

EMBRYOTIC UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Hon. D. E. Thompson of Lincoln, who has been

long known as a railroad operator and capitalist, in republican circles, is said to have declared his intentions to become a United States senator from Nebraska.

Thomas J. Majors, a bucolic brother with a hickory shirt, long known as the patriarch of Peru, has entered the field and will husk out a senatorship at Lincoln during the month of January, 1899, if he can get a standing place among the candidates.

Genio M. Lambertson, a distinguished lawyer of Lancaster county who has been United States district attorney for Nebraska and an assistant secretary of the United States treasury department, has been persuaded to accept the senatorship if tendered him, though with robust reluctance.

The faithful friends who have long admired and lauded the energy and ability of Mr. Edward Rosewater of the Omaha Bee are trying to get his consent to be let down into the United States senate from his high stronghold in the editorial tower of his valuable daily newspaper—with a derrick. As yet Rosewater declines to descend.

Hon. John L. Webster, a brilliant advocate, of the Omaha bar, has a number of stalwart supporters who are trying to get him to consent to be made United States senator from Nebraska. Webster hesitates.

Hon. E. J. Hainer, who as a working and efficient member of congress from the Aurora district made unto himself a very desirable reputation for high character and ability, is urged, by some very good people, to become a candidate for the United States senate. Mr. Hainer is honest, brainy and indefatigably industrious.

C. C. Whedon, lawyer of Lincoln, is mentioned as a gentleman whom the senatorial toga would very much adorn. He has not consented to accept the distinction of candidature.

Mr. R. E. Moore, a capitalist and an agent of other capitalists, who has loaned hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of dollars upon Nebraska real estate, is now willing to loan his time, his services and all his mental might to the state and accept the senatorship. He is a very reputable republican and well-known to all the head men and braves of his political tribe.

Plain people who like fair play, no matter what party they belong to, seem quite generally to think that Judge Hayward, whose ability none denies, and whose integrity none impeaches, ought, in view of the late campaign for gubernatorial honors to be unanimously elected to succeed William Vincent Allen in the senate of the United states. How many of the legislators will favor fair play and vote for Hayward nobody can tell.

As soon as the Hon. Church Howe, whose craft and managing ability are

unparalleled, arrives in Nebraska from Palermo, in Sicily, there will be another candidate from the vicinity of Peru, unless Consul Howe concludes to aid the candidature of Col. Majors.

Judge Field of Lincoln has been led into the senatorial scramble by some of his insistent admirers and with his good record as a citizen may make a formidable struggle for the seat vacated by Allen.

Beatrice and Gage county are not without hope in the senatorial scrimmage soon to take place and have therefore named their present county attorney, George Arthur Murphy, as a peculiarly gifted citizen, who could make a fine United States senator.

Jefferson B. Weston, philosopher, financier and scientist, has not been named for senator by any politicians, but there are a good many plain people, especially among the pioneers of Nebraska, who think that J. B. Weston is the peer of any man yet mentioned for senator, and the superior of a large majority of them. He is a thinker and a worker of forcefulness and sincere honesty of purpose.

There are fifteen or twenty other known republican citizens who are favorably mentioned for the senatorship. But as THE CONSERVATIVE is not attempting a political directory of the republicans in the state of Nebraska who have consented, or may consent to contest for the senatorship it cannot in the present edition enumerate further. In another issue this interesting nomenclature of political possibilities, and statesmanlike perhapses, may be indefinitely continued.

ALLEN'S POWER TO RECOGNIZE.

The friends and admirers of Senator Allen have

always claimed that he has remarkable powers of penetration and analysis. And no recent intellectual effort on the part of Senator Allen better illustrates his insight of men and matter and his detective acuteness than an interview which he has just given to the newspapers wherein he declares:

"I recognize Col. William Jennings Bryan as one of the greatest living American statesmen."

But why qualify the collective and majestic noun "statesmen" with "living?" Has anyone impiously and profanely shown skepticism as to the vitality of Col. Bryan whom Senator Allen pledges himself to support for the presidency in 1900?

FALSE DOCTRINE.

The false doctrine, borrowed from revolutionary France and injected into our formulas of personal rights and political freedom that "all men are created free and equal" in the sense that one man is equal to every other man in conceiving, instituting, and maintaining governments, is so plainly false and untrue that no sensible and sane man

denies it. When application is made of it to the different races into which the family of man is divided the absurdity of it is too apparent to admit of discussion. It may not be going beyond the truth to say that the introduction of those words, "all men are created free and equal" by Mr. Jefferson into the Declaration of Independence, and their manifest misapplication to the African slave by the advocates of abolition in their political progeny, was the primary cause of the war itself, is now a standing menace to the peace of the country, and threatens a war of races in the southern section of our Union in the not far distant future which may produce one of the most appalling chapters in the history of governments among men which the world has ever known.

Mr. Benjamin Kidd, the distinguished English sociologist and publicist, author of "Social Evolution" and "The Control of the Tropics," who after more than two months' travel and observation from Boston to San Francisco has just left our shores, devoted the closing day of his visit, in which he greatly heightened his already great American reputation, to putting upon paper his views of the international and colonial responsibilities and duties of the United States, as enforced and modified in his mind by his own personal experiences and observations in America.

Mr. Kidd's conclusions regarding the control of the tropics and our responsibilities therein will be eagerly awaited and carefully studied by all thoughtful readers, both as coming from so eminent a source—at once critical and friendly—and also as the only written utterance furnished by Mr. Kidd during his American tour.

This paper appears in the December number of the Atlantic Monthly, through which Mr. Kidd will make this deliberate expression of his judgment regarding "expansion," finished by him on the day of his sailing for home.

The two women who administered Christian Science treatment to Harold Frederic, the London journalist, in his last illness, have been held for trial on the charge of manslaughter, and the case is being watched with considerable interest. The prisoners explained everything thoroughly, but their statements "absolutely failed to convey any idea to the minds of the coroner or his jury."

The number of editorial writers in Nebraska who really think they think that government can create values by fiat or edict is astoundingly large. The same fellows, by a parity of reasoning, ought to hold that the promise of a meal is as nourishing as the meal itself—that a cocktail can be made by mixing water and sugar and fiating in the whiskey—that a corn crop can be produced by enactment and all the ills of life cured by legislation.