

The Conservative.

Sawyer A. J.

1430

VOL. II.

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1899.

NO. 21.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
OFFICES: OVERLAND THEATRE BLOCK.

J. STERLING MORTON, EDITOR.

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE DISCUSSION OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIOLOGICAL QUESTIONS.

CIRCULATION THIS WEEK 7,060 COPIES.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One dollar and a half per year, in advance, postpaid, to any part of the United States or Canada. Remittances made payable to The Morton Printing Company.

Address, THE CONSERVATIVE, Nebraska City, Neb.

Advertising Rates made known upon application.

Entered at the postoffice at Nebraska City, Neb., as Second Class matter, July 29th, 1898.

The Blarney Castle Attorney-General of Nebraska is reported by the Omaha Daily News of the 23rd, as "having dismissed the suit that he brought some time ago in the District Court to prohibit the Standard Oil Company from doing business in Nebraska."

No one is surprised at Smyth. Everybody knew that he instituted the proceedings to show his intense antagonism to trusts. Nobody in Nebraska has complained of being harmed by the reduction of the cost of illuminating oils which the Standard Oil Company has brought about. But, Smyth, for the glory of populism and the advancement of his own political prominence, deliberately proposed the ejection of the Standard Oil Company from Nebraska. He proposed, with malice aforethought, by preventing that corporation from doing business in this state, to put up the cost of lighting the homes on these prairies. Before this gigantic company, with its vast capital and unlimited facilities for carrying on business, invaded Nebraska, THE CONSERVATIVE paid, as did all other pioneers, one dollar and fifty cents a gallon for an inferior oil, while now "perfection" illuminating oil costs only eleven cents a gallon.

Smyth sues this conspiracy for cost-reductions, and attempts to drive the conspirators out of Nebraska for the crime of furnishing cheaper and better oils to its people. Smyth, however, does not sue the Silver Smelter Trust, the principal officers of which live in Omaha, and yet the Silver Trust is avowedly for the purpose of putting up

the price of silver. In other words Smyth is the friend of a Silver Combine for raising the market value of silver, and the enemy of an oil trust which has lowered the market value of oils in Nebraska. Therefore, no one will be surprised to learn that Smyth, with great post-election valor, has begun another action against the Standard Oil Company in the Supreme Court of the state with the patriotic intention of driving it out of business!

There is no equality as to the representation of the people of the states in their respective congressional districts in the lower house of the federal congress. The annexed table shows that in South Carolina 4,539 voters are the average number represented by each one of their seven congressmen. But in Texas each congressman represents an average of 31,233 votes, and there are thirteen districts in that state. In Nebraska the six congressional districts cast for congressmen 214,963 votes, or an average of 35,828 votes for each congressman from this state.

Congressional Vote--1898.

Dist.	South Carolina.	Texas.	Nebraska.
1.....	4,559	27,584	34,922
2.....	4,138	31,570	28,349
3.....	4,361	27,165	42,641
4.....	4,632	28,809	39,784
5.....	4,230	22,810	34,612
6.....	4,916	38,168	34,655
7.....	4,988	32,328	.....
8.....	.....	31,957	.....
9.....	.....	33,010	.....
10.....	.....	30,823	.....
11.....	.....	33,006	.....
12.....	.....	28,945	.....
13.....	.....	33,763	.....
Total.....	31,774	406,028	214,963
Average.....	4,539	31,233	35,828

Why should these inequalities be permitted to continue? Why should South Carolina get a congressman for each 4,500 votes, Nebraska have only one for each 35,000 votes, and Texas only one for each 31,000 votes? Unless there be a remedy for these inequalities provided by proper legislation prior to the basing of the representation on the census of 1900, this infamous system of unequal representation and injustice will be perpetuated.

THE CONSERVATIVE calls the attention of the advocates of good government and all journals and periodicals interested therein to the importance of

beginning the vigorous discussion of this question, so vital to the welfare of the republic, at the earliest possible moment. It should be reasoned upon with candor and a sincere desire to establish equality and fairness in representation for the United States congress.

DONATIONS FOR DUTY DONE.

The exuberance and enthusiasm of American patriotism are entirely irrepressible. Every new hero throws it into paroxysmal frenzy and evolves some new method of recognizing or compensating servants of the government for the plain performance of the duties to which they are assigned and for which they are liberally paid.

General Grant had a house in Washington presented to him. Is any descendant of General Grant the owner of that residence now? And where is the house given Sheridan; and the houses bestowed upon other heroes, where are they?

But the last real estate donation to Amiral Dewey seems less satisfactory to the donors and the general public than any of its predecessors. Disgust because the bride of the admiral received the gift by the public to him as a present from the admiral to herself became intense and general. But when Madam Dewey deeded the property to her Stepson Dewey the pulse of the public became almost normal again. Hereafter heroic widowers, with possible suits for breach of promise before them should be excepted from the lists of beneficiaries.

INTELLIGENT TEMPERANCE.

The Slocum law is good enough to secure the drinkers of Nebraska pure malt, vinous and spirituous liquors whenever its provisions are rigidly enforced. Where are the intense anti-liquor traffic voters of this state who wish good laws observed and executed? Have the preachers of prohibition all been mere pretenders? If they have not been mere hypocrites why do they fail to invoke the Slocum law and thus secure pure drinks or no drinks by the analyses of reputable chemists?

An indictment charging Christian scientists with practicing medicine without a license was dismissed on the 20th by the district court of Minneapolis, upon the ground that Christian science healing is not medical practice.