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FURNAS.

No man in the commonwealth of Nebraska has—out of his own mind, muscle and fortune—accomplished more for its agricultural, horticultural and general material and mental development than ex-Governor Robert W. Furnas, and some of his intimate friends are asking why he would not, as a United States Senator, reflect honor upon this people, and why he may not be elected?

COURAGE.

A man who is always just and resolute, cannot be diverted from a fixed purpose, either by the misdirected criticisms of his fellow citizens or by their threats of exile from popular favor. Moral courage—the power and ability to follow one's own conclusions and to fight for them against out-numbering adversaries—is much demanded and little supplied in American politics.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

In his reflections upon the French revolution, Edmund Burke says: "A disposition to preserve, and an ability to improve, taken together, would be my standard of a statesman." Nebraska in selecting senators may find men who can preserve the good name and fame of the state and, at the same time, have the ability to improve both in the estimation of wise and thoughtful people. Brains which have thought, arms which have wrought, honors not bought, advancement in the public service unsought, are desirable characteristics for a United States Senator.

A COMPROMISE.

Under the constitution, the United States is a government of compromise. The census of 1790 showed that Delaware, the smallest state in the union, contained 59,096 inhabitants. Virginia was at that time the largest and contained a population of 747,610. Thus originally the constitution gave twelve and one-half men in Virginia no more voice in selecting one-thirteenth of the senate than it did to each man in Delaware.

The state of Nevada in 1900 contains 42,334 people, while New York shows a population of 7,268,009. Thus 171 people of New York count for only as much in choosing United States senators as does a solitary broncho-buster or cowboy in the sage brush of Nevada.

From the above it is apparent that in the beginning the inequality as to senators was almost as marked as it is today even when New York and Nevada are cited. Inequalities in a republican form of government are absolutely unavoidable and unerasable. Numerically two states may have precisely the same number of representatives in the house, but one state has in its delegation a Tom Reed or a William R. Morrison, and the other merely an assortment of Omar M. Kems. Thus the inequality of representation is intellectually explained and mentally illuminated. It is impossible for all states to furnish the ability of Mr. Reed and the courage and intellectuality of Mr. Morrison.

If representation in congress is now actually based upon population, instead of upon citizens, populational centers, like New York and Chicago, where there are innumerable unnaturalized foreigners, hold a great advantage over those rural districts where foreigners are not numerous. The state of Massachusetts, perhaps, has almost as great an advantage in the disproportionate number of females which it contains and who do not vote, as South Carolina or North Carolina may have in the number of negroes which they hold, who are not permitted to vote any more than women are in Boston.

In 1896 Connecticut gave McKinley six electoral votes. Each one of them represented 29,065 popular ballots. At the same election Idaho gave Bryan three electoral votes and each one of them represented only 8,898 votes. At the same election New York gave McKinley

thirty-six electoral votes, each one of which represented 39,552 American citizens who had voted at that election. On the same day of the same year Nevada gave Bryan three electoral votes, each one of which represented only 3,438 citizens.

These inequalities show that the entire system of government for the United States is based upon compromises and inequality which sooner or later may give rise to discussions and dissensions which will bring about a reconstruction of the entire republic. THE CONSERVATIVE will endeavor to calmly discourse from time to time upon these questions upon the proper solution of which the perpetuity of the Federal Union largely depends.

POOR RICHARD.

Misfortunes do not come singly to Mr. Croker. His grief over political reverses was indeed touching and keenly pathetic. He sought to forget his sorrows by leaving the scenes of his humiliation and defeat and going abroad to mingle with British sports amid the pleasures of the race course. He had hardly reached British soil with his prize pugs and other congenial companions when the tax gatherer swooped down upon him and deftly touched him for an income tax. A goodly sum of Tammany revenue went to swell the exchequer of her majesty. Mr. Croker will soon be due for another outburst of sympathy for the oppressed Boer. His experience with the British revenue officer, will, no doubt, materially intensify his kindly feeling for Kruger's cause.

AFTER ELECTION.

The late populist candidate for the presidency complacently remarked immediately after the re-choosing of McKinley:

"I shall stay in politics as long as I live."

The Marine Register of an early day contains a remark made by Commodore

Jonah.

Jonah immediately subsequent to the stomachic convulsions of the whale which threw him upon the shore, a reeking derelict:

"I intend to be in a whale as long as I live no matter how hard he wishes to spew me out."

The Red Sea Record is constantly referring to Pharaoh as the "peerless leader" notwithstanding he lured his followers into an aqueous and remorseless grave. Peerless Pharaoh has prototypes in modern times.