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J. STERLING MORTON, EDITOR.

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CEREAL PLANTS. An inquirer is answered as to "who built the Cereal Mills and Starch Works at Nebraska City, which give steady and remunerative employment to three hundred persons?"

These successful and valuable manufacturing plants, which convert more than a million of bushels of coarse grains, at Nebraska City, into human food every ten months, were not originated, founded nor completed by sixteen-to-one-free-coinage-of-silver-in-unlimited-quantities disciples. They are not owned and operated by either middle-of-the-road populists or fusioncrats.

They were not built up here because the kindly economic theories of Allen, Bryan, Bill Dech and D. Clem Deaver invited capital to plant itself at this place or anywhere else in Nebraska.

THE CONSERVATIVE gladly answers the question and renews one: "When, where and how did Allen, Bryan, Holcomb, Bill Dech or Kem induce a dollar to put itself into any business in Nebraska except office seeking?"

POLITICAL MULES.

The cross of the de-pulpitized preacher upon the place and self-hunting politician makes a partisan mule of great vice. One of the latest blasts of bathos from this braying brotherhood in Nebraska is found in the consolidated Wealth-Maker and Independent of August 10th. Read:

"When the Burlington magnates conclude to raise taxation in this state it don't take them long to do it. They

don't consult anyone and make no fuss about the matter. The other day the directors concluded to issue \$85,000,000 of bonds in addition to the enormous amount outstanding. The interest on those bonds will have to be paid by the people residing along their lines. They will be taxed just that much more than they have been for the benefit of the bondholders. The mullet heads will never have sense enough to find it out. All they will know is that times have grown a little harder. The directors of the Burlington sized them up about right. They know that these republican idiots will never be able to find out that the Burlington has raised their rate of taxation."

Suppose the new issue of bonds builds double tracks and makes betterments of transportation for the people? The old bonds "before the crime of 1873" drew eight and ten per cent interest. Under the maintained gold standard the new bonds draw four per cent interest. If "the interest on those bonds will have to be paid by the people residing along their lines" how outraged those people will feel at the beggarly low rate of interest compared to that paid "before the crime of 1873!" "Idiots will never be able to find out that the Burlington has raised their rate of taxation by lowering the rate of interest on its own bonds." Even depulpitized preachers ought to know that old bonds taken up by new bonds drawing less interest lessen taxation!

LIFE INSURANCE AND LOW INTEREST.

A policy taken out in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for three thousand dollars—to be paid for in full in ten years—carried at the age of thirty-two, in 1865, an annual premium of \$148.50.

The same sort of policy, on same age, to be paid in same term of years, taken in the same company in 1899 will cost for same amount of money about one hundred and seventy dollars (\$170).

Rates of interest have declined so precipitously, since the crime of 1873, that the rates of life insurance have been greatly enhanced. As the rates for the use of money decline the premiums on life insurance must advance, rise. Life insurance companies cannot realize the incomes from investments in 1899 that they did in 1865. The crime of 1873 has put up the cost of life insurance!

SILVER FUSION. The reason for fusing the incongruous elements of 16-to-1 democracy and populism in Nebraska, it is bravely proclaimed, is a desire and ambition to get offices. Like the leader of the sixteen-to-one forces, Mr. Bryan, the average fusion-populist avows with refrigerating frankness that "it is not the honor but the money in the office" that attracts. The combination is like that of the Standard Oil or Silver syndicate to get money.

The disciples and advocates of this "trust," to get a monopoly of offices, declare it very proper and patriotic.

Nevertheless if republicans and gold standard democrats in Nebraska should make a fusion for the same purpose the sixteen-to-one amalgamationists would be wild with denunciation of such an alliance. And if the republicans should nominate one gold democrat to parallel the nomination by the populists of the one silver democrat, what a howl of derision would rend the skies! If the republican ticket, with a single gold democrat on it, should claim to be the gold standard democracy's ticket, how everybody would giggle!

A COMPLIMENT. The editor of THE CONSERVATIVE is so susceptible to flattery that he cannot refrain from reproducing the following from the Stanton Register:

"As soon as Judge Howard of the Papillion Times found out that his course in criticising Holcomb was pleasing to J. Sterling Morton, he quit. What pleases Morton is sure to injure reform."

The kind of reform represented by the gentlemen who seek offices "for the money" that is in them, rather than with an honorable ambition to efficiently serve the country, is always shocked and damaged by any citizen who, in a public position, saves public money and covers it back into the public treasury. And a man who, while secretary of agriculture, covered back into the treasury more than nineteen per cent of the appropriations for that department, and so saved to tax-payers more than two millions of dollars, is particularly "injurious" to the Holcomb style of house-reform and likewise to that ballot-fixing reform which attempted to rape justice and debauch liberty by counting in two populist members of the supreme court of the state.