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THE BEE BUILDING.	
County of Doug Geo. B. Tzschuck, Publishine company that the netual circu for the week ending I follows: Funday, Nov. 15. Monday, Nov. 15. Wednesday, Nov. 17. Wednesday, Nov. 18.	secretary of THE RES does selemnly sweat lation of THE DAILY BEE November 21, 1831, was as 28, 99
Average	GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

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

[2] 255 | 4,144 | 19,245 | 19,355 | 30,062 | 12,444 | 4,154 | 18,485 | 18,745 | 20,062 | 12,454 | 4,154 | 18,485 | 18,054 | 29,750 | 12,159 | 4,335 | 18,054 | 18,907 | 20,752 | 12,359 | 4,335 | 18,054 | 18,907 | 20,752 | 16,348 | 15,258 | 18,964 | 19,310 | 22,154 | 12,257 | 15,041 | 18,223 | 20,048 | 23,474 |

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 Depew says, it is a famine of cars and engines to carry our year's produce to market.

M. DE GIERS' 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 cerhaps 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 foot ball 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.

Boyn 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 ling year. 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 lurid 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 se-

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

A DCMATION 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?

In his speech to the republican national committee last Monday, Governorworth while to try to carry some of the pressed 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 change 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 ma-

jority last year was considerably larger. for the same reason that swelled 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 tional 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 polititical principles be allowed to halt. Though it fail to accomplish at once the object sought, it will not be altogether ineffective.

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 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

Wherever in the south republicanism

A PROMISING OUTLOOK.

southern states.

reducing democratic domination in the

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 Episcopai general conference and a hulf-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 com-

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 lend their aid to the good work. What we should do is to bring with this 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 manufactories, 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, partieularly those who do the hard work of politics. Before the meeting of every congress since the civil service law was passed 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 committ the party in favor of abandoning civil service reform but if it

should do so the republican senate can

REPUBLICAN CHANCES IN THE SOUTH. | be depended on to maintain the reform. It is not to be doubted that a large number of active politicians in both elect McKinley asked whether it is not | parties would welcome the repeal of the civil service law and the restoration of republican states of the south. He ex- the spoils system in all its old scope and proportions. It is unquestionable that some very worthy men engaged in polities 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 contintinuance, 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 perfeet 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 prac-

ticable. The republican 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 column of republican states in na- 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 coasider, in view of the direct influence Tammany would exert, what the effect might be on the chances of Mr. Cieve-

> 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 beet sugar business which will be developed within the next quarter of a century.

OHAHA people gave the art exhibit a large attendance on Thanksgiving and many persons discovered to their sincere regret that they had been overlooking the finest art show Omaha has ever enjoyed.

LINCOLN citizens are awake to the possibilities of making their city beet 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 profit-

able to the genial politicians who hold comfortable jobs as oil inspectors than to the people who burn the illuminating fluids. COLONEL WILLIAM HAMMILL of Colo-

rado will return via Kansas City to his home in Denver. The colonel is not fond of Omaha.

A HAIR-TRIGGER mouth is liable to oring trouble at a time when trouble is east desired.

"Doub fut" States. Laramie Republican.

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

Sympathetic Tears. New York Morning Advertiser. We regret to note that Omaha is very inlignant over the loss of the republican convention. It will not help matters. The Omahogs should emulate the example of

New York to learn to labor and to wait.

Three Things to Avoid. Grand Island Independe t. There are only three things that could postibly prevent a rousing republican majority in Nebraska next year. They are bad man agement, objectionable nominations, and an entire crop failure, such as would give ca-

do not think any one of these conditions Good Thing Wrongly Used.

lamity strikers lots of working capital. We

Brewster Acus. The alliance now sees its 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 order for the farmers.

Propagators of Anarchy. We fear the forces of socialism, we dread the horrors of anarchy, but they do not grow from the spouting demagogues. Both come from real conditions, and these are conditions which men of weighth have to meet or to make worse. Every diffployer who creates the impression in the minds of his employes that he is the master and they are the slaves is a teacher of somahsm. Any man who accumulates an entermous fortune and uses his wealth solely for his own enjoyment does more to propagate anarchy than all the Mosts

and all the men imaged in Chicago. Two lows Prohib tion Opinions. Des Moines Leauer (dem.): If all republican editors would fearlessly say just what they think, towa would soon be freed from the problemtion hoodoo. We know some of them who henestly felieve 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. Sioux City Journal (rep.): The Journal does not say what the Iowa legislature 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, if it so chooses, 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 fealty, are acknowledged humbugs.

O'L TEST FLASHES.

Grand Island Independent: THE OMAHA BEE appears to be boring for oil.

Blue Springs Sentinel: THE OMARA BEE s giving our state oil inspector a much needed roasting. There is no need of keeping a lot of fellows in this state doing nothing but drawing fat salaries. Enforce the law or bodily fire them.

Fremont Tribune: THE BEE has been ooking up the matter and finds that inspection does not inspect; that inspectors furnish the dealers the combustible explosive fluid with an official stencil and allow them to use it themselves upon whatsoever grade of oil they please. This "explosion" in the oil inspection business is a timely one. The kerosene lamp route to glory is not one generally preferred by discriminating Nebraskans.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

New York Sun: Reporter—Did you sell the ewels of the late Miss Footlytes, which she eguenthed for the founding of a hospital? enter the founding of a hospital. Executor—Yes. Reporter—Might I ask how much was real-Executor-Certainly. It was \$4.37.

Washington Star. He stood a-gassed in the hotel; He blew it out, 'tls stated, And stood that way because he was So near asphyxiated.

Baltimore American: No wonder type-writers are so successful—they always have their business at their fluxers' ends.

Kate Fie'd's Washington: "What was the most successful funeral you ever saw?"
"Well, I think the best attended one was that of a min who had spent most of his life practicing the cornet with his windows open." Indianapolis Journal: "It surely cannot be true that Maud_Hautton is engaged to a con-

"I fear so."
"How awful! But what sort of a contractor is he?" s ner "Only a contractor of debts." "Oh! I hardly thought it possible that she would disgrace us."

> COME AGAIN. New York Herald.

Hear the comic opera jester as he struts upon With his merry whiskered jokelets that were years ago the rage; Watch the autumn branches changing red to golden hues, and then Murmur sadiy, softly, sweetly, "Chestnut time has come again!

Washington Star: "Yes, it's interesting to Washington Star: "Yes, it's interesting to think over the old school days," said the man with a reminiscent tendency, "You were a great hand at seven-up, but I never thought you'd make a book publisher. Blies was about the smartest and most studious man in the class. Wonder what's become of him?" "Blies? He is in my establishment. He earns a small salary making translations for me."

Cape Cod Item: "A fast horse, is he?"
"Trots like a streak of greased lightning."
"Well, that's fast enough. What do you "What Ma Says."
"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 "run-ning account?" Pa says it's an account mer-chants have to keep of their customers that ere in the habit of running away from paying Incle-That's one definition of it.

Tommy—Is there another?
Uncle—Yes. A running account is, in some instances, an account that gets tired out running after a while, and then it becomes a standing obligation.

HAPPINESS NO BLESSING. Atlanta Constitution. No honest labor would he shirk— Good man, without a doubt; Was always singing at his work— That's why they kleked him out.

Judge: "What do you mean by coming around here now?" said the woman to the tramp who appeared at the kitchen door. "You haven't half finished that pile of wood I gave you to split."
"I know it, ma'am," was the reply, "but I came to see if you wouldn't eash these few chips in advance."

Life: Jack Rounder-Isn't Miss Belle : beauty? Miss A.-Yes. But you know beaut; is only skin deep. Jack Rounder-Well, I'n no cannibal. That's deep enough for me. Elmira Gazette: The Pullman car porter vill soon be looking for Winter quarters.

Boston Courier: As a sole-stirring inven-tion the bastinado is worthy eminent mention Yonkers Statesman: The tramp is a man who has tried nearly all the walks of life. Binghamton Leader: The society man has his set and the prize-fighter has his set-to. Union County Standard: Drum majors earn their living by chance. They are obliged to toss up for it.

EVERY YEAR.

William Cowan in Cha chers' Journal. I feel 'tis growing colder Every year; And my heart, ains! gets older Every year. I can win no new affection; I have only recollection, Deeper sorrow, and dejection, Every year.

Of the loves and sorrows blended
Every year;
Of the joys of friendship ended
Every year;
Of the ties that still might bind me
Until Time to Death resign me,
My infirmities remind me
Every year,

Ah! how sag tenlook before us
Every year.
When the cloud grows darker o'er us
Everyyear:
When we see the blossoms faded
That to bloom we might have aided,
And immortalfrariands braided,
Every year. To the past go more dead faces

Every year.

As the loved leave vacant places
Every year.

Everywhere the sad eyes meet us.
In the evening's dask they greet us.
And to come to them entreat us.

Every year. Yes, the shores of life are shifting And we are seaward drifting
Every year:
And we are seaward drifting
Every year:
Old pleasures, chancing, fret us;
The living more regret us;
There are fewer to for, et us.
Every year.

But the truer life draws nigher Every year:
And its morning star climbs nigher
Every year.
Earth's hold on its grows slighter,
And the heavy turden lighter,
And the Da wn immortal brighter,
Every year OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Though the Franco-Russian alliance is on verybody'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, not tikely to make France the cat's-paw of Russian diplomacy and the promoter of desperate schemes of fluance 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 republicaus would regard such a coalition with distrust and repugance. 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 has been condemned in the politics of the European continent. Without France as an ally the Muscovites would be overmatched by the German-Austrian-Italian alliance. But with the aid of France the czar would be able to untie or to cut more than one knot of diplomacy. If the French could be persuaded to take the initiative by making war on Germany for the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine, the Russians, 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 doubtful, the odds would be in favor of the triple alliance. Germany is still more than a match for France as a military power, and Russia, with all her tremendous show 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 the odds would be against the latter power. Sir Charles Dilke was a guest at the late autumn maneuvers in France. He says the generals in that country are perfect masters of strategy; that the infantry is the best figuting material the world can show, as good as it was under the first Napoleon; that the private soldiers are thoroughly disciplined, ready and even eager to meet the old enemy of 1870. He speaks in equal praise of the artillery, but not of the cavalry. In the latter division he considers the officers too old and lacking in the vim and ardor necessary for the work that would be expected of them in war. Opinions formed in this manner are exceedingly liable to be reversed after actual hostilities have been opened. In 1870, when the French and German hosts 1 e dangerous or safety character of the were gathering to measure arms in one of olls, the following will show the requirements the greatest struggles of modern times. the greatest struggles of modern times. those who were best acquainted with the French forces predicted their success. Napoleon III. was told that his army was in superb condition, did not need even "a button to a gaiter." The first battles demonstrated the absolute demoralization of the French and the splendid condition of the Germans. Superior organization, numbers, and strategy won. But France has created a new army during the last twenty years of the republic. There is no disputing the fact that it is infinitely superior to the army of 1870. But it cannot be more eager for a fight now than it was then. Whether the odds would be against Germany, however, with her immense army of hardy and vigorous men, can only be a matter of conjecture until the two the dreadful clash of

The fact that the idle utterance of the emperor of Austria the other day, to the effect that the food troubles would make war inevtable, produced a panic upon the bourse shows upon what slender foundations the peace of Europe rests. Readers may recall the significant remark of the emperor, Louis Nanoleon, at the New Year's festival at Paris-merely a few words spoken to the Austrian ambassador-which produced a similar panic. The imperial menace of Napoleon was the prelude to tha Italian war of 859. It is easy to understand that thoughtful men on the continent would have the same apprehension when they hear as 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 Turks in 1877 was impelled by the clamors of the Russian troops who gave the czar no peace until he had advanced his standards to Constantinople. Therefore the panies 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.

NO OTHER LAW IS LIKE OURS.

Nebras'ra's Oil Inspection Statute Stands Unique Type of Its Own.

COMPARED WITH OTHER STATES' TESTS.

Points on Which the Legislature and the People Were Hoodwinked by the Standard Oil Com-

pany's Agents.

THE BEE, in previous articles on the subject of oil inspection in Nebraska, has given expression to the fact that the law on the point is really one of the most laughable pieces of legislation to be found in the code

of any state or country. A study of the enactments on the subject in other commonwealths was the ground upon which the statement was made. In the passage of this law it might be said that the people themselves were responsible because it was their representatives who piaced the law upon the books. This certainly would be unquestioned, were it not for the fact that when the bill was introduced into the legislature, notwithstanding the people had clamored for an enactment of the kind, the latter and their representatives were really in ignorance as to what should be the features of a law which would guarantee them protection against worthless and life and property-destroying petroleum.

Doesn't Excuse the Monopoly. Such, however, may not be urged in extenuation of the conduct in the premises of the Consolidated Tank Line company. That cor poration knew that the people demanded an inspection law. It was a demand which the same company had heard made by the people in all the leading states of the union. It was a demand which it had seen respected, although in a number of instances it failed to exercise the baneful influence over the legislatures which was satisfying the demand, which it did in the state of Nebraska It had no valid excuse, therefore, except that which has always been its excuse—thriving over the discomfiture of its rivals and the people—in foisting upon Nebraska the oil in spection law, which has not a counterpart in

any western state.

The features of this law were well known to the Consolidated Tank Line company for months before the bill was introduced in the egislature. The instrument was read in the company's offices in this city, and its provis-ions were suggested by attaches of the monopoly, who, at intervals, visited this city during the fall and winter months of 1886. The bill then was introduced in the house by the celebrated Neacomer, and was fathered in the senate by the not less renowned Conger of Loup.

The principal feature of the law, so far as the authors of it are concerned, is that the 'inspector shall reject for illuminating pur-

ooses such olds as will emit a combustible vapor at a temperature of 100° Fahrenheit." Tests in Other States. Without discussion as to the relative merits of the instruments or cups or the lire and flash tests which are employed to determine

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 emit a combustible vapor at the temper-

ature of 120° Fahrenheit.

Italwas.—The inspection is by fire test. Tagliabue's pyrometer or "some other equally accurate instrument is to be used.

* * * If the oils or fluids so tested will not explode at a temperature of less than 150° Fahrenheit, the inspector shall mark plainly and indelibly on each cask, barrel and backage, 'Approved for illuminating purpose, fire test being-'"

Massachuserrs-No person shall mix for sale naptha and illuminating oils, or sell such mixture, or shall sell or offer for sale, except for purposes of re-manufacture, illuminating oils made from coal or petroleum which will evaporate a gas under 1100 Fahrenheit or 1gnite at a temperature of less than 100° Fahrenneit, to be ascertained by the application of Tagliabue's or some other instrument. Illuminating oils made from coator petroleum and having an igniting point of less than 100° Fahronheit shall be deemed to be mixed with naphtha and shall be branded as unfit for illuminating purposes. INDIANA—The test is to be made "by the application of a lighted taper to the surface of the oil or any part of the same. No oil or other substance which by the test described flashes at any temperature below 1205 Fahrenheit shall be allowed to be offered for or consumed for illuminating purposes." NEW YORK-This is the only state among

the leading ones whose laws were examined, whose inspection law at all resembles that of whose inspection law at all resembles that of Nebraska and, singular to relate, it provides that "no person shall sell oil for illuminating purposes which shall flash below 100° Fahrenheit." This law, however, provides that oils which ignite below 300° Fahrenheit shall not be burned u any fixture in any passenger, baggage, freight house, car or steamboat, nor shall i be carried as freight except when no other .neans can be employed. There is no such clause as the latter in the Nebraska law.

In the Monopoly's Den.

Outo-In this state the Consolidated Tank Line company has its headquarters. Here, it boasts, the Foster testing cup is used Here, however, is what the law provides 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 of any part of the surface, until a flash is ob tained. If the oil flashes before 1202 Fahrenheit, it will be unlawful to sell it for illumi-nating 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 of 120° F abrenheit.

Kansas—Tagliabue's pyrometer is to be used, or some other equally accurate instru-ment for inspection, but a fire test of 110⊃ Fahrenheit must be stood.

Missouri-The oil tested must be taken out of the package to be inspected. In no case is the package to be branded before it has been inspected. Tagliabue's pyrometer, with fire test, is to be used. The oil must be heated so as to rise from 60° to 118° Fahr-

enheit. If no flash occurs at that tempera-

burn at a less temperature than 150° Fabrenheit must be rejected for all uluminating

MINNESOTA-Ail oils are to be rejected as dangerous and inferior which, by reason of being adulterated or for any other reason, will, at the temperature of 110° Fahronheit thermometer, emit an explosive gas or vapor. The tester and method are to be suggested by the State Board of Health.

Wisconsin—No karosene of less than 300[→] test shall be used for lighting purposes in cars. It is made illegal to sell any illumin-

cars. It is made illegal to sell any illuminating find which is the product of petroleum unless "it has been ascertained that the gas or vapor emitted therefrom will not ignite or explode at any temperature below 110° Fahrenheit."

PENNSYLVANIA—The test is to be by fire and any oil flashing under 110° Fahrenheit is to be rejected. Tagliabue's pyrometer or any other well defined instrument may be used.

Evils of Nebraska's Law.

From the foregoing, it will readily be seen at whose mercy are the consumers of oil in Nebraska. The fact, however, that the standard inspection in this state is so low is not the only bad feature of this practice, which fact will be demonstrated in a future

It will be noted that the Foster cup, which also was saidled upon the people of the state, is mentioned only once in the laws epitomized, and then its use is not obligaepitomized, and then its use is not obliga-tory. But in this state only that cup may be used in legal testing. This is a cup which the Consolidated Tank Line company does not use for itself when it wishes to ascertain the exact temperature at which oil will emit a gas, be-cause it knows the cup does not come within from 6° to 8° of telling what it is required to tell.

Its adoption, therefore, by this state was almost as bad a piece of legislation as was the adoption of the standard of "100" flash

MAKING CONVERTS BY THE SCORE.

Mormon Missionary Drumming Up Recruits in Michigan.

NORTH BRANCH, Mich., Nov. 27 .- A Mormon elder by the name of Taylor is converting the people of Millis, a small place seven miles southwest, by the score. An exodus of the population is in progress. Millis is an old lumbering town, half abandoned and inhabited by a class of people peculiarly susceptible to the influence of the Mormon. Taylor held incotings in the open air most of the time and his success has been great, the whole country for several miles around peing greatly excited. Hard-headed and stolid farmers are among the enthusiasts who announce an unalterable determination to repair to Salt Lake City, there to be enrolled among the Latter Day Saints. The people affected are mostly quite poor and the vivid descriptions of the wealth and luxuries of the Mormons had its effect as well as the

promise of spiritual salvation.

Communication with Mills is difficult and full particulars are not obtainable. A farmer by the name of Coulter, living in the Mormon-infected district, was in North Branch today and brought the first news of the remarkable furore. According to his story the people are beside themselves and the p classes are arranging to emigrate to Utah in the spring.

Taylor is figuring to stay all winter to sustain the courage of his followers and will head the small army of crusaders to the far west. Courter relates that the women seem to be more excited than the men. They have lost sight of the polygamy question in their haste to be purified of their sins.

STRANGE MARRIAGE COMPLICATIONS. Peculiar Suit Instituted Against a

Wealthy Cincinnati Man. CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 27.-The preliminary steps have been taken in a suit that will create a great sensation. The principals are Charles O. Hall of the Hall Safe and Lock company and Belle Anderson Hall, daughter of a Baptist clergyman of Iowa. Her story is that after returning from Europe she met and married a newspaper man, whose name she does not wish to divulge. They separated after a year, and a month later she read a notice of his death.

A year later she met. Mr. Hall, and was secretly married to him in Chicago, in the presence of friends of the family, and came with him to this city, though at his request the marriage was kept secret here. several months ago she was horrified to find that her first husband was alive and she quietly obtained a divorce. Hall heard of it, and being free declined to remarry her, though he still supported her. In the mean-time Mr. Hull has become engaged to a bello of Utica, N. Y. Yesterday he was practically sued for breach of promise by Mrs. Anderson Hall, but was given until noon Saturday to accept certain propositions. Mr. Hall admits the marriage, but says that, being now free, he does not desire to remarry the lady, but will pay her reasonable damages. Mr. Hall moves in high society and no one suspected that he was a married man.

Western Pensions.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 27. - Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The following list of pensions granted is reported by THE BEE and Examiner Bureau of Claims:

Nebraska: Original -Henry Sayer, Albert C. Darting, Thomas Jones, Henry Cody, Charles Quick, James T. Donohoe, David V. Rhea, Caraha Van Matre, Albert J. Scott, Myran Gunn, James W. White, Robert Van Kleck, William R. Shute, Additional—John K. Saunders, Albert Z. Posson, David M. Tucker Increase—Dorr E. Golfrey, Thomas T. Daniels, William Briggs, Reissue— T. Daniels, William Briggs, Reissue-George W. Eistor, Reissue and increase-Patrick Henry Dobson. Widows etc.-Uline Isborn, mother.

fowa: original-Homer R. Page, Joseph Iowa: original—Homer R. Page, Joseph W. White, Jerome Goodsell, Charles Schuttze, John Wyon, Samuel W. Spaiding, Frederick Harter, William H. Foreman, John I. Johnson, Daniel Shirley, Reuben F. Rogers, Ira W. Bolt, Cyrus W. Turton, Richard M. Van-Horne, Albert H. Fry, Daniel Wardon, Thomas Oystreedt. Additional—John Doland, Power J. Wood, Increase—Nathaniel Kennedy, Americus Carnes, Leonidas Baker, Levi A. Benton, Jeremiau A. Argo, Thomas Cottrell, Huran F. Ray. A. Argo, Thomas Cottrell, Hira'n F. Ray, Francis L. Dow, William H. Houseman, Original, widows, etc.—Anne G. Amundsen, Hattie A. Ehrman, Ruchel Sarver, minors of William E. Williams, Melinda A. Rapp. ture, the flame is to be applied at frequent | William E. William intervals and any oil "which will ignite or | Christiana Westcott.

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:

The United States Government tests (Chemical Division, Agricultural Department) show Royal Baking Powder a cream of tartar powder superior to all others in leavening strength .- See BULLETIN 13, AG. DEP.,

I find the Royal Baking Powder superior to all the others in every respect. It is purest and strongest. WALTER S. HAINES, M. D., Prof. Chemistry Rush Medical College, Consulting Chemist Chicago Board of Health, etc.

I have found the constituents of Royal Baking Powder to be of a high degree of purity, free from adulteration or admixture of deleterious substances. J. W. MALLET, Ph. D., F. R. S.,

Prof. of Chemistry, University of Virginia.

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 Chemist 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. Governments