

# Wells Fargo & Company Bank.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

President, JOHN J. VALENTINE, San Francisco  
Manager, - HOMER S. KING, San Francisco  
Cashier, - H. WADSWORTH, San Francisco  
Asst. Cashier, F. L. LIPMAN, San Francisco  
2d Asst. Cashier, H. L. MILLER, San Francisco

## BRANCHES

NEW YORK, - H. B. PARSONS, Cashier  
SALT LAKE, - J. E. DOOLY, Cashier  
PORTLAND, OR., - R. M. DOOLY, Cashier

## STATEMENT OF CONDITION AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 31, 1900.

ASSETS	
Loans.....	\$9,446,888.10
Bonds, Stocks and Warrants.....	1,281,290.47
Real Estate.....	1,281,914.57
Miscellaneous Assets.....	9,205.58
Due from Banks and Bankers.....	1,111,501.91
Cash.....	4,030,413.55
	\$17,091,214.18
LIABILITIES	
Capital, paid up.....	\$ 500,000.00
Surplus.....	5,750,000.00
Undivided Profits.....	1,926,895.63
Deposits, Banks and Bankers.....	1,084,015.95
" Individual.....	7,830,302.60
	\$17,091,214.18

General Banking Business in all its branches.  
Correspondents throughout the World. Ac-  
counts received on favorable terms.

# IN STYLE

QUALITY, WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH

THE LEADING CARRIAGE  
AND HARNESS BUILDERS  
OF AMERICA.

**C. P. KIMBALL & CO.**

315, 316, 317 MICHIGAN AVE.,

**CHICAGO, ILL.**

FOR OUT OF TOWN PATRONS, A HANDSOME  
CATALOGUE CONTAINING OVER ONE HUNDRED  
BEAUTIFUL HALF-TONE ILLUSTRATIONS OF CAR-  
RIAGES, HARNESS, COACHMEN'S LIVERY, SAD-  
DLES, ETC. FURNISHED UPON REQUEST.

Parties writing to advertisers  
will please mention The Conservative.

## NEBRASKA CREMATORY ASSOCIATION— INCORPORATION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned,  
J. Sterling Morton, A. P. Ginn, H. N. Shewell,  
J. W. Steinhart, and A. T. Richardson, of Ne-  
braska City, Nebraska, have associated them-  
selves together and formed a corporation under  
the general corporation law of Nebraska.

1st. The name of said corporation is Nebrask-  
a Crematory Association.

2nd. The principal place of transacting its  
business is Nebraska City, Otoe County, Ne-  
braska.

3rd. The general nature of the business to  
be transacted by this corporation is the con-  
struction, maintenance and operation of a  
crematory furnace and mortuary chapel and  
their usual adjuncts.

4th. The amount of the capital stock of this  
corporation authorized is ten thousand dollars,  
to be paid in as called for by the board of  
directors.

5th. The time of the commencement of this  
corporation is April 1, 1901, and of its termina-  
tion April 1, 1951.

6th. The highest amount of indebtedness to  
which this corporation may at any time sub-  
ject itself is two-thirds of its capital stock.

7th. The affairs of this corporation are to be  
conducted by a board of three directors, and,  
subject to this board, by a president, vice-  
president, secretary and treasurer.

J. STERLING MORTON,  
H. N. SHEWELL,  
ARTHUR P. GINN,  
JNO. W. STEINHART,  
A. T. RICHARDSON.

March 29, 1901.

# Geo. D. Cook Company,

## INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

238 LA SALLE ST.,  
CHICAGO.

52 BROADWAY,  
NEW YORK.

WE MAKE A SEPCIALTY OF

## MEXICAN INVESTMENTS.

We buy and sell Mexican  
Government 5 per cent Gold  
Bonds.

State of Jalisco (Mex.) 6  
per cent Gold Bonds.

A Good Investment for the  
Surplus of Banks or Indi-  
viduals.

**WRITE FOR PRICES.**

## EXPORTS AND RETALIATION.

Three recent events in relation to the  
tariff are worthy of note: First, the  
rapid growth of the country's exports;  
second, the recent consolidation of  
great manufacturing enterprises, and in  
particular that of the iron trades; third,  
the recent adverse tariff retaliation on  
the part of Russia against the United  
States.

Manufacturing consolidations, aided  
by ample capital and under the stimu-  
lus of providing a market for these  
enormous outputs, have very greatly  
accelerated the export movement of  
merchandise from the United States.  
The country has plainly outgrown the  
original purpose of the tariff, which can  
no longer be defended on the ground of  
the protection it affords to infant indus-  
tries. Many of these industries now  
dominate the world's markets, and the  
sole relation of the tariff to them con-  
sists in the aid it supplies to bolster up  
trusts at home, while enabling competi-  
tion to be more successfully pushed  
abroad.

Attention has recently been directed  
to this phase of the question by two ex-  
attorney-generals of the United States,  
Messrs. Harmon and Miller; and the  
bill introduced by Representative Bab-  
cock, which provides for the removal of  
tariff restrictions, protecting trusts, also  
indicates the growth of popular dis-  
content at home.

The discriminating attitude of Russia  
against American products is the first  
formal effective protest on the part of a  
foreign nation against the policy of this  
country, which, while seeking to close  
its own ports against foreign goods,  
at the same time asks equal trading  
privileges abroad for its productions.

We are now brought face to face with  
the fact that existing tariff restrictions  
on the trade of the country are no  
longer of domestic importance in the old  
sense, but are rapidly assuming interna-  
tional significance.

In addition to the home market, we  
are coming to have command of the  
world's markets. As long as England  
was the leading commercial nation, her  
international relations were, of necessity,  
more extensive and complex than those  
of other countries; and, now that we  
are assuming her place in this role, we  
must—not as a matter of choice, but of  
necessity—assume larger international  
obligations, with their consequent re-  
sponsibilities.

How will the United States meet this  
great international responsibility, which  
its natural resources and the enterprise  
of its people have brought upon it?  
England gave up its policy of repres-  
sion and exploitation after the Ameri-  
can Revolution had exposed the fallacy  
of such policy. It remains to be seen  
whether our country will promptly  
change its antiquated commercial laws  
for those in accord with prevailing ten-