THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year	$ 8 00
Daily and Sunday, One Year	10 00
Six Months	5 00
Three Months	2 50
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	1 00

OFFICES.

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, corner N and 24th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15 Tribune Building
Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors
THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska } ss.
County of Douglas. }

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending November 28, 1891, was as follows:

Sunday, Nov. 22	28,563
Monday, Nov. 23	20,291
Tuesday, Nov. 24	23,381
Wednesday, Nov. 25	24,411
Thursday, Nov. 26	24,432
Friday, Nov. 27	23,319
Saturday, Nov. 28	24,561
Average	24,401

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 28th day of November, A. D. 1891.

SEAL. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The growth of the average daily circulation of The Bee for six years is shown in the following table:

	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891
January	10,578	16,264	15,206	18,574	19,555	28,449
February	10,386	14,198	15,997	19,566	18,791	25,312
March	11,536	14,400	19,036	18,754	20,815	24,095
April	9,910	13,340	18,744	18,550	20,564	25,028
May	12,456	14,227	17,181	18,699	20,180	26,840
June	12,226	14,147	19,240	18,858	20,701	26,917
July	12,314	14,093	18,033	18,758	20,093	27,021
August	12,904	14,155	18,051	18,659	20,776	27,398
September	13,050	14,349	18,154	18,710	20,879	25,597
October	12,989	14,353	18,084	18,997	20,767	25,100
November	13,348	15,226	18,286	19,310	22,180	.....
December	12,257	15,041	18,229	20,048	23,471	.....

YELLOW fever is becoming epidemic at Rio de Janeiro. Yellow fever is worse than revolution, but may prevent it.

UTAH has people enough for statehood and it is hoped has sense enough, but there is cause enough for doubt and delay.

GOVERNOR HOGG has called a special session of the Texas legislature. His name shows that he does not know when he has had enough.

PEACE reigns in Chili and promises to be restored at an early day in Brazil. This explains why the London newspaper liar has gone to China.

MILLS turned his coat on the silver question with a neatness and dispatch which Governor Campbell wishes his friends had emulated at the Ohio convention.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK is enroute west, and will probably come to Omaha. The *Fake Factory* is trembling over the possible consequences of the visit of the famous moral fumigator.

NEBRASKA'S World's Fair commission may be doing a vastly important work on the quiet, but very little is heard of the commission, the commissioners, or their efforts on behalf of the state.

ARIZONA should put a stop to the lurid special telegrams announcing that allher settlements are terrorized by a dozen renegade Apaches if she expects to be admitted into the sisterhood of states.

NEBRASKA people visiting in Omaha seldom fail to call at the art exhibit. The railroads might have helped the association, the city and themselves by advertising the exhibit and running special excursions.

MR. HERMAN SCHULTEIS may or may not have been an "agitator" prior to his recent tour of Europe as immigration commissioner. It is certain, however, that he has very recently aroused an agitation which will not be quelled until the bottom facts are exposed.

THE Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, who have recently ceded their lands for $250,000, are now asking to have it paid to them in cash. It would be a good thing for the enterprising whites of Oklahoma to grant their request, but the Indians would not be burdened with the cash long.

JOHN HOWARD PARNELL has gone to Ireland to bring himself into prominence. If he assumes the role of peace maker he may add to the name left his family by his illustrious brother. If he goes to foment discord the reverse will follow and he will accomplish nothing for himself or his country worth remembering.

ST. LOUIS has been looking with envy upon Omaha, Kansas City and Milwaukee for some time and wishing she could also be metropolitan. Her wish has been realized, for a train was robbed Monday night just outside the city limits. From all appearances it is judged the same gang committed the crime in each instance.

CONGRESSMAN THOMAS BOWMAN of Council Bluffs owns a puny afternoon democratic sheet in our neighboring city. This explains why he sees no good in Omaha and takes occasion to give her an uncalled for slap in the face immediately after his arrival in Washington. Bowman has heretofore been regarded as a bigger man than his paper.

NEBRASKA'S district judiciary is about as nearly nonpartisan, taken as a whole, as could be wished by the most earnest minority party nonpartisan. Of the twenty-eight district judges, barring the possible changes by contests in three districts, the republicans secure twelve, the straight democrats four, the fusionists eight, and the straight independents four. Of the eight fusionists all are ex-democrats, showing that General Victor Vifquain's sage suggestion to capture the court houses was not without weight in the contest. Should the contestants win in the three cases one independent will be replaced by a democrat, one democrat-independent by a republican, and one republican by a democrat.

BOIES FOR SECOND PLACE.

Iowa's governor is unquestionably growing in favor as a possible candidate for the vice presidency next year. If his position in the attention of the democratic party may fairly be judged by the preference expressed for him as a vice presidential candidate by nearly 100 democratic members of the Fifty-second congress, there can be no doubt that he is at this time the first choice of a very large majority of the party for the second place on the ticket of 1892. There are some who think Governor Boies would be an available man for the presidency, but he will hardly figure as a possibility for the presidential nomination unless the conflict of factions in New York should compel the national convention to go elsewhere for a candidate. In that case the chances of Governor Boies would undoubtedly be very strong, better, perhaps, than those of any other man, for becoming the standard bearer of the democracy in the next national contest. Neither Russell of Massachusetts, Gorman of Maryland, Pattison of Pennsylvania, Campbell of Ohio, nor Gray of Indiana could present as strong claims to the favor of the convention as Boies, on strictly political grounds, while in the soundness of his democracy, and perhaps also in ability, he is the peer of any of them.

But there is little reason to doubt, from the present indications, that Mr. Cleveland will again be the candidate of his party for president. A safer judgment regarding this may be formed after the result of the speakership fight, which, as it stands, is a clearly defined contest of Cleveland and anti-Cleveland elements, but appearances point to the triumph of the former in the election of Mills. Conceding the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, the convention will certainly select a western man for the second place, and Boies would easily lead all rivals. Indeed, there appears to be but one other thought of for second place, ex-Governor Gray of Indiana, and about all of his support is in his own state. It is known that he would not be acceptable to Mr. Cleveland, and it is said there are substantial objections to him on the score of qualifications. At any rate, he has no such standing and prestige with the party as Governor Boies, and there could be no doubt of the result of a contest between them in the national convention. Boies would carry everthing before him.

It is of course possible that Governor Boies does not desire to be a candidate for vice president. He may have set his mark higher, and knowing how very small the chance of promotion is he might decline to hazard it. Governor Boies is not known to have said anything on the subject, and no one has spoken for him. But it is altogether probable that if the nomination should come to him he would not reject it.

CONSULAR INSPECTION OF EMIGRANTS.

The international congress to consider the emigration problem, which has just concluded its deliberations in Paris, has contributed at least one view that may have some weight with the American congress when the subject of further regulating immigration is brought to its attention. The representative of the United States at the Paris conference, who was merely authorized to take note of the proceedings and had no active part in the deliberations, states that the consensus of opinion among the members of the congress favored consular inspection of emigrants leaving Europe for the United States. Nothing is said as to any suggestion of plans as to how such inspection could be made most effective, and it does not appear from the information at hand whether the difficulties in the way of thorough and trustworthy consular inspection were discussed, but it must be assumed that a congress composed of some of the representative statesmen of Europe would not overlook any of these things necessary to be considered in order to arrive at an intelligent opinion.

The expediency of consular inspection of emigrants received consideration in the last congress in connection with a comprehensive measure providing for this among other regulations, and the plan was not regarded with general favor. The principal objection to it is that it would not be practicable for our consuls to obtain trustworthy information regarding emigrants without adding very greatly to the expense of the service, and that without the honest cooperation of the foreign authorities the inspection by our consuls would amount to little. It is evident that European provincial and municipal governments desiring to get rid of their objectionable classes could very easily impose upon our consuls, and it is altogether probable that some of them would do so. Nevertheless it is obviously possible that sooner or later recourse will have to be had to a regulation of this kind, under some arrangement with European governments which will insure a fair measure of security against such practices as have been in vogue, and still are to some extent, for relieving the old world of criminals and paupers by shipping them to the new.

Our representative at the Paris emigration congress is quoted as saying that the evil at the root of all the frauds practiced are the emigration agents. The agents of the steamship companies and the companies themselves are disposed to respect reasonable regulations, but the irresponsible fellows who drum for emigrants, perhaps at so much per head, are wholly indifferent to all regulations. In the opinion of our representative an inspector should accompany every emigrant ship, mixing with those on board and finding out as much as possible about them. But in order to give this plan any value there would have to be an absolutely honest co-operation on the part of a ship's officers. Otherwise nothing would be more easy than to put emigrants on their guard and thus render impotent the efforts of the inspector. Manifestly the only reliable security against undesirable immigrants is to maintain a rigid inspection at our own ports and along our frontiers, and to relentlessly enforce the penalties against steamship companies which bring over any of the classes of immigrants excluded by our laws.

SOME PLAIN TALK.

Omaha business men are neither lazy nor indifferent to the welfare of the city. They are busy and possibly lacking in public spirit. We are passing through a season which has tried the business skill of our wealthiest men and kept many a citizen on the ragged edge of doubt as to the future. Individuals whose resources have hitherto been ample, and whose prospects a few years ago were decidedly bright for the accumulation of an independent fortune, have found it very difficult to steer clear of breakers during this period of business depression. These things have not made men more selfish, but they have compelled them to devote their attention to their private affairs, and kept them from participating in movements more or less expensive, which would benefit the public particularly, and the individual only in a general way.

The present prospect is so much improved and the promise of the immediate future is sufficiently encouraging to warrant careful business men in anticipating the commercial prosperity which conditions make reasonably certain. We may expect, therefore, that meetings and movements for the benefit of the state at large will attract greater attention. We have a right to suppose that bankers, merchants, manufacturers and capitalists of all classes will manifest their restored confidence by increased activity in public and private enterprises.

We regret to say that Omaha's reputation for enterprise so widespread and accepted is due almost solely to the newspapers of the city. As a matter of fact, the newspapers originate every movement for the advertising of our resources and for attracting capital and industries. It takes no end of drumming and agitation on the part of the press to bring the people into organized effort, and often nothing whatever results from weeks of discussion, although the people may admit the force of every argument advanced. This is illustrated in the fiasco withe which the effort for the Montana railroad excursion was attended. For weeks THE BEE has striven to awaken some interest in the importance of securing for Omaha a beet sugar factory to be the nucleus of the refineries and factories of the future which shall localize the beet sugar business at Omaha. Thus far not a single practical step has been taken toward accomplishing this desirable purpose. There are scores of instances to which the newspapers can point where urgent appeals to our business organizations to do something for the upbuilding of Omaha have utterly failed to arouse enthusiasm enough to make even a feeble effort toward realization

The time has come for plain talk. THE BEE desires to say that unless our business men arouse themselves and go to work for this city, rivals will capture trade which belongs to us and the prosperity which has attended Omaha through the last ten years will become largely a reminiscence. We have reached a point in our history when we will either stop growing or take on new life. We control our own destiny. Omaha can be a city of 200,000 in five years if our citizens will do their duty this winter. She will lose her grip and struggle along in a despairing way, lagging behind her enterprising competitors, unless we make good use of opportunities now presented.

THE sympathy of the civilized world will be deeply touched by the misfortunes which have overtaken Cyrus W. Field in the closing days of his eventful, honorable and eminently useful life—a life that may have passed from the mortal to the immortal existence before these lines are printed. The death of his wife and the critical illness of his daughter almost prostrated the venerable man, but these were bearable burdens, because they must come to all in the course of nature, in comparison with the knowledge that the son in whom he had all of a father's pride had put a stain upon the hitherto untarnished family name. That was the blow that no philosophy or fortitude could parry, and under its terrible shock the great man who had overcome difficulties which seemed insurmountable to other men, whose indomitable courage and persistence joined the old and the new worlds together with a bond which the tides and storms of old ocean cannot sever, fell to rise no more. Sad, indeed, is such an ending of a life which accomplished so much for the benefit of mankind, and which during all of its long span of more than three score and ten years has been blameless before the world.

THE frequency of train robberies recently suggests the existence of an organized band whose depredations are carefully planned, quite probably upon information from sources closely connected with the express companies. It will be remembered that a short time ago there was discovered an organized band to rob United States mail boxes, members of which operated in cities widely separated. It required long and diligent work by the special agents of the government to ferret out this gang, and when this was done it was found that the robbers worked upon an intelligent system. It is by no means improbable that there is a similar organization for train robbing, and that its operations are carried on systematically, upon accurate knowledge of the booty to be secured, and under conditions which insure the greatest possible immunity. Every recent train robbery shows deliberate and careful planning and the employment in every case of exactly similar means and methods to accomplish the purpose. All this would seem to conclusively attest that the depredations are the work of a well trained and thoroughly disciplined organization.

THE half-baked editor engages in libel suits with great deliberation. He consults only the convenience of the county attorney when filing a complaint. While it required only ten minutes in which to prepare an information, the h. b. editor nursed his pent-up feelings until Mr. Rosewater had reached New York, when his ferocity took on horns and he swore that Mr. Rosewater was guilty of criminal libel. The complainant also cites the absence of the county attorney in explanation of the delay. This is absurd. Time is an essential element to the complainant as events will prove. The swearing out of the complaint was sure to bring on an emergency that could not be met in a day. Motives tinctured with both cowardice and skullduggery influenced the complainant to strike when the foe was athousand miles away.

THE Board of Public Works has at last found something to do. The three members have divided the work of preparing the annual report among themselves. Perhaps the sidewalk inspector and the street commissioner are likewise employed. At all events there is no evidence of the existence of the board, the sidewalk inspector or the street commissioner, except occasional references to them in the newspapers and the regular appearance of each and all on pay day.

EVERYBODY will be interested in the manufacturers' meeting at the Grand opera house Wednesday evening. The Apollo club will furnish the musical program. Several prominent citizens will speak and an enthusiastic time is anticipated. The meeting is in the interest of home patronage and is held at the expense of the Manufacturers association. Admission is free and the exercises of the evening will be entertaining as well as instructive.

THE earnest adhesion given by the rank and file of the Roman church to the leaders of that religious organization is well illustrated in the celebration which has just occurred in St. Louis, where 30,000 men turned out in the bitter cold weather and marched the streets for hours in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the priesthood of Archbishop Kenrick.

A BEET sugar factory for instruction purposes is about as necessary at Lincoln as a sample paper mill. We can depend upon individual and corporate capital, energy and ingenuity to devise the best machinery and methods of converting our beets into sugar and our straw into paper. Still, perhaps we should be for the old flag and a congressional appropriation.

SOME of our World's fair commissioners might learn a few things by visiting the exhibit of the art association in the Exposition hall. Thus far but one has paid any attention to this most excellent showing of pictures and curios. The World's fair visitors should know that Nebraska produces something besides big pumpkins and long ears of corn.

OMAHA is entitled to the "milling in transit" rate. The railways can afford to grant it because it will benefit Omaha and the state without expense or annoyance to the railways. Nebraska inspection and local grain centers depend upon the proposed rate. Our delegation to Chicago deserves and doubtless will receive friendly consideration.

THE furniture investigation has been concluded and the report of the special committee is awaited with interest. At this writing no hint of what is the verdict of the committee has been suggested. It is fair to presume, however, that they will have discovered that everything done by councilmen was not creditable.

HELFENSTEIN has long since gone where questions of title are less complicated than in North Omaha, but he left heirs enough to make life more or less miserable for some of our citizens. Almost every term of court brings the alleged title of the St. Louis people into prominence.

IT IS observed that whenever a man in public life in Omaha is criticised by THE BEE he immediately rushes to the foot of Farnam street hill, where he is received with open arms and is given the use of the columns of a contemporary to air his grievances.

NEBRASKA readers of THE BEE understand now why there are so many kerosene explosions in this state. The inspection is a farce and the inspection law not much better.

CITY CLERK GROVES can do the city valuable service in listing railroad and personal property which should bear their share of the burdens of government.

THIS mild weather should be utilized by our city officials in placing streets, sidewalks and crossings in passable condition for winter.

But David is a Democrat.

Kansas City Journal.

There are a few points in South American history that David Bennett Hill could study with profit. They will tell him something about the fate of dictators.

The Political Star of Empire.

Globe-Democrat.

Hereafter very few republican national conventions will be held east of the Alleghanies. The bulk of the party is on the sunset side of that range. The conventions will take place in the region which casts the votes.

Somewhat Behind the Times.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Young men just entering the ranks of voting citizenship should not be prejudiced against the electoral college because it has no foot ball department.

Not Competing on This Line.

Beatrice Democrat.

Kansas City does not propose to be behind the times. They have gained a little notoriety by stealing a child recently. Omaha should now steal a pair of twins.

Trouble With the Law.

Niobrara Pioneer.

THE OMAHA BEE is opening the oil inspector's doors for him and exposing the fraud in its true form. It is one of those laws that have good intentions, fat salaries and bad results.

The Coming Dictator.

New York Tribune.

David B. Hill is a man to be watched. The Tribune declares with deliberation and earnestness that he is today the most dangerous man in public life in this country. First, because of his present grasp on power, his almost absolute control of the democratic party of this state with its vast and complicated machinery, his evident purpose to use it with unscrupulous recklessness in carrying out his designs, and the towering ambition which does not top with aspiring to the highest point of political preferment, but seems bent on engrossing all power and breaking down all the limitations that legislation has put upon the exercise of official functions.

How's This, Mr. Hammill?

Denver News.

A Washington special to THE OMAHA BEE explains the reason why Omaha was beaten for the republican convention. Minneapolis was rather favored by the east, while states which ought to have stood by the city of the Missouri valley went back on her claims. Among these was the Colorado member, Mr. Hammill, and the Iowa member, General Clarkson. Idaho at first voted against Omaha, while the Utah member favored Minneapolis from the start. All these votes ought to have been for Omaha.

Calamity Crushers.

Frank Leslie's.

The calamity howler will find little satisfaction in the contemplation of the crop statistics of North Dakota. It is stated officially that that state will receive for this year's grain crop the enormous total of $40,000,000, which is equal to $214 in cash for every man, woman and child in the state. This enormous cash total will be well distributed, since practically everybody in that state is more or less directly connected with agriculture.

King Corn's Growing Power.

Globe-Democrat.

Corn is securing a foothold in Germany and some of the other countries of continental Europe which ordinarily consume large quantities of rye. This is pleasing to the American farmer, for where corn is fairly tested it always becomes popular. This is the great corn growing country of the world, and our acreage of this product is sure to be larger next year than it has been hitherto.

Right Effort Will Win.

Grand Island Independent.

What should Nebraska do at the World's fair? She should cut the widest possible swath in every department of the exposition proper, and put up a special agricultural exhibit that the world cannot excel, if equal. How can she accomplish this? By earnest, constant, energetic and united effort upon the part of every loyal citizen. Head, heart and hand must be in the work.

Stop Monkeying.

Kearney Hub.

The grain inspection law is all right if rightly applied, and may be made the means of a great saving to Nebraska grain growers by having a right inspection and proper grading at Omaha. The grain inspection department should get down to business and stop foolishness.

The Royal Hobby Rider.

Kansas City Times.

Young Wilhelm is riding his internal reform hobby in all directions. The latest victim is the bourse. If the young man be not exceedingly careful he will ride it to death or it will be the death of him.

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

As a journalist, Carter Harrison is considerably behind the Times.

Truth: Manager—What happened to the mermaid?
Attendant—She fell in the tank and was nearly drowned.

Somerville Journal: Newspaper proprietor—I must take my horse down to Lynch's tonight and get him shod.
Proofreader—What's the need of doing that? You've got blacksmiths enough upstairs setting type to shoe all the horses of the West End road.

Baltimore American: "Did you say anything?" asked the funny man, as his companion's bicycle gave a loud snap.
"No," responded the cyclist wearily, as he picked himself up, "it was the wheel spoke."

New York Sun: "John," said the wife of the dying man, "here is Dr. Parsonberry come to talk to you."
"Tell him I'll see him at the funeral," gasped John.

Buffalo Express: Mrs. Mulhooley—An' hev yez iver seen chrysanthemum, Pat?
Mr. Mulhooley—O, hev.
Mrs. M.—Faith an' phat did it look loike?
Mr. M.—It looked loike our sally-haired Nilze when she's just got out o' bed an' her hair is not combed.

WORK FOR APOLLO.
Somerville Journal.

Apollo struck the lyre,
No one knows why or how;
But if Apollo lived today,
He'd be kept busy now.

Detroit Free Press: Merchant—What kind of cider is that?
Farmer—Tramp cider.
Merchant—What do you call it that for?
Farmer—It never works.

Kate Field's Washington: Doctor—Your husband's case is a serious one, Mrs. Moriarty. I'm afraid there is some foreign substance in his esophagus.
Mrs. Moriarty—Furrin, is it? Bedad an' Oi'm not surprised, sorr; for many's the toime Oi've warned him against atin' thim Dutch sausinges that he's so fond of.

Lowell Citizen: Intellectual young lady: "Do you believe, Mr. Thayer, that life is what we make it?" Mr. Thayer (absorbed in his game): "I make it hearts." Intellectual young lady (recalling her senses): Then you'd will have to play it alone.

New Orleans Picayune: The good cook should be given a wide range.

Philadelphia Times: Some finical critics say the designs on the new subsidiary coins are an insult to good taste. Still this is one of those insults that we are willing to pocket.

Boston Courier: Mrs. Greyneck: "Oh, I'm so tired. I've been shopping all day long." Mr. Greyneck: "I suppose you spent the ten I gave you this morning." Mrs. Greyneck: "Every penny of it." Mr. Greyneck: "What did you get?" Mrs. Greyneck: "Oh, I didn't get a thing; it all went for car fares."

Boston Transcript: Yes, self-preservation is the first law of nature; but it does not follow that a man should keep himself pickled all the time.

Elmira Gazette: The tailor undertakes a great work in reforming men.

New Orleans Picayune: Everything the czar does seems to make him unpopular. His recent wheat ukase goes against the grain.

Columbus Post: "I can understand my clients," says an old attorney, "until they get into prison—then I can rarely make them out."

Washington Star: "Pretty fatiguing times," said the pedestrian to the policeman. "Yes, a great many people need arrest nowadays."

TO A PHOTOGRAPH.

St. James Gazette.

Sweet—hang it all! I quite forget
Your name, although I used to know it
When we were in the Clapham set
And I was yclept "the local poet."

Were you Louisa? Were you Jane,
Elizabeth, or Kate, or Nancy?
It matters not, although its plain
You greatly pleased my boyish fancy.

And, once admitting things were so,
It follows that I oved you dearly—
Were you the sixth or seventh, though?
I don't remember very clearly.

You had, it seems, an open brow,
By fringe apparently unshaded;
There may be doubts about it now,
For this infernal photo's faded.

Those eyes that look so brave and true
Can kindle still the old emotion.
But whether they were black or blue
I've not the shadow of a notion.

I can't recall that graceful head,
And whether it was crowned with yellow
Or rippled brown or Titian red—
I'd better ask some other fellow.

It's my impression you were tall.
I have no certain recollection;
Your figure I've forgotten—all,
In fact, except our great affection.

Was I too shy? Were you too loath?
At any rate, the thing miscarried.
For I can take my bible oath
That you and I were never married.

IT IS HANDLED WITH CARE.

How a Presidential Message is Prepared and Circulated.

SUBJECTS TREATED IN SECTIONS.

Interesting Topics Which May Be Announced for the Consideration of the Approaching Congress—General Details.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—[Special to THE BEE.]—President Harrison's message to congress will probably be delivered to that body on next Tuesday, barring incidents and accidents. Congress convenes on the first Monday in December of each year, but it has been the custom for the president not to send his message till the second day of the session, as the first day is consumed in organization. About 1,000 copies of the message will be sent to congress. It will be printed in long primer type, leaded. It will be printed on heavy calendared paper and put together with steel rivets and bound in heavy paper. Copies of the message will be laid upon the desk of each senator and representative just before the reading clerk begins to read the message, so that it may be optional with the legislators whether they get the information in the message by listening to the reading or by retiring from the hall of the senate or house and perusing the copy individually. The large majority of both houses prefer to listen to the reading of the message, as it is much easier to comment on and digestation can come naturally by that process.

This message of the president is expected to be unusually lengthy. Besides a stringency in the money market, which has been felt throughout the country, there have been complicated diplomatic negotiations in progress and extensive reciprocity work done. These will require much space in the message. There are a great many questions the president will have to treat, and many recommendations will be necessary upon the facts which the chief executive will recite. Then the United States is on the threshold of an important political campaign, and everybody naturally demands the fullest possible information and opinion.

How it is Compiled.

The manner in which the president compiles and distributes his message is interesting. As has been stated in these dispatches, the president has been at work by snatches upon his message since the early part of last summer. Even while he was at Cape May during the heated term he jotted down his ideas upon various subjects w hich he intended to treat in his message. He wrote sentences and paragraphs upon pieces of paper of all sizes and character whenever a subject entered his mind, and these were collected upon copy hooks till the president was ready to begin the work of putting his message in form. Callers on the president during the past two months have doubtless observed two or more little steel copy hooks upon the presidential desk, and they have most of the time been almost full of small bits of white copy paper torn from tablets.

The president had upon each bit of paper some idea which he intended to develop in his message, and as far as possible the idea was jotted down in the exact language desired. About three or four weeks ago the president emptied his desk of these things. There was no order in the treatment of the subjects. After clearing his copy hooks of an additional lot of slips he classified them, putting all the subjects together. Then he went over the entire collection of memoranda and began to put them definitely together. At his leisure moments he "filled in" other subjects under a general classification which gave the embryo message form. Two weeks ago he turned the copy over to a trusted typewriter in his private office, so that the entire mass could be copied into collective form.

Taking Definite Shape.

Now the message began to take definite shape. After looking carefully over it the president was enabled to see where he wanted additional information from his cabinet officers, and he began to call for it and consult his official counselors. On last Saturday night the president looked over a revision of his message and congratulated himself that it was almost done. By next Saturday night he intends to see the final proof of the message from the hands of the public printer. He has, however, already received the original proof. The final print of the message is very different from the original proof sheet, for sometimes a whole paragraph is stricken out. It is expected that the public printer on next Sunday evening or Monday morning will deliver to the president copies of the message which are to be sent to congress. It requires for the membership of that body and its officers 500 copies in round numbers.

The newspaper representatives in this city are each presented with a copy and these will run the list up to probably 700. Up to a few years ago it was the custom to distribute the message to the country through the great press associations solely by telegraph, as the facilities for keeping the important document a secret till it had been told to congress were very meager and frequently copies were stolen and there was a premature publication. About thirty-six hours before the message is delivered now the press associations are given in confidence as many copies as they wish to send through the mails to their patrons within a radius of 600 or 800 miles. The telegraph companies are also given copies, and all of these are held in strictest confidence until released at the moment the clerks in the houses of congress begin to read the message. The press associations deliver copies of the message as far remote from Washington as possible in the original form, after which it is telegraphed to newspapers which cannot receive the message in printed form in time to appear in the next issue. The telegraph companies have during the past few years generously transmitted the president's message free of cost.

What it Means to Many.

At the time the release of the message is given over the wires and the reading begins in the houses of congress there is a great flutter of excitement. Every schemer and lobbyist and stock broker reaches for a copy, that they may discover the president's observations upon certain affairs in which they are interested and about which the expressions of the president are expected to have material effect. The telegraph wires are loaded down with directions on the subjects treated in the message and very frequently the markets are affected.

The message sent to congress a year ago by President Harrison was listened to by more men than any message that was ever sent to congress before. So eager were the congressmen and others to hear what the message contained that they refused to take it up and read themselves. They preferred to enjoy the revelations collectively. The message contained some surprising news—for instance, the recall of Minister Mizner from Guatemala for his conduct in the Barrundia affair. President Harrison's message next week is expected to have some very important revelations, especially in relation to the Chilian and Italian affairs and the progress made by commercial reciprocity.

It is believed that commercial treaties with Mexico and Hawaii will be announced for the first time.

Great Secrecy Observed.

There has been a great deal written from time to time in regard to the way the message is printed and the precautious taken to prevent premature publication. It will be of interest to know that instead of proceeding with the old method of having one or two compositors at the government printing office set up the message, as it was under Public Printer Rounds, who with his own hands set up President Arthur's message, it is cut up into very small "takes" and given out to a large number of the most trustworthy compositors.

Each compositor is only allowed to see the copy placed in his own hands, and the type and copy are both securely locked up in a safe when the composition for the day is done. The foreman of the entire office empties the stick full of type set by each compositor, so that only one man can see the type as it is closed up on the galley, and it therefore becomes impossible for more than one or two men to see the message in type or in proof in the connected form.

RECENT ARMY ORDERS.

Details of the Changes in the Regular Service Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following army orders were issued today:

First Lieutenant George P. Ahern, Twenty-fifth infantry, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the College of Montana, Deer Lodge, Mont., and will report in person for duty accordingly. The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Augustus C. Macomb, Fifth cavalry, November 19, is still further extended ten days. Captain Gustavus C. Doane, Second cavalry, will report in person to Brigadier General Alex. McD. McCook, president of the Army Retiring Board at Los Angeles, Cal., for examination by the board, and on the conclusion of his examination will return to his station. Leave of absence for two months to take effect December 1 to 10, 1891, is ginees Captain Walter L. Fisk, corps of engravers. The following changes in the stations of officers of the medical department are ordered: First Lieutenant Paul S. Hillock, assistant surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Yates, N. D., and will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Grant, Ariz., for duty at that post, reporting by letter to the commanding general, Department of Arizona; the leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Captain Augustus C. Kissin, Twelfth infantry, May 8, is extended four months on surgeon's certificate of disability; Captain Ezra P. Ewers, Fifth infantry, at his own request, relieved from further duty as acting Indian agent at Fort McKeogh, Mont., and of his duties at Tongue River Agency, Mont., and will proceed to join his company.

Captain Charles Shaler, ordnance department will proceed from this city to the Sandy Hook proving ground on official business in connection with tests of ordnance. The resignation of Cadet Malcolm K. Graham, Second class, United States military academy, is accepted by the acting secretary of war. Leave of absence for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about December 15, is granted Second Lieutenant George M. Brown, Sixteenth infantry. Captain Charles F. Humphrey, assistant quarter master, will report in person to Lieutenant Colonel James M. Moore, deputy quartermaster general, president of the examining board convened at St. Louis, Mo., October 28, 1891, at such time as he may designate for examination by the board as to fitness for promotion.

Western Pensions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following list of pensions granted is reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Nebraska: Original—Evan Wyman, Henry L. Patch, Benjamin S. Pear, William W. Gallup, Marcus L. Brown, Luther T. Reed, Frederick Ayars, David S. Hulburt. Additional—Elijah McClanahan, Alex H. Goodwin, Allen R. Case, Samuel Current, Byron Weston, Israel Steele, David R. Conley, Lorenzo Spear. Decrease—David L. Groat. Original widows—Anna Bachman, Ellen Cannon. Original—George W. Watters, George W. Rouse, William F. Hill, Barnard Miller, Lawrence Michaelis, Samuel A. McKay, Patrick Gallagher, Charles E. Sutton, Francis M. Stewart. Additional—Joseph G. Oviatt, Henry A. Bathurst, Asa Fawcett, Jacob Karl. Increase—John W. Price, George Gewinner, John H. Holden. Reissue—George W. Barr.

Iowa: Original—John W. Hoffman, William A. Smith, Peter L. Welty, Jarold N. B. Joslyn, James M. Warner, John Howe, John Jansen, Jacob P. Blair, George Waldasing, Seth Alvord, Harvey R. Baker, Lyon H. Stoddard, Simpson Logan, Franklin M. Beitel. Additional—V. Valreeves, John Nichols, Harvey D. Barr, L. Blair, Franklin Allen, Cari Beese, Jalem Pratt, Jackson McLain, Lucius M. Haskins, Thomas A. McMillan, James C. Vaughan, John H. Graham, James Wymer, jr., John Shull, John Lidefelt, Henry Ellsworth, Walter R. Miller, Augustus W. Nafe, Henry K. B. Cummings, Julius Schreiber, James Thompson, Stoddard H. Jennison, James L. Dysart, Charles Wood. Additional—Hiram McKim, Joseph Chalcupka. Increase—Louis S. French, John Stoppert, sr., Isaac S. French, George Rankin, Francis O. Farrell, Isaac W. Palmer, Thomas Chambers, Samuel McCormick, Richard I. Roper, Henry A. Hoffman, William Howard, John McLean, Austin P. Lowery. Reissue—James Cannon, John H. Douglas. Restoration and reissue—Corwin Nandyk. Increase—Levi Baldwin. Original widows, etc.—Sarah J. Boies, Mary B. Clark, mother; Teralda J. Huff, mother; Margaret Costello, Mary Winters, mother.

NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

We have just received an exquisitely illustrated poem entitled, "Watch Ho! Watch Ho! or Life's Deep Sea," by Elisabeth N. Little. It is a veritable edition de luxe, and would be a most suitable Christmas gift to anyone of a poetic turn of mind. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, and for sale by J. S. Caulfield of this city.

"The Haunted Pool," by George Sand, translated from the French by Frank Hunter Potter, illustrated with fourteen etchings by Radana, is a series of charming rustic tales told in the author's own felicitous style. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, and for sale by J. S. Caulfield, Omaha.

The books published for the young of the present day will compare favorably with those intended for the men and women of a couple of decades ago. This is pre-eminently true of St. Nicholas, the Christmas number of which excels both in its literary and artistic contents any of its previous Christmas issues.

Harper's Christmas number is freighted with good things and there is not a dry or valueless page in it. The illustrations are particularly excellent, the frontispiece being simply superb. Harper's magazine improves by age and can be still ranked among the very best periodicals of the day.

The Thanksgiving number of "The Youth's Companion," published at Boston, contains some excellent stories and anecdotes selected with a view to delight its young readers. It is the best periodical of its kind published.

No more suitable present for girls could be selected than "Elsie's Vacation and After Events," by Martha Finley. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, and on sale at J. S. Caulfield's bookstore, this city.

In Every Receipt

that calls for baking powder, use the "Royal." Better results will be obtained because it is the purest. It will make the food lighter, sweeter, of finer flavor, more digestible and wholesome. It is always reliable and uniform in its work

"I have found the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others."
C. GORJU, late *Chef*, Delmonico'