

noble sire. Mr. Morton was a native Nebraskan, having been born at Arbor Lodge some thirty-odd years ago and had resided there continuously until a few months since, when business interests called him temporarily from home. His untiring industry and great ability had done much for the advancement of Nebraska City, and his untimely demise is mourned as a public loss by the entire state.—St. Paul Republic.

Carl Morton, president and manager of the United States Sugar Refinery at Waukegan and youngest son of J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska, died at his home in Waukegan early yesterday morning after an illness of only a week. Although only 35 years old, Mr. Morton was the head of the largest plant and had 600 men under his direction. His short career was an example of what industry, well-directed energy and temperate habits will accomplish.

Sorrow was expressed on every side at Waukegan, Chicago and Nebraska City, where Carl Morton was known. He was popular with business men and with his employees. It was his close attention to business and his wonderful capacity for work which gained for him his position in affairs. In 1890 he branched out into large affairs by establishing the Argo Starch Manufacturing Company at Nebraska City.

Mr. Morton came to Waukegan in February, 1900, to accept the position of vice-president and general manager of the United States Sugar Refinery. Last October he was made president of the company. With his family he occupied a pleasant home at 705 Sheridan road, on the bluff overlooking Lake Michigan.—Chicago Times-Herald, Jan. 8, 1901.

The house of representatives of Nebraska legislature passed resolutions of respect over the death of Carl Morton. There is indeed nothing too good to be said of the young and vigorous manhood of Nebraska, of which Carl Morton was a conspicuous type.—Beatrice Democrat.

MR. CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.

Mr. Cleveland's thoughtful speech at the Holland Society dinner last night had for its text "the saving grace of conservatism."

Reviewing the new national situation created by the results of the Spanish war, the ex-president said truly that "a strange voyage had been entered upon, without count of cost and without chart or compass." And he is surely on indisputable ground in his declaration that, whatever the outcome of our Philippine adventure may be, "our country will never be the same again," because "for weal or woe we have irrevocably passed beyond the old lines."

In his contrast of the position of the

two great English speaking nations less than five years ago, when a treaty of arbitration and peace between them was almost concluded, and their position today, Mr. Cleveland made a clear and strong point. Great Britain and the United States, he said, "are still operating in parallel lines, one in the Philippines, the other in South Africa, but no longer for peace and arbitration. Both are killing the natives in an effort to possess their lands."

The effect on the future of the United States of this departure from its historic principles and policy is, Mr. Cleveland remarks, more serious than the South African war can be upon that of England, for with the latter country it is not a new policy. "We can conquer the Philippines and can probably govern them," he says, but "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."

From this danger the ex-president, in common with other American statesmen of the pre-imperial period, sees one escape—a revival of "the kind of conservatism in which our constitution had its birth, and which has thus far been the source of our nation's safety and strength—the conservatism of justice, of honor, of honesty, of industry, of frugality and of contented homes."

The speech will add to Mr. Cleveland's reputation for saying the right thing at the right time, and saying it in such a strong and earnest way as to hold the attention of the country.—New York World.

Ex-President Cleveland has followed ex-President Harrison in addressing a solemn warning to his countrymen against departing from the ancient landmarks of the republic, and especially against indulging in the spirit of conquest and aggression. Nothing could be more impressive than his speech at the dinner of the Holland Society, which we print elsewhere. Some of his words were esteemed by his hearers too pessimistic, and were received with some expressions of dissent, although the speech as a whole was vigorously applauded. He said, among other things: "Our country will never be the same again; for weal or woe we have already irrevocably passed beyond the old lines." But he added immediately, "the country will in some sort be saved." The question how it should be saved he did not discuss, except that it must be by means of the conservative spirit which we have inherited from our ancestors on the other side of the water. To these admonitions, as to those of ex-President Harrison, we give our hearty adhesion. A carping critic, however, has pointed out the fact that President Harrison set the first bad example of aggression when

he proposed to take advantage of an act of violence committed by an American minister to annex the Hawaiian Islands. Another critic might say that Mr. Cleveland, when he sent his Venezuela message to congress, came somewhat short of the spirit of conservatism which he now so highly values. This would be an argument in the *tu-quoque* order, which is not to be commended. Mr. Cleveland has rendered greater services to the country than any other president since Lincoln, and it is to be hoped that he may live long to speak words of wisdom to his countrymen like those which fell from his lips at the Holland dinner.—New York Evening Post.

LOCAL ILLUSTRATION.

Nebraska needs manufacturing plants more than it needs politicians. Nebraska can make more fame out of corn foods than out of the oratorical moods of mimic statesmen. The state and all the people therein can profit more by building up milling and other industries than by exalting the elocutionary, electioneering autonomies who constantly declaim for office.

The Nebraska City Cereal Mills in three years have ground into meal, Nebraska City, grits and flour nearly two million bushels of corn, for which they paid in round numbers five hundred thousand gold standard dollars.

During the same period the same mills ground into meal twelve hundred thousand bushels of oats which cost over two hundred and fifty thousand gold standard dollars right here in Nebraska City.

Fifteen thousand tons of coal were burned in turning the wheels and running the machinery and a hundred and odd thousand dollars were paid out for labor by the same mills in the same time. What politician has bestowed as much practical benefit in the same time? What eloquence compares to the hum of contented industry? A lot more mills in the commonwealth and a lot less practical politicians will prove profitable.

THE CHANCES FOR AN AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

The best parallel with South African conditions may be found in certain conditions of our Revolutionary War. The Boer cause is not more desperate than was that of the Americans during the awful times at Valley Forge.

In North America, England once planned to control the entire continent. Instead, there arose here a mighty republic. In Africa, she is planning to control, first from the Cape to the Mediterranean, and, this much gained, she would gradually dominate all Africa. It would be but history repeating itself if, instead, a republic should arise, with its shores laved by the waters of two oceans.—Saturday Evening Post.