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MANAGERS.

A railroad could not be well-run by a man milliner who had no stock in the property.

A bank managed by inmates of the county poor-house, with officers selected from a board of directors made up of street beggars, would not command financial success nor the confidence of the public.

A Sunday-school superintendent who kept a string of race horses and ran a faro bank together with epidemic slot-machines would not secure the children of orthodox families as pupils.

A butcher who sticks pigs and cuts the throats of veals and lambs for an hour or two every day could not attractively lecture upon kindness and tenderness for the innocent and helpless before refined and intelligent audiences.

A government can only be properly administered by honest men of ability who have studied and analyzed the functions and the duties of governments.

No government can endure if its administration is left to dishonest and incompetent men. Whenever the incompetency, extravagance and knavery of those managing the affairs of a country, whether the form of government be monarchical or republican, becomes generally known and its burdens of increasing debt and taxation generally felt, there must come a change. It will come in peaceful ballots or in revolutionary bullets.

Only the best should govern, that is, only the wise and the honest. Governments are merely compacts by which it is sincerely proposed that all shall be one-minded in the honest determination to

establish and protect the rights of each. All that government can legitimately attempt in a republic is to guarantee the right of each citizen to life, to liberty and to the earnings of his own efforts. And the management of governmental affairs, like the management of the affairs of agriculture, commerce and manufacture, should be entrusted to only those who have studied them diligently, with an intention of honestly attempting to improve them.

WHO?

The most obscure usefulness in any decent and industrious citizen is of more value to his kind and to the commonwealth than the most spectacular, oracular and resplendent inutility of any walking, talking delegate whom this day and generation have seen arraying class against class and kindling discontent in every section.

Who is best for the country—the honest and intelligent laborer who develops its resources; or the flippant, shallow and self-seeking declaimer who fishes for votes and prominence? When a citizen asks his fellows to do much for him the great multitude should reply: "What have you ever accomplished for the state—for us?"

RIGHT.

For alleged silver democrats to combine, fuse and amalgamate with alleged silver republicans, notwithstanding the latter believe in protection and the former in free trade, for the purpose avowedly of electing a populist to office is "all right" saith the advocates and organs of Bryanarchy.

But if alleged gold standard democrats fuse, weld and miscegenate with alleged gold standard republicans, the first being free traders and the second protectionists, for the purpose of electing a man to office who is in favor of honest money, it is all "wrong" saith the saintly politician of the fiat faith.

Wrong.

If gold democrats and gold republicans should fuse and form tickets, county, state or national, the anguished howl of the conscientious devotees to principles, who seek nominations from three distinct and, in many respects, antagonistic political parties, would rend the skies. They would be so shocked, so terribly conscience stricken by such a wicked "ballot trust" that they would

even invoke the use of the writ of injunction to prevent its consummation.

EXCHANGE- ABILITY.

That community which produces a surplus of staple articles which the world demands, and ships them to markets where consumers await them, will be always relatively a prosperous community. The manufacture of raw products, where they are grown, into commodities whereby bulk is reduced and value enhanced, is a legitimate method of beneficence. The one element which inevitably gives value to a product is its exchangeability. Those things which are in almost universal demand are always exchangeable. Therefore they have value.

In this fertile state are the possibilities of furnishing, in condensed form, meat, bread and fruits in almost endless and attractive variety. To develop the industrial plants in Nebraska which shall supply, in part, the never-satisfied demand for such exchangeable things, large capital is necessary. Therefore it is the duty of that portion of the public press which places prosperity above politics to invite capital and capitalists to Nebraska instead of repelling them. No legislators and no editors who seek constantly to array public sentiment against incorporated money can possibly add to the annual output of exchangeable commodities from this capital-needing and very capable food-producing commonwealth.

The Richmond Dispatch (dem.) thus concludes an editorial designed to arouse the white democrats of Virginia in the matter of a constitutional convention: "In a nutshell the question is, do we desire to get rid of the negro as a voter, or not? What do the white people say?"

Kentucky conditions prompt the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier (dem.) to suggest that "perhaps we should not judge all our unwilling wards, in respect of any matter or condition, by the conduct of some of them, and should not require of them a higher standard of citizenship as the price of self-government than is observed by the members of the imperialistic administration's own party in one of the states of the nation itself."