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Table with 2 columns: Number of copies, Total. Rows include 1-15 numbered items and a total of 921,825.

Net daily average, 30,384. GEO. B. TSCHUCK, Notary Public.

The flood of bills presented to congress the opening week should induce that body to sympathize with the sultan of Turkey.

The big stores in eastern cities are already making their holiday window displays. Omaha merchants must not lag behind the procession.

Speaker Henderson warned congress of the dangers of the surplus in the treasury. The world is full of people who are perfectly willing to take chances with a similar surplus.

The school boy and the rabbit hunter were not the only ones who rejoiced at the snowfall. The owners of thousands of acres of winter wheat sent up a shout which drowned out all competitors.

The fusion register of deeds in Lancaster county proposes to try to hold on to his office while the candidates for his successorship fight out an election contest. The greed for office knows no party lines.

The first question the new school board will be called upon to meet will be, Shall the board be organized in the interest of Superintendent Pearse or is it to be organized in the interest of the public schools?

The insurgent uniform in Colombia is described as a hat with a red ribbon band. That may answer in a warm climate like that of the isthmus, but would hardly be serviceable for troops serving in Alaska.

This is the season of the year when hot fires in new stores or furnaces make work for the fire department, not only in Omaha, but generally throughout our cities. A little precaution in time may save a bout with the insurance adjusters.

A new collection of superlative adjectives is needed in Sioux City. The Ministerial association of that place has used up all the old stock in denouncing the theaters, dancing and card parties and still the evil triplets continue to thrive.

The London Times expresses the opinion that the combines in this country have gone beyond the bounds of discretion. Plenty of investors in this country will reach the same conclusion about the time the first wave of adversity strikes some of the overcapitalized corporations.

The committee which has been appointed to arrange the details of the coronation of King Edward of Great Britain has decided that no one will be appointed to carry the king's bow and arrows. As the king is a little out of practice with the long bow he will probably not miss it to any great extent.

In announcing his coming retirement from the leadership of Tammany Richard Croker said the leader of that organization should be "in touch" with the political situation the year round. The new mayor of New York was elected to do away with the "touch" system and from his past record he may be depended on to do it.

Some of the bills introduced into congress to deal with anarchists disclose the fact that the fool killer skipped many people when he made his last rounds. The problem is a serious one and freak measures designed to curry popular favor temporarily are not worthy of any man who has sense enough to entitle him to sit in congress.

A free bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs would prove of advantage to a small number of people who would be willing to cross the river on foot. But 90 per cent of those who do business between the two towns would travel in cars. What the people of the two towns would prefer to a free bridge is a reduction of the street railway fare.

AN EMERGENCY THAT MUST BE MET. The constitution of Nebraska limits the state indebtedness to \$100,000 and this limit is not to be exceeded except for repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection or defending the state in war.

It was thought that high water mark was reached at the close of the second term of Treasurer Bartley, when by his peculiar financing the outstanding interest-bearing state warrants were raised above \$1,000,000. But according to the semi-annual report of State Auditor Weston, just made public, the total of outstanding warrants December 1, 1901, was \$2,122,034.32.

While the delinquent unpaid taxes, if collectible, would perhaps pay off the greater part of this debt, the fact remains that the state has overreached the debt limit fixed by the constitution by fully \$2,000,000, and the permanent school fund, which is supposed to represent over \$4,000,000 of available assets, in reality represents more than \$1,200,000 of liabilities which the state must sooner or later meet, either by increased taxation or by the issue of funding bonds.

The message has made as favorable an impression abroad as at home. The comments of the London press are generally appreciative and in some instances warmly commendatory. The references in the message to foreign affairs are regarded as showing an excellent spirit.

Another paper observes that the references to trusts and reciprocity contain nothing that is calculated to increase the European dread, but that on the contrary the president says much which should help to diminish that infinitely exaggerated panic. The London Times describes the message as "distinguished by clearness, firmness and reserved strength, which do not require the aid of rhetorical pyrotechnics or popular platitudes."

It is certainly a most notable success that President Roosevelt has achieved at the beginning of his administration in having his first communication to congress, dealing with questions of great national and international importance, so generally and heartily approved at home and abroad. It is a most auspicious start for the administration upon which the president and the country are to be warmly congratulated.

The fight is now on between the live stock men and the dairymen. The dairymen insist that all artificial butter shall be taxed out of existence, but they want to reserve to themselves the privilege to unload state cow products reworked and disguised in attractive colors. On the other hand, the live stock men want to supply the constantly increasing demand for butter by substitutes made out of fats and oils which are certified as healthful and equally nutritious as the dairy product and can be supplied to consumers at lower prices.

There appears to be strong probability of radical amendments to the immigration laws. President Roosevelt said in his message that the existing laws are unsatisfactory and suggested that there should be a comprehensive law enacted to exclude believers in anarchistic principles or members of an anarchistic societies, also persons of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation; to secure by careful educational test "some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions" and act sanely as American citizens, and to exclude all persons who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor.

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OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. Stories of the increasing distress among the working population of Germany continue to be reported from all sources.

The interior and of public works to this circumstance and has also recommended that facilities be given for the return to their homes of those who have more recently migrated from a distance to Berlin and other cities in the hope of finding work. In spite of the statistics of the unemployed, which, on the lowest estimate, bear witness to a very serious state of affairs, Dr. Freund does not admit the existence of acute distress at present, but confesses that there are serious grounds for anxiety with regard to the immediate future.

The general trade depression is already affecting the lower middle classes, who have contracted habits of unwonted extravagance during the golden period of prosperity, and the papers are beginning to preach about the evils of luxury and to advocate a return to the old German traditions of simplicity of life. Necessarily an already driven man to the verge of the plain living. Commercial uncertainty on the tariff question is responsible for much of the existing trade dullness.

During the active movements of the French troops last year in the Moroccan-Algerian hinterland great annoyance was experienced owing to the difficulty of forwarding provisions to the columns, and when it was decided permanently to occupy such posts as Tzout and Gourara the question of revictualing the garrisons there assumed the utmost importance owing to the expense and waste. At first it was decided to employ requisitioned camels, the camels being paid for at the rate of 3 francs per day, with liability for the full value of the beast in case of death. But this was an expensive operation, as the mortality, natural and, it is alleged, designed, amounted to nearly 40 per cent, which not only meant that the government must indemnify the owners for the loss of their animals, but lose the stores they were bearing as well.

The Algerian administration has now declared free trade between the colony and the French ports in the hinterland and has invited competition in supplying the garrisons with food. The transport is put out by contract and competition is said to be so keen that a saving of 50 per cent is effected, while the mortality among the camels has been reduced to a minimum, as the government can no longer be held responsible for their loss. This system is gradually being introduced over all the Sahara region where France has supreme jurisdiction or spheres of influence.

In the recent trial of Polish students at Posen, which ended in the sentencing of several of the accused to long terms of imprisonment, the court held that it had been established that a league was in existence to re-establish the kingdom of Poland. As the attainment of this object would involve the detachment of districts that were formerly Polish from their present allegiance to Prussia and to the German empire, the operations of the league, of course, were treasonable. The court based its conclusion on the fact that a so-called "Polish national treasure" existed in Rapperswil, toward which contributions were collected from Polish students. It assumed for the benefit of the accused that they were ignorant of the ultimate aims of the league, and accepted its explanation that they considered its object to be the promotion of a Polish national sentiment. The plea that it was merely in order to avoid attracting the attention of the Russian authorities that secrecy had been observed in the conduct of the league and of the societies dependent on it was not considered valid. Secret societies are forbidden by Prussian law if their object relates in any way to public affairs, and it was clear from the evidence that the societies to which the accused belonged came under this prohibition. Prussian newspapers approve the action of the authorities and it is plain that the Polish question is beginning to excite considerable uneasiness. They say that the Poles must not be allowed to cherish the delusion that any restriction in the direction of separation can be permitted to be carried on with impunity.

At the trial of the two editors of the Stuttgart Beobachter, who were prosecuted for libeling the German troops in China, Lieutenant General von Loesel, who commanded the German forces in Chi Li, defended in his evidence that although defenseless persons, such as old people, women and children, were killed it was owing to their being mistaken for soldiers. He further admitted that an order had been issued according to which it was permissible to shoot any coolies who might be found outside their quarters after 9 o'clock at night. After loudly denying that the German troops had ever been guilty of murder, pillage or robbery, General von Loesel referred to answer, "from feelings of esprit de corps," the question as to whether soldiers of other nations who were represented in China could be accused of such crimes. In answer to a further question he admitted that in ten or twelve cases excesses had been brought to light, but asserted that the guilty soldiers had been severely punished and were now confined in the fortress prison in Cologne. The defense was handicapped by not being able to obtain proper witnesses.

As has already been announced by cable, the international sugar conference will begin in Brussels December 16, where will be represented England, Germany, Roumania, Russia, Belgium, Italy, Austria, Holland, France and Spain. At the conference of 1898 the congress did not have the desired result through the difficulty of coming to terms with the French and Russian delegates and the members separated deputing the Belgian government to prepare the way for an international treaty on the subject through direct diplomatic negotiations, and it is as a result of these negotiations that the forthcoming conference has been arranged. The actual situation of the sugar market is characterized by a surplus production. The stocks of sugar in Europe are much more considerable than they were a year ago, for they attain a total of 869,918 tons, against 559,523 tons last year. On the other hand, extremely low prices are quoted. The cane sugar of the West Indies, it is said, suffers most from this fact, for it does not enjoy the compensating bounty of beet sugar. As far as France is concerned, the first nine months of this year show a deficit of 28,000,000 francs on the score of sugar, and this is subject to taxation. Instead of the government taxing the manufactured article, it taxes the amount of sugar which it considers the beetroot ought to yield. Every hundred kilograms of beetroot sent to the factory is supposed to produce seven and three-fourths kilograms of sugar, and is taxed accordingly. Therefore, as is usually the

RECEPTION OF THE MESSAGE. Rarely has a president's message been received with such general and cordial commendation as has been accorded President Roosevelt's first communication to congress.

The leading newspapers of the country, including those which are not favorable to republican policies, have spoken in terms of praise of the original character and the fine literary style of the message, as well as of its clear and strong treatment of the subjects discussed and its elevated and patriotic tone. Republican statesmen have spoken of it as a most statesmanlike paper-wise, conservative and having the characteristic directness and earnestness of its author. Those who feared that the message would contain some radical utterances that might prove disturbing, politically or otherwise, have been gratified that there is nothing of this kind in it, while at the same time it conveys the assurance that the president can be relied upon to protect and maintain, to the extent of his authority, American rights and interests everywhere. It was of course inevitable that there would be some criticism of so important a state paper. The vigorous advocacy of republican principles and policies could not escape adverse comment on the part of the opposition. But this has been for the most part moderate in tone.

The message has made as favorable an impression abroad as at home. The comments of the London press are generally appreciative and in some instances warmly commendatory. The references in the message to foreign affairs are regarded as showing an excellent spirit. "There is nothing in the message," commented the London Standard, "that is revolutionary, nothing to alarm property owners or to disturb the innate American respect for the sanctity of individual rights and nothing that need in the smallest degree excite anxiety or apprehension abroad."

Another paper observes that the references to trusts and reciprocity contain nothing that is calculated to increase the European dread, but that on the contrary the president says much which should help to diminish that infinitely exaggerated panic. The London Times describes the message as "distinguished by clearness, firmness and reserved strength, which do not require the aid of rhetorical pyrotechnics or popular platitudes."

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The Best Things To Eat ARE MADE WITH ROYAL Baking Powder. Hot-breads, biscuit, cake, rolls, muffins, crusts, puddings, and the various pastries requiring a leavening or raising agent. Risen with Royal Baking Powder, all these foods are light, delicious and wholesome.

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case, the government pays back to the manufacturer more than twice the amount it receives, and the result is that in England French sugar is sold at 2-pence a pound, while in France it costs 5-pence 1/2-penny. An almost similar condition exists in Belgium.

Supreme Court Judges Skating on Thin Ice. Portland Oregonian. The effect of the Philippines decision is profound, but no more impressive than is the reappearance of the personal element in the judiciary.

FLASHES OF MIRTH. Chicago Tribune: "The great trouble," said the capitalist, "is to find a man one cent true." "Oh, I don't know," replied the man of schemes and ideas, "it depends on the point of view. Now, in my case the great trouble is to find a man who will treat me as a man."

Harlem Life: "Charley" said the affectionate little wife, "didn't you tell me those blue chips cost \$1 apiece?" "Well, here's a whole box full of all colors that I bought at the bargain counter for 75 cents."

Brooklyn Life: "Waiter, I find I have just enough money to pay for the dinner, but I have nothing in the way of a tip for you." "Well, here's a whole box full of all colors that I bought at the bargain counter for 75 cents."

Washington Star: "Don't you think a holiday is more cheerful when there is a large family gathered about the festive board?" "I do," answered the sardonic person, "A large family is a glad assurance that there is not going to be enough turkey left over to supply the menu for the next three days."

Yonkers Statesman: Patience—He must have a soft spot in his heart for me. Patience—Why say he is always thinking of me. Patience—But you know a man doesn't think with his heart. The soft place must be in his head.

Harlem Life: Mrs. Barnes (peeping from the window)—Sakes alive, Mandy, there goes of Miss Madeline, an' ef she hadn't got their old rooster's tail out her bonnet! Mandy—Oh, laws, ma, don't ye understand? Ever since Almy's folks went to the city that fam'ly 'er ben bonnet 'er look 'chick,' as they calls it, ef it tuck every fool they had!

For though my sun's declining Behind yon hoary hill, I know that it is shining In ten or twelve cases excesses had been brought to light, but asserted that the guilty soldiers had been severely punished and were now confined in the fortress prison in Cologne. The defense was handicapped by not being able to obtain proper witnesses.

YOUR BOY will be sure to need a nice warm STORM COLLAR REEFER, HEAVY WINTER CAP AND GLOVES, for protection against "chill winter's icy blast." Call and inspect our lines of winter apparel and make your selection while stocks are unbroken. We are offering a blue chinchilla storm collar reefer at \$5, that is a world beater. Call and examine it; if you need one it will sell itself.

"No Clothing Fits Like Ours." A FULL LINE OF BOYS' HABERDASHERY. Browning, King & Co. Exclusive Clothiers and Furnishers. R. S. Wilcox, Manager.