothing but the kindest and most considerate treatment ever since he had been taken prisoner. He presents the appearance of a broken hearted man and keenly feels the loss of his fleet.

Ensign Palmer of the St. Louis came ashore with important official dispatches for Washington and left at 2:21 this afternoon with a large grip.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

## make the usual bogaboo of government ownership.

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, was conspicuous among those who, on July 7th, made an effort to have Congress recognize Commodore Meley for his magnificent conduct in the encounter with Cervera's fleet, rather than have all the glory go to Sampson.

When the refunding of the Pacific debt came up recently for discussion the ubiquitous Jerry Simpson was on hand, loaded with facts, figures and a speech, opposing such a measure.

Col. W. J. Bryan is reported as attending to the enlistment, drilling and equipment of his soldiers with the same vigor he always gives to the matter in hand.

Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, would be presidential candidate of the People's party, and Bellweather of the bolters has been engaging in uncharitable remarks in regard to some of his most ardent supporters at Omaha. Mr. Barker is evidently angry at the tail for not having wagged the dog on that occasion.

Paul Vandervoort, of Texas, is announced as the gubernatorial candidate on the middle-of-the-road ticket in Nebraska. The bolters in that state find themselves unable to endorse the splendid administration of Governor Holcomb.

The great rallies of Chicago had to remain unpublished for several days last week owing to the strike of the stenographers.

The trouble among the striking miners of Illinois has not only continued but has spread to several adjoining states.

The so-called International Bimetallists are giving the lie every day to their pet theory that it would be both unwise and unsafe for our government to venture in a great undertaking alone. During the campaign of '96 we heard so much of the dangers attendant upon our adopting an independent money system that one could have hardly believed this same party that was then so fearful of results would so soon venture into conquest and annexation that must change the map of the world. This tears the last vestige of mask off of the gold-bug. Every honest man knows that the government needs no endorsement in European powers. It needs but to do what is right.

The tremendous daily expense of the war with Spain so entirely overshadows the cost of maintaining Congress in session that the newspapers are forgetting to rejoice over the approaching adjournment of that body.

Wheat, boosted by war rumors and speculation, reached its maximum price, Mark Hanna and his organs claimed it was a legitimate expression of McKinley prosperity. Later having been dealt with by his fellow speculators, wheat falls and the Republican organs turn their attention to some new lie.

The populist convention was held at Nashville, Tenn., July 6. The attendance was light, only fourteen counties being represented. R. N. Richardson of Williamson County was named for governor. No other nominations were made. The platform included reaffirming of the Omaha platform, opposition to fusion and a holding of our next national convention no less than thirty days before that of any other political party.

### A. R.

### The Cubans as Allies.

Whatever may be said derogatory of the number of the troops making up the forces of Gomez and Garcia, there can be no criticism of the spirit that has been shown by either the leaders of the insurgent army or by the men composing it. There was something almost pathetic in the descriptions of the Cubans as they have appeared in the vicinity of Santiago, clad in tattered garments (if such rags could be so designated), poorly fed and inefficiently armed, and yet they have won from the American officers with whom they have been brought in contact the name of heroes. In all the operations about Santiago and Baiquiri these Cuban soldiers were of great value. They understood far better than the Americans the methods of warfare adopted by the Spaniards, and thus forewarned our officers were forearmed. Garcia's men understood the Sioux Indian methods of the enemy and they rendered invaluable assistance in doing scouting duty and locating the points from which the attacks might be made. So thoroughly did Garcia understand the foe that the predictions he had made regarding where the Spaniards would stand and how they would fight were verified in every instance. Even with those who had strong sympathy for the Cubans and their cause there has been a failure in justly appreciating the real merits of the insurgents. But those of the Cuban leaders who have been brought in contact with such commanders as Sampson and Shafter have won from them both their confidence and respect. A people that can carry on a war like that which has devastated Cuba for the last three years and over, and will for the sake of liberty endure the sufferings that the Cubans have undergone, may be safely trusted with the task of preserving what they have gained.—Chicago Daily News.

### WHY THEY RESIGN.

London, July 12.—The Times publishes the following cablegram dated Monday from its Madrid correspondent:

Senor Sagasta went to the palace today and tendered his resignation and that of his cabinet. Sagasta recommended the appointment of a new ministry consisting of the military element.

Tuesday's special to the Times says that the resignation of the ministry was due to irreconcilable differences of opinion on the question of initiating peace negotiations.