

The Conservative.

Sawyer A J
1429

VOL. 1.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1898.

NO. 21.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
OFFICES: OVERLAND THEATRE BLOCK.

J. STERLING MORTON, EDITOR.

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE DISCUSSION
OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIOLOGICAL
QUESTIONS.

CIRCULATION THIS WEEK 5,262 COPIES.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One dollar and a half per year, in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada. Remittances made payable to The Morton Printing Company.

Address, THE CONSERVATIVE, Nebraska City, Neb.

Advertising Rates made known upon application.

Entered at the postoffice at Nebraska City, Neb., as Second Class matter, July 29th, 1898.

RECEIVER
HARVEY.

Since Jones,
Teller, Allen & Co.
made an assign-

ment of the conglomerate effects of the sixteen-to-one democrats, silver republicans and populists there has been a visible decline in the assets. Creditors who were ready a few weeks ago to liquidate their claims against the concern by accepting its nominations for county, state and national offices are now in doubt as to the value of such nominations.

More discouraging, however, than the election returns are the limited contributions which Receiver Harvey is getting from the former friends and supporters of that trinity of errors. Even the fusion newspapers which have heretofore loudly proclaimed the nutritive and restorative properties of bologna-sausage politics as the best nourishment for liberty and an oppressed and down-trodden people are less and less enthusiastic in their advocacy of the unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and the abolition of the writ of injunction.

Some of the principal periodicals of this triune heresy are almost ready to desert because rations and hospital conveniences are so limited even in Colorado, Nebraska and other Western states.

THANKS.

The gold democrats and other citizens of Nebraska who believe in honest money must not forget the causes of the defeat of the majority of the fusion and confusion candidates for the legislature which elects a successor to Hon. William Vincent Allen in the senate of the United States. A potential cause of this solacing and satisfying result was

Hon. George Fred Williams of Boston, Massachusetts. This distinguished propagator of populism in general, and of the sixteen-to-one-free-silver-coinage-unlimited-loads in particular, made majestic oratory at Lincoln, Omaha, and other towns. In every speech Mr. Williams, with tears in his eyes and a lachrymose voice, sobbingly portrayed the poverty and hunger of unemployed labor throughout New England and particularly in Boston.

The squalid, ragged and unfed of workless thousands were so numerous in the estimates given out by Orator Williams that they represented ninety per cent of the entire cod-fish eating population of the New England coast and one hundred per cent of the pork-and-beans eaters of Boston.

Thus Williams left nobody to be a plutocracy—nobody to be a money-power anywhere on the Puritan soil. This made everybody in Nebraska rich, by comparison.

Mr. Williams therefore is entitled to thanks for having materially aided in allaying discontent among Nebraskans by telling them how infinitely more distressed than any of them are the down-trodden poor in and about the propinquity of Boston. Mr. Williams will do gold standard men a great favor if he will canvass the state once more for free silver, in unlimited quantities at the ratio of 16 to 1. And if Mr. George Fred Williams of Boston will enter into a contract to speak for free silver in Nebraska until every country town shall have heard him THE CONSERVATIVE is certain that the advocates of the gold standard will be glad to settle upon him a fine, princely annuity for life. No other orator can make the unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 appear so laughably ludicrous by talking in its favor. Mr. Williams is peerless in presenting the monetary views of the populists so as to make them roarily ridiculous. Mr. Williams has the thanks of Nebraska for his great help as an intellectual oculist—he opened eyes to the absurdities of the fusionists, illusionists, confusionists and delusionists wherever he spoke. Thanks to Williams!

The stock of the C. H. V. & T. railroad advanced 60 per cent between November 5 and 15. That is, whereas on the first date it was worth 2½ cents on the dollar, on the latter it was worth 4 cents. This is the road that was wrecked by young Ives some years ago.

GET OUT OF BANKING.

The quicker the government of the United States is divorced from the business of banking the better for agriculture, manufacture and commerce. The money fallacies which have been so numerous and so dangerously popular during the last six years are largely the result of an attempt by the government to do a general banking business. The greenbacks which ought to have been redeemed and cancelled have been a constant source of distrust and derangement in the finances of the country because of their compulsory re-issue under the provision of the law which John Sherman insisted upon, and which Thomas Francis Bayard vehemently and patriotically antagonized. To keep a reserve fund of gold in the treasury amounting to a constant minimum of one hundred millions has been a very expensive undertaking and a prime cause of disastrous panic. The three hundred and forty-six millions of greenbacks which were not taken up by the issuance of United States bonds have cost the taxpayers of the country at least thirteen millions of dollars more than would the interest upon them in bonds. The existence of these greenbacks makes it always possible to create a panic. A run upon the gold reserve is a panic. As long as greenbacks are circulated and the gold reserve for their redemption exists there is constant danger of panics.

Contrary to the crude views of many well-intentioned citizens who attempt to teach finance to the multitude, the greenback is not a dollar. No greenback, from a one-dollar bill up to the denomination of ten thousand dollars, ever professed to be a dollar. Each and every one is only the promise to pay the dollar. And when, in the darkest hours of the Civil War, it seemed doubtful as to the ability of the United States to ever redeem the promise, greenback currency was at a discount of forty cents on the dollar. Just as the note of an individual may or may not be par because of his supposed ability to liquidate, so the notes of a government, issued to circulate as money, fluctuate in purchasing power.

The confederate states had a government *de facto*. It issued a paper currency. It promised to pay dollars. But it failed and the promises were dishonored.

The same confederate government, however, issued silver half dollars from its mints. And they are today worth