

# The Conservative.

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COOL.

The cold and glacial style of the effrontery which will characterize the condemnation of "trusts" by the Kansas City convention will glitter like an icicle, even in the torrid light of a July sun. The denunciation of "trusts" by the only national convention which contains delegates at large from the New York City ice trust is refreshing and refrigerating. It touches the zero of demagogic gall.

TO UPLIFT SILVER.

The owners of silver mines, silver smelters and silver bullion have a direct personal, pecuniary and political interest in the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform of 1896. That declaration in favor of special silver legislation received the support and the enormous contributions of the producers and owners of the silver mines and bullion in all the Rocky Mountain states. The cheerful proposition—made time and again by that profound student of finance whom the silver trust nominated for the presidency—that by the enactment of a law, in the United States, to compel the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, the value of every ounce of silver on earth would be raised to \$1.29, captivated Colorado and other states in control of smelters and other plutocratic combines.

The entire campaign, so far as the currency question was involved, was, on the part of Bryan

A Class.

and his disciples, a campaign of the class owning silver bullion and silver mines against the mass of voters who did not own silver property. All the arguments, all the

flabbergastic oratory of 1896, in behalf of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold, represented a paid-for plan, a corrupt plot, to uplift the price of silver in behalf of the few and to the wronging and wrecking of the many. Deliberate and unified effort to put the government of the United States into the hands of a silver trust, in the year 1896, ignominiously failed. The campaign of 1896 will be repeated by the silver trust in 1900 and the American people will be again implored to debase the currency and debauch the credit of their country.

PIETY IN POLITICS.

The de-pulpitized preacher, who proclaims his piety and politics in the Lincoln Independent, reproduces from the "Peoples' Champion" the subjoined specimen of populist piety and principles. Here you have the animus of the entire organization. It is for place, power, plunder, piracy and the defilement of the public credit. Anything to get office—anything to win an opportunity to loot the national treasury—to make it an adjunct of Croker and emptier than the heads of the deluded followers of populism:

"Some fusionists seem to think that Towne's nomination by the democrats at Kansas City may be assured by convincing the democrats of his eminent fitness. Let us whisper a word. It's victory those fellows want. Assure them of that and fitness may take its chances. The more you convince such men as Hill, Croker, Van Wyck, et al, of Towne's fitness to be Bryan's mate the less they will like him. Convince them that they can win with Towne, but will fail without him, and they'll every one whoop 'er up for Towne. That's practical politics."

NOT SAFE.

Because the law reestablishing and reaffirming the gold standard was enacted last congress many good citizens—disgusted with the present administration—think they may vote for Bryan without danger to the monetary system of the country.

In this they are mistaken; Bryan and all his followers are pledged to repeal that law, if they can get the power to do so. It is not safe, for those who wish the gold standard to permanently remain, to vote for Bryan, bitter as the other dose may taste.

AN ECONOMIC PRINCIPLE.

George Fred Williams, the noted political economist of Massachusetts, advances the following economic reason for reaffirming 16 to 1 and his opinion will probably have much weight in determining the result at the Kansas City convention:

"To make concessions now, would mean that Cleveland was right and the greatest man in the democratic party. I do not believe this convention will do it."

He no longer insists that 16 to 1 is right. He does not assert that experience has demonstrated the correction of the financial plank of the Chicago platform. His interview implies the converse, that the party was wrong in 1896, but to admit it would be to admit that "Grover Cleveland was right and the greatest man in the democratic party." The Bryanarchists are certainly in a deplorable predicament that they declare this the only reason for reaffirming the fallacy of 1896.

HARDLY.

It will be noticed that the "democratic" doctrines now promulgated by J. Sterling Morton receive the unanimous commendation and approval of the McKinley press.—Omaha World-Herald.

Hardly as generally endorsed as the supplications of Bryan in behalf of the ratification of the treaty of Paris which made imperialism possible! Hardly as universally commended by republicans as the continued efforts of Bryanarchy to debauch the currency and destroy the credit of the United States!

THAT TREATY.

In a letter to the Knoxville Sentinel, Mr. Bryan asks: "How can we justify the sacrifice of American soldiers and the killing of Filipinos merely to show that we can whip them?"

Everybody who reads anything or knows anything about the constitution, the laws and the treaties of the United States knows that the latter, having been ratified by the senate, are as binding, as sacred and as much to be defended as the constitution itself. And even Bryan knows that he and his friends boasted that they secured the ratification of that treaty which made the Filipinos amenable to the authority of the United States. Justification is by that treaty which Bryan advocated.