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GIFT TREES.

As "Arbor Day" in the "Tree Planting State" approaches, lovers of tree planting and tree culture unfurl their banners inscribed, "Plant Trees."

Reading, as published in the issue of THE CONSERVATIVE of date, March 29,



"Cora C. Jones, in the Club Woman," reminds me to say to you, with permission to repeat if you so choose, that growing in my "Forest Tree Nursery," at Brownville, are one thousand Ash, Elm, Maple, Catalpa, Red Bud, Birch, Box Elder, Black Walnut, Black Locust, Honey Locust, Balm of Gilead, Ironwood, Hackberry and Mulberry trees, free to those who will dig and plant them on coming Nebraska "Arbor Day," April 22, 1900. As ever,

Yours sincerely,

ROBT. W. FURNAS.

Brownville, Neb., March 29, 1900.

PATRIOTISM AND BUTTER.

Mr. N. S. Andrews of Dubuque, Iowa, favors THE CONSERVATIVE with an article this week. He says that the present laws protecting butter do not "suffice." Will he tell us how any law will suffice to accomplish the real object sought by "the butter makers?" He does not deny the existence of a lobby at Washington, working in the cause of special legislation and with a backing of twenty thousand dollars behind it.

The butter makers and their patriotism take on a paternal tint and ask

government to help them in competition with oleomargarine by statutes inimical to the latter. "The legitimate expense required for the enactment of laws" is the salaries of senators and representatives. The patriotism of butter makers in getting laws ostensibly to protect the public from imitations and substitutes for butter, while really they wish laws to make butter higher-priced, is very similar to that of other protectionists who pay large lobbies large money to get tariff for protection. They pay out big money to secure laws which shall make them pay higher wages and sell products at less price. They are too good for this wicked world.

The disinterested philanthropy which distrusts itself so much that it insists upon national statutes which will compel it to pay out more money to labor, as wages; and at the same time force it to sell the commodities which that labor produces for less money is too celestial and angelic for this wicked world. That is the good Samaritanism of the advocates of a protective tariff; they ought to be translated.

The ingredients of oleomargarine, whether rightly or wrongly stated by

Ingredients.

the chemist quoted in a former issue of THE CONSERVATIVE, have been proven wholesome. The color of oleomargarine may vary, as does that of butter, because of the food assimilated by the animal out of the fat of which it is made. Colorings for butter have been advertised in agricultural and dairy journals for decades. Everybody knows that. And if butter may be harmlessly colored, so as to make that of January look like that of June, why may not oleomargarine also indulge in artificial complexions?

Some oleomargarine and some butter contain no cream. And yet the absence of cream does not make either deleterious or unwholesome. Admit "that brands or birth-marks" are frequently obliterated before oleomargarine reaches the consumer.

"Process butter" is colored. "Process butter" is not branded "process butter." Do the butter makers ask that it should be so branded?

THE CONSERVATIVE does not know that eighty per cent of creamery butter is not colored. It does know that oleomargarine is not always colored and it does know that "genuine butter" has no fixed color, for a standard, which oleo-

margarine tries to steal. The complexion of genuine butter changes with food, seasons of the year and the condition of the cows. THE CONSERVATIVE opposes all special legislation for butter, or any other substance, as against an equally meritorious competitor.

MORE DEFECTION. The Memphis Scimitar proclaims that:

"If the national democratic convention adopts the Nebraska declaration, not all the blunders that the republicans can make between this and election day can save the Bryan presidential ticket from overwhelming defeat."

When will southerners learn to follow Bryanarchy with meekness and complacency?

A TRUST POLITICAL.

Seventy-five millions of people, divided into two voting divisions in the United States, are subject to two political monopolies. The one offers them McKinley, the other tenders them Bryan for the presidency.

Who gave Hanna and his crowd and Arkansaw Jones and his gang the monopoly of the right to name men for the presidency?

How long shall these partisan trusts, their directors and bosses, hold independent, thinking, decent, intelligent voters subject to their dictation?

Seventy-five million of free people and only permitted to vote for one of two men. We need more liberty for voters!

JEFFERSON AND A "PLAIN DUTY."

In his second inaugural address Jefferson gives his idea of the moral duties of a government. He said:

"In the transaction of your foreign affairs we have endeavored to cultivate the friendship of all nations, and especially of those with which we have the most important relations. We have done them justice on all occasions, favored where favor is lawful, and cherished mutual interests and intercourse on fair and equal terms. We are firmly convinced, and we act on that conviction, that with nations as with individuals our interests soundly calculated will ever be found inseparable from our moral duties, and history bears witness to the fact that a just nation is trusted on its word when recourse is had to armaments and wars to bridle others!" How different from McKinley's moral conceptions!