

P326
A. 113

NATIONAL AND STATE POLITICS.

Republican Extravagance Exposed. Necessity of Reform and Change of Administration.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY G. DAVIS,

Before the Tilden and Hendricks Club, at Keyser,
W. Va., Saturday, Sept. 2d, 1876.

Your presence here, the formation of this club, and the interest the people of this county take in political affairs, indicate that they are in earnest, and are thoroughly in harmony with the great reform movement inaugurated by the Democratic party, throughout the state and country, which if followed up must insure success which never seemed so necessary to the future welfare of the people and the government.

The approaching Presidential and the State Campaign is one of the greatest importance and the country appears to realize the fact. On it hinges far-reaching results. The outlook for the success of the Democratic party on which depends the restoration of the Government to its original landmarks is most encouraging. And unless there is a repetition of Federal interference in the south, of bayonet rule, and heavy expenditures of Government money in some of the large cities of the Union to influence votes, a fair election and success is assured. The people appreciate that they are not only called

upon to decide pending issues, but must say whether or not in the future Centralization, personal Government, extravagance, corruption in office, shall continue, the existence and practice of which by the Republican party has not only brought the Government almost to the verge of disgrace, but, imperiled the liberties of the country; because Centralization and the evils that follow in its train, have preceded and mainly caused the downfall of all former republics. The two great parties are nearly equally divided. They are to measure strength.

To my mind the Democratic party represents the cause of the people, the Government in its purity and the great principles upon which it was founded, honest administration of public affairs, economy, retrenchment, and reform; on the other hand the Republican party represents all that is destructive of good Government by the people, extravagance, centralization, corruption, the destruction of states and state lines and ultimately the liberties of the peo-

ple as guaranteed by the constitution. The contest is unequal. On the side of the Republican party, there are 100,000 Federal office holders and employees fighting for official existence, whose leaders have not in the past and who will not in the future hesitate to use the whole patronage of the Government to promote the success of their cause. The honest and prudent will give these facts due weight, and when considered it becomes clear that the Democratic party is called upon for its best efforts and best exertions in the impending struggle, and its members if they succeed must watch and work from now until November with unceasing energy and vigilance.

The Condition of the Country.

without exaggeration, is alarming. Reform is the watch-word and remedy.

The Republican party has had control of the Government for the last sixteen years, four of war, twelve of peace; and in these twelve years since the war closed in 1865, what has it accomplished? Nothing in the way of progress and prosperity; nothing in the direction of curing the sad results of the war and restoring peace and harmony between the different sections of the union; nothing toward reform and honest Government. But on the contrary, every step has been backward, and the country has gone with rapidity from bad to worse until we find ourselves almost at the lowest depths of despair and financial distress as a people and a nation. During this period, centralization and consolidation of power in the general Government has made alarming strides; constitutional liberty has suffered; the rights of states and individuals diminished; whole state Governments inaugurated by the people under the constitution have been overturned by Federal force, and Governments sustained by military power substituted; faithful, efficient and honest officers violently removed from the public service and their places generally filled by narrow partisans; taxes increased, officers multiplied, corruption and extravagance in every branch of the Government has grown to large proportions; our financial affairs are in confusion, managed for the most part in the interest of the bond holders; the Treasury Department has been invaded and without authority of law figures, reports, statements and records officially made have been arbitrarily changed, after they have stood

in many instances more than thirty years and been accepted and acted upon as accurate and correct, by reason of which the public debt has been increased hundreds of millions, the expenditures many millions, and the revenue decreased as many more. Indeed very little that is good in government and national morals has been encouraged during this period, while almost everything that is bad has been aided and fostered by the Republican party. Corrupt associations for corrupt purposes usually called rings have exercised, in these twelve years, great influence in public affairs, and have enjoyed respectable standing with the administration and its followers to such extent that this period will go down in history as the era of rings, of which the following may be named as the most powerful: The whisky, Indian, straw-bid, Real Estate Pool, Army, Navy, Post-trader, Moth Exterminator, Credit Mobilier, Washington City Custom House, Freedmans Bank and Bureau, Pacific and other Railroads, &c. These corrupt combinations or rings, have been so well managed and so much aided and encouraged by those in high places, because of personal interest, that notwithstanding the constant efforts of the Democratic party to expose and drive them from power they still exercise great influence in the administration of public affairs. Now turning from this hasty sketch of our political condition, and considering our domestic affairs, the view is no better. It is difficult to realize or describe the present depressed condition of the people and the business of the country. Every branch of industry has been crippled and many entirely destroyed; wages of all kinds reduced, rolling mills, iron furnaces and factories of all kinds have nearly all come to a stand still; the working of coal, iron and other mines has been generally suspended. The farmer can get but a meager return for his produce and most of that little goes to pay the heavy taxes that hang over the country like a dark cloud. Commerce is languishing, our steam ships are without emigrants and with but little freight and few passengers. By miserable and we might say almost criminal mismanagement of our financial affairs and partisan legislation, values are unsettled, property has shrunk almost one half, labor has been depressed, capital made timid and hoarded because nothing is certain in

the financial world for a day. The currency has been contracted by unwisely attempting to force resumption of specie payments, and fixing a certain day to do so, thereby compelling all payments in gold; silver has by act of Congress been demonetized. In a word all profitable business has been brought to a standstill. Millions of people are without employment, hopeless and helpless, face to face with want and hunger, and winter before them. The remedy for these evils in my judgement is a change of administration. It cannot be that the Republican party that has produced such results in twelve years, whose administration has borne such fruit, can or ought to be continued. Certainly it has forfeited all claim to the confidence of the American people.

I am aware that general charges and statements do not carry conviction, but facts and figures, though, some times dry and uninteresting do; and I will now proceed briefly to submit both in support of what I have said.

Receipts of the Government prior to and since June 1861.

From an official statement of the Treasury Department made to Congress through ex-Secretary Boutwell showing the gross receipts and disbursements of the Government from its organization, to June 30th, 1875, dated August 10th, 1876, the following facts are taken:

Prior to June 30th, 1861, the total receipts were.....	\$2,263,660,610,68
From July 1st, 1861, to June 30th, 1875.....	12,709,645,059,23
Difference.....	\$10,425,984,449,23

That is to say, there was collected from the people in fourteen years of Republican rule, since July 1st, 1861, more than ten billions of dollars more than or about six times as much as was collected from the foundation of the Government to June 30th, 1861, a period of seventy-two years, and which is about four times the amount of the public debt, and yet out of this enormous sum collected there has been paid less than \$500,000,000 on the public debt; the balance of this enormous sum has been expended in paying expenses of the Government, during this period.

Expenditures of the Government prior to June, 1861, and from July, 1861, to June 30th, 1875.

From the same official statement we have the following facts:

DISBURSEMENTS.

Prior to June 30, 1861.....	\$ 2,230,947,173 21
From July 1, 1861, to June 30 1875.....	12,566,892,569 53

Difference.....\$10,335,945,396 32

That is, the expenditures from 1861 to 1875, a period of fourteen years, were more than ten billions greater than, and nearly six times as much as from the foundation of the government to June, 1861, a period of seventy-two years. Now if we deduct from the amount expended from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1875 which is, as before stated, 12,566,892,569 53

The amount expended during the war and the administration of Mr. Lincoln, which was \$4,667,457,921 22; the amount paid for pensions from 1865 to 1875, which was \$268,047,847 57, (see Finance Report, 1875, p. 575-6); the amount paid as interest on the public debt during the same period, which was about \$1,225,000,000 00; and the reduction of the public debt during the same period, which was \$448,363,587 99— (see Finance Report, 1875, p. 575), which are war expenditures, and are excluded, we have the sum of..... 6,608,889,356 78

which has been expended during the ten years from 1865 to 1875 and the entire expense of Mr. Lincoln's administration during the War, as also all of the expenditures, incident to or growing out of the War, since its close, and up to 1875 being deducted.

That the difference may be more readily understood, I place the amounts as follows:

The expenditures of the Government for the ten years from 1865 to 1875 after excluding all pensions paid, all interest on public debt, and the reduction of the public debt from 1865 to 1875 amounted to.....	5,958,023,212 75
Gross expenditures from 1789 to 1871, including remnant of the Revolutionary debt, war 1812, Mexican and Indian wars, pensions paid, and interest on the public debt, was.....	2,230,947,173 21
Difference.....	\$3,728,076,039 54

That is to say, it cost from 1865 to 1875, ten years of peace under Republican rule, after excluding all expenses growing out of the war, nearly three times as much to operate the Government as it did to operate it from its foundation to 1861, a period of seventy-two years.

What six years of President Grant's Administration has Cost, as compared with the Expenditures of the Government, prior to June, 1861.

From the statement of the Treasury Department referred to we find, as before stated, that prior to June 30th, 1861, the total disbursements were \$2,230,947,172 21.

This amount includes, as before stated, the expenses of a remnant of our revolutionary war, of the war of 1812, all of our Indian wars, the Mexican war, all pension expenditures and interest on the public debt prior to 1861 from the foundation of the government.

According to the statement of the Treasury Department referred to, in six years of President Grant's administration, from 1869 to 1875, there was disbursed..... \$4,007,858,389 21
Now, from this amount there should be deducted, as expenditures growing out of the war, the following items: Pension expenditures from 1869 to 1875, \$179,234,405 46 (see Finance Report, 1875, p. 575); interest paid on public debt during same period, 6 years, about \$660,000,000 00; reduction of the public debt during the same period, about \$336,000,000 00..... 1,175,234,485 46
Difference.....\$2,832,623,903 75

In other words, it cost \$600,000,000 more, after deducting the expenditures growing out of the war, to carry on the government six years under President Grant, than all the expenditures of the government from its organization to 1861, a period of 72 years.

Statement showing the increased net ordinary expenditures of the Government from 1860 to 1874, excluding interest on the public debt, and the increase per capita.

Year.	Population.	Net ord. exp.	Per capita
1860...	31,400,000	\$ 60,010,062 58	\$1 92
1874...	43,000,000	194,217,210 27	4 51

Increase in population about 40 per cent.
Increase in expenses over 200 per cent.

It will be seen that this table includes only the net ordinary expenditures, and excludes the expenses on account of and interest on the public debt.

It shows that the net ordinary expenditures in 1874 were more than three times as much as they were in 1860, and the expenses per capita increased more than 2½ times as much,

while the increase in population was only about 40 per cent. If the expenses per capita had only increased with the population, they should have been only 40 per cent. greater than in 1860, or 76 cents more, making \$2.68 instead of \$4.51 per capita; but this is allowing too much, because as a rule the expenditures of the government should not increase in the same ratio as population.

Defalcations in the Internal Revenue Department.

Under a resolution of the House, the Secretary of the Treasury made a report dated February 18th, 1871, showing the balances due from collectors of internal revenue who were not then in office up to June 30th, 1870, which amounted to the sum of \$20,700,983 33. This covers the losses in one bureau, (the internal revenue,) a period of only about 8 years, from 1862 to 1870, and does not include defaulters in office.

Mr. Guthrie, in his official report to Congress as Secretary of the Treasury, in 1856, states that the loss in all of the departments of the government from 1789 to 1856, a period of sixty-seven years, was \$6,213,345 69. To this add the losses from 1856 to 1860, four years, which, after careful examination is estimated at \$3,666,654 31, and the total losses from 1789 to 1860 is \$9,880,000 00 in all departments of the government, a period of about seventy-two years.

In the report of the Secretary of the Treasury made in 1871, above referred to, may be found a list of defaulting collectors, and the balances against them, from which I cite the following:

The aggregate balance at that date against—	
Frank Soule, of California.....	\$ 745,026 64
J. Bryant, of Illinois.....	436,474 73
E. S. McCook, of Illinois.....	687,490 53
Wm. H. Barnes, of Pennsylvania.....	309,586 19
F. C. Barnes, of Kentucky.....	333,575 70
Lewis B. Collins, of Louisiana.....	652,305 46
Thomas Jones, of Ohio.....	635,742 97
Joshua F. Bailey of New York (thirty-second district).....	592,763 07
D. E. Harbaugh, of Massachusetts.....	263,227 72
Barton Able, of Missouri.....	260,427 27
Alex. Spaulding, of New York.....	439,489 65
A. M. Wood, ".....	443,169 21
Sheridan Shook, ".....	534,663 71
J. F. Bailey, N. Y., (fourth dist.).....	602,769 53

Total.....\$6,986,811 38

The defalcations of fourteen collectors above named, amount to nearly \$7,000,000, or more money than Mr. Guthrie reported as actually lost from the beginning of the government to 1856. Out of this number suit appears to have been ordered against three;

but whether prosecuted to judgment or not, Congress and the country are without information.

Forcing Balances, and Changing Figures and Reports in the Treasury Department.

In the early part of the session of Congress just closed, I called the attention of the Senate and the country to the fact that changes, alterations and discrepancies existed in the official finance reports to Congress, and introduced a resolution asking that a special committee of the Senate be appointed to investigate the same, which was voted down by the Republicans, and the resolution was referred to the Finance Committee of the Senate. After about five months delay, the Treasury Department, through the Finance Committee, made a report admitting that the changes, alterations and discrepan-

cies pointed out by myself did exist; that official statements of the public debt made to Congress and standing on the books for more than thirty years in some instances, had been changed, remodeled and restated, and attempted to explain them away. I established the fact that by reason of these changes, alterations and forcing balances, the public debt had been increased in the aggregate \$247,000,000; that the expenditures had been increased and the revenues collected decreased many millions. In order to show that the official reports to Congress do not agree, but have been changed, I submit the following table showing the difference between the finance report for 1870 and previous report, and 1871 and subsequent reports, as to the public debt from 1862 to 1870:

Year.	Public debt, as stated in the finance report for—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1871 and subsequent reports.	1870 and previous reports.		
1862.....	\$ 524,176,412 13	\$ 514,211,371 92	\$ 9,965,040 21	
1863.....	1,119,772,138 63	1,098,793,181 37	20,978,957 26	
1864.....	1,815,784,370 57	1,740,694,489 49	75,089,881 08	
1865.....	2,680,647,869 74	2,682,593,026 53		\$ 1,945,156 79
1866.....	2,773,236,173 69	2,783,425,879 21		10,189,705 52
1867.....	2,678,126,103 87	2,692,199,215 12		14,073,111 25
1868.....	2,611,187,851 19	2,636,320,964 67		24,633,113 48
1869.....	2,558,452,213 94	2,489,002,480 58	99,449,733 36	
1870.....	2,480,672,672 81	2,386,358,509 74	94,313,828 07	
Total.....	\$19,272,555,561 57	\$19,023,595,208 63	\$299,801,439 98	\$ 50,841,087 04
Difference or increase.....			248,960,352 94	

From this it will be seen that the finance report for 1871 not only differs from the finance report of 1870, but increases the public debt for the years between 1862 and 1870 more than \$248,000,000.

I come now to the loans, and treasury notes. The report of 1863 and subsequent reports, put the loans and treasury notes for the year 1863 at different amounts:

In the report of 1863.....	\$766,489,905 57
In the report of 1864.....	776,682,361 57
In the report of 1870.....	814,925,484 96

These different figures are all for the same year.

CHANGES IN REVENUE COLLECTED AND COVERED IN TREASURY.

FOR YEAR 1862.

Report for 1866 states net revenue collected.....	\$51,935,720 76
Report for 1870 states net revenue collected.....	51,907 944 62
Showing a decrease of.....	27,776,14

FOR YEAR 1863.

Report for 1866 states net revenue collected.....	112,687,290 95
Report for 1870 states net revenue collected.....	74,448,157 55
Showing a decrease of.....	38,239 133 40

FOR YEAR 1864.

Report for 1866 states net revenue collected.....	\$264,626,771 60
Report for 1870 states net revenue collected.....	262,742,354 32

Showing a decrease of

1,884,417 02

FOR YEAR 1865.

Report for 1866 states net revenue collected.....	323,714,605 08
Report for 1870 states net revenue collected.....	323,092,785 92

Showing a decrease of

10,6 1 819 16

What explanation there can be for these enormous differences, I cannot imagine, and I do not believe that any whatever can be made. Here we find that the amounts of the net revenue collected during certain years have

been determined and fixed for these years at certain and definite sums and reported to Congress in the annual reports for eight years without any difference or disagreement between the reports until 1870, when it occurs that these sums so determined, fixed and reported, are changed and altered to smaller amounts, showing that the net revenue was not what it had been reported by former officers for these years, but was in the aggregate \$50,000,000 less.

Indian Expenditure.

In the report for the year 1870 the expenses in the Indian Department for the year 1863 are reported in the statement of annual expenditures at\$3,152,032 70
While in the report for the year 1868 these same expenses are reported for the same year at.. 1,076,326 35

Increase.....\$2,075,706 35

To show that the reports as to the annual expenditures do not agree, I submit the following table:

Years.	Total annual expenditures as stated in finance report for—		Increase in report of 1870 over 1869.	Decrease in report of 1870 over 1869.
	1869 and previous reports.	1870 and subsequent reports.		
1860-61.....	\$ 85,3 7,313 08	\$ 85,387,363 08	50 00	
1861-62.....	570 8 1,700 25	565,667,358 08		\$ 5,174,342 17
1862-63.....	895,796,630 65	899,815,911 25	4,019,230 60	
1863-64.....	1,298,144,656 00	1,295,541,114 86		2,603,541 14
1864-65.....	1,897,674,224 09	1,806,433,331 37	8,759,107 28	
1865-66.....	1,141,072 666 09	1,139,344,081 95		1,728,584 14
Total.....	\$ 5,888,917,190 16	\$ 5,892,189,160 59	\$ 12,778,437 88	\$ 9,506,467 45
Difference or increase.....			3,271,970 43	

To show that the official finance reports to Congress do not agree with each other and with the books of the departments, I submit the following:

PENSION EXPENDITURES.

In the report of 1870 the expenditures for pensions are stated for the year 1864-65 at..... \$16,347,621 34
In the report of 1869 the same expenditures for the same year are stated at..... 9,291,610 48

Showing an increase in the report of 1870 over the figures in the report of 1869 of.....\$ 7,056,010 86

A few days ago I addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Pensions, asking him to furnish me a statement showing the amount paid for pensions from 1860 to 1870, inclusive, to which he replied as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 25, 1876.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 24th inst., I have the honor to transmit the inclosed table of the amount paid for Army and Navy pensions from 1860 to 1870, inclusive.

Inclosed is also the annual report of this office for the year 1865; the copies for the year 1864 are exhausted.

Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,

O. P. G. STARKE,
Chief Clerk.

Hon. H. G. DAVIS,
United States Senate.

In order that the difference between the books of the Pension Office and the finance report for 1870 may readily appear, I have prepared the following statement:

Years.	From Secre- tary's table, finance re- port of 1870, page 30.	From letter of Com'r of Pensions.	Difference.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
1860.....	1,100,802 82	1,154,324 73		53,519 41
1861.....	1,034,569 73	1,039,218 75		54,619 02
1862.....	852 170 47	800,819 84	5,350 53	
1863.....	1,078,513 36	1,044,361 47	34,148 89	
1864.....	4,985,473 90	4,521,922 18	463,551 72	
1865.....	16,347,621 34	8,541,895 37	7,804,726 07	
1866.....	15,695,549 88	13,250,989 17	2,434,560 71	
1867.....	20,986 551 71	18,611,711 79	2,351,839 92	
1868.....	23,782,388 78	24,079,403 18	31,522 69	
1869.....	28,476 621 78	28,445,089 09	559,390 36	
1870.....	28,340,202 17	27,780,811 81		297,016 40
Total.....	\$ 142,540,493 44	\$ 139,391,228 38	\$ 13,554,419 89	\$ 405,154 83

Secretary's table, finance report for 1875.....\$142,540,493 44
Increase.....\$13,554,419 89

Statement showing the total amount paid in each fiscal year for Army and Navy Pensions, as per finance report for 1870 and letter of the Commissioner of Pensions of July 25, 1876.

Letter of Com'r of Pensions, Ju- ly 25, 1876.....	129,391,228 38	
Decrease		405,154 83

Difference or in- crease in Sec- retary's table.....	\$ 13,149,265 06	\$13,149,265 06
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This establishes clearly that the books of the Pension Bureau do not agree with the finance reports; and that the finance report increases the pension expenditures from 1860 to 1870 over the books, more than \$13,000,000 for that bureau, for the years named.

Bonds and Public Lands to Railroads.

The Government, under Re- publican administration, has given to the various Pacific railroads, in 6 per cent bonds,	361,623,512 00
On which has been paid as in- terest, after deducting what has been repaid by companies	23,290,163 29

Total.....	\$87,913,675 29
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There have been granted to various railroads, of the public domain, since 1861, land grants amounting to 159,486,766 acres, or about 250,000 square miles, an area greater than the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio and Indiana—12 average States of the Union.

It will be borne in mind that previous to 1861 there had not been granted for like purposes of the public domain, more than 10,000,000 acres.

Cabinet Changes.

It is a notorious fact that Secretary Bristow, and Post Master General Jewell were the two members of the Cabinet who were actively hostile to corruption and endeavored to make reforms and correct abuses. For the manly, honest and commendable efforts of Secretary Bristow and his subordinates to destroy the whisky rings, he incurred the ill will of this powerful combination, and its friends, and it seems they had influence enough to drive him from the Cabinet. Post Master General Jewell, Commissioner Pratt, Yaryan, Chief of the Secret Service, and many others shared the same fate.

Pension Frauds.

On pages 16 and 577 of the Fi- nance Report for 1875, the pen- sion expenditures are stated to have been for the year 1875,	\$29,446,256 22
Now, taking the report of the Commissioner of Pensions for 1875, page 5, we find that the entire pension roll for 1875 amounted to.....	26,289,519 59

And on page 22 of the same re- port will be found a detailed statement by States, of the payment of pensions to the army in 1875 amounting to \$25,816,445 84, to which add the amount of navy pensions paid during that year, \$473,073 75, and we have the exact am't, which agrees with the official rolls on page 5, before stated; leaving a difference or bal. of	3,166,696 63
Not accounted for, except.....	508,407 86
Amount paid the 58 pension agents, and their expenses, averaging each between \$8,000 and \$9,000, leaving a differ- ence of.....	\$ 2,658,288 77

unaccounted for, as the other expenses of the pension bureau are paid by a separate appropriation. A report of the committee on pensions to the House made in February of this year, states that two clerks in the pension bureau Stiles and Caffrey were detailed to act as clerks to the Republican Congressional Committee, and drew their pay monthly from the pension fund although they never appeared at their desks in the pension office. It is also in evidence that detective Bell was employed to go to St Louis during the whisky trials and work in the interest of certain parties and against the Government, and was paid out of the pension fund. He was recommended by President Grant and appointed by Secretary Chandler.

Use of Public Money to Influence Elections.

It is a notorious fact that the Republican party, in various ways have made free use of public funds to carry elections. It is in evidence before one of the Committees of the House, that \$32,000 was paid from the Secret Service fund, in 1871-2 and 5, on the order of the Attorney General of the United States to John Davenport, to be used in the elections in New York city. It is a fact well established that a tax is levied upon all office holders, clerks and employees in the departments of the Government to raise election funds, and that post traders and other appointees and contractors all made to contribute their quotas. It is in testimony that certain information was given by the Treasury Department to Henry Clews, a New York Banker, touching sales of gold, and information concerning bonds, by which he was enabled to make a large sum of money, in return for which it was understood that he was to contribute \$60,000 to the election fund during that year, which he did. This tax and these contributions

generally come from the Treasury of the United States, although indirectly. It is also in evidence before one of the Congressional Investigating Committees, that in 1874, an ex-member of Congress from Louisiana paid a person \$125 to sign a voucher, for \$5,000 for Light House repairs, which work was never done. This voucher was paid by the Government, and the proceeds applied to election purposes. The organ of the administration at Washington, the National Republican, was paid \$85,000.00 for advertising the delinquent tax list in the District of

Columbia for one year. It is generally believed that the larger portion of the Republican Campaign expenses is paid indirectly from the Treasury of the United States, as indicated by the example just named.

Money Squandered in the Department of Justice.

This evil is fully exposed in the report of the committee on expenditures in that department, dated 24th March 1876, to the House. The committee find that \$220,228.46 has been paid to special counsel. The following instances of payment are taken from the report:

Date.	District.	To whom paid.	Amount	On what account.
1872.....	South Carolina.....	D. H. Chamberlain	\$ 5,000	Special service under the Enforcement acts.
1873.....	Southern Ohio.....	Aaron F. Perry.....	10,000	Services rendered before a committee of Congress.
1872.....	Eastern Missouri.....	J. W. Nable.....	5,000	Special services, Tax vs. Meyers.
1872.....	Louisiana.....	J. R. Beckwith.....	5,000	Special services, Wolfby vs. Hinphey estate.
1873.....	Dist. Columbia.....	R. M. Corwine.....	10,000	Services as special counsel in Faragut award.

It is said that there is more money expended in one State, under the Department of Justice now, than was expended in all the States prior to 1860.

Faragut Awards.

In addition to the above expenses for special counsel, the Committee on appropriations in examining into the disposition of what is known as the Faragut award fund, which amounted to about \$900,000,000 conclude their report in the following language:

It appears from the decree of the Court, that the expenses of the Court in making and enforcing the decree were.....	\$ 18,939 18
And that there was paid out of the amount awarded to the captors of the vessels as aforesaid, to Benj. F. Butler, I. H. Ashton, and Nathaniel Wilson, as counsel for the captors under the different decrees of the Court.....	123,472 00
And to R. M. Corwine, Assistant United States Attorney in the case.....	10,000 00
Making in all for the costs of Court and attorneys' fees.....	152,411 18

Think of it! Costs of Court and attorneys' fees in one case over \$150,000, and all paid by the Government.

Secretary of the Navy Sustaining Jay Cooke & Co., with Public funds after their Failure.

The testimony taken before the House committee on naval affairs shows that Jay Cooke & Co., bankers at Washington, failed on 18th of Sept. 1873. Six days thereafter Secretary Robeson deposited \$1,500,000 of the funds of the Navy Department, with Jay Cooke, McCullough & Co., in London, without authority of law, and without sufficient security which may yet prove a heavy loss to the Government.

Freedman's Bureau.

In a report of the Secretary of War to the House of Representatives, dated Dec. 4th, 1873, 43d Congress Ex. Doc. 10, he uses the following language touching the conduct of the then Commissioner, General Howard.

The responsibility and accountability attaching to the late Commissioner, so far as now developed, amounts to upward of \$278,573.66.

Here we have the acknowledgement of the Secretary of War, in an official report, that nearly \$300,000 had been taken from the Freedman's Bureau up to that date, and had not been ac-

counted for by the Commissioner. Although there have been many millions of public funds expended in this Bureau since the War, yet no official report has ever been made to Congress, and it is impossible to ever estimate the amount improperly used.

Moth Exterminator Swindle.

It will be remembered that Geo. A. Cowles & Co., obtained a contract with the Army and Navy Department to furnish a patent remedy to protect Army and Navy clothing from moths. Hamilton G. Fant, a banker in Washington City, testified before the Committee on expenditures in the War Department, that the amounts received and disbursed by him for Cowles & Co., were as follows:

Received from the Army, Navy and Ordnance Offices..... \$403,875.00

The profits on the business were about \$300,000, according to the division, which was among the contractors, and the lobbyists who assisted them to secure the contract. Here it is shown that of \$403,875.00 of the public funds \$300,000 was paid out to a ring as profits, and the Government only had the benefit of \$103,875 00.

The Civil Service

is a disgrace to the Government. The Republican party in their platforms and otherwise have always made great promises of reform, none of which have they kept; on the contrary, they have done everything to make reform in the civil service impossible. Some time since the President appointed commissioners to investigate and report on the civil service, consisting of distinguished gentleman, George William Curtis at their head. In their report (see Senate Docs. No. 1 to 2, 2d Sess. 42 Cong.) they say:

"It is not easy they say to compute in figures the exact economical difference between a good and a bad system of the civil service. It is, necessarily, a matter of inference and of comparison between the probable operation of a careless and careful method. But it is calculated by those who have made a careful study of all the facts, that one-fourth of the revenues of the United States are annually lost in the collection, and for a large part of that loss a system of the service which is partially unsound may reasonably be held responsible.

Increase of Taxation and Expansion of Offices.

In this connection the following tables will show that the increase in taxation, and extravagance in expenditures and the expansion of offices have gone hand in hand under Republican rule.

TAXES IN THE UNITED STATES.

	1850.	1860.	1870.
	Gold.	Gold.	Currency.
Federal taxes.....	\$10,000,000	\$60,010,112	\$450,000,000
State, county, city, and town taxes.....	43,000,000	24,186,746	289,591,321
Total	\$53,000,000	\$151,196,858	\$739,591,321
Population.....	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371
Taxes, per head—			
Federal.....	1.72	1.91	11.67
Local.....	1.85	2.99	7.24
Total.....	3.57	4.90	18.91

The following statement of the number of employes borne upon the civil list of the United States from 1859 to 1875, inclusive, is compiled from the official Biennial Registers:

Number of civil employes under:

Mr. Buchanan's administration.....	44,527
Mr. Lincoln's administration in 1861.....	46,049
Mr. Lincoln's administration in 1863.....	47,375
Lincoln and Johnson's administration in 1865.....	53,167
President Johnson in 1867.....	56,113
President Grant in 1869.....	51,207
President Grant in 1871.....	57,085
President Grant in 1873.....	86,600
President Grant in 1875.....	94,119
President Grant in 1876.....	102,350

Commercial Distress.

The following table will show the failures that have occurred and the rapidity with which they have in-

creased under Republican administration and legislation :

Year	Failures in New York City.		Balance of United States.		Total.	
	No.	Liabilit's	No.	Liabilit's	No.	Liabilit's
1870...	430	\$20,575,000	3121	\$ 67,699,000	3551	\$ 88,274,000
1871...	324	20,740,000	2591	64,520,000	2915	85,260,000
1872...	385	20,684,000	3084	100,372,000	4069	121,056,000
1873...	644	92,635,000	4539	135,894,000	5183	228,489,000

These facts call loudly for a remedy which can only be brought about by a change of administration.

From the above it will be seen that there were more failures, by eleven hundred, in 1873, than in 1872, with an increase in liabilities of \$107,443,000. Of this increase in liabilities New York City is chargeable with \$71,000,000.

In 1875, and including the six months ending June 30th, 1876, there were eighty-one hundred and sixty-three failures, aggregating \$186,257,695. Of this number and sum the last six months the report shows forty-six hundred failures, amounting to \$108,415,429, with a corresponding increase for the month of July.

Unequal Taxation - The South and West Taxed for the Benefit of the North and East.

West Virginia, according to the official report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for 1875, paid internal revenue to the Government last year.....	\$ 508,684 38
More than the entire amount paid by Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.....	7,659,639 97
Virginia paid.....	8,000,000 00
Nearly twice as much as all the New England States paid for that year; and since 1867 West Virginia has paid nearly and the State of Virginia more than.....	45,000,000 00

An examination of the report referred to and tables accompanying the same, will show that the South and West are made to pay by far the larger share of Internal Revenue tax collected and this on the articles they produce, while

the tariff laws are so constructed as to favor New England and the East, at the expense of the South and West.

Condition of the South

Is improving generally though under the most adverse circumstances and the hostility of the administration. Where ever the Democratic party has control, peace, law, and order prevail, and prosperity is dawning; where ever the Republican party has control, or is disputing for ascendancy everything is in chaos and confusion, lawlessness and violence prevail, and prosperity is retarded, carpet bag tyranny, and bayonet rule have nearly destroyed some of the States, loaded them with hopeless debt. The legally elected Legislature of Louisiana was overturned by Federal bayonets, and usurpers substituted and sustained by military power.

Mississippi and other States have also felt the weight of Federal bayonets in their affairs. The President recommended a policy, which if Congress had not disapproved, it would have overturned the Government of Arkansas. Generally the power of the Government has been exerted in the south to intimidate Democratic votes and prevent the success of the Democratic party. Since the adjournment of Congress, the Secretary of War issued an order to the General of the army, to hold all available troops ready to go to the South in case of any disturbance, which will certainly be brought about by some carpet bagger, so as to furnish a subterfuge for the presence of the troops and the intimidation of the white people. Notwithstanding these oppressions and outrages, the people are trying to do their duty, improve their ruined fortunes, build up waste places, and are obedient to law and authority. This fact is supported by all impartial testimony. In all this we see the strongest tendency towards centralization of power in the General Government which is the policy of the Republican party, and has been particularly fostered by President Grant, not only in the South, but elsewhere. In his message recently to the House on the River and Harbor bill, he undertakes to say he will only execute such portions of the law contained in the bill as may suit his views. This is the boldest assumption of power ever attempted by a President in this country.

The following tables and figures will

give some idea of the condition of affairs in South Carolina and Louisiana under carpet-bag rule as compared with other times.

From the report on affairs in the late insurrectionary states, we have

Debts and Liabilities of Louisiana.

In 1861.....	\$10,099,074 31
In 1868.....	14,347,051 62
In 1871.....	41,194,473 94
Excess of expenditures over receipts, 1871.....	9,345,733 00
Per centage of increase, 1868 to 1871, 200.	

TAX LEVY.

In 1869.....	\$ 4,960,780 00
In 1870.....	6,490,028 00
Per centage of increase in ten years, 50.	

South Carolina—Indebtedness & Frauds

From proceedings of the Tax-Payers' Association of South Carolina, the following facts show the indebtedness and expenditures under carpet-bag rule:

PROPERTY VALUATION.

In 1860.....	\$ 490,000,000
In 1870.....	170,000,000

TAX LEVY.

In 1860.....	\$ 500,000
In 1873.....	2,700,000
An increase in 13 years of nearly 500 per cent.	

LEGISLATIVE EXPENSES.

In 1860.....	\$ 40,000
In 1873.....	291,000
An increase in 13 years of nearly 700 per cent.	

The public printing for sixty years aggregated \$400,000, or an annual average of \$6,666.

Now mark the difference under Republican rule, as shown by the following table:

PUBLIC PRINTING.

October, 1870, to October, 1871.....	\$134,151 44
October, 1871, to October, 1872.....	215,129 86
October, 1872, to October, 1873.....	331,945 66
Undrawn appropriation.....	118,454 34
Extra session, 1874.....	125,000 00

Total for three years.....\$924,281 30
Annual average of \$308,093 76.

Showing the expense for public printing for three years under Republican carpet-bag rule to be \$500,000 more than the expense for sixty years under the administration of the Democratic citizens of South Carolina before the war. From October 31, 1872, to November 19, 1873, the amount paid for public printing in South Carolina was \$575,000, while the total revenues of the State for the same period were but \$1,719,728. (See State Treasurer's report.)

Annual legislative expenses before the war, \$40,000; annual legislative expenses since the war, \$300,000; an increase of more than 700 per cent., while property has decreased more than 100

per cent.

The above is a fair sample of the condition of the Southern States while under Republican rule

Statement showing debts and liabilities of Southern States at close of war and in 1872.

State.	Debts and Liabilities at close of war.	Debts and Liabilities January 1, 1872.
North Carolina.....	\$ 10,951,816 00	\$ 34,887,467 85
South Carolina.....	5,040,000 00	39,158,914 47
Florida.....	221,000 00	15,763,447 54
Tennessee.....	20,105,606 66	45,688,263 46
Arkansas.....	4,036,952 87	19,761,265 62
Louisiana.....	10,099,074 34	50,540,306 91
Texas.....	Nominal.	20,361,010 61
Alabama.....	5,939,658 89	38,382,967 34
Georgia.....	Nominal.	*50,637,500 00
Total.....	\$56,394,198 76	\$15,181,143 80

*June 1, 1871.

It will be borne in mind that these states from the close of the war up to 1872, were under Republican rule.

What a Democratic House has Accomplished.

Although embarrassed and hindered in its endeavors by a Republican Administration and Senate, it has accomplished much, and is entitled to the gratitude of the country.

It actually reduced the expenditures of the Government, for 1877, about \$40,000,000, but by reason of the opposition on the part of Republicans in the Senate, who refused to concur this amount was reduced to between \$29,000,000 and \$30,000,000 which was accepted as a compromise:

It brought to light, the crimes and peculations of Belknap, the close confidential Cabinet member of the President; exposed him, caused his impeachment, and rid the country of his presence, in one of the highest positions in the country.

It has exposed the Emma Mine frauds, forced the resignation of Mr. Schenk, as Minister to England, for improper connection with the promoters of the same.

It has exposed the reckless extravagance and favoritism of the Navy Department; the improper use of public money, in the Department of Justice; the corruption that existed in the Freedman's Bank, and Freedman's Bureau, in the Real Estate Pool of the District of Columbia, in the Indian and Pension Bureaus, in the whisky

ring frauds, and the prosecution of the same. It drove from power wherever it could, unworthy and corrupt officers, repealed the resumption act, as to date for resuming, and made every possible endeavor to re-instate silver, which had been demonetized, as a legal tender in 1873 by the Republicans, and was only prevented from doing so by the Republicans filibustering to the last moment of the session of the present Congress.

Repeal of the Resumption Act.

The resumption act, so-called, was passed in 1875, and it is believed contributed largely to the financial distress that now afflicts the country. Believing that to fix a day was unwise, and forced resumption would contract the currency too speedily, decrease the value of property and impose heavy burdens on the debtor classes, the Democratic party in Congress repealed and voted against the act, urging that it would produce the evil results it has. The Democrats in National Convention, reflecting the will of the party throughout the Union, demanded in their platform the repeal of the clause fixing the date of resumption in the act. The Democratic House accordingly passed a bill repealing the time clause, sent it to the Senate where it was referred to the Finance Committee to die. The effect of the resumption act passed by the Republicans must increase the present financial depression, continue the shrinkage in values, and stop manufactories and other enterprises, and therefore diminish the demand for labor, reduce wages and create general want throughout the country.

Silver as a Legal Tender.

Silver as well as gold, from the foundation of our government to 1873, was a legal tender in payment of all debts. In 1873 the Republican party, for some cause unexplained, took from silver this quality it had so long possessed, and forbid its being used as a legal tender in payment of sums above five dollars, making gold alone a legal tender for all sums above five dollars. This had the effect to aid the bond holder and the creditor classes, and greatly oppresses and injures the debtor classes and the government, because since 1873 the government has been compelled to pay its interest in gold alone, and the capacity of both the government and the people to pay their debts at all, has been greatly re-

duced, as the estimated quantity of gold and silver in the world is about equal.

What West Virginia has Gained by Sending Democrats to Congress.

From the organization of the State, up to 1872, West Virginia received nothing in the way of aid for Internal Improvements.

Since you have sent Democrats to Congress, the State has received over one million dollars, as follows:

Appropriated for the—	
Great Kanawha.....	\$ 620,000
Monongahela, about.....	150,000
Little Kanawha.....	7,300
Surveys of the different rivers in the State, about.....	90,000
Custom House and Postoffice at Parkersburg.....	217,000
Total.....	\$1,084,300

Democratic Success Almost Certain.

There will be 369 votes in the Electoral College. Necessary to a choice 185.

The Southern States, except South Carolina, may be set down as certain for the Democratic party, and without that State they will give.....	131 votes
To this add the votes of New York 35, New Jersey 9, Connecticut 6, Oregon 3, and California 6.....	59 votes

Total certain.....190 votes
Five more than necessary to elect.

Now, the following States may be put down as doubtful:

Indiana, with.....	15 votes
Wisconsin.....	10 votes
Nevada.....	3 votes
Colorado.....	3 votes
Pennsylvania.....	29 votes

Total.....60 votes

If there should be any miscalculation as to the Democratic States, there are certainly enough doubtful ones, headed by Indiana, to make it up.

Our Candidates.

The cause of the Democracy is the cause of the people and the cause of reform, and our candidates are thoroughly identified with both.

Gov. Tilden is a man of acknowledged ability, high character, large and mature experience in public affairs—he has been recently tried in a great field, Governor of the Empire State, and has shown himself not only to be a great statesman, with great executive ability, but the champion of retrenchment and reform. He found the State of New York left by the Republican party with a tax of \$16,000,000 per annum, which in two years he reduced to less than \$9,000,000. Since he has been Governor he has waged a constant war against

corruption and rings, having utterly destroyed the New York City and Canal rings, and inaugurated economy and reform in every branch of the State government. He has shown such capacity for administration and government, that if elected to the Presidency no one doubts but he will be the President without aid from any one.

He enjoys the confidence of his neighbors and those who know him best, and has given evidence of great strength and popularity in his own State, having defeated for Governor, Gen. Dix, the strongest Republican in the State, by more than 50,000 majority.

As to Governor Hendricks, he is known and recognized as one of the ablest and purest statesmen of the present age; nobody questions either his ability or integrity, and all agree that he is eminently fitted for the high office for which he is nominated.

The Candidates of the Republican Party

It is well known that Gov. Hayes was nominated by the influence of the President and the especial friends of his administration, and if elected gives no promise that he will make any change in the policy of the Republican party. The same influences that control now will control then, and all hope of economy, reform, retrenchment, change in the administration of public affairs and our financial policy, will be defeated.

Our State Affairs.

The Democratic party in their last State Convention, did well in making their nominations. The State ticket headed by Attorney General Mathews for Governor, was selected with great unanimity, and well distributed throughout the State. It is composed of gentlemen of high character and ability, who will, I am confident, reflect great credit upon the State in the discharge of their duties.

Feeling that these and other gentlemen of the Democratic party will thoroughly discuss the affairs of the State and defend their management, I will refer to them only briefly and in a general way.

The condition of the State when compared with that of others, notwithstanding the general distress that prevails, is encouraging. The debt inherited from the Republican party in 1871 has been paid, and the State is entirely out of debt, with a surplus in the treasury. Our people have stood the effects

of the panic as well as those of any other State.

Taxation

Is very low compared with other States. The State and County Taxes are among the lowest in the Union. In some of the States they reach as high as 3 to 4 per cent.; ours average less than 1 per cent. In this connection I desire to submit a table I prepared from official sources and incorporated in some remarks made during the last campaign:

Name of State.	Assessable Property.	Taxes Levied.
West Virginia.....	\$ 140,000,000	\$ 1,722,000
<i>Eastern States.</i>		
Massachusetts.....	1,591,983,000	24,922,000
New Hampshire....	149,000,000	3,255,900
Vermont.....	102,548,000	1,547,000
Maine.....	204,263,000	5,348,000
<i>Western States.</i>		
Iowa.....	302,515,000	9,055,000
Nebraska.....	54,584,000	1,027,000
Illinois.....	482,899,600	21,285,000
Kansas.....	92,125,000	2,673,000
<i>Southern States.</i>		
Louisiana.....	253,371,000	7,000,000
South Carolina.....	183,581,000	2,776,000
Mississippi.....	177,278,000	3,736,000
Arkansas.....	94,528,000	2,866,000

So it will be seen our taxes are one-third less than the average of these twelve Republican States, and much less than the average of all the States in the Union.

Public Schools

Under Democratic administration, have been greatly improved while the expenses have been reduced.

The taxation for the support of public schools between 1865 and 1870 was as great or greater than at present; yet in the six years from 1865 to 1870, inclusive,

The amt't paid to teachers was...\$1,021,052 54
Am't expended on buildings..... 1,074,979 84

Total.....\$2,096,032 38

While the amount expended in the five years from 1871 to 1875, inclusive, (after Democrats took charge,) was

Paid to teachers.....\$2,138,538 78
Paid for buildings..... 1,093,271 70

Total.....\$3,231,810 48

That is to say, while taxation remained the same or less, the Democratic party expended for school purposes in 5 years, \$1,135,779 10 more than the Republicans expended in six years. The amount paid to teachers under Democratic rule was, in five years, \$1,117,486 16 more than was

paid them in six years under Republican rule.

The following statement will show six years of school expenditures under Democratic rule, and six years under Republican rule:

Am't paid 1865 to '71.....	\$2,096,032 28
Am't paid 1871 to '75.....\$3,231,811 48	
Estimate for 1876.....	800,000 00
Total in six years.....	4,031,811 48

Difference or excess.....\$1,935,779 20

Which has been expended under Democratic rule for educational purposes in six years, over the amount expended during the same period under Republican rule, and this too while the excess of pupils was, under Democratic management, 171,733.

Our Public Institutions.

The economical management of our public institutions commends itself to every one. The condition of the Insane, Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylums, is most satisfactory. These institutions are better managed and with less expenditures than at any period since the organization of the State, and will compare most favorably with those of other States. The average cost of maintaining and caring for patients in the Insane Asylums of the United States generally, is \$5 per week, while in West Virginia it is less than \$2.50 per week for each patient. Many of this unfortunate class from the organization of the State until recently, have been confined in the county jails at heavy expense, for want of room in the Asylum, but since the recent addition has been completed, happily all are cared for. A suitable building has also been provided for colored patients.

Penitentiary.

The State Penitentiary is one of the best in the country, and ably and economically managed. Under Democratic management the expenses have been greatly reduced, as the following figures will show:

Republican management, 4 years and 10 months, cost \$165,248 77—per month \$2,417 91—subsistence for prisoners per capita for each day $35 \frac{55}{100}$.

Democratic rule 5 years and 3 months, cost \$92,327 04—per month \$1,465 50—subsistence for prisoners per capita for each day $18 \frac{75}{100}$. At present $11 \frac{90}{100}$.

State Constitutions.

The Republican party in their last platform call in question some of the provisions of the present Constitution. We claim for it great superiority and great

improvement over the former one, and that it is far more liberal, and better adapted to the wants of the State and the people. Upon the adoption of the present Constitution a great majority of the people voted, there being cast about 80,000 votes, while at the adoption of the former but few of the people voted, between 17,000 and 18,000

The old Constitution permitted legislation which imposed severe and unjust restrictions and prohibitions against many of our citizens, such as preventing them from voting, teaching school, holding office, practising law, and bringing suits in the courts in certain cases. Under the new, no such legislation can exist. Under the old Constitution special legislation was allowed; under the new now it is prohibited. Under the new Constitution taxation for county purposes can not exceed (except in certain cases, and that by three-fourths of all the voters in the county,) 95c for each \$100 of the assessment valuation of property.

Under the new Constitution, counties can, at their option, have a County Court or Board of Supervisors, and the sessions of the Legislature are biennial, saving the time and expense of an annual election and a session of the Legislature. Under the new Constitution, colored people are required to pay a capitation tax, and all capitation taxes go to school purposes.

The facts I have cited, showing the condition of the country, and the affairs of the government and their management, the corruption and extravagance that reigns in every department, the financial depression and distress, the shrinkage of values, reduction of wages, stoppage of mills, mines and factories, and people without employment, furnish strong reasons why there should be a change in the administration of the government.

The continuance for a long time of a political party in power, has a tendency of itself to encourage corruption, which can only be remedied by a change.

It is an historical fact, that the various panics and periods of financial depression that have prevailed in the country, commencing with 1837 and since, have only been remedied and prosperity restored, by a change of administration. And it seems to me that all classes, farmers, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and laborers generally, should take warning from examples of history and past experience, and in the coming elec-

tion strive to bring about a change in the administration, which, if does not entirely, will tend more than any other cause or event, to restore confidence in business affairs and prosperity to the whole country. Should the present pol-

icy continue, and there be no change in the next four years, all business must absolutely stop, and financial ruin and disaster overtake us as a people and a nation.

THE PEOPLE'S LAND.

Republican Gifts to Railways and Corporations. 278 -
758 Square Miles of Territory, Equal to 211 States
the Size of Rhode Island Presented
to the Monopolies.

The Area Greater than Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio and Indiana Taken from Settlers.

"We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands corporations and monopolies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people."—*Cincinnati Platform.*

"Reform is necessary to put a stop to the profligate waste of public lands, and their diversion from actual settlers by the party in power, which has squandered 200,000,000 acres upon railroads alone, and out of more than thrice that aggregate has disposed of less than a sixth to tillers of the soil."—*St. Louis Platform.*

State.	Year.	Corporation.	Number of acres.
Louisiana	1871	N. O., B. Rouge and Vicksburg R. R.	1,600,000
Arkansas	1866	Cairo and Fulton R. R.	966,722
Arkansas	1866	Memphis and Little Rock	365,539
Arkansas	1866	Fort Smith	458,771
Arkansas	1866	Iron Mountain R. R.	864,000
Missouri	1866	Cairo and Fulton R. R.	128,718
Missouri	1866	St. Louis and Iron Mountain	1,400,000
Iowa	1866	Burlington and Missouri River	101,110
Iowa	1864	Chicago and R. I. R. R.	116,276
Iowa	1864	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	342,406
Iowa	1864	McGregor and Missouri River	1,536,000
Iowa	1864	Sioux City and St Paul	256,000
Iowa	1864	Soux City and Pacific	580,000
Michigan	1866	Jackson, Lansing and Michigan (regrant)	1,052,469
Wisconsin	1866	Breakwater and ship canal	200,000
Michigan	1865	Portage Lakeship canal	200,000
Michigan	1866	Portage Lakeship canal	200,000
Michigan	1866	La Belle ship canal	100,000
Alabama	1871	S. Alabama R. R.	576,000
Alabama	1869	Ala and Chattanooga R. R.	897,920

State.	Year.	Corporation.	Number of acres.
Michigan	1865	Flint and Pere Marquette	586,828
Michigan	1864	Grand rapids and Indiana	531,200
Michigan	1865	Bay de Foquet and Marquette	128,000
Michigan	1865	Marquette and Ontonagon	243,200
Michigan	1862	Chicago and N. W.	375,680
Michigan	1865	Chicago and N. W.	188,800
Wisconsin	1864	West Wisconsin	675,000
Wisconsin	1864	St. Croix and Lake Superior	350,000
Wisconsin	1864	Bayfield branch	215,000
Wisconsin	1862	Chicago and N. W. (regrant)	600,000
Wisconsin	1864	Portage and Superior	750,000
Minnesota	1865	St Paul and Pacific	500,000
Minnesota	1865	St Paul and Pacific Branch	725,000
Minnesota	1865	Minnesota Central	290,000
Minnesota	1865	Winona and St Peter	690,000
Minnesota	1864	St. Paul and Soux City	150,000
Minnesota	1864-'66	Lake Superior and Mississippi	800,000
Minnesota	1866	Minnesota Southern	735,000
Minnesota	1866	Hastings and Dakota	350,000
Kansas	1863	Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston	800,000
Kansas	1864	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe	1,200,000
Kansas	1864	U. Pacific, Southern branch	500,000
Kansas	1866	St. Jo. and Denver	1,700,000
Kansas	1866	Fort Scott and Gulf	17,000
Kansas	1866	Southern branch Union Pacific	1,203,000
California	1866	Placerville and Sacramento	200,000

State.	Year.	Corporation.	Number of acres.
California	1866	Central Pacific Oregon branch	1,540,000
California	1867	Stockton and Cop peropolis	320,000
Oregon	1866	Oregon and California	1,760,000
Oregon	1870	Oregon Central	1,200,000
Year Corporations.			
1862-70		Union Pacific, Central Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads	35,000,000
1864-70		Northern Pacific railroad	47,000,000
1866		Atlantic and Pacific railroad	42,000,000
1871		Southern Pacific railroad	3,000,000
1862-64		Central Pacific Railroad	245,166
1871		Texas Pacific railroad	13,400,000
Wagon roads.			
From 1862 to 1871, chiefly in Northwest			4,000,000
Total acres not reserved for free homes			175,845,405
Total number of acres bestowed in land grants since 1827			206,000,000
Granted by Democratic party in thirty-four years			30,154,595
Granted by Republican party in fifteen years			175,845,405
Democratic grants per annum			1,000,000
Republican grants per annum			12,000,000

Republican land grants	Acres of States	
	Sq. mls.	Sq. mls.
274,758	Maine	35,000
	N. Hampshire	9,300
	Vermont	10,200
	Massachusetts	7,800
	Rhode Island	1,300
	Connecticut	4,700
	New York	6,000
	Pennsylvania	16,000
	Delaware	2,100
	New Jersey	8,000
	Maryland	11,000
	Ohio	40,000
Indiana	33,800	
		256,200