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There is no limit on the number of hands to be dealt in the senatorial game.
The senatorial jackpot is assuming goodly proportions, but so far no one has appeared with "openers."
The best way to avoid catching small-pox is to keep away from the red flag that signals the quarantine.
The University of Nebraska does not need the free advertising that will come to it because of student riots. Let it go along steadily in the established road.
The time is fast approaching for the heavy taxpayers to get themselves in evidence with free advice to the city council on how to run the city without revenue.
Some time when the people of Venezuela desire to get up a real war the United States will loan it the state of Kentucky when the mountaineers are in a state of eruption.

Starting the twentieth century with human bondages does not show much progress in that direction beyond the middle ages when people accused of witchery were boiled in oil.
The latest war terror is an aerial torpedo. With submarine boats and torpedoes flying through the air, the only safe place in time of war is the old-fashioned western storm cellar.
The agreement between China and the powers has been signed and delivered, but in spite of caution would prompt an investigation as to whether the Orientals had tied any strings to the document.
The leeman has no apprehensions about a shortage of the ice supply. A short ice supply means high prices, so that he would make up the difference no matter which way the weather man jumps.

Chicago is Omaha's principal competitor for the next meeting of the live stock men. Chicago ought to be ashamed to interfere with a city like Omaha, that has always helped Chicago's prospects along.
The Creeks down in the Indian Territory are kicking up a disturbance. Unless they are careful the Indians are liable to be charged with making trouble at the instance of Mark Hanna to help the army bill through congress.
The British free traders might take a lesson from Australia. The colony has grown up under the shadow of English free trade, yet at the very outset of the federation the new premier announces that the protective policy will prevail.

Real estate men report enlarged inquiry for Nebraska lands. The men who formerly held the loans which Nebraska farmers paid off can find no better place to put the money than in the soil which enabled Nebraskans to pay their debts.
If some of the London papers, particularly the Times, would employ New York correspondents who really know something about the sentiment of the people of this country, the home editors of those papers would not make such bad blunders in commenting on American affairs.
Two of the duly elected United States senators—one from Colorado and one from Tennessee—earned their title to the honor by services in behalf of their parties in the editorial chair. Senator-elect Patterson is editor of the Denver News and Senator-elect Carmack has been at the head of the Nashville American and the Commercial-Appeal.

It is evident that the troubles of the English government are not all in South Africa. The effort to raise a volunteer force of only 5,000 men is meeting with slow response. The blundering of officers in the field, together with the disapproval of the harsh measures of Kitchener, are largely responsible for this condition, rather than any lack of patriotism among the English people.

WHO IS ENTITLED TO RECOGNITION?
While the senatorial issue was not brought very prominently to the fore in the recent campaign that culminated in the November election, there were certain leading figures on each side of the battle-line who were regarded as the agreed candidates of the respective parties from whom the favored choice would be made. The people of Nebraska elected a republican legislature chiefly because they believed the republican aspirants would make more creditable and efficient senators to represent the state than their fusion opponents. In giving the republicans the legislative majority, the voters at the ballot box certainly had no idea that the claims of any others to the senatorship would be recognized except in extreme emergency.
If the fusionists had won out in Nebraska last November and now had control of the two houses of the legislature, would anyone have difficulty in naming the three or four men from whom the senatorial selection would be made? None of the fusion parties made any nomination for senator in state convention, but yet they had certain announced candidates who alone would have been entitled to consideration. The fusion members of the legislature are found today casting their complimentary ballots for Allen, Harrington, Hitchcock and W. H. Thompson because these men constituted the backbone of their campaign, and could they make their ballots effective two fusion senators would be taken from this list.
If the republicans are imbued with the desire to build up their party and entrench themselves in the position of control won at such great cost they will also pursue a policy of recognizing party service and reserving party honors to those who made the restored republican ascendancy possible. Were it not for the men who went out and labored early and late to bring Nebraska again into the republican column, the legislature would not have a republican majority. Those who made it possible for Nebraska to have two republican United States senators are more likely, if elevated to those honored positions, to see to it that the state is kept republican than those who looked on or played but a minor part in the great combat to rush in after the victory to wear the laurels.

What Nebraska republicans have long suffered from has been the lack of able and far-sighted leadership. The opportunity is at hand to establish a leadership tried and tested in the fiery ordeal of battle, admitted on every side to have been the most stubbornly contested and hotly waged in all the state's history. The fusionists are sure to put forth herculean efforts to regain their lost prestige in Nebraska in the next campaign and the republicans will do well to look to the future, as well as to the past, in determining the pending contest for the senatorships.

REDUCE TAXATION.
All the large commercial exchanges of the country are acting in concert to secure a modification of the war revenue act at the current session of congress. They have sent representatives to Washington to urge that taxation under that act be reduced and in this they voice the desire of the business interests of the entire country. The senate committee on finance is at work on the house revenue reduction bill and will doubtless soon report it, but probably the measure will be so nearly recast as to endanger its final passage.
There is no doubt, as we have heretofore said, that a reduction in revenue can safely be made. The New York Journal of Commerce points out that the treasury is immensely stronger now than it ever was before and a deficit could be faced for several years without inconvenience. Says that paper: "The money in the treasury has been obtained by taxation. A good part of it is an absolutely idle fund, which ought to be back in the pockets of the taxpayers. It is not likely that a reduction of \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 in taxation would reduce this accumulation, but if it did no harm would be done. After \$150,000,000 of gold is set aside for the redemption of notes and a sufficient sum has been set aside as a trust fund to secure every certificate dollar for dollar, and \$85,475,082 has been set aside to meet such current liabilities as the payments of disbursing officers and the postoffice and bank accounts, which amounts to the working balance of the treasury, there still remains an available cash balance of \$138,298,804." This condition makes it certain that there could be no risk in reducing the revenue and to fail to do so would be a very great mistake.

CANAL BILL WILL WAIT.
The republicans of the United States senate have very properly decided not to take up the Nicaragua canal bill for the present, it being the opinion of a majority of those senators that it would not be wise to agitate the canal question so long as the attitude of the British government regarding the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is undefined. There has been a persistent effort on the part of Senator Morgan, chairman of the committee on interoceanic canals, to have the bill taken up, he and some others insisting that it was not necessary to wait for action by Great Britain on the amended treaty. It was this that led the republicans in caucus to decide on deferring consideration of the measure and the decision undoubtedly means that the bill will not be taken up at the present session unless the British government shall accept the treaty before the close of the session.
The latest advices from London warrant the expectation that the British government will be heard from within a few weeks and it is by no means improbable that its response will be favorable. There is some indication of this in the change that has taken place in the views of leading London newspapers with regard to the canal question. One of these pointed out a few days ago that so far as the substance of the controversy is concerned there is no practical difference. England, said that paper, is prepared to recognize America's claim to the control of the undertaking, so long

as provision is made that the canal shall be free and open to vessels of all nations on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation in respect of conditions of charges on traffic or otherwise. These two vital principles are not touched by the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.
Action on the canal bill by the senate while the treaty is being considered by the British government would be a distinct discourtesy to that government and also embarrassing to the administration. The decision of the republican senators will therefore be very generally approved.
NOT PARALLEL CASES.
It is said that the decision of the supreme court in the Neely extradition case has strengthened confidence in the constitutionality of the government's policy in regard to the new possessions. An official of the Department of Justice is reported as saying of the decision that the court refused to apply the "crippling process," sustaining in the amplex way the action of the administration in governing Cuba and overruling, among other contentions, that which urged that the government of the United States, in protecting life and property in Cuba, is subject to the limitations of the constitution respecting trial by jury, which must apply—as contended in the Porto Rican cases—everywhere within the scope of the authority exercised under the constitution.
The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says that in the opinion of officials of the Department of Justice the Neely decision shows plainly and unmistakably that the majority of the supreme court is in favor of the government's contention in the insular test cases. Other reports, however, say that good lawyers at the national capital scout the idea that the Neely decision indicates that the decision in the so-called "colonies" will be favorable to the government's attitude. These lawyers point out that the two questions are so utterly diverse that the conclusion reached on one has no direct bearing upon the other. It was distinctly understood at the time of the negotiation of the treaty with Spain that our jurisdiction in Cuba was to be temporary and for the purpose of helping to establish a separate government on the island. The cession of Porto Rico and the Philippines was, on the contrary, based upon the idea that our occupancy and control might continue forever, if we saw fit to keep the islands, and that they were to be American territory in all particulars.
It would seem to be too obvious for argument that there is no parallel between the status of Porto Rico and the Philippines, as the New York Evening Post says. The Neely decision is expressly based on the fact that Cuba is not a part of the United States. Trial by jury, the court says, is not a constitutional privilege of an American citizen in Cuba, because that island, not being an integral part of the United States, does not come under the constitution. The fair inference would be that islands which are parts of the United States do come under it. Manifestly the Neely case and the other island cases rest upon wholly different grounds. There is absolutely nothing in the decision that Cuba is foreign territory and therefore not under the constitution of the United States to indicate what the opinion of the supreme court may be in the cases relating to the islands which are American territory under the cession made by the treaty with Spain.

The yellow journal correspondents at Lincoln must be the most accomplished mind-readers on the face of the globe. They can tell what every man connected with the senatorial contest is thinking at every moment of the time without even asking him a question. They can forecast each candidate's program by merely inspecting the lines on his face. And if their predictions fail to come true of course it is because the other man changed his mind, since the yellow journals never admit the possibility of their having been mistaken.
Scarcely a day fails to bring forth some evidence of the unworthiness of the Turkish government, which exists by virtue of the jealousies and financial interests of the powers. The latest is the condition of a large number of students sent to Berlin by the government, who have not had a "remittance from home" for over a year and are in a destitute condition. The Turkish minister says he had no funds with which to relieve them. The government is as destitute of honor in small as in large things.

GERMANY'S PLAN OF ACTION IN THE RACE WITH THE UNITED STATES.
New York World.
"What shall we do to avert the American peril?" is the European cry of the hour as the pressure of American competition grows stronger and stronger. And usually, the answer is some form of self-excuse, of evasion of the real point, of denial of this inflexible law of trade.
The market is for the best merchant. In a word, the German government has been due directly to the usually, our thinkers have been workers and our workers thinkers, and both have kept the latch-string out for a new idea, wherever born.

What's the Matter with Watson?
Globe-Democrat.
To be entirely fair and courteous Colonel Bryan ought to make Adlai E. Stevenson local editor of the Commoran.
Not by a Jugful.
Baltimore News.
The Nebraska legislator who is accused of winning his election by the distribution of 200 gallons of whisky has entered no denial to the statement that he had a spiritous content.
Knowledge is Power.
Portland Oregonian.
A learned philologist undertakes to give the etymology of the word "kidnap." He

says the original was "kidnah"—and the kidnaper was one who nabbed the kid. Learning is a great matter.
Stupendous Financiering.
Philadelphia Ledger.
The eleven principal companies engaged in various forms of steel manufacture have outstanding a total of \$75,458,199 of common and preferred stock. The Carnegie company has, in addition, \$109,000,000 of bonds, so that the total capitalization of these eleven companies is \$224,458,199, or very close to \$250,000,000. If it is true, as is reported, that there is a scheme for uniting these companies in some such way as is going on among railroads an idea may be obtained of the colossal dimensions of modern financiering. Think of underwriting a \$1,000,000,000 scheme.

A Passing Fancy.
Boston Globe.
A happy escape from a dilemma was found in the recent electoral college in Nebraska. Six of the eight presidential electors were candidates for the honor of being the messenger to Washington. After several ballots one candidate proposed that all eight should go. He said that a railroad train had offered to take all to Washington and back for the mileage allowed the messenger—\$400 in this case. His proposal was accepted. W. R. Barton of Tecumseh was named as messenger in order to comply with the law, but he will have seven assistants.

The Educational Muzzle.
Mrs. Stanford's action in forcing the dismissal of Prof. Howard for his views upon certain social and economic questions definitely ends the usefulness of Stanford university. Henceforth the institution must be recognized as a mere apparatus of Mrs. Stanford, reflecting her views and obedient to her wishes. It can no longer be styled an educational institution, because the opinions of any one person, no matter how distinguished a name, may be regarded as constituting a liberal education. Stanford university is now a purely private belonging of Mrs. Stanford, like her carriage, her jewels or her gowns.

Lynching a Century Ago.
Chicago Tribune.
The Columbian Centinel, printed at Boston December 31, 1801, the closing day of the eighteenth century, contains an account of the burning of two colored men in South Carolina and moralizes upon the shocking occurrence with great indignation. It does not believe that such outrages will long be tolerated. But what would the editor have said had he been told that after the lapse of a century such horrors would still be practiced, not alone in southern, but in northern states, and that the growth of education and civilization in 191 years would have no change in the inherent cruelty of human nature?

Heaving Rocks in Kansas.
The intelligent public must sympathize with Mrs. Nation, who has just been released from jail and quarantine, in the affliction which has been put upon her by the silly and narrow knowledge of Kansas saloon keepers have hired men to guard their doors, thereby balking her generous purpose to throw rocks through all the bar mirrors within reach. Mrs. Nation, while she is not a part of the United States, is not a part of the United States. Trial by jury, the court says, is not a constitutional privilege of an American citizen in Cuba, because that island, not being an integral part of the United States, does not come under the constitution. The fair inference would be that islands which are parts of the United States do come under it. Manifestly the Neely case and the other island cases rest upon wholly different grounds. There is absolutely nothing in the decision that Cuba is foreign territory and therefore not under the constitution of the United States to indicate what the opinion of the supreme court may be in the cases relating to the islands which are American territory under the cession made by the treaty with Spain.

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK IN LIZON.
Aspect of Affairs More Favorable for Early Peace.
Recent advices from Manila indicate a more hopeful feeling on the part of the American authorities there. The surrenders of prominent Filipinos have been very numerous of late, and the remnants of the insurgent army, now being rapidly broken up or destroyed by vigorous scouting parties of American troops, General MacArthur's policy of deporting the rebel chiefs to Guam seems to strike more terror to their souls than the death penalty itself. It is believed that in such a case as he has little to live for under the native rule; but his vanity makes him yearn for a chance to pose as a hero. There is little heroism in being banished to an isolated island and to live as a prisoner. The pompous Filipino leader knows that such a banishment will drop out of sight and out of mind, and he prefers to become an "amigo" and still frequent the cafes of Manila, puffed up with a sense of his own importance.
The action of the Filipino commission in offering local autonomy and promising the natives the full enjoyment of personal liberty under the American constitution is regarded as a good thing; and General MacArthur's proclamation classifying all those who do anything inimical to the interests of the American army as rebels and traitors is a sort of clincher in taming the insurgent spirit.

"THINK AND WORK."
Germany's Plan of Action in the Race with the United States.
New York World.
"What shall we do to avert the American peril?" is the European cry of the hour as the pressure of American competition grows stronger and stronger. And usually, the answer is some form of self-excuse, of evasion of the real point, of denial of this inflexible law of trade.
The market is for the best merchant. In a word, the German government has been due directly to the usually, our thinkers have been workers and our workers thinkers, and both have kept the latch-string out for a new idea, wherever born.

No Time for Hilarity.
Chicago Chronicle.
In declining a sword of honor from the city of Portsmouth Lord Roberts shows that he is coming to a proper realization of his real status. Declining of general Roberts while reinforcements are being hurried to South Africa by every steamer is the climax of absurdity and the general evidently appreciates the fact.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.
An understanding of the situation in Africa, where there is today hardly a foot of ground which is not owned or contested by one of the European powers, gives point and meaning to the struggle of the nations for economic opportunities in China. Russia has been consolidating her power in northern Asia since the days when Ivan the Terrible was proclaimed "Lord of Siberia" in 1552. Yermak, the Cossack chief, received the aid of Russian troops in his effort to consolidate his power on the steppes. The Russians reached the Indian ocean in 1639, but only became a menace to British power in India during the latter half of the nineteenth century. Gradually, with the relentless and irresistible march of the glacier, Russian authority was extended over the wild tribes of central Asia until Tashkent became the capital of Russian Turkistan in 1865. The khan of Bokhara acknowledged Russian power in 1868 and the khan of Khiva accepted Russian protection in 1873. It was in vain that English travelers and thinkers warned the British people about 1875 that Russia was "at the door of the East." Herat is not practically under Russian control, and by a recent bold move in Persia, the British bondholders have been handed their money and practically told to take themselves out of Persia. Russia has furnished the four-footed brutes man is. Civilization is a veneer, a scum on a wave that moves up, but not forward. Man standing erect, living in houses, building churches, talking glibly of peace on earth, shedding tears over the depressed and downtrodden, fancies he is favored of God, the heir of all the ages. Ruffe him, thwart him, baffle him, anger him, rouse his lust or passion and out of the depth of him, where it has been lurking subconsciously in the blackness of his heart, comes another being, blood-thirsty, brutish, cunning as a wild beast, cruel, intelligent only in devices for torture. God help the creature who gets in the hands of a thousand men with the beast swelling big in them, as it was in the free states of 1863, who suffered much for the sake of other men's freedom.

PERSONAL POINTERS.
Sir Hiram Maxim says that years before the safety razor was invented he had the idea for himself and ridden all over Maine on it.
The duke of Manchester seems to be rapidly learning American ways. He is reported to have won \$170 in a game of draw poker in Louisiana.
Hugh John Macdonald of Manitoba, the senator of the province commanding them to give every facility to his Armenian subjects for opening and establishing schools, for delivering public addresses and lectures on all educational matters and for forming or founding national and commercial societies, was obliged to apply on each occasion to make a formal application to the central government at Tiflis for permission.
While the papers of Vienna and St. Petersburg are congratulating their respective governments that the Austro-Hungarian-Russian intervention has prevented a collision between Roumania, Servia and Bulgaria, or an armed union of two of these states against Turkey, the Macedonian committee, through its Paris agents is publishing accounts of increasing lawlessness in the Balkans themselves, which is attributed, particularly in Macedonia, to the encouragement that the portie has received from the attitude of Austria-Hungary and Russia. Moreover, it is alleged that the sultan fully believes that the Cretan assembly, ignoring the wish of the powers, will presently vote for the incorporation of Crete with Greece, when he can with less regard for consequences by Transvaal government, the Greeks and Armenians within the dominions of the portie. To place these people in the proper state of revolt is said to be the object of the recent massacres in Albania and Armenia. It is authoritatively stated from Constantinople, one Mussulman chief alone, carrying on operations where it was said an insurrection was meditated, put to death 200 Christians. Then, again, notwithstanding the extensive remonstrances of both Austrian and Russian diplomacy, there have been several hundred assassinations in Macedonia. In the small towns like Vodena, Comenista and even in the neighborhood of Salonika, Bulgarian ruffians who are said to be in the pay of the Turkish officials rob and assault respectable Greek merchants or levy blackmail upon them, for which there is no redress from the Turkish authorities. In Athens it is openly charged that the indifference manifested by the Ottoman government is directly due to a desire on the part of the sultan to convince the Greeks that the state of Macedonia is such that in case of annexation of Crete an insurrection with fatal results to the Greek population would be inevitable.

The first Russian consul in India has just been formally recognized by Great Britain at Bombay, and the event is discussed as one of great significance and importance by the St. Petersburg newspapers. The new officer is M. Klem, who has distinguished himself among the many able consular agents in the Russian service, as a authority on almost every subject connected with Central Asia. In those remote regions he has passed almost the whole of his official existence, first as secretary to the Russian political agent at Bokhara, and subsequently as agent of the ministry for foreign affairs attached to the governor of the Transcaucasian Government. His appointment to Bombay is supposed to have a good deal of political importance, although the Russian press does not dwell upon this feature of it, commenting solely upon his bearings upon commerce. Some of them ascribe the falling off in Russo-Indian trade to the lack of Russian consuls in India, totally ignoring the prohibitive duties at Bokhara and elsewhere, which have been fatal to all commerce.

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE.
Chicago Post: And that of Kansas—"Bleeding Kansas"—burning a negro! John Brown must have turned in his grave at the news.
Cleveland Plain Dealer: The Leavenworth horror will be an effective "You're another!" reply by the south to northern reproaches for its lynching atrocities.
Kansas City Star: If the torture of human creatures by mobs could be made an offense against the United States, they would have to be taken by the United States, any-how, if, in any state, such crimes became frequent and the local government refused to act.
New York Mail and Express: The lynching yesterday which, while revolting equally almost exactly parallels the burning of Sam Hose in Georgia two years ago, places a foul blot on the fair fame of Kansas which nothing short of the most relentless punishment of its perpetrators could remove. All reports indicate that the outrage could not have occurred except through abject cowardice or actual collusion on the part of the sheriff, who in spite of the governor's offer of military assistance, permitted the mob to seize this prisoner and burn him at the stake in broad daylight before thousands of spectators of both sexes.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: Kansas is today the northern state which treats a negro in the lower house of the Prussian Diet provides not only for the Midland or Rhine-River canal, but for a ship channel from Stettin to Berlin, for the Oder (tidewater canal) and the canalization and other improvements in navigation of the Westphalian canal project. The Prussian navy provides a network of waterways binding together all the industrial and agricultural centers of Germany from the confines of Russia to the foot of the Alps and by means of the Main-Danube canal with Austria, Hungary, the Balkan states and the Black sea. Our canal would merely open a way into that vast waste of water, the Pacific ocean, whose nearest shore lies half way around the world.

When last summer it was expected that the shah of Persia would visit London a memorial was drawn up by prominent Armenians in England, which, after alluding in terms of praise to the father of the present shah, begged that the Armenians in Persia might not only be "sustained and encouraged" but also receive adequate encouragement in all their educational, commercial and industrial enterprises, as Persian subjects.
When it became known that the shah was about to visit London, the memorial was conveyed to Oxford, through the Persian minister, to Great Britain and was there presented to his majesty. On his way home to Persia the shah visited the sultan of Turkey and while in Constantinople took occasion to send a most gracious message to the Armenian patriarch there. It is now learned from Persia that one of the first acts of Muzaffer-ed-Din on reaching Tabriz has been to issue orders to the governor of the province commanding them to give every facility to his Armenian subjects for opening and establishing schools, for delivering public addresses and lectures on all educational matters and for forming or founding national and commercial societies, was obliged to apply on each occasion to make a formal application to the central government at Tiflis for permission.

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PHENOMENAL EXPORTS.
Remarkable Growth in Foreign Trade During the Year.
New York Journal of Commerce.
Exports in December were larger than in any previous month except last October. Imports were smaller than in half the months of 1900, and half the months of 1899. The merchandise exports for the calendar year were nearly \$203,000,000 greater than in 1899, when they exceeded all records. The imports for the calendar year were larger than in any one of the previous five years, but the increase over 1895 was only about \$28,000,000, or 24 per cent; the increase in exports was almost exactly 80 per cent. The excess of exports of merchandise over imports for six years has been as follows:
1900.....\$ 648,988,714
1899..... 418,503,261
1898..... 628,351,118
1897..... 301,134,819
1896..... 234,556,628
1895..... 21,047,929
Add silver..... 182,585,312
Total.....\$2,502,462,907

The net imports of gold during this period amounted to \$136,177,725. The last quarter of 1900 not only contained the two record months for exports, October and December, but it came very near containing the three record-breaking months. The exports in December, 1899, ran a little over a million above those of last November, but for this the last quarter of 1900 would have broken all records as a whole and month by month.
During the six years the smallest imports were \$234,964,418 in 1898, which is \$130,000,000 less than the amount in 1900. As the imports in 1895 approached those of 1900, it will be observed that there have been violent fluctuations in this branch of our foreign trade. Our exports, on the contrary, show a constant increase, though the increase in 1899 over 1898 was only \$29,000,000, while the increase of 1900 over 1899 was \$181,000,000 and that of last year over the year before was more than \$202,000,000. In no month of 1900 did the exports fall below \$100,000,000 and for the year the exports exceeded \$4,000,000 for every day, Sundays included.

CHERRY CHAFF.
Somerville Journal: Hobson—Are you having a happy new century?
John—Why, I'm not. The collectors came into my office yesterday.
Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Did you ever notice what a singularly indignant expression Mrs. Poinson wears when you address her?"
"Why, yes. She used to be a telephone girl, you know."
Chicago Tribune: "Dinah, I notice you never have a cold. I wish you would tell me how you keep your health."
"Don't 'bserve none, ma'am. Don't know none. She's got the health country, for when she don't get no colds, it don't bother her."
Detroit Journal: "Your hair is very thin, sir," said the hair barber.
"Glad to hear it," snapped the victim.
"Condescend to see my hair," said the hair barber.
Chicago Tribune: Girl with the Brown Hair—Why, I think you're new teeth!
What a beautiful fit, aren't they?
Girl with Black Eyes—I should smile!

Philadelphia Times: "I think," suggested the friend of the philosopher, "that instead of looting towns and villages in China the powers should leave the country to themselves." "They must leave the country," replied the philosopher of the party, "but they'll take everything else they can."
Pittsburgh Chronicle: "Here's a girl," remarked the Quaker, "that's a new twist." "Exactly," replied the Snake Editor, "she's never had any beaus."
"Why?"
"Because if she had she'd know that the most popular one is the parlor sofa."
Philadelphia Press: "You're home soon, John," said the bookkeeper's wife. "What's the matter?" replied John. "I didn't feel very well at the office, but I must be much better." "What's the matter?" replied the bookkeeper's wife. "I told the boss how badly I felt he admitted that I looked sick."

Chicago Tribune: "Here is a story of a Missourian of the name of 'Paw' who writes twenty-one days without eating," said the doctor.
"Yes, but I know he did eat something," contradicted the professor.
"What?"
"A hand in the distance was heard playing a dirge in slow, plaintive measure."
HAVE YOU GOT IT?
James Barton Adams in Denver Post.
Oh! the grip is in the air!
Have you got it?
It is on a griping tear!
Have you got it?
I have it from rocky Maine
To the great Sierran chain!
And then doubled back again!
Have you got it?
If your nose burns when you sneeze,
You have got it!
If you're wobbly in the knees,
You have got it!
If your mouth assumes a taste
That can't be traced to a single house's waste,
You have got it!
If your eyes seem dull as lead,
You have got it!
If they're gritty—jaggy red,
You have got it!
If the pain that holds your brain
Seems to house a mass of pain,
And from oaths you can't refrain,
You have got it!
If you're sore in every bone,
You have got it!
If your joints have turned to stone,
You have got it!
If your friends all seem as foes,
Which you would hate to do,
With a bonfire in your nose,
You have got it!
If your back is filled with ache,
You have got it!
If you think that life's a fake,
You have got it!
If you're in a plight
That it seems inclined to fight
When you eat, or when you drink,
You have got it!
But you shouldn't worry so
'Cause you've got it!
There's orders, don't you know,
Who have got it!
You are not the only one
Keeping doctor in the run
And the druggist counting mon.
We've all got it!

Take Your Case

If you had two loaves of bread and needed only one, you'd be glad to dispose of the extra one at cost. It might not keep till you wanted it. Clothing doesn't grow stale, quite in the same way, but it is better to sell it when it is new.

That is why we are willing to reduce prices on the short lines in January.

\$18.00 suits are now \$10.00, \$15 suits are now \$7.50. Overcoats can be had this month at greatly reduced prices—and ulsters as well.

EXTRA TROUSERS—\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.50.

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