

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

"Conservatism" was the subject of the address of ex-

President Cleveland before the Holland Society of New York last Thursday evening. The remarks of Mr. Cleveland were timely, thoroughly characteristic and deserving of the thoughtful consideration of his countrymen. He warned his fellow citizens of the dangers attending policies which we have lately adopted and urged a return to that conservatism which characterized the early settlers of the New Netherlands and animated those who established our government and gave us our constitution, the conservatism of "justice, of honor, of honesty, of industry, of frugality, and of contented homes."

Mr. Cleveland referred to the effort made less than five years ago to secure the ratification of a treaty that meant arbitration and peace between the two great English speaking nations. This treaty, unhappily, was defeated. Today, the ex-president feelingly remarked, the same countries are working along "parallel lines"—this time not for peace but for war.

Each is inhumanly trying to enforce its government upon distant and unwilling peoples by cruelly killing objecting natives. What an unhappy contrast!

"This indicates a sad relapse," says Mr. Cleveland, "and in our case it is a most serious one."

Constitutional Limitations.

If England succeeds in her at-

tempt in South Africa she will but add another to her list of similar acquisitions; a brave people will be subjugated, and because of our engagement in another quarter they will miss the expressions of American sympathy which we are accustomed to extend to those who struggle for national life and independence. On the other hand, with success in our subjugating effort, a new untried and exceedingly perilous situation will be forced upon us.

"We can conquer the Philippines, and after conquering them can probably govern them. It is in the strain upon our institutions, the demoralization of our people, the evasion of our constitutional limitations, and the perversion of our national mission that our danger lies. As a distinguished bishop has said, 'the question is not what we shall do with the Philippines, but what the Philippines will do to us.'

"Our country will never be the same again. For weal or woe we have already irrevocably passed beyond the old lines.

"The republic will in some sort be saved. Shall it be only in name and semblance, with

Way of Safety.

fair external appearance, but with the germs of decay fastened upon its vitals, or shall it, though changed, still survive in such

vigor and strength as to remain the hope and pride of free Americans?

"The problem is a momentous one. Its solution depends upon the extent to which the old patriotism and good sense of our countrymen can be rescued from impending danger. Thus these are sober days for thoughtful citizens—days for preaching—days for sermonizing. If we are to be saved from disaster, it must be through the cultivation and enforcement of that sort of conservatism that should find a congenial home in the Holland Society.

"In the midst of reckless tumult and in the confused rage of national greed and bloodiness this conservatism should defiantly stand forth and demand a hearing. Let it be proclaimed that American freedom and popular rule cannot perish except through the madness of those who have them in their keeping; and by the blood and sacrifices of our fathers, by the lofty achievements of the free institutions they established, by our glorious victories of peace, and by our reliance on the promises of God, let Dutch conservatism enjoin upon our people a faithful discharge of their sacred trust."

Mr. Cleveland long ago established a reputation for saying the right thing at the right time and his address to the Holland Society of New York will increase the confidence of the people in the wisdom of his judgment and his integrity of purpose. That both of our ex-presidents should agree in regard to the dangers now confronting the republic is indeed weighty evidence that present policies and tendencies are wrong and at variance with our history and traditions.

WHITE PINES. THE CONSERVATIVE next week

will contain an illustrated article on White Pines and their cultivation on the plains of Nebraska.

It will be merely a sketch, showing ten years growth of a few thousand of these trees planted at Arbor Lodge in June 1890.

STARCH.

Nebraska could be and should be the most potent factor in starch manufacturing this side of New York.

"In a circular, offering \$4,000,000 of 5 per cent twenty-five-year sinking fund bonds of the National Starch Company, interesting facts about the company's earnings are given. Net earnings in 1900 are reported at \$1,191,239, against an average of \$737,578 for the preceding five years. The company has outstanding \$1,000,000 United States Sugar Refining 6 per cent mortgage bonds of 1921 and \$3,000,000 6 per cent National Starch Company mortgage bonds of 1920. When the \$4,000,000 new 5s are issued the interest charges will be \$440,000 per annum, which, with the \$203,000 per annum required for sinking

fund, would make \$643,000 to be deducted from net earnings in arriving at a surplus. Such a deduction leaves \$548,239. The 6 per cent on the \$3,862,000 preferred requires \$231,720, leaving a balance for the common stock of \$516,519, or an amount equal to 14 per cent on the \$2,556,000 stock of this class."

This is the combination of capital that fervid populists desire to drive out and keep out of the state of Nebraska. For the exile of this corporation the statesman S-m-y-t-h-e began an action in the Supreme Court. He was afraid Nebraska City might be wrecked by lavish disbursements for raw products and wage-earners.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. THE CONSERVATIVE, as everybody knows, is careful

as to commending appropriations from the state treasury for any other than a public purpose. The State Historical Society, however, is conducted solely in the interests of the public. It is in the interest of a public in perpetuity. Posterity as well as the present generation will be interested, instructed and benefited by the work of the State Historical Society of Nebraska, provided the work be done efficiently and conscientiously. The secretary and treasurer of the society has made an estimate of the funds necessary for carrying on its work, as follows:

	Per Annum.
Treasurer of Society.....	\$ 25.00
Secretary.....	100.00
Librarian and Asst. Sec'y.....	1,400.00
Collectors.....	1,200.00
Cataloger and Stenographer (one).....	600.00
Clerk, newspaper work.....	360.00
Assistance, day labor.....	120.00
Traveling expenses.....	400.00
Binding, newspapers and books.....	450.00
Purchases, books and newspapers.....	500.00
Expressage and freight.....	250.00
Cases, picture frames, etc.....	250.00
	\$5,655.00
Two years.....	11,310.00
Printing two volumes of proceedings, \$500 each, and one volume on the constitutional convention of 1875....	1,750.00
Total for two years' expenses.....	\$13,060.00

The foregoing sum of \$13,060 it is estimated will cover all the expenses of the society for the two coming years. This is an insignificant sum when the practical purpose for which it is appropriated is considered.

SWINE PLAGUE. News from Platte county is to the

effect that the farmers therein have lost a half million of dollars by the hog cholera in the past four months. Its ravages also in Otoe and other southern Nebraska counties have been very great and much loss has been entailed. At Arbor Lodge, for more than a year, the Guarantee Hog Cholera Cure, made at 502 Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa, has been successfully used as a preventive and between one and two hundred head of swine have been kept in health and thrift at a profit.