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J. STERLING MORTON, EDITOR.

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The next session of congress will make a reapportionment of the representation of the various states based upon the census of the present year. This should be made to conform to the letter and spirit of the fourteenth amendment, section two, of which provides that "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state."

Representation in congress, according to the present system of apportionment, is not in accord with the qualifying clause of this section. The apportionment is now based upon the whole population and not upon the voting population as the constitution provides. A glance at the vote cast in the south at the recent election will convince anyone that the negro is not much of a factor in determining the result of elections.

But the representation of the south in congress and in the electoral college is based upon the false assumption that the negro does enjoy all the privileges of a citizen. There may be, and no doubt are, very satisfactory reasons for restricting the franchise in the southern states. THE CONSERVATIVE will not dispute this point. But if the negro and other illiterate classes in the south are to be disfranchised, the southern states should yield that portion of their congressional representation based upon the colored population. It is not right that the vote of one man south of the Mason and Dixon line should count as much as the votes of seven men north of that line, as is the case under the present rule of apportionment.

W. E. Curtis, in the Chicago Record, recently made an interesting comparison

of the vote of seven congressional districts of South Carolina and the vote of seven Illinois districts. The following are the votes cast in the seven South Carolina districts:

	Dem.	Rep.
First district.....	3,030	1,529
Second district.....	4,073	122
Third district.....	4,029	332
Fourth district.....	4,467	165
Fifth district.....	4,230	None
Sixth district.....	1,765	151
Seventh district.....	4,433	505
Totals.....	26,027	2,804

The Illinois districts made the following showing:

	Dem.	Rep.
Eleventh district.....	16,554	20,600
Twelfth district.....	14,178	21,484
Thirteenth district.....	14,977	20,635
Fourteenth district.....	19,431	21,417
Fifteenth district.....	20,901	21,143
Sixteenth district.....	21,632	17,021
Seventeenth district.....	23,293	21,053
Totals.....	131,016	143,353

The total vote of the seven congressional districts of South Carolina is but 28,831 against 274,279 for the same number of districts in Illinois. One voter in South Carolina has the same representation in congress as seven voters in Illinois. A South Carolina congressman represents 3,683 voters while the member from Illinois represents 39,197 or 10,000 more voters than are represented by the seven members from Tillman's state. It is these inequalities the next session of congress should correct—by making a new basis of apportionment in conformity with the amendment to the constitution.

HENRY VILLARD. THE CONSERVATIVE is pained to learn of the sudden decease of Henry Villard. For many years he had been the political friend and endorser of the editor of this journal. And among all the notable intellects of the passing generation, there was not one more versatile, cultured and keen.

It had been the intention of the Villard family to return to their New York home about the middle of October, but the health of Mr. Villard was so precarious that his physician persuaded him to remain in the country until he should become stronger.

Henry Villard was born Heinrich Hilgard in Speyer, Rheinisch Bavaria, on April 11, 1835. His great uncle, Theodore (father of Julius Hilgard, who became superintendent of the United States coast survey), led a migration of the family connection to Belleville, Ill., in 1835. His father, Gustav, was in the judicial service of the Bavarian government, and died as judge of the supreme court at Munich.

Young Hilgard was educated at schools in Swelbrucken, Phalsbourg and Speyer, but in October 1853, broke off his university studies, and set out for the United States intending to join the colony of his relatives at Belleville. His father's opposition to this step made him borrow the surname of a schoolmate at Palsbourg, and he became Henry Villard. Arriving at Belleville he became a newspaper reporter and continued in the profession until 1868. During these years he served as a legislative correspondent in Indiana and Illinois; a political reporter, representing the Lincoln-Douglas debates, the Chicago convention which nominated Lincoln, the Lincoln campaign and later as a war correspondent and a European correspondent. The papers he served in this period were the Cincinnati Commercial, the New York Herald, the Chicago Tribune and the New York Tribune and part of the time he was at the head of News bureaus at Washington. At one time he owned the New York Evening Post and the Nation.

Mr. Villard, when he died, was surrounded by the members of his family, including Mrs. Villard and his two sons, Oswald and Harold Villard. He had been unconscious for two days. His death, it is said, was caused by cancer of the throat.

Mr. Villard in social and domestic life was attractive and gracious. His family and friends sincerely mourn an irreparable loss.