

change the waters of the Platte into whiskey and its sands into pulverized sugar by a statute. For legislation can create beer, sugar and whiskey out of water and sand, just as easily as it can create value in silver or paper.

But gold standard advocates are perfectly willing to have the United States mint gratuitously coin dollars in silver without limitation, and dollars in gold in the same way; provided no legal-tender quality is bestowed by law upon either.

Gold needs no legal-tender quality. Silver, all of its friends admit, will not circulate except the legal-tender quality be given it. And THE CONSERVATIVE goes further and does not hesitate to declare its faith that if gold be demone-tized by withdrawal of the legal-tender quality from all coins made of gold and at the same time silver coins are permitted to retain that quality, the purchasing power of gold will remain unimpaired while that of silver will be un-increased except in paying one's debts. Such legislation would make plain the fact that it is the universal human desire for gold which makes the constant demand for gold and that demand makes the value of gold.

Things not desired are not demanded.

Things for which there is no demand have no value.

Poynter is for a monetary circulation made out of free silver dollars of 412½ grains which he proposes to force by legal-tender acts upon all the people of the United States who have labor, commodities or farm products for sale!! He would have the farmer take for the results of his year's toil dollars of steadily lessening purchasing power!! Such dollars would buy only the worth of their bullion weight anywhere outside of the United States. The populists and Mr. Poynter and Senator Allen hold to the financial faith of the fiatists. They declare that government can create values out of vacuity and manufacture money out of irredeemable paper.

They believe that the shadow of a broiled beefsteak is as succulent and nutritious as the substantial steak itself.

They agree with Calamity Weller of Iowa, and other authorities upon vagaries, visions and vacuums, that the decree and stamp of the government can make a bit of leather or a scrap of paper worth a dollar, have it pass—by force of a legal-tender act—for a dollar, and perform permanently all the functions of desired and demanded gold money.

Holding such views, how long will it be before Allen, Poynter, Billgreene and Bildeck will agitate in favor of fattening hogs and cattle by a mere "be-it-enacted;" how long before, by law, bread tickets, meal tickets and milk tickets shall subsist and sustain mankind?

How long before those active benefactors will provide eternal salvation and safe seats in a silver-paved paradise

where silver crowns and silver harps forever sound the melodies of an everlasting populism for all the poor, plain and oppressed?

How long before thirty minutes will be declared an hour, thirty seconds a minute, and a day twelve hours, in the interests of "the toiling millions" for whom Senator Allen and Poynter are now acting as guardians and conservators?

Before the civil war a fire-eating congressman from Alabama declared, one day, that he had left his hotel because Thad Stevens, Owen Lovejoy, Joshua R. Giddings and Charles Sumner frequently dined at the same table with him and constantly talked of the abolition of slavery and of negro emancipation. The Southerner said he could not stand their nauseating twaddle about equality of races and that he had therefore changed to Browns'.

But said a listener—"Seward and John P. Hale live there and don't they also talk abolition and equality, political and social for the Negro?"

"Yes, they talk it too, but those other d—d fools believed it!!"

The advocates of sixteen to one and other financial lunacies are likewise divided into two classes; the Bildeck, Billgreene, Poynter breed who believe and the Allen class who without believing talk." Poynter cannot, probably, make, with his declarations and avowals as quick time and as fine a record in a political race as have been proclaimed for Star Pointer!

PERMANENT PRICES FOR RAILROAD SERVICES.

Next to permanent purchasing power in the money of our country stable freight and passenger rates upon the railroads of the United States are essential to the prosperity of the people.

From a speech made in Chicago on Wednesday evening, October 5th, by Mr. Paul Morton, vice president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, THE CONSERVATIVE with peculiar satisfaction, reproduces the following sensible suggestions:

"If the railways of the United States were owned by the government the rates of transportation would without doubt be as inflexible as the price of postage stamps. No fair-minded man should want anything else now, and the merchants, manufacturers and railroad officials should all cooperate with this end in view. In my opinion, legalized pooling will come as near causing stability in rates as anything yet proposed. It will permit railway companies to make proper contracts with each other to maintain rates. It will tend to prevent discriminations between individuals and localities and would be in the interest of both the transportation companies and the public.

"When the statute laws have been so amended that the railroads may under the natural law of self-preservation be permitted to pool for the purpose of es-

tablishing stable rates, and not until then in my judgment, will we approximate unfluctuating equity to our customers."

Further along in the same speech Mr. Morton mentions the illegitimate traffic in passenger transportation thus:

"It is the exception to find a man engaged in the ticket-scalping business with proper ideas of morality or citizenship. Nearly every ticket-scalping office contains contraband tickets—tickets that have expired and can only be used by plugging or erasions or by forgery. The commercial savagery of ticket scalping is an abomination. Every traffic manager, every well-informed railroad man, is solicitous for a law that will prevent barbarity in transportation. National law is invoked to prevent the continuance of this menace to legitimate passenger traffic. Common honesty and a decent regard for the rights of the traveling public demand the enactment of a law to prevent ticket scalping."

Having known Mr. Morton as a truth-telling boy for some years THE CONSERVATIVE places great confidence in the utterances which he now makes as a man.

HAYWARD.

Partisan prejudice is blindly assaulting the personal character of Judge M. L. Hayward, the republican candidate for governor of Nebraska. But populism and Poynter can gain nothing by vilification. The best citizens of Nebraska City and Otoe county, however radically they may have differed from Judge Hayward, all admit that his private life has been upright and honorable and that as a judge he discharged his duties with ability and fidelity. Assaults upon strong and wholesome character wound only those who commit them. Men of mental and moral stamina can not be overthrown by the mere breath of scandalous braggarts.

After carefully examining the platforms of the democracy of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut for the purpose of finding where the declarations of adherence and fidelity to the Chicago platform are concealed, some of the estrayed and bewildered former democrats of Nebraska must wonder "where they are at." With only one candidate on an entire state ticket and he running a second time for the attorney generalship, the thousands of former democrats now trailing along as captives in the rear of Poynter and Allen and Billgreene and Bildeck must feel so meek that, by comparison, Moses is a proud and arrogant character.

And particular attention, on the part of those former democrats, to the recent election in Georgia, where the populists were defeated, crushed out of existence, and pulverized by Georgia's democracy, will only make recusant democrats in Nebraska better prepared to quit feeding upon husks and to return—like the prodigal son—to a better life and more wholesome principles among the household gods set up by Jefferson, Benton and Jackson.