

of the populist party, stands for. Do the people of Nebraska wish to perpetuate this kind of an administration of government? Nearly every business of any consequence in our state is carried on by corporate rather than individual capital, for the democratic reason that few individuals have sufficient means, hence a combination in corporate form of their limited fortunes. Do the people of Nebraska, then, wish to drive from the state a large portion of our commercial activities? If so, they will most effectively accomplish it by voting to continue populism. If they wish to aid to make national the deplorable conditions which are now local they should vote for Mr. Bryan, who is pledged and determined to prosecute all guilty of the iniquitous crime of employing labor.

INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM.

In his speech of acceptance, Mr. Bryan assumes that international bimetalism and the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 are identical. Henri Cernuschi who was one of the leading bimetalists of Europe and an advocate of international bimetalism said:

"The melting pot is the test of coined money, and that which loses value in melting is bad money and that which does not is good money."

Farmers and all other sensible folk should demand, when they buy money with their products or services, the highest standard and quality of money. And if gold and silver are to be coined freely and in unlimited quantities by the United States, then equity and honesty must insist that:

"Any quantity of either metal in the form of bullion must be of exactly the same value as the same quantity of the same metal in the form of coin."

But if the unlimited and free coinage of silver at the unphilosophical, illogical and false ratio of 16 to 1 is to be instituted and silver thus made a legal tender at a mint and coin value which is twice its bullion value, this basic principle of rightful coinage will have been abrogated and defied. Under the operation of the Gresham law, gold will disappear from the channels of American commerce and silver will take its place. All that we sell foreigners will be paid for in silver, and all that we buy from them will be paid for in gold, and we also will pay the premium on that gold. In short, we will be monetarily Mexicanized, and no class will suffer so great a proportion of the calamitous loss, which this will cause, as American farmers.

TRUSTS WANTED.

If the Standard Oil Company, which brings into the United States from Europe more than one hundred thousand dollars in gold every day in the year is a trust, let us have a dozen more of the same sort. It takes American oil to all the markets of Europe and

with it buys gold in competition with all the oil sellers of the world, and brings home the gold, with which it is developing the resources and wage-paying powers of the republic. It sells oil for less money than any other concern on earth, and it oppresses the consumer of oil nowhere on earth. It pays its employees generously and it has no strikes. The oil it sells for fifteen cents a gallon delivered in Nebraska, THE CONSERVATIVE first saw the light from at \$1.50 a gallon right here at Arbor Lodge. We like light. Give us more light on the enormities of the crimes of the combines of capital upon the people of Nebraska.

In eleven years the Argo starch works have expended for buildings, wages, coal, corn, lumber and machinery in Nebraska City more than five millions of dollars. This has harmed no one except the calamity orators of populism and fusion. Nebraska City wishes more such trusts. Nebraska City has not invited Smyth to destroy this industry. Nebraska needs more such factories and nothing prevents getting them except the words and works of the Bryans, Allens, Smyths, and other demagogues who seek offices for the money that is in them rather than for honor.

Nebraska wants more "trusts" which build up and energize her capability to grow rich and contented and less "trust" in the dissembling declaimers who endeavor, by fallacies and sophistry, to array the poor against the rich, the indolent against the industrious, and to teach and bring about discontent and anarchy.—Republished from the issue of September 6.

BRYAN AND THE SOUTH.

Referring to Mr. Bryan's campaign in the southern states the New York Evening Post says:

"No candidate for the presidency was ever treated with such contempt in the section where he was supposed to be strongest as is Bryan by the South in this campaign. All of the states below the Potomac and the Ohio rivers, with the possible exceptions of West Virginia and Kentucky, are conceded to him by everybody, and yet in all that region there is scarcely any sign of warm support, while leading democratic newspapers do not hesitate to sneer at the nominee of their party. Take as an illustration these remarks by the Montgomery Advertiser, the most influential journal in Alabama, upon Bryan's recent claim that the coinage of silver dollars by the McKinley administration is a vindication of the "16 to 1" doctrine: "For the sake of the party, we wish Mr. Bryan would stop making such statements. Mr. Bryan knows that such coinage has absolutely no connection with free coinage at 16 to 1. There's no excuse for such statements." It is evident that the sentiment of the South regarding the financial issue has changed greatly, and that the business

men of that section are now in no mood for tampering with the gold standard. This is one reason why the South is cool towards a candidate who is committed to the overthrow of that standard.

CHIEF JUSTICE MASON.

All of the earlier settlers of Otoe county remember Oliver Perry Mason, first as a young and ambitious attorney of great ability in logic and great power in oratory. After that he is recalled as the first chief justice who served the state of Nebraska. He was peculiarly original in thought and expression. On March 25, 1887, the execution of a criminal was ordered, and relative to it Judge Mason wrote:

"This is the day the commonwealth of Nebraska performs the Christian rite of hanging a human being by the neck. * * * Great world this, great civilization.

"When shall we learn that the best of all sound morality lies in a proper regard of physiological law, in a sound human animal bred from ancestors in whom there is no physical disease?

"When the fact is known and regarded we shall commence to eradicate crime, and not till then. The gallows and the gibbet will not stop it; they have been tried for eighteen hundred years and have proved a signal failure. We ought to progress, but we do not. In a land of boasted freedom thought is chained and manacled by the slavery of popular opinion. Sometimes I think there is more liberty in Prussia where you may freely discuss all matters except the churches and the government, than here."

THE OCTOPUS HUNTER.

The learned, interesting and stately smug attorney general of Nebraska, Smyth, has returned from an exciting hunt of the oleaginous octopus in the wilderness of New York City. But his expense accounts had not been filed in the office of the state auditor when THE CONSERVATIVE last enquired for the per capita cost of killing the Standard Oil trust, the ice trust, the silver smelter trust, the starch trust and the trust in populism, Poynter and other fusion-for-office patriots in Nebraska.

Will Smyth say what the dried pelt of an octopus costs the state of Nebraska? Will the anti-trust tourist who so recently charged upon Rockefeller in his Wall Street den, state to the public the expenses of his self-instituted and itinerant antagonism to trusts?

And will Smyth tell also when, how, by whom he became inspired to that insatiable thirst for the blood of the Standard Oil company in Nebraska, and what number of aggrieved citizens petitioned him to kill off these various alleged trusts?—Republished from the issue of September 6.