

## THE UNITED STARCH COMPANY.

A New and Strong Organization Just Formed With a Capital of \$6,000,000.

Ever since the "Starch Trust," or National Starch Manufacturing Company, began business, there has been talk among those manufacturers of starch who remained outside of it, of the formation of a strong competitive organization, and this, we have now the pleasure of recording, has at length been brought to pass. There has just been organized under the laws of the state of New Jersey, with a capital of \$6,000,000, a powerful concern under the style of the United Starch Company, which is a consolidation or combination of the only four starch manufacturing concerns in the United States that are not in the "Trust"—the Oswego Starch Factory; the American Glucose Company, of Buffalo, Gilbert S. Graves; the Argo Manufacturing Company, of Nebraska City, Neb., Joy Morton & Co.; and the Sioux City, Ia., Starch Works, owned by Duryea & Co.

These concerns are the largest and most important manufacturers of fine grades of starch in the United States, and their transactions are in the aggregate of enormous magnitude. T. Kingsford & Son, of Oswego, N. Y., are the oldest starch makers in the United States, their history going back to 1848. They have a world-wide reputation for the production of thoroughly first-class goods, of absolute uniformity in quality, and their export trade is one of great extent and importance.

Gen. Hiram Duryea is the next oldest starch manufacturer in the United States after the Kingsfords, and his goods, so long as he was in the trade, were also held in high repute everywhere.

In fact, all four companies have been renowned for turning out first-class goods at the very lowest prices, and for honorable and liberal methods in things both great and small, and it is quite certain that this reputation will be fully maintained in time to come.

At a meeting held the other day at the offices of the new company, at 11 Broadway, the following gentlemen were elected as officers: T. P. Kingsford, of Oswego, president; Hiram Duryea, of New York, first vice-president; Carl Morton, of Nebraska City, second vice-president; and J. D. Higgins, of Oswego, secretary and treasurer.

The directors are: T. P. Kingsford, Hiram Duryea, Joy Morton, of Chicago; Charles R. Flint, of New York; J. C. Young, of New York; Carl Morton, of Nebraska City; J. D. Higgins, of Oswego; H. H. Duryea, of New York, and Gilbert S. Graves, of Buffalo.

It is learned that no new stock has been issued to be sold, nor will any be offered to the public. Neither is there any buying up of factories. It is simply

a joining of forces, and all the four factories will be run to their full capacity, and others will be built as may be required.

The organization of this new company is a most important thing for dealers and the public. Its existence constitutes a guarantee that there will be no undue advancement of prices and no shortage of supplies, as would have assuredly been the case if the Starch Trust had been left undisturbed. The fact that the management is in the hands of such able men as those named above makes it certain that everything will be done as it ought to be done.

The stock of \$6,000,000 is divided into \$2,500,000 of 6 per cent cumulative stock and \$3,500,000 of common. The company will be able to make and distribute goods at a very much lower cost than heretofore, as can readily be understood. — Commercial and Financial World.

## CLUBBING RATES.

THE CONSERVATIVE and the Daily and Sunday Kansas City Star for one year for \$4.25; or THE CONSERVATIVE and Weekly Star for one year for \$1.60.

Address, THE CONSERVATIVE, Nebraska City, Neb.

## POLITICAL.

The Salt Lake Tribune (silver rep.) gave Bryan a hearty welcome to that city lately, but warned him that "he will never get the vote of the people here again, as he did in 1896, for 'conditions have changed.'"

Bryan is warned by the Cleveland Plain Dealer (dem.) to stay out of Ohio during the state campaign, lest his "doing the work of the millionaire with a barrel this year would be to forfeit the support of the plain people next year." It even wonders if the invitation to Bryan to come is "a part of the plan of the schemers who are trying to lure Mr. Bryan to his own destruction."

"The republican party cannot afford to go into the next campaign with its pledges to the business world and to the American people in regard to the gold standard unfulfilled," warns the Chicago Times-Herald (rep.). "The time for temporizing on this subject passed when the republican party was given control of the United States senate. The days for shuffling and equivocating ended with the fifty-fifth congress."

The democratic revolt against McLean in Ohio is growing. B. D. Babcock, ex-mayor of Cleveland, says that "every good democrat owes it to himself and his party to turn this resident of the District of Columbia down so hard and so fast that he may never be heard of again politically. There isn't any use in wasting one's vote or in staying away from the polls. The thing to do is to vote for Judge Nash. That's what I

am going to do." In Wood county Dr. H. C. Maunhard, nominated for auditor, and Samuel Oswald, for treasurer, have withdrawn from the ticket rather than run with McLean.

The Hartford Courant (rep.) hopes that it is not true, as reported, that "there are distinguished republicans who think it will be clever politics to go into next year's campaign with things as they are" regarding the finances. "If any such there be," it says, "we hope they will seriously consider between now and the meeting of congress whether cowardliness is any more engaging a quality in a party than in a man, whether a deliberate breach of faith is likely to conciliate public confidence, and whether—after all—there are any safer things to tie to in American politics than the honesty, integrity, and thrift of the American people."

"The country has the gold standard in fact, and we must settle the question once for all, so far as legislation can settle it, and eliminate it as a political football," declares the Chicago Evening Post (rep.). "An explicit declaration that gold is the standard and the sole money of redemption would have this effect. Such a law could not be upset except by congress and the executive working together in the interest of silver. The United States, it is safe to say, will never have a silver house, senate and executive at the same time. Pass a gold law, and it will stand. The people will accept it as final, and the politicians will acquiesce and transfer their attention to something else."

When Comptroller Dawes says that the creation of a gold-reserve fund for the redemption of greenbacks would be "more decisive than any mere formal gold-standard declaration on the part of congress could possibly be," he speaks, the Portland Oregonian (rep) says, "not as a reformer, but as a politician. The country will so interpret his utterance, and will justly conclude that the president is afraid of going before the country with an honest declaration for the gold standard in terms. Such counsel should not prevail, for it means cowardice and faithlessness. The reason why republican politicians are afraid of the word 'gold' is the very reason why it should be forced upon their trembling lips. Good faith in this matter has passed beyond the stage of expediency. It is a question of morals."

"It is not to be doubted," says the Kansas City Star (ind.), "that the president regards expansion as a popular issue, and will cause it to be made prominent in the next campaign to the exclusion, certainly of civil-service reform, though hardly, it can be believed, to the relegation of his favorite doctrine that free trade would be hurtful to a country with a manifest destiny in the way of an oriental commerce."