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EDUCATION BY THE STATE.

The Nebraska University has a dairy school attachment. Men and women are therein taught to make butter and cheese. Whether an oleomargarine academy will, at last, be developed nobody can tell.

Specific education by the state for farmers, implies the power of the state to furnish, likewise, free education in the art of boot and shoemaking. Why not have all trades and avocations developed at the university at public expense? Why should one class of people be educated in their particular lines by taxing all the other classes? Why not tax for a state blacksmith shop or state carpenter shop in which to develop those callings?

TWO FOR ONE.

The national bankers are the recipients of more vile and unfounded calumny, at the hands of populist demagogues, than any other class of reputable citizens. The fact that every stockholder in a national bank is liable for twice the amount of the face value of his stock is never considered by these journeymen slanderers. The fact that if the bank fails every stockholder is liable to lose two dollars for each one invested in that bank is never alluded to by these malcontents.

How would farmers and merchants like a law which should make them also liable, upon a failure of crops, or a mercantile concern, for twice the value of the labor and money invested? And would they, under such a law, be anxious for panics and commercial disasters?

KANSAS PLUTOCRATS.

The Kansas state board of agriculture has just made its report for the quarter ending December, 1899. It is a clear, concise and most interesting and instructive document.

It shows that Kansas owns thirty-six millions and two hundred and fifty-six thousand and five hundred and fifty dollars worth of mules and horses.

It values the milch cows of that state at twenty-two millions and other cattle at sixty-six millions of dollars.

The sheep and swine of Kansas aggregate a valuation of more than thirteen millions of dollars.

But the cereals and other products of the soil in the year 1899 are estimated at one hundred and sixty-nine millions of dollars.

With such a showing of thrift and wealth, Kansas plutocracy will soon surpass that of Wall Street and the "money power" crush out all the croakers and populists who preach poverty in that state. THE CONSERVATIVE thanks Mr. F. D. Coburn, secretary of the board, for its copy.

LUCID.

Judge Neville, who was an ardent advocate of sound finance while holding a land officer's position and drawing his salary under President Cleveland, is now a sixteen-to-one congressman, an evolution from Nebraska fusion. His terseness and lucidity, as an economist, became incandescent on Friday evening, December 15th, when he illuminated the money question, in a speech before the house of representatives at Washington, as follows:

"Under bimetallism, if a distressed nation was compelled to overbid for one of the metals as it went out, would not the other come in in exchange for it and remain with us to keep up confidence and prices, enable us to do business at the old stand, and prevent the disaster of competition in products and labor with a nation forced by distress to bid?"

This coruscating perspicacity has no peer except in a story by Will Visscher, as follows, about an Omaha pioneer who, in the early days of that city, made a visit thence to his old home in the Mohawk Valley. His name was John Staley. He was a hearty, lusty frontiersman. And sitting in the shade on the banks of the Mohawk he descanted with enthusiasm and genuine admiration of

his new home in the growing West. And in closing a eulogy upon Omaha and the enterprise and push of its citizens, he glowingly said:

"I tell you that you are asleep here in this New York village. A town in Nebraska with only five hundred population gets up earlier in the morning, does more business, makes more noise and drives ahead more projects in twenty-four hours than a town of five thousand population in the Mohawk Valley in a week."

There was a dead silence until a heavy-sterned burgher, scratching his bald pate, philosophically and perspicuously remarked:

"Vell, Staley, don't you dank dot dose towns, oexpressly dose western cities, vere der vimen and shildren is more dan all der oder inhabitants is bigger dan smaller blaces of der same size in der eastern states mit greater boperlations?"

Until Neville of Nebraska spoke in congress upon the money question the clear-cut lucidity of that Dutchman had never been matched.

A REMINISCENCE.

A correspondent asks the THE CONSERVATIVE to tell him how many democratic voters there are in Nebraska. He might have requested one seeing a person voraciously devouring a bologna sausage to tell him how much beef, pork, mutton, mule or dog meat it contained. No one could analyze a sausage or plate of hotel hash by seeing somebody else eat it nor tell how little good pork or sound beef or how much mule or dog meat it contained. And the most acute observer cannot tell by counting the votes cast for a delusion, fusion, illusion and confusion ticket in Nebraska how many of those votes were formerly democratic. But it is entirely within the bounds of absolute truth to state, positively, that there is no democratic party in Nebraska which has an existence independent of any other political party. There is no democratic party in Nebraska, which, for a principle, or a policy, or a faith, names candidates for office, without regard to getting those candidates endorsed by some other political party. The democratic party of Nebraska is only a reminiscence. Long since it was swallowed by populism. Long since it became an integral in a composite which is merely an abnormal appetite for the emoluments of office—for "money, not honor."