

ious to new-comers and neophytes in horticulture. They were worth much money. They warned against failures. They showed the way to successes.

But they were furnished freely and without cost to the tax-payers.

But now after thirty odd years a state horticultural society demands and secures from the state treasury twenty to twenty-five hundred dollars a year. Now when orchards abound, when Nebraska, by her achievements in pomology, has acquired victories in competition with all the other states, at fairs and expositions, the state must forsooth tap its strong box every year for two thousand dollars to sustain the horticultural society.

Prominent members of that organization say "we cannot do our work without this appropriation." What work? Who for?

And if horticulture may have a subsidy from the taxes gathered into the state treasury from all the people and property of the state, why may not floriculture also have a bonus? Agriculture gets its annuity from year to year in a two thousand dollar appropriation to the state board of agriculture; the sugar beet business has been also fed a few thousands of dollars from money taken from all other industries. Where shall state subsidies, bounties out of the money of the people, stop?

Is there any reason why millers, manufacturers of raw products into commodities everywhere in Nebraska should not be subsidized also?

Why should men who work in nurseries or sell trees and fruit have taxes levied for, collected for and given to them, any more than taxes should be collected for and given to men who work in blacksmith shops, shoe shops, railroads, telegraph and telephone offices? Let the legislature cut off all those useless appropriations. It is not just to tax all for the satisfaction and advantage of a few.

Agriculture is strong, stalwart, mature, successful in Nebraska. It needs no appropriation to demonstrate such a large and very visible truth. Everybody knows how our fields teem with corn, wheat, oats and all vegetables common to this latitude when those fields are properly plowed, tilled and cared for. No state board of agriculture to hold fairs and draw money for doing so, out of the state treasury, is needed. Such a board and such an appropriation are as unnecessary and foolish as a tallow candle to light up the sun, or as pouring a bucket of water into the Missouri river to increase the velocity of its currents.

Stop that leak. It has cost a hundred thousand dollars first and last and should now be hermetically sealed.

The same is true as to the annual

stipend of money to the state horticultural society. That, too, should be erased, obliterated, dried up, forever. Agriculture and horticulture in Nebraska have arrived at an adult age. They are not mendicants. They are not dependents. They are robust, strong and independent. Individually farmers do not get money from the state. All together the soil tillers of Nebraska would refuse donations from the state; and the real owners and workers of this soil get no benefits from the appropriations which have been customarily awarded to the party parasites which prey upon public funds under whatsoever guise and pretense.

The time for economy has arrived. That man is richest who has the fewest wants. That state is richest which makes the fewest unneeded appropriations. It is not what a man takes in, that makes him a competence; it is what he saves. It is not the rational and necessary expenses of the state government in protecting life, liberty and property that makes high taxes. It is the paternalism that nourishes a lot of tax-eating parasites in Nebraska which makes the burdens of citizenship and robs the pockets of industry.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S INDEPENDENT POSITION.

President Roosevelt becomes as fully responsible for the policies and methods of the administration as if he had been elected President instead of Vice-President. There is no possible obligation resting upon him to abdicate his own will or judgment in any degree. This, of course, is fully understood by every one. His avowed adherence to Mr. McKinley's policies and his retention of high officials does not mean the suppression of his own views and preferences. It means rather that he finds it natural and agreeable to follow out lines of policy to which he was already committed, and finds it wholly congenial to work with the able and experienced public men under whom all the departments have been so well carried on that in the recent Presidential campaign there was no serious attempt made by political opponents to attack any one of them. No man since George Washington has come into the Presidential chair so absolutely free from personal claims of any kind upon him as has Mr. Roosevelt. The Vice-Presidential nomination was given him against his earnest protestations. The circumstances are too well known to be recounted here. Mr. Roosevelt has many political friends, but none who can claim any title to a reward; and, certainly, he has no disposition to punish his enemies. Nobody is entitled to consideration on the ground of having helped him to be President. When Governor of New

York, he felt himself under obligation to consult at every step the preferences of certain leaders of the State Republican organization. These leaders had selected him as their candidate, had secured his nomination, and had aided in his election; and the consideration that he showed to them as governor was in every respect right and proper under our party system. It happens, however, that Mr. Roosevelt now finds himself President without the favor or help of any man. He finds a well-officered administration, the efficiency of which it will be his duty from time to time to enhance as much as possible. When vacancies occur he will be free to consider the good of the public service alone, and to appoint the very best men who can possibly be found,—since he has no pledges to redeem, no personal promises to observe, and no political debts to pay at the public expense. He can devote himself to the many interesting and important public questions that lie before us without much thought for office-seekers or for mere factional or party interests.—From "The Progress of the World," in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for October.

If you would
FORTUNE make fortune your
YOUR FRIEND. friend; when people say money is to

be got here and money is to be got there, take no notice; mind your own business; stay where you are; and secure all you can get, without stirring.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Nebraska City National Bank,

NEBRASKA CITY, NEB.,

at the close of business, Sept. 30, 1901.

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts.....	\$301,033.31
Overdrafts.....	16.94
U. S. Bonds.....	103,000.00
Other securities.....	20,813.27
Bank and other real estate.....	12,000.00
Cash, and due from banks and Treas., U. S.....	129,295.00
Total.....	\$566,158.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital.....	\$100,000.00
Surplus and profit.....	12,485.17
Circulation.....	100,000.00
Deposits.....	353,673.95
Total.....	\$566,158.52

DIRECTORS.

W. L. WILSON, Prest, R. LORTON, Vice-Prest.
H. D. WILSON, Cashier.
ROBT. PAYNE. A. P. STAFFORD.

WEARE COMMISSION CO.

**GRAINS, PROVISIONS,
STOCKS AND BONDS.**

OLD COLONY BUILDING.

CHICAGO.