

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSKATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

KNOWN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, I, George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending December 3, 1892, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Sunday, November 27, 26,030. Monday, November 28, 23,934. Tuesday, November 29, 23,963. Wednesday, November 30, 23,869. Thursday, December 1, 23,852. Friday, December 2, 23,920. Saturday, December 3, 24,552. Average, 24,503.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending December 3, 1892, was as follows: [Signature]

Average Circulation for November, 26,059.

The president's message takes up a great deal of space in this issue and all other news matter is necessarily condensed.

How much longer will the Street Railway company be permitted to retain their wooden poles on our principal thoroughfares?

RAILROAD stocks are sensitive. A decision of the United States Supreme court unfavorable to the Illinois Central caused a decline in the stock of that corporation of 54 per cent in a few hours.

The American hog raisers are proud of the high appreciation which has been shown him lately in the markets of the world. And the calculator farmer is beginning to feel that his condition is not entirely hopeless.

The pole nuisance must be abated. There is no reason why our great thoroughfares should be disfigured and the public safety be endangered by thousands of unsightly poles and a network of death-dealing wires.

The illness of General Rosecrans has become very critical and his demise is evidently quite near. This will be sad news to many old soldiers with whom the name of Rosecrans meant very much in respect and admiration.

WE KNEW it would happen. All the South Carolina democratic newspapers are roundly abusing the state board of canvassers for issuing a certificate of election to that republican candidate for congress who was only 2,500 votes ahead of his opponent. Those men are marked for life.

WE ARE gratified to learn by grapevine telegraph that Governor Boyd favors an extra session of congress if Cleveland loses. What might happen to the country if Cleveland should favor an extra session and Boyd should oppose it is too awfully awful to contemplate.

It is pleasant to observe that Mrs. Cleveland has a good deal of influence over her husband. He had no sooner arrived in New York from his hunting trip than she hustled him out to town to get him away from the office-seekers. Perhaps Mrs. Cleveland may prove to be of some practical use in the coming administration.

WE ARE paying about \$60,000 a year now for street lighting. That is equal to 6 per cent on a million dollars. And yet the city is not half lighted. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars would build a magnificent electric lighting plant, with capacity enough to supply every street corner in Omaha with an arc lamp, besides furnishing light enough for private consumers to pay for the cost of maintenance.

THE ghost dancers and Pharisaees at Fremont and Lincoln have been very boisterous and very insolent since the election. Their scurrilous and indecent flings have been passed by unnoticed so far, partly because, in the language of John J. Ingalls, political vermin of that sort can only be got rid of with a fine-tooth comb, and chiefly because THE BEE cannot afford to devote space to every sore-backed canine that yelps at the moon from his kennel.

SOME months ago the Board of Education ordered a stone walk put around the High school grounds. It was a necessary improvement which should have been made years ago. Now the board insists that the city shall pay the bill. These continual disputes between the board and the council will finally vex the people to the extent of forcing a charter provision that will for ever put a stop to the nonsense. If the contractor who laid the walk did his work well, he is entitled to his pay.

THAT portion of the charter which prohibits city officials and members of the council from being directly or indirectly interested in any contract with the city or for materials furnished the city has been systematically evaded. One reason for this is that the officials guilty of such misdemeanors can only be reached through impeachment by the council or by a court proceeding that makes conviction almost impossible. There should be some more direct method of punishing such offenses and removing offenders guilty of such practices. It should also be made a misdemeanor for any city official or councilman to be directly or indirectly interested in a contract for work done by franchised corporations, or for furnishing materials to them.

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S MESSAGE.

The last annual message of President Harrison is a thoroughly practical document. It deals largely with facts and statistics which show the material progress and prosperity of the country. Having presented the evidences of the nation's growth and of the rewards of industry the president observes that "if any are discontented with their state here, let them believe that the wages or prices, if returns for honest toil, are inadequate, they should not fail to remember that there is no other country in the world where the conditions that seem to them hard would not be accepted as highly prosperous."

For the development of national wealth the president believes the system of protection has been a mighty instrument as well as a most powerful agency in protecting the homes of our workmen from the invasion of want. He does not argue for a protective tariff, but accepting the result of the last general election as having introduced a new policy he recommends that the whole subject of tariff revision be left to the incoming congress, a recommendation which is assumed to be approved by all republicans. "The friends of the protective system," says the president, "with undiminished confidence in the principles they have advocated, will await the result of the new experiment."

Regarding the reciprocity agreements that affect our trade with nearly a score of countries, the president says that the full benefits of these arrangements cannot be realized at once, but he has no doubt that if the policy can be continued in force and aided by the establishment of American steamship lines, we shall within a short period secure fully one-third of the total trade of the countries of Central and South America, which now amounts to about \$900,000,000 annually. No serious controversy now disturbs our relations with other nations. Regarding our relations with Canada the president suggests that they should be radically revised if, as must be supposed, the political relations of Canada and the disposition of the Canadian government are to remain unchanged. Referring to the privileges enjoyed by the Canadian railroads in competition with our own lines of transportation for American business, the president says: "It is time for us to consider whether, if the present state of things and trend of things is to continue, our interchanges upon lines of land transportation should not be put upon a different basis, and our entire independence of Canadian canals and of the St. Lawrence as an outlet to the sea, secured by the construction of an American canal around the falls of Niagara and the opening of ship communication between the great lakes and one of our seaport towns. "We should withdraw," says the president, "the support which is given to the railroads and steamship lines of Canada by a traffic that properly belongs to us, and no longer furnish the earnings which lighten the otherwise crushing weight of the enormous public subsidies that have been given to them."

ENCOURAGING TO THE FARMER.

The price of hogs at South Omaha has reached \$6, and the average price is only 6 cents below that figure. The farmer is not often offered so much money for his porkers as the price usually fluctuates between \$4 and \$5, though the tendency has lately been upward. On July 25, 1888, the average price paid in the South Omaha yards was \$6.10 and on August 1 of the same year it had advanced to an average of \$6.36, with \$6.45 offered for choice animals. In Chicago the top price at that time was \$6.75, and in September and October of that year \$6.90 was reached. The average of the Chicago market for the twelve years from 1878 to 1889 inclusive, was \$5.15, and the highest price was touched in September, 1882, when choice hogs brought \$9.35. The prices at South Omaha usually range a little below those of Chicago, though the difference is less than the cost of transportation between the two markets.

WHILE THESE FIGURES show that the farmer has sometimes received higher prices for his hogs than those now offered, they also show that those prices are upon the whole uncommonly good. When pork reached its highest price in 1882 corn went as high as \$11 cents. At the present price of corn the six-dollar hog is an exceedingly profitable animal to the farmer. Nearly all of the thousands of porkers slaughtered at South Omaha are raised on the farms of Nebraska, and it is needless to say that they bring a great deal of money into the state. The industry is a growing one, and as it requires practically no capital it offers many inducements to the poorer class of farmers. The greatly increased demand for American pork in Europe since the establishment of the inspection system brought about a removal of the embargo, has wonderfully improved the prospects of the hog growers. There is every reason to believe that an active demand and good prices will prevail in the future. Even at prices much below \$6 the business is highly profitable to the farmer.

STATE GRAIN INSPECTION.

The first annual report of the Omaha Grain Inspection department, covering the period from September 2, 1891, to November 3, 1892, shows that the new law under which the system of grain inspection was established under state supervision is working satisfactorily. Although there was a deficiency during the earlier months, the system has for some months past proved more than self-supporting and a considerable portion of the deficiency has been wiped out. The workings of the inspection law have given excellent satisfaction to the grain men in the main, though it has some defects which might be remedied. The attorney general has twice been called upon to interpret certain portions of it, and could doubtless point

out some changes that could profitably be made by the legislature. If the present legislation in behalf of a uniform national inspection law proves successful, its doubts it will ultimately, the existing inspection laws of the various states will no longer be operative, but until then the Nebraska law promises to be effective and satisfactory within its limitations. It is open to the same objection that is urged against similar laws in other states, namely, that under its operations the grain men cannot be at all certain that their inspection fees will be the same as at the market to which their shipments are consigned. Only uniform inspection under a national law can remedy this evil.

GROWTH OF THE POSTAL SERVICE.

There is no better evidence of the advance of the country and of the general prosperity than that furnished by the growth of the postal service. As the president says in referring to the work of the Postoffice department: "New offices mean new hamlets and towns. New routes mean the extension of our border settlements, and increased revenues mean active commerce." The facts presented in the annual report of the postmaster general are certainly of the most gratifying character. The large increase in the gross revenue of the department for the year covered by the report was unprecedented, and the same is true of some of the other facts given. A large reduction was made in the deficit and the postmaster general says that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, the revenue of the department should show a surplus of nearly \$1,000,000.

One of the most interesting results of the year is the success that has attended the experiment with rural free delivery. Contrary to general expectation a daily village delivery has been carried out at a profit, thus vindicating the judgment of the postmaster general, who maintained that such a delivery could be made at least self-sustaining. In view of this success he now urges that free delivery can be extended further and further and rightly says that this ought to be done whether it pays a profit to the department or not. Having demonstrated the feasibility of this policy the people of the rural districts will not patiently tolerate any neglect of their claims to more liberal consideration from the postal department of the government, and it is entirely safe to predict that the plan inaugurated by this administration for a better mail service in the country districts will be steadily extended until every populous rural section will have a daily free delivery. The successful introduction of this reform certainly reflects very great credit upon the practical judgment of Postmaster General Wanamaker, who had hard work to secure a small appropriation from the last congress in order to enable him to try the experiment for the reason that it was regarded with general distrust.

The president does but simple justice to the postmaster general when he says that the record of the department shows most efficient and progressive management. No branch of the public service has been conducted on sounder business principles, and the beneficial results are seen in a general standard of efficiency never before attained. The policy of the postmaster general has been to encourage all connected with the service to the best performance of duty of which they were capable by rewarding fidelity, integrity and zeal, and it has been found a highly advantageous policy for both the government and the people, securing a service which, it is safe to say, is in its entirety nowhere excelled. The recommendations of the postmaster general for further improving the postal service are all of a practical character and should receive the considerate attention of congress.

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BEGINNING IN GOOD SEASON.

The action taken by the Treasury department in co-operation with the United States marine hospital service to insure the utmost precautions against the introduction of cholera into this country next spring is apparently wise and ought to produce good results. Not only will the pest be fought at the quarantine stations, but a corps of competent physicians has been sent to Europe to survey the field and make preparations for protective measures there. One of the physicians has been abroad several weeks on this mission and the others sailed a few days ago. While their instructions from the department are private it is known that their duties will be to investigate thoroughly cases of spread of cholera, the sanitary conditions of the various towns and cities which they are to visit, and especially to note the accommodations provided for emigrants destined for the United States and the precautions taken for their disinfection and isolation. They will be in communication with American consuls, who are instructed to co-operate with the physicians in every way. They are empowered to examine the cargoes of vessels consigned to the United States and demand disinfection of vessels and freight whenever they consider it necessary. While they have no authority to enforce this it is probable that their wishes will be generally complied with, for upon their recommendations will depend in great degree the detention of such vessels in quarantine at American ports.

It would seem as if much good might be accomplished by this commission of medical men upon the lines laid down. They should be able to learn many facts that will be of great value to the authorities on this side of the Atlantic when the season for cholera importation begins. By observing the failures and successes of cholera abroad, in countries where the disease has its strongest hold, they will be able to impart useful information to those in our own country who will direct the defensive warfare by which it is hoped that the plague may be kept out. It is evident that the government is determined not to be guilty of negligence in this matter and if the dreaded disease gets into the United States next summer it will not be because the campaign against it was not begun in good season.

THAT WORDLESS GUARANTEE.

The guaranty which the Fiske Factory offers to Omaha liquor dealers is a huge joke. The F. F. guarantees to them that it circulates more papers in Douglas county than THE BEE.

Why did the owner of the Fiske Mill fail to make good his bogus claim before the police commission? That was his chance. He insisted on handling his entire job lot of fake editions—morning, noon, afternoon, late afternoon, mid-night, back-and-front-yard and giveaway circulation—as against the bona fide subscription list of THE EVENING BEE. He failed to match that paper and was officially ruled out of the contest.

Now he wants the liquor dealers to violate the law and risk the rejection of their applications for license. Does he pretend to guarantee that the police board will grant the license in any case where the applicant fails to comply with the law as regards advertising? Not much. Does his guaranty pretend to make good the loss of dealers in case their places of business are closed for two weeks while they are re-advertising? Not a bit of it.

His guaranty is nothing but a brazen imposture. It is an attempt to impose on merchants who desire to advertise their wares and make them believe that the fake sheet really has a respectable circulation in Douglas county, when in fact it has to be bolstered up constantly to keep the bottom from falling out of it.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION has decided that night schools shall be established in three of the public school buildings upon the condition that they shall be discontinued if the attendance does not exceed thirty pupils. Pupils under 15 years of age and those attending or able to attend the day schools will not be accepted. The object is to reach those who have passed the ordinary school age without having been able to avail themselves of educational advantages. In every community there are many who come under this head and it has been found in other cities that the night schools attract this class and that they eagerly take advantage of the privileges offered them. There are hundreds of young men and women in Omaha who have had to earn their bread ever since they were old enough, and who therefore have been unable to attend the day schools. It is not enough that night schools should be opened; an effort should be made to bring them to the notice of those who need the educational advantages which they offer. If this is done the attendance ought to be nearer 300 than thirty, and the night school would then become a practical benefit to the city.

IT SEEMS to be pretty thoroughly demonstrated by the trials made at the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment station that the detasselling of corn does not by any means produce the beneficial results claimed for it by the theorists. In 1891 the experiment was tried with loss in Illinois and Ohio, and with some reported gain in New York and Kansas. This year's trial on the University farm in this state resulted in such a decided loss that the theory would seem to be completely exploded.

The portions of the field in which the tassels were cut off gave a far smaller yield of good corn than the portions in which the natural course of things was not interfered with, while the waste of labor in detasselling amounted to \$1.25 per acre. The conclusion of Prof. Ingersoll that "the detasselling of corn seems to be a positive detriment and loss" appears to be justified. Nebraska farmers will not be likely to spend \$1.25 on an acre in removing the tassels from their corn. Nature usually takes pretty good care of her own.

The mere fact that several tateoet men have recently been elected by the people of Nebraska to offices of trust and responsibility does not necessarily show that corrupt practices and dishonest methods are at a high premium in this state. These election freaks merely show that the people in a national campaign year have their minds centered upon issues rather than men and are willing for the sake of party supremacy to overlook mottled records, bad habits and even downright dishonesty of candidates. It goes without saying that 1893 and 1894 will not be a repetition of 1892 in Nebraska and those who sincerely desire the republican party to regain lost ground will govern themselves accordingly.

The opinion of Representative Cannon that the Fifty-third congress will be a do-nothing congress and that the democrats will not be able to agree upon any sort of legislation is undoubtedly correct. Questions of tariff and finance will split the party hopelessly if we may judge by the wide differences of sentiment which prevail within the organization in respect to these subjects. The statement of a certain democratic congressman that the Chicago platform was made to get in on and not to stand on will probably be verified. But the next congress will at least afford a great deal of entertainment to the country.

The president's message is as solid and good as it is long. And that is saying a good deal.

HOPE GILTS THE HORIZON.

Seventy-eight democrats, it is stated, have been killed since November 8 by explosion in celebrating their victory. At this rate there will be hope for the republicans next time.

CONSULS OF SUREHEADS.

There are now 67,119 postoffices. With eleven candidates to the postoffice, this will make 67,130 disappointed applicants who will be begging the administration in case they can't catch it.

BOTH ROADS LEAD THERE.

Mr. Jay Gould's original intention was to be a country editor, but he finally selected another road by which to reach the immense fortune which he had in view from the beginning of his career.

PARTY PRINCIPLES IN A NUTSHELL.

The great American democratic policy is to tax home products and bring in those of foreign countries free. Mexico has set an example by taxing corn. It has not been the policy of the republican party to recognize Mexican financial and industrial systems as models.

HANDS OFF!

American public opinion will not tolerate the growth of a foreign influence on the isthmus of Panama inimical to the supremacy of American commercial and political interests there. France should not need to learn anew the lesson taught by the fall of Maximilian.

IN A MERRY VEIN.

Philadelphian: Judge. Fresh Prisoner—Good morning, Judge. Prisoner—No, Judge. Yes; yours is \$10. Skidds with repeated stertoratory paroxysms—At elbow at elbow!

WASHINGTON STAR.

The turkey is not vain, but it may be pardoned for showing some interest in how it will be dressed for Christmas.

DETROIT FREE PRESS.

San—Papa, what do-sit-ors mean when they talk about sea-board? Father—Hard-track and other indigestible food.

SAN FRANCISCO JOURNAL.

Just because a lawyer can't risk holding other people's business no reason why the average man should mind anybody's business but his own.

WASHINGTON POST.

"We've come to stay" is the motto of the new coast protector.

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

"I understand that all you bagged on your hunting trip was a pair of trousers."

PACK.

Mr. Hall B. Loome—Is you buy your sausages by the pound, Mrs. Hanzoo? Mrs. Hanzoo—Yes, why? Mr. Hall B. Loome—Nothing but I would humbly suggest that in future you select a butcher shop a little more remote from that location.

A FAIR ATTORNEY.

Samuel M. Peck in the Argonaut. Alas! the world has gone away. Since Cousin Lillian uttered college. For she has grown so learned. I'll trouble at her wonderful knowledge. Whence I dare to use her now. She has a mind that should be a lawyer. And then, proclaiming, with lofty brow, Her mission is to be a lawyer.

LIFE GLIDES NO MORE ON GOLDEN WINGS.

A sunny wait from El Dorado? I've learned how true the poet sings. That golden wings are but a shadow. When I'm full of gold I'll find it. I felt some hidden gold I depended; When she declared a carriage I knew my rosy dream had ended.

SHE PLANTS NO MORE ON CHINA PLANTED.

With hints that would have crazed Marullo, Strange birds that never dreamed their loaves. When Father Noah breasted the billow. Her words were the first brighter beam. The splendid triumph that shall let, When, in the court, a breathless hush Gave homage to the queen of letters.

"SHE SAID TO MEET SUCH CRUELING HEED."

From eyes as blue as crushing snow: "She said to me with cheeks of rose, She should have his heart bound up in leather. "She said to keep me in my passion pent. But worse to have her quelling heart. When one is fondly loving Byron.

WHEN LILLIAN'S BREASTS AT THE LAW.

Her form, her state, her life forever. No barrier will pick a flaw. In logic's extremely clever. The more she'll forget his name. To fast upon the lovely vision, Along the margin of her text. At her and dream of love Elysian.

CAN'T HELP THE DEMOCRATS

Nebraska Postmasters Not Permitted to Dispose of Their Offices.

WHY SOME DESIRE TO RESIGN

Would Prefer to Anticipate the Action of the Cleveland Administration—Several Cases in Point—Other Wash-ington News.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE. MR. FOURTRENTH STREET. Since the recent election and the defeat of the republican candidates a disposition is being shown by fourth-class postmasters in certain western states, and especially Nebraska, to resign from their offices at this time and recommend the appointment of democrats as their successors. The mails are being loaded with postmasters' resignations. The intention of the republicans in tendering their resignations is in most instances to anticipate the action of the democratic administration to install democratic friends in the office. The scheme will not win.

This is republican administration. Nebraska's postmasters are republican and it should not be presumed that they would appoint democrats or turn over the offices to men enlisted with the common political enemy simply because republican office-holders choose to request it. Republican postmasters who have democratic friends whom they would like as their successors could do well to wait until the new year has begun before resigning. The republicans at Omaha, Dawson county; Potter, Cheyenne county; Hershey, Lincoln county; Almeria, Loup county; Woodlake, Cherry county, and Winchell, Dawson county, are waiting for Mr. Manderson as to their wishes in the selection of postmasters and it would be well for the republican administration to make recommendations as to resignations of the present postmasters have been received.

SECRETARY'S FOSTER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Secretary Foster of the Treasury department, in his regular annual book of estimates sent to congress today, recommends appropriations as follows of interest to The Bee readers: For surveyor general's office, \$10,000, of which \$8,000 is for clerk hire and \$2,000 for printing. The secretary says: "There are now contracts outstanding and being executed in this district amounting to some \$10,000. All of these contracts will be completed before the commencement of the fiscal year, and the returns filed in the surveyor general's office, which are the basis of the office's work, will be ready to be submitted to congress. It is submitted, and without the appropriation asked, for great injustice will be done the United States deputy surveyors executing their contracts, many of whom have to borrow money at a large rate of interest to carry on their work, none of which they can pay until the returns of surveys are approved by the surveyor general's office and approved."

An inadequate appropriation for clerk hire will likewise result in great delay in filing the plats in the United States local land offices and consequent inconvenience to settlers, many of whom have been living for years on unsurveyed lands. The secretary can give them unless the means are provided for promptly disposing of the returns of the surveys and securing their claims."

SOUTH DAKOTA.

For the surveyor general's office in South Dakota, \$10,000. Of this recommendation the secretary says: "The estimate of \$10,000 for clerk hire and \$2,000 for printing is for the proper performance of the current official business and to bring up arrears of work. The surveyor general states as follows: "During the year for which this estimate being inadequate for necessary clerical service the work of the office is at present in arrears as follows: Proper filing and indexing of letters to this office, most of which the secretary of the treasury is established to the present time, the present indexing being incomplete and inconvenient; proper indexing for convenient reference of the record of letters from this office; proper notation of archives formerly of this office, many of which have been removed to the North Dakota and to the state of Nebraska; proper indexing of field notes of surveys executed during the last three seasons amounting to over 30,000 miles, also of field notes of a large mass of mineral surveys; preparation of a new contract and index diagram, the one prepared over twelve years ago having become unrecognizable; plating and transferring field notes of surveys under appropriations of former years to the amount of \$87,000."

"As all the efforts of the clerical service have been expended solely in expediting the preparation and filing of returns to the general land office it has been impossible to accord to the records the attention proper for their conservation and ready reference. The possibility of loss of records in their present detached and unindexed condition is a source of constant anxiety and the arrears mentioned have operated and still operate to seriously retard the proper functions of the office."

WYOMING SURVEYS.

For the surveyor general's office, Wyoming,

\$8,000, and the secretary of the treasury add the general statement: "The estimate of \$5,500 for clerk hire is submitted as necessary for the proper transaction of office work in connection with the surveys returned during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and upon surveys contracted for during the current fiscal year, but which will not be returned in time to have the office work performed prior to the close of the fiscal year. The surveys returned during the fiscal year during the past three years states that the field notes of which will not reach this office until after the close of the fiscal year and these notes, taken in connection with the unfinished work upon notes already filed, will start this office into the next fiscal year with a deficiency of office clerk hire funds of not less than \$7,000."

For public buildings under course of construction: Sioux City, Ia., \$85,000; Sioux Falls, S. D., \$85,000; for continuing building operations at Fort Crook, Neb., \$100,000; for fuel, light, janitor, etc., in maintaining public buildings at Omaha, \$4,000; Beatrice, \$175; Nebraska City, \$2,500; Council Bluffs, \$3,500; Fort Dodge, \$545; Keokuk, \$181; Sioux Falls, S. D., \$2,425.

Promotion in the Service.

The vacancy caused by the retirement of General Dabney leaves to the president the selection of his successor. Colonel J. P. Hawkins of the commissary subsistence department is a formidable candidate, entering as he did the service in 1852, commanding the frontier till 1861, when, until 1863, he performed the duties of commissary in the department of Missouri. He was promoted in 1863 he was made a brigadier general, and leaving his well organized commissary department he was assigned to the command of a major, lieutenant-colonel, brigadier and major general for distinguished services in the field. While in the service he was twice held second in his corps, he stands first by two years' entry into the service. General Hawkins is a formidable candidate, entering as he did the service in 1852, commanding the frontier till 1861, when, until 1863, he performed the duties of commissary in the department of Missouri. He was promoted in 1863 he was made a brigadier general, and leaving his well organized commissary department he was assigned to the command of a major, lieutenant-colonel, brigadier and major general for distinguished services in the field. While in the service he was twice held second in his corps, he stands first by two years' entry into the service. General Hawkins is a formidable candidate, entering as he did the service in 1852, commanding the frontier till 1861, when, until 1863, he performed the duties of commissary in the department of Missouri. He was promoted in 1863 he was made a brigadier general, and leaving his well organized commissary department he was assigned to the command of a major, lieutenant-colonel, brigadier and major general for distinguished services in the field. While in the service he was twice held second in his corps, he stands first by two years' entry into the service. General Hawkins is a formidable candidate, entering as he did the service in 1852, commanding the frontier till 1861, when, until 1863, he performed the duties of commissary in the department of Missouri. He was promoted in 1863 he was made a brigadier general, and leaving his well organized commissary department he was assigned to the command of a major, lieutenant-colonel, brigadier and major general for distinguished services in the field. While in the service he was twice held second in his corps, he stands first by two years' entry into the service. General Hawkins is a formidable candidate, entering as he did the service in 1852, commanding the frontier till 1861, when, until 1863, he performed the duties of commissary in the department of Missouri. He was promoted in 1863 he was made a brigadier general, and leaving his well organized commissary department he was assigned to the command of a major, lieutenant-colonel, brigadier and major general for distinguished services in the field. While in the service he was twice held second in his corps, he stands first by two years' entry into the service. General Hawkins is a formidable candidate, entering as he did the service in 1852, commanding the frontier till 1861, when, until 1863, he performed the duties of commissary in the department of Missouri. He was promoted in 1863 he was made a brigadier general, and leaving his well organized commissary department he was assigned to the command of a major, lieutenant-colonel, brigadier and major general for distinguished services in the field. While in the service he was twice held second in his corps, he stands first by two years' entry into the service. General Hawkins is a formidable candidate, entering as he did the service in 1852, commanding the frontier till 1861, when, until 1863, he performed the duties of commissary in the department of Missouri. He was promoted in 1863 he was made a brigadier general, and leaving his well organized commissary department he was assigned to the command of a major, lieutenant-colonel, brigadier and major general for distinguished services in the field. While in the service he was twice held second in his corps, he stands first by two years' entry into the service. General Hawkins is a formidable candidate, entering as he did the service in 1852, commanding the frontier till 1861, when, until 1863, he performed the duties of commissary in the department of Missouri. He was promoted in 1863 he was made a brigadier general, and leaving his well organized commissary department he was assigned to the command of a major, lieutenant-colonel, brigadier and major general for distinguished services in the field. While in the service he was twice held second in his corps, he stands first by two years' entry into the service. General Hawkins is a formidable candidate, entering as he did the service in 1852, commanding the frontier till 1861, when, until 1863, he performed the duties of commissary in the department of Missouri. He was promoted in 1863 he was made a brigadier general