

those who are best able to make their claims good, by sturdy begging. As in other cases where a supply arises to meet a demand, the people who have the strongest interest in convincing our statesmen that they want protection, are the people who will convince, and have it granted to them accordingly. Though claimed as a particular boon to the workingman, the benefits of the system go in practice, usually, to those who are most able to combine and maintain a skilled and active lobby; and this is the field in which the trusts are most at home, one especially adapted for the sugar trust—to cultivate. The law of supply and demand, by which so many human concerns are ruled, is always in force here. This is seen when the passage of a general pension law, is speedily followed by the discovery of countless claimants on the public bounty of whom the public was before unaware, and as clearly when the preparation of a tariff bill inevitably calls together a predatory band of lobbyists, whose work gives a distinctive character to the whole tariff. That all provisions affecting sugar, therefore, should have been adjusted to please the sugar men, was as natural and logical a result of the conditions, as that every provision, relating to wood screws, tinned plates, and what not, should have been calculated to deliver the people into the hands of their producers. If the consequence is, in this instance, a retaliatory edict from a foreign government, or in some other instance, the publication of a fresh example of the old habit of our tariff beneficiaries,—that of selling their wares to foreign customers for but a fraction of what they exact from fellow-citizens, we hear much of protection as being “abused” in these cases. Where no occurrence of the kind comes to light, or where, on coming to light, its true character can be successfully denied or disguised, we hear nothing but the loudly advertised “beneficent working of the system.” But, like systems in general, that system is of a piece, in all its parts.

Evils should not be denounced only; they should be cured. But there is no cure for the protective evil, which is at this moment in our power to apply. We can only prepare to cure it, by making its true character known to all men, so far as lies in our power. Enlightenment is what our people call for; they may be safely trusted to act wisely when their minds are cleared of the sophistry, with which the members and vassals and allies of the trusts are befogging them. For some years past, it has been necessary to commit our government to the high tariff party, because the only alternative, in sight, was a party that had formally pronounced for repudiation of public and private indebtedness. When this dreary choice of evils no more confronts

us; when we can strike, at the same time, for an honest discharge of the country's obligations, and for an honest conduct of the country's finances, then let us strike,—strike with our whole heart and with our whole strength.

A. B. FARQUHAR.

York, Pa.

KIND WORDS.

J. Sterling Morton has this week issued an enlarged edition of his paper in commemoration of Arbor day, which will come on the 22nd. The edition is full of tree lore of great interest. As is generally known, Arbor day is Editor Morton's birthday anniversary, which reminds us that while he has been territorial governor of Nebraska, and a member of a president's cabinet, long after these things are forgotten, the foliage of trees growing on a previously treeless plain, will whisper his name in their benedictions upon a happy people. That is to say, it is better, far, to be founder of Arbor day than to sit in the seats of the mighty.—Fremont Tribune.

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 Nebraska City, Nebraska, have associated themselves together and formed a corporation under the general corporation law of Nebraska.

- 1st. The name of said corporation is Nebraska Crematory Association.
- 2nd. The principal place of transacting its business is Nebraska City, Otoe County, Nebraska.
- 3rd. The general nature of the business to be transacted by this corporation is the construction, 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 termination April 1, 1951.
- 6th. The highest amount of indebtedness to which this corporation may at any time subject 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.

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