

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year, \$3.00...

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CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor of the Bee.

BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors, The Bee Building.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: Geo. B. Fuchs, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending November 21, 1891, was as follows:

Table showing circulation statistics for The Daily Bee from January to December, including average circulation of 24,173.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21st day of November, A. D. 1891. Notary Public.

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

Table showing the growth of the average daily circulation of The Bee from 1886 to 1891, showing a steady increase from 10,000 to 24,173.

YALE and Princeton can afford to give thanks for columns upon columns of free advertising.

WITH sixteen delegates in the national convention, Nebraska's strength will not be contemptible.

A FAMINE is imminent in America, but, as Depey says, it is a famine of ears and engines to carry our year's produce to market.

M. DE GHIERS' flying trip to Paris and lightning visit at Berlin have probably produced nothing of consequence to the peace of Europe.

ST. PAUL wants the national democratic convention to offset the glory of Minneapolis in having secured the republican meeting.

PERHAPS if the presidential race were to be run on a California kite-shaped track Senator Stanford's chances might be more encouraging.

COUNCIL BLUFFS and Council Bluffs newspapers can very well afford to be good natured again. Omaha is perhaps excusable for feeling sore.

ANOTHER Berlin banking company has gone into bankruptcy. Banking, Bankruptcy and Berlin promise to be synonymous as well as alliterative.

THANKSGIVING in New England has been transformed from a joyous religious festival into a trial of skill and endurance between college football clubs.

FIGARO will get a deal of good advertising out of the subscription it is raising to pay the fines imposed by the Paris court upon the archbishop of Aix.

BOYD county is scarcely three months old, but has already had a county seat fight which is to be carried to the courts for final settlement. Boyd county is a progressive community.

THE city council, the State Board of Transportation and the Nebraska delegation in congress by united aggressive action could bring the Union Depot company to time within a few months.

LITTLE CHARLIE ROSS has not been heard of for some time. He was a trifle overdue, but a Cortland, N. Y., dispatch announces his discovery again. The missing boy has been found so many times before, however, that it is not yet safe to kill the fatted calf.

CHICAGO, with becoming modesty, in view of the fact that she wants \$5,000,000 more from a democratic congress for the World's fair, will not enter the lists for the democratic national convention. She will not so much as protest if the convention shall go to St. Louis.

WESTERN enthusiasts who want the democratic national convention should not be too loud in their demonstrations of faith in their favorite cities, for if logic and political sense have anything to do with the location of the convention, Boston or New York will be selected.

CONSIDERING the religious trend of the instruction at Chicago university, the rough usage accorded the Cornell football team is rather surprising, unless it is explained by the fact that the former institution has been in business only long enough to have reached the Mosaic dispensation in its theological course.

A DONATION of 300 pounds of corn meal for the Russian famine sufferers is announced by telegraph from St. Petersburg. The amount of relief this will give when made up into hasty pudding is not the important feature of the information, but the fact that Indian corn is to be introduced, even on a small scale, is worthy of note.

OMAHA shows a larger number of fires from oil explosions than any other city of her size in the country. These explosions and the want of efficient oil inspection probably bear some relation to each other. Would it not be worth while for the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners to investigate this question and stir up the oil inspectors to the proper performance of their duty?

REPUBLICAN CHANCES IN THE SOUTH. In his speech to the republican national committee last Monday, Governor McKinley asked whether it is not worth while to try to carry some of the republican states of the south. He expressed the opinion that West Virginia is just as good a republican state today as Ohio, and if the republican party did half the work there and in Tennessee that it did in Ohio and New York both of the southern states would give their electoral vote for the republican candidate. In the same connection Colonel Bradley of Tennessee said that state offered a promising field for republican missionary work, which it was the duty of the party to cultivate.

That the republicans have a first rate chance of carrying West Virginia next year is not to be doubted. In 1888 Cleveland's majority over Harrison was only about 500, and while the democratic majority last year was considerably larger, for the same reason that swayed the democratic vote elsewhere, there is good reason to believe that Major McKinley was not far out of the way in saying that now West Virginia is a republican state. At any rate it is one of the doubtful states to which the managers of the republican national campaign must give their attention, and if the proper effort be made it is by no means improbable that the six electoral votes of that state will go to the republican presidential candidate. Regarding Tennessee, while it is unquestionably to be desired that the republicans of that state shall receive every possible encouragement, it would be foolish to expect to carry the state next year. The republican party has made steady progress in Tennessee, and nowhere is loyalty to the principles of the party stronger than with the republicans of that state. The time ought not to be remote when Tennessee, with its growing industries that have been built up and are sustained by republican policy, will take its place in the column of republican states in national elections, but this result cannot be achieved next year, however earnest and persistent the efforts which the republicans may put forth. Not on that account, however, should it be omitted or the work of educating the people in sound political principles be allowed to halt. Though it fail to accomplish at once the object sought, it will not be altogether ineffective. Wherever in the south republicanism has the least chance to grow it is the duty of republican leaders to give it every practicable aid and encouragement. It is by no means improbable that a breach will be made in the solid south next year by the republicans carrying West Virginia, and if the country should have four years more of republican administration, with a continuance of such practical benefits as have been secured to it by the present administration, there would be reasonable hope of still further reducing democratic domination in the southern states.

A PROMISING OUTLOOK. The year 1892 will witness a revival of business very generally throughout the country, and especially in the west. Omaha cannot fail to enjoy the benefits of the improved commercial conditions almost certain to prevail. The expenditure of \$2,000,000 in public works of \$800,000 on the federal building and of other large sums by local manufacturing and railway corporations will add to the momentum which will carry the city forward in a career of prosperity. The Methodist Episcopal general conference and a half-dozen other important national meetings will keep the city well advertised throughout the world and help to sustain her good name. The sentiment in favor of home industries has already made itself felt in largely increased production and greatly augmented confidence for the future. In short, all the conditions are encouraging for the coming year.

But Omaha people and Omaha business organizations cannot afford to stand idle and wait for the coming of these good things. They will come of course, and therefore it is not necessary to do anything to induce them to tend their aid to the good work. What we should do is to bring with the certainty of prosperity as many of the uncertain elements of the future which would add to our commercial growth as possible. Among these the most important are improved railroad facilities, which shall open to Omaha for an exchange of traffic, Montana to the northwest, New Mexico to the southwest, South Dakota to the north, and Duluth to the northeast. We should also keep our eyes out for extensive manufacturing, sugar plants, harvester works, elevators, flouring mills, etc., and above all else we should have for this winter an active Board of Trade, and other active business organizations which will make this a winter for business. No loyal Omaha man can afford to hibernate during the next few months.

TO ATTACK CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. It is stated that an organized effort will be made this winter to have congress repeal the law which created the Civil Service commission and the civil service system. The report is that an association of politicians has been formed for that purpose, and the pressure to be brought upon congress is expected from men of both parties, particularly those who do the hard work of politics. Before the meeting of every congress since the civil service law was passed an announcement has been made of a formidable movement for its repeal, but the law still stands, and is being more thoroughly and efficiently enforced than ever before. It has been attacked in congress year after year, but without effect, because neither party would take the responsibility of putting itself in hostility to the law. It is possible that the reported association of politicians organized to labor with congress this winter for the repeal of the law may prove to be somewhat more formidable than preceding movements for the same purpose, but it is entirely safe to predict that its object will not be attained. The democratic majority in the house will not commit the party in favor of abandoning civil service reform but if it should do so the republican senate can be depended on to maintain the reform.

It is not to be doubted that a large number of active politicians in both parties would welcome the repeal of the civil service law and the restoration of the spoils system in all its old scope and proportions. It is unquestionable that some very worthy men engaged in politics do not think well of the reform as practiced, and would have it very materially changed or abandoned. But the great body of the people who are not directly interested in politics, and who have an intelligent understanding of the reform, are in favor of its continuance, improving it from time to time as experience shall suggest. Nobody will pretend that the system is without defects, and it may be doubted whether we shall ever have a quite perfect reform, but if the principle be sound, and unquestionably a majority of intelligent men believe it to be, it should not be abandoned because perfection in its application may not be practical.

The republicans party is fully committed to the policy of civil service reform. Every national platform of the party since the reform law was adopted has proclaimed the party's adherence to the policy. The present administration has done more than any of its predecessors for the efficient enforcement of the law and for improving and extending the application of civil service reform. It will not be abandoned as long as the republican party has power in the government to maintain it.

SEVEN cities have already signified their intention to compete for the national democratic convention. It is expected that the national committee will meet in Washington early in January to determine the time and place of holding the convention, which will doubtless be called for in June, a week or two later than the republican convention. St. Paul is among the cities that will compete for the prize, and the democrats of the northwest will have a cogent argument in the fact that the republicans will hold their convention in that section, but New York promises to make a formidable fight for the privilege of entertaining the representatives of democracy. Prominent eastern and southern democratic papers are advocating the selection of that city, and as New York will be necessary to democratic success next year the national committee is more than likely to conclude that the party would profit more from holding the convention in New York city than anywhere else. In the event of that selection being made it will be interesting to consider, in view of the direct influence Tammany would exert, what the effect might be on the chances of Mr. Cleveland.

The member of the city council who introduced a resolution requesting the district judges to call a grand jury a few weeks ago, can now renew his motion and so indicate to the judges the advisability of making arrangements for this old fashioned method of inquisition at the February term of court.

OMAHA will see the day when she will regret it, if she permits some other more enterprising city in this section of the union to capture the best sugar business which will be developed within the next quarter of a century.

OMAHA people gave the art exhibit a large attendance on Thanksgiving and many persons discovered to their surprise that the finest art show Omaha has ever enjoyed.

LINCOLN citizens are awake to the possibilities of making their city best sugar headquarters for this state and the Board of Trade has called a beet sugar convention for December 17.

MEMBERS of the Board of Education interested in insurance and building material are perhaps naturally interested also in a patent scheme for heating and ventilating school buildings.

OMAHA'S streets and sidewalks give no hint to the suffering public that salaries are paid to the Board of Public Works, the street commissioner and the sidewalk inspector.

THE oil inspection law is more profitable to the general politicians who hold comfortable jobs as oil inspectors than to the people who burn the illuminating fluids.

COLONEL WILLIAM HAMILLE of Colorado will return via Kansas City to his home in Denver. The colonel is not fond of Omaha.

A HAIR-TRIGGER mouth is liable to bring trouble at a time when trouble is least desired.

"Doubtful" States. Laramie Republican. An optimistic democratic contemporary places Pennsylvania among the doubtful states next year. It is now in order for some sanguine republican to express a belief that his party will carry Texas.

Sympathetic Tears. New York Morning Advertiser. We regret to note that Omaha is very indignant over the loss of the republican convention. It will not help matters. The Omahans should emulate the example of New York to learn to labor and to wait.

Three Things to Avoid. Grand Inquirer. There are only three things that could possibly prevent a rousing republican majority in Nebraska next year. They are bad management, objectionable nominations, and an entire crop failure, such as would give calamity strikers lots of working capital. We do not think any one of these conditions probable.

Good Thing Wrongly Used. Brewster News. The alliance now seen to be a serious error of going into politics. It has met defeat at the polls, and many of its supporters for revenue only are declaring against it. The News believes, as before election, that the farmers alliance is a good thing, but not at the back of the independent party. We hope to see it straighten itself out and sail along smoothly as a great orator for the farmers.

Propagator of Anarchy. Interview with Chicago Dispatch. We fear the forces of socialism, we dread the horrors of anarchy, but they do not grow

from the spurious demagogues. Both come from real conditions, and these are conditions which men of wealth have to meet or to make worse. Every employer who creates the impression in the minds of his employees that he is the master and they are the slaves is a teacher of socialism. Any man who accumulates an enormous fortune and uses his wealth solely for his own enjoyment does more to propagate anarchy than all the Mosts and all the men named in Chicago.

Two Iowa Propositions. Des Moines Leader (dem.). If all republican editors would fearlessly say just what they think, Iowa would soon be freed from the prohibition hoodoo. We know some of them who honestly believe that the only solution to the liquor question must come through total repeal of the prohibitory law, supplemented by the enactment of a stringent penalty statute against adulteration and drunkenness. Why don't they say so? In doing so they would not commit themselves to license, but they might assist their party out of a very bad hole.

Strong City Journal (rep.). The Journal does not say what the Iowa prohibitory law will do on the prohibition issue. It does say that the republican party of Iowa was whipped this year on this issue. It says further, that if the party in the future state conventions is not left free to abstain from a pledge to maintain and enforce state wide prohibition, it is to choose, then the constant appeal of the party since 1879 to the will of the people, and the refusal of the party through all the controversy to make prohibition a test of party faith, are acknowledged humbugs.

Grand Island Independent: THE OMAHA BEE appears to be boring for oil. Blue Springs Sentinel: THE OMAHA BEE is giving our state oil inspector a much needed roasting. There is no need of keeping a log of follows in this state doing nothing but drawing salaries. Enforce the law or boldly fire them.

Fremont Tribune: THE BEE has been looting up the matter and finds that oil inspection does not inspect; that the inspectors furnish the dealers in the combustible explosive fluid with an official stencil and allow them to use their own names on whatever grade of oil they please. The position in the oil inspection business is a timely one. The kerosene lamp route to glory is not a generally preferred by discriminating Nebraskans.

THE SPIRIT OF LIFE. New York Sun: Reporter—Did you sell the jewels of the late Miss Footstep, which she bequeathed to the founder of a hospital? Executor—Yes. Reporter—What how much was realized? Executor—Certainly. It was \$437.

Washington Star: He stood a-gassed in the hotel; it was his last look. At a hotel that way because he was so near a gasp. Baltimore American: No wonder type-setters are so nervous. They always have their business at their fingers' ends.

Kate Field's Washington: "What was the most successful general you ever saw?" "Well, I think I had a good one in the late war, that of a man who had spent most of his life practicing the cornet with his windows open."

Indianapolis Journal: "It surely cannot be true that Maud Haution is engaged to a contractor?" "It is so." "What sort of a contractor is he?" "Only a contractor of debts."

COME AGAIN. New York Herald. Hear the comic opera, Jester as he struts upon the stage. With his merry whirled jocklets that were wont to be seen in the kitchen door. Wait in the autumn branches changing red to golden hues, and then Murchison's sweetly, "Chestnut nut has come again!"

Washington Star: "Yes, it's interesting to think over the old school days," said the man who had just returned from a school. "You were a great hand at seven-pin, but I never thought you would be so good at bridge." "I was the smartest and most studious man in the class. Wonder what's become of him?" "Well, he is in my class in my school. He earns a small salary making translations for me."

Cape Cod Item: "A fast horse, is he?" "Yes, he is." "What kind of a horse?" "Well, that's fast enough. What do you call him?" "What Ma Says." "That's a strange name. Why do you call him that?" "Because what Ma says goes."

Boston Courier: Tommy—What is a "rumbling account?" Pa says it's an account merchant has to keep when they hear as a mild and gentle a sovereign as the Austrian emperor discuss war as the outcome of grave social and official problems. It has often happened in the history of Europe that war came from these very causes referred to by the emperor. The first Napoleon made many of his campaigns for selfish, dynastic reasons. He said when commenting upon his own career that an emperor in France could live by glory alone; that glory was the passion of his people, and that he was compelled to feed it for very life's sake. The Crimean war was engaged in by France to win the recognition of Europe to the shameful series of exploits which had given Napoleon III France and a throne. It was a selfish war, but in the eyes of the emperor the only alternative to revolution. The war against Germany in 1870 was probably inspired by similar considerations, while that of Russia against the Turke in 1877 was impelled by the clamors of the Russian people who gave the czar no peace until he had advanced his standards to Constantinople. Therefore the panics which follow these imperial menaces should be regarded as the ordinary expression of public opinion based upon the application of historical traditions to current events.

HAPPINESS OR HESSING. Atlanta Constitution. No honest labor would be struck—good man, without a doubt. What is the matter with the kitchen door? That's why they kicked him out. Judge: "What do you mean by coming round here now?" said the woman to the man who had just come from the kitchen door. "You haven't half finished that pile of wood I gave you to burn." "I know it, ma'am," was the reply, "but I came to see if you wouldn't cash these few dollars on advance."

Life: Jack Rounder—Isn't Miss Belle a beauty? Miss A.—Yes, but you know beauty is only skin deep. Jack Rounder—Well, I'm no gambler. The Pullman car porter will soon be looking for winter quarters.

Boston Courier: As a sole-selling invention the bastinado is worthy eminent mention. Yonkers Statesman: The tramp is a man who has tried nearly all the walks of life. Biographical Leader: The society man has his set and the prize-fighter has his set-to.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. Though the Franco-Russian alliance is on everybody's lips, it would be rash to conclude that such an alliance already exists even in an imperfect form, or that it will finally be brought to perfection by the negotiations of M. de Giers. The president of the French republic and his ministers are wise and discreet men; and they are, therefore, likely to make France the cat's-paw of Russian diplomacy and the promoter of desperate schemes of finance for replenishing Russia's bankrupt treasury. Besides, an alliance between Muscovite despotism and French democracy could not be desirable to either party, least of all to a people who boast that they are in the van of civilization. A coalition with Russia would be hailed by the reactionary elements of France as a first step toward the restoration of monarchy; and for this reason, if for no other, the French republicans would regard such a coalition with distrust and repugnance. Of course, it is plain that in the present situation in Europe an alliance with France is essential to Russia on political and military grounds. Without the material and moral support of such a power, Russia cannot escape from the isolation to which she is condemned in the politics of the European continent. Without France as an ally the Muscovites would be overwhelmed by the German-Austrian-Italian alliance. But with the aid of France the czar would be able to unite or to cut more than one knot of diplomacy. If the French could be persuaded to take the initiative by making war on Germany, and the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine, the Russian, in turn, would stipulate to give sufficient employment to Austria-Hungary and Italy. The recovery of the Rhine provinces of France affords the most plausible pretext for a war in Europe. But while the result of such a campaign would be in the hands of the odds, would be in favor of the triple alliance. Germany is more than a match for France as a military power, and Russia, with all her tremendous force of strength, would hardly be able to cope with Austria and Italy.

Europeans who are regarded as authority on such matters are of the opinion that France now has the best army in Europe, and that in the event of a war with Germany and Austria, the odds would be in favor of the triple alliance. Germany is more than a match for France as a military power, and Russia, with all her tremendous force of strength, would hardly be able to cope with Austria and Italy.

Such, however, may not be used in extension of the conduct in the premises of the Consolidated Tank Line company. The corporation knew that the people demanded an inspection law. It was a demand which the company's officers in this city, and its provisions were suggested by attacks of the house of the legislature which was satisfying the demand, which it did in the state of Nebraska. It failed to exact a price for the oil which has always been its excuse for living on the discomfiture of its rivals and the people in following upon Nebraska the oil inspection law, which has not a counterpart in any western state.

The features of this law were well known to the Consolidated Tank Line company months before the bill was introduced in the legislature. The instrument was read in the company's offices in this city, and its provisions were suggested by attacks of the house of the legislature, which was satisfying the demand, which it did in the state of Nebraska. It failed to exact a price for the oil which has always been its excuse for living on the discomfiture of its rivals and the people in following upon Nebraska the oil inspection law, which has not a counterpart in any western state.

Without discussion as to the relative merits of the instruments or cups or the fire and flash tests which are employed to determine the character of illuminating fluids, the following will show the requirements of this important illuminating fluid in other states:

MICHIGAN.—The tester employed is that which may be suggested by the State Board of Health. All oils are to be rejected which will not give a temperature of 100° Fahrenheit at 120° Fahrenheit.

INDIANA.—The tester to be used is that which may be suggested by the State Board of Health. All oils are to be rejected which will not give a temperature of 100° Fahrenheit at 120° Fahrenheit.

MASSACHUSETTS.—No person shall mix for sale naphtha and illuminating oil, or sell such mixture, or use such mixture for sale except for purposes of re-manufacture of illuminating oil made from coal or petroleum which will evaporate a gas under 110° Fahrenheit or ignite at a temperature of less than 105° Fahrenheit, to be ascertained by the application of Tagliabue's or some other instrument.

OHIO.—In this state the Consolidated Tank Line company has its headquarters. Here, it boasts, the Foster testing cup is used. Here, it claims, is what the law prescribes. A taper is to be lighted and the surface of the oil shall be touched with the flame of the taper, either in the center or any part of the surface, until a flash is obtained. If the oil flashes before 120° Fahrenheit, it will be rejected, and if the illuminating purposes. The Foster cup may be used in the discretion of the inspector, but no oil shall be sold which cannot stand a flash test at 120° Fahrenheit.

KANSAS.—Tagliabue's promoter is to be used, or some other equally accurate instrument for inspection, but a first test of 100° Fahrenheit must be made.

MISSOURI.—The oil tested must be taken out of the package to be inspected. In no case is the package to be handled before it has been inspected. Tagliabue's promoter, with test, is to be used. The oil must be heated to a temperature of 100° Fahrenheit. If no flash occurs at that temperature, the flame is to be applied at frequent intervals and any oil which will ignite or

burn at a less temperature than 150° Fahrenheit must be rejected for all illuminating purposes.

NEBRASKA'S Oil Inspection Statute Stands a Unique Type of Its Own. COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES' TESTS.

Points on Which the Legislature and the People Were Hoodwinked by the Standard Oil Company's Agents.

Doesn't Excuse the Monopoly.

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ROYAL Baking Powder is the only one made free from lime, alum, and all extraneous substances, and ABSOLUTELY PURE. It is in every way superior to every similar preparation. WITNESS: I find the Royal Baking Powder far superior to the others. It is pure, contains none but wholesome ingredients, is of 23 per cent. greater strength. F. X. VALADE, M. D., Public Analyst, Dominion of Canada. The Royal Baking Powder is perfectly healthful, and free from every deleterious substance; purest in quality and highest in strength of any baking powder of which I have knowledge. WM. McMURTRIE, E. M., Ph. D., Late Chief Agricultural Department. The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. It is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public. HENRY A. MOTT, Ph. D., Late Chemist for U. S. Government.