THE DAILY BEE.

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EWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION County of Douglas. | 88. | County of Douglas. | 88. | Publishing commany, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Darly Ber for the week ending November 21, 191, was as-

Monday, Nov. 16... Tuesday, Nov. 17... Wednesday, Nov. 18 Thursday, Nov. 19... Friday, Nov. 20. 21.337 Saturday, Nov. 21. 23,715 Average......GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Fworn to before me and subscribed in my resence this list day of November 4. A. D., 1891.

N. P. Frit.,
Notary Public. The growth of the average daily circulation of The Ber for six years is shown in the fol-

OMAHA'S votes made Minneapolis, and this is something.

IT is a comparatively unimportant village which does not now enjoy the distinction of a Keeley institute.

THE annual report season is now fairly on. The congressional proceedings will follow, which is going from bad to worse in a most aggravating way.

LINCOLN's new opera house has been opened to the public. It is a beautiful structure and in keeping with the metropolitan character of the prosperous capital city.

BRAZILIAN revolutions are a great improvement over those of Chili and other South American countries. They result in no bloodshed. Dom Pedro abdicated and accepted banishment without striking a blow in his defense. Da Fonseca appears to have followed his example

THE supreme court of the state has decided that the act appropriating \$300,-000 for California's exhibit at the World's fair is valid. Nebraska with her little \$50,000 will cut a sorry figure alongside of California. Nebraska can not think of attempting to make an exhibit on less than \$200,000.

RECENT experiences prove once more that when a blizzard gets down to business it respects neither persons, property nor corporations. It is just as strong when it comes from the south as from any other point of the compass and strong enough for all practical purposes at all times and in all places.

STATISTICS show that out of 90,000 immigrants from Europe arriving at the New York barge office only 627 were rejected. These figures taken in connection with the revelations of Commissioner Schulteis lead to one of two conclusions-either the present law is not restrictive enough or it is not enforced.

CONGRESSMAN BYNUM is a longheaded politician. He thought the vote of censure passed upon him by the republicans last winter might prove a boomerang and land him in the speaker's chair. He has discovered his error, however, and gracefully gives up the speakership ghost because he sees that in the Fifty-second congress no northern man need apply.

THE European philanthropical associations which affect to have a deep and abiding interest in the poor emigrant are under suspicion on this side the water. We begin to think over here that these organizations with hightoned titles are devoting more time to the than in relieving the distresses of legitimate emigrants,

MR. FASSETT, the young New York leader, did not get the convention for his city, but he did get the highest compliments of the occasion from the spell-binders who talked for their several cities before the republican national committee. Mr. Fassett is obliged to be satisfied with compliments this year, but he has shown a capacity for leadership which will bring him honors in the fu-

WE SPEEDY Americans are apt to ridicule the phiegmatic foreigners because they cannot keep step with our gait. In one instance, however, the ridicule must be because of the rapidity with which the business was transacted. De Giers, the Russian foreign minister, went to Berlin to see the emperor of Germany. He saw him. The interview lasted twenty minutes. This is diplomacy extraordinary.

EFFORTS on the part of the national government to induce the Cherokee nation to sell \$10 land for \$1.25 per acre have failed so frequently that further negotiations are hardly necessary. When the government gets ready to pay the Cherokees its value they will cheerfully code the strip and end the controversy. The Cherokees are civilized and know what good property is worth. This fact Uncle Sam seems to have forgotten thus far in his attempts to force the Cherokee council to sell out at the minimum government price.

MINNEAPOLIS WINS.

beautiful queen of the northwest, captured the republican national convention in a fair, free fight with New York, Cincinnati, San Francisco and Omaha as her competitors. Minneapolis deserves the congratulations we all tender her for the splendid campaign she conducted and for the triumph she achieved. Pitted against her at the outset were the metropolis of America, the metropolis of the Pacific coast, the metropolis of Ohio and the metropolis of the central west. It is indeed a victory to beat all these enterprising cities, with one exception more populous and more powerful, and with likewise one exception more accessible to the country at large. Omaha admits a shade of disappointment, but she cheerfully congratulates her successful northern neighbor and feels confident that the committee will have no cause to regret the choice of location.

The republicans west of Chicago have cause to rejoice over the result. For the first time in the history of the party the middle and far west have been recognized. The political importance of this recognition was first printed in the columns of THE BEE. Minneapolis can thank Omaha and THE BEE for forcing to the front the strategic advantages from a party standpoint of holding the convention in the midst of the alliance strongholds. In view of the adverse conditions combatted and the long established precedents to be overcome we can take a part of the credit of the victory of the Minnesota city. It was Omaha and San Francisco votes which finally gave her final success and so far as Omaha is concerned those votes were given

most cheerfully to her second choice. When in 1860 a republican national convention was first held in Chicago that city was farther toward the frontier than Minneapolis is today. It was the first recognition of the growing power of the prairie people. It has taken thirty-two years to convince the people who then regarded Chicago as the extreme west that an empire has been developing beyond Chicago. The convention in Minneapolis is proof that the people of the east are beginning to realize that there are populous and wealthy states west of the Mississippi river and the great lakes. Omaha has served notice on behalf of this magnificent interior region that she will expect consideration four years hence, Chicago's convention monopoly is ended. San Francisco may even look forward with hope for a recognition of the claims of the Pacific coast within a decade. Omaha, San Francisco and Minneapolis have made common cause on behalf of the transmississippi country. Minneapolis enjoys the best fruits of the contest but both Omaha and San Francisco claim a share of the credit and on behalf of the common country rejoice with the successful city.

THE DEMOCRATIC DILEMMA.

The democratic party is divided both as to issues and a candidate, and whether it will be possible to pull it together and harmonize the warring elements before the meeting of the national convention next year is altogether problematical. The result of the speakership contest will perhaps have a very consider able influence in determining what the democracy will make issue the fight on in 1892. As now understood, the election of Mr. Mills would mean that tariff reform should be the issue, the silver question to be dropped or deferred, and that Mr. Cleveland would be the candidate for the presidency. The choice of Mr. Crisp for speaker, on the other hand, would mean that the question of the free and unlimited coinage of silver should receive the consideration which a large majority of the democratic party believe it to be entitled to, not perhaps as the "paramount issue," but as at leat deserving an equal place with tariff reform, and that some other man than Mr. Cleveland would have to be selected to stand on such a platform.

The conflicting factions are perhaps very well represented by Congressman Bynum of Indiana and Senator Pugh of Alabama. The former has been talked of as a candidate for the speakership, and doubtless aspired to that honor, but he has announced that he is not in the race and will vote for Mills. He declares that the democratic party must make tariff reform the issue next year to the exclusion of everything else, and the Texas congressman, being the most conspicuous and zealous exponent of that reform among the democratic representatives, is entitled

the speakership. Indeed, in opinion of Mr. Bynum, assisting paupers to reach America not to elect him speaker would be to strike a damaging blow at tariff reform. It need hardly be said that the Indiana congressman desires Mr. Cleveland as the presidential candidate of his party. Senator Pugh holds different views. He is unable to see in the result of this year's elections any promise of democratic success next year on what Cleveland and his followers denominate the "paramount issue." He does not counsel the sacrifice of that issue, but he regards the question of the free coinage of silver as being equally important and valuable to the democratic party. He declares that 90 per cent of the democratic party in at least thirty-eight states favors the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and that this issue cannot be eliminated from the election of 1892. It is a democratic measure, says the Alabama senator, as old as the party, and he predicts that the democrats in congress will pass a free coinage bill. It is needless to say that Senator Pugh does not want Mr.

> bearer next year. It is obviously a very interesting dilemma with which the democratic leaders are laboring, and it is not apparent that they can dispose of it in any way without losing strength that will inure to the advantage the republican party. democratic outlook for 1892 was not improved by the late elections, and the conflict in progress within the lines of the party can hardly fail to diminish its chances of winning the next presi-

Cleveland as the democratic standard

democracy was in a less favorable con-The metropolis of Minnesota, the dition to enter upon a national contest than it is at present, and the hostllity of the factions is so bitter and implacable that there can be little hope of any arrangement that will bring about the harmony and unity essential to success.

A PLEA FOR DEFENSES. United States Senator Dolph of Oregon makes a strong plea for adequate coast defenses, a matter which recent circumstances have induced the people of the country to take greater interest in than ever before. Senator Dolph has given very close attention and study to this subject, and when he urges its commanding importance it is with a full knowledge of the facts and a just appreciation of the dangers. In order to realize these it is sufficient to know that 5,000 miles of sea coast, with numerous harbors and important scaboard cities and an extensive and valuable commerce upon the great lakes, are practically defenseless. Property to the value of \$4,000,000,000 would be exposed to destruction in case of a war with a naval Senator Doiph is one of those who

wisely believe that the time has not yet arrived when it is practicable to settle all national disputes by arbitration, and that it is not safe to act upon the theory that we shall never again be involved in a foreign war. Neither the history of our own country, he remarks, nor that of other nations gives promise of perpetual peace. He believes, also, that the best means of preserving an honorable peace is preparation for war. The knowledge that an adversary is prepared to resent an insult or take redress for a wrong will make a nation eareful to avoid cause for offense. While preparation for war might make us more tenacious of our rights it would make other nations more ready to accord them to us. A principal cause of congressional inaction in this matter of coast defenses has been the apathy of some of the representatives in both branches of congress of the interior states. Senator Dolph very properly regards it as a mistake to suppose that every part of the union is not interested in this question. The injury caused by an attack upon any one of our great sea coast cities would not be merely local. They are the depots at which are stored the surplus products of human labor in almost every branch of industry. They are the termini of the great transportation systems of the country. They are the centers of wealth and trade. In case of the destruction or blockade of one of them commerce, foreign and internal transportation, and the financial business of the country would be demoralized and the whole country would suffer. The shock would be felt throughout the nation's financial and commercial system and the continuance of the demoralization for a period of thirty days would result in loss to the country at large greater than the cost of fortifying our entire coast.

This subject promises to have prominence in the deliberations of the Fiftysecond congress, and it is reasonably to be expected that there will be much less opposition than heretofore to a liberal policy regarding coast defenses. The necessity of such protection has been impressed upon the country, and it has begun to be understood, moreover, that a great commercial nation like the United States, constantly reaching out tor larger markets and extending its relations with other countries, cannot be perpetually secure against controversies and complications that it may not always be possible to settle by peaceful

"LET proper heating and ventilating appliances be put in the schools, shricks an editor whose life in Omaha has been one of continuous mental dry rot. The thermometer is playing suspiciously close to zero and promises to rush to the bottom of the bulb within a few weeks. The time for tearing out brick walls, lifting floors and repairing school buildings has passed. A howl about bad ventilation may be expected in midwinter invariably, but the genial gentleman who yells for the impossible and the impracticable should bottle up his January enthusiasm until next July.

CHICAGO discovered that a "dignified effort" meant absolute oblivion so far as the convention fight was concerned. Hereafter the city on lake Michigan will lay aside her dignity and jump into the arena with the gladiatorial skill which has heretofore won victories without much difficulty. Chicago had ner hands full of the World's fair and her nether limbs entangled with an illfitting cloak of dignified but wistful

THE art exhibit at Exposition hall is by all odds the finest display of paintings, curios and tapestry ever seen west of Chicago. It is a credit to Omaha, to the Art association and the management. THE BEE hopes people will appreciate it sufficiently to make it profitable to the association and thus encourage that organization and art exhibits

OMAHA had more votes than Cincinnati on the informal ballot and held her own throughout with San Francisco. She distanced St. Louis, Detroit, Pittsburg and Chicago. It must be admitted, however, that Omaha was an impossibility under the conditions developed.

AND now we turn from politics to religion and sotace ourselves with the thought that the Methodist Episcopal general conference in May, 1892, will not only be a larger convention, but it will be equally able, fully as respectable and will last a much longer time.

SUPERINTENDENT WILLEY will submit another proposition for lighting the suburbs with electricity. It is a cold day and very late in the spring when the affable manager of the electric mononly in Omaha fails to be equal to an

IT is all very well to talk about bad centilation and imperfect heating arrangements in the schools, but the midst of winter is a very poor season to undertake to correct the evil.

Cincinnati or Chicago. Minneapolis and her twin sister will take good care of the delegates and the northwest will be held true to the republican party.

EVERYBODY will admit that the Washington purss correspondents kept the silver lining toward the western horizon from start to finish of the fight

THE furniture investigation is about as slow as a spail and tame as a kitten. Perhaps the grand jury for the next term of court each put a little life into it.

THE district judges are reminded that the only reason why a grand jury was not called for September was because it was overlooked until too late.

IT is worth all it cost to be considered a possibly successful candidate for the honor of entertaining a national political convention.

THE issue was drawn between the west and the middle states and the west

Start in at Once.

Don't wait till January 1st to resolve to patronize home industries.

Rubbing le In.

Omaha has a sort of a claim shauty for Union depot for the Union Pacific and other railroads, and still talks of being a conven-

Puts Them to Sleep.

Hastings Nebraskan. The farm mortgages paid off in Nebraska during October exceeded by over \$1,000,000 the amount of new mortgages filed. This knocks the calamity howlers out.

A Query for Mahoney. Nebraska City News.

It took a mob of about 4,000 to scare to death the negro Smith at Omaha, and out of that crowd four men have been indicted for murder. What is the matter with the remainder of the gang-why not indict them?

Prince and Emperor.

Chicago Herald. Bismarck does not propose to become ommonplace of reichstag routine. He has deferred his formal first appearance until occasion offers for locking horns with the emperor. The emperor will not fail to defer that date as long as possible.

The Fake Fretory.

Kenrney Hub. The Omaha World-Herald criticises the grammatical construction of President Har rison's Thanksgiving proclamation. We have the satisfaction of knowing, however, that it is genuine, and that it fills a long felt want. The World-Herald is so used to fakes that it doesn't know a good thing when it

Cockerill on Florence. New York Morning Advertiser.

And he was a most tovable man-genial warm hearted, making no enemies on or off the stage; a welcome guest everywhere; a faithful friend. Always happy himself, his chief enjoyment was to make others happy. and in this endeavor he always succeeded. He filled out a joyous, useful and noble life, and his memory remains his best monument in the hearts of his countless friends.

Symptoms of Progress.

Philadelphia Pre When the use of hay and straw in the street cars is opposed by 5,000 people who ride in the cars, and expert medical men as well, it is certainly a most childish thing to see select council recommit the question to the tender mercies of the railway committee. If the councilmen are so densely ignorant on this matter as not to know that the hay and straw are both offensive as well as prejudicial to health, the common people of the city, as well as the scientists, can enlighten them on the question; but light is the last thing some of our councilmen want,

The Truth About Egan.

The Chilian journalist who overcame the prejudices of his English birth and told in vesterday's Tribune the plain truth about Minister Egan's conduct in Chin has explained his interest in the matter on the score of love of fair play. When a former English resident of Valparaiso comes forward with a detailed account of the American minister's humane action in befriending and protecting congressional leaders and offers con vincing evidence of his neutrality during the civil war, the Anglomaniac press is taught a greatly needed lesson in self restraint.

A Monopoly of the Market.

The prohibition of the export of wheat from Russia practically gives the markets of Europe to this country at a period when the requirements are greater than usual, The exports of wheat from Russia have been about 90,000,000 bushels per annum, but it is not likely they would have been as large as usual this year, even if there had been no prohibition, as the short rye crop has made food scarce within the empire. The official promulgation of the order, however, fixes the limits of supply to European markets and directs the attention of the world anew to the fact that this nation has 1,000,000,000 bushels of grain more to sell this year than

NEBRASKA AND THE WORLD'S FAIR

Norfolk News: Nebraska cannot have a creditable representation at the World's fair on the \$50,000 appropriated by the last legislature. This will leave the burden of furnishing the means for placing Nebraska on an oual footing with other states of the union at the great exposition on the generous peo ple of the state was are willing to contribute money for that purpose. If anything is to be done toward securing subscriptions for this purpose, some definite action should be taken . In such a movement the commis-appointed and paid by the state should take the lead and control the work To this end the News suggests—that the commission meet at once, select a treasurer and designate some responsible person in every community in the state to receive subscrip tions to a Nebraska World's fair exhibit fund. By united and enthusiastic action all over the state an (amount could soon be raised sufficient to place the great resources of the best state in the union properly before the world.

Grand Island Independent: The OMAHA BEE publishes a very sensible article about he necessity of a sufficient representation of Nebraska at the Graumbian exposition. The appropriation by our legislature is by far too small. A great effort ought to be made for this purpose. It is high time that more enthus is my should be awakened in Nebraska on the subject of proper representation at the World's fair. It is proper that the people should be brought to a realization of the insidequacy of the appropriation to carry out the work as it should be done. Considerable houdway has been made already in effecting local organizations to look after the matter of getting up exhibits in their respective locali-ties and to see that suitable printed matter is prepared, and work in this line will be pushed with still more energy in the future. The Bee and the people of Nebraska may deend upon it that the commission will do all hat it is possible to accomplish with the neads at command, and it will be heard from in due time in such a way as will give assur-ance to the people that it is still—full—of enthusiasm and strong in its determination to dential election. There has been no time in the last twenty years when the the convention had gone to New York, but the state to the front.

AT THE MERCY OF MONOPOLY.

Consumers of Oil in Nebraska Have Few Rights That Are Respected.

HOW THE INSPECTORS DO THEIR WORK.

Flagrant Violations of the Law Daily Occurrences-The Standard Oil Company Has no Trouble in Working Off Poor Oils.

Previously to the passage of the oil inspection law by the legislature of 1887, the oil business was an enterprise in which a number of corporations and private individuals engaged. With few exceptions, nearly all of these have now retired, either through bankruptcy or by being swallowed by the Consolidated Tank Line company or the Standard Oil company, which means the same thing. In Nobraska, today, there is practically but two oil concerns, the company mentioned and that of Schoffeld, Shurmer & Teagle. The latter established its warehouse in Omaha about two years ago and has since been fought by its powerful predecessor wherever it has had an opportunity. The newer firm endeavored to extend its business throughout the state, and for that purpose, at Fremont, erected a warehouse. An attempt had hardly been made to deliver from this warehouse when the Consolidated people cut their prices and compelled their rivals to either drop to a similar figure or lose their

Favored by Inspectors.

The competing firm is still in the field, though the records show the inspectors made the same lively assaults upon its pro ducts that they did upon the concern which went out of business, while the Standard monopoly seemed to have entirely escaped attack.

The Consolidated people virtually control the trade. They have established warehouses in this city, in Blair, Fremont, Hastings, Superior, Beatrice, Nebraska City, David City, Lincoln and a number of other Some of these warehouses are said to be

owned by other people, but to the well informed it is patent that they are really branches of the great monopoly.

From these warehouses oil issues to the consumer in various packages, parrels, tanks and cans, and frequently is delivered by gaion measure from wagon tanks at the store of the retailer or the residence of the con-

The impression obtains pretty general throughout the state that all this oil is in spected according to law. This is de-cidedly erroneous, though it is not to be assumed that, if it were so inspected, it would be rated other than has been for several years past. This fact was impressed upon a BEE reporter by an in-cognito visit made to a number of these oil warehouses throughout the state. As a rule these headquarters are not places in which strangers are welcome. The latter have to pass through gates, sometimes through of-fices, to encounter the inquisitorial glance of a manager and perhaps a sharp query as to whom they want to see or what their business may be. As a consequence THE BEE man made use of various pretexts to gain admission and ascertain how the oil was inspected and how laborious a job it was upon

Seeking Information. The main warehouse of the Consolidated

Tank Line company is situated on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley road at the intersection of Locust street. The Ber man climbed up on the platform on the east side of the house. Beside the platform stood a train of cars which was being rapidly loaded with barrels of oil, which latter were assiduously rolled from out the warehouse. In one of the cars were two men, one of whom was tacking on one end of each barrel the tag showing the destination of the oil and the other was checking off the list of

purchasers.

The reporter pretended to be looking for the particulars of an alleged safe cracking which had taken place the preceding night. But the young man referred to knew nothing about the crime. The scribe then asked if he might enter the warehouse and permission was granted him, but without evidence of

The objective point was the part of the building in which the inspector ought to have been found, namely, where the barrels were being filled with oil. But there was no inspector visible. There was only one mar there, and he was industriously engaged in filling three barrels at a time from that num ber of pipes which were flowing at their full capacity. As soon as a barrel was filled, the bung was inserted in the bunghole and the barrel was sent rolling over a small tramway on the floor to the door, whence it was di rected by a laborer to the cars outside.

There were about forty empty barrels near the filler, and every one of these barrels pore the brand of approval provided for by law as

Approved, Fiash Test 195°, E. C. Carns. State Inspector for Nebraska, By J. W. McDonald, Deputy,

To this was attached the date, which was tenciled with movable numerals. The filling was continued in the presence of the reporter until nearly all the barrels had been filled. The reporterial presence was not appreciated, because the men at the faucets seemed disinclined to tak about the pusiness, and because one of the young men who had been met in the freight car took oc casion to watch the visitor from the door at

Whether the stencil of approval had been placed on the parrels by the oil inspector or the company's employe could not be ascer tained, but in either case it was a violation of law, section 2 of the statute requiring the inspector when the oil meets the require-ments of the net "to fix his brand, or device, with the date of his official signature upon the package, barrel or cask containing the same,'

Here was oil going into barrels which the inspector had never seen. What was to prevent the Tank company in the absence of the inspector from filling those barrels with an oil inferior to that which the inspector's brand proclaimed they contained? And yet each of these barrels of il went to consumers bearing the certificate of an inspection which had never been given it.

Violating the Law.

If the employe of the tank line placed the aspector's brand on those barrels, the act was in violation of the law also, and might be punished by a fine of not more than \$300. The Consolidated Tank Line company, at the same time, became responsible for a violation of section 7 of the law, in which a enalty of \$300 may be assessed against any vender, manufacturer or dealer in oil who shall sell oils before having the same inspected as provided in the law. Such inspec-tion, if, indeed, it were inspection at all, was clearly a violation of the law and could have been effected only by the consent of the in The reporter followed several of the bar-

rels as they were being rolled to the door

and saw all of them deposited in one of the freight cars and tagged for Hebron, in this state. The car door was closed and locked. and in a few minutes the train pulled out

for its destination. It is from this warehouse that the greater part of the barreled oil consumed in the state is forwarded. Thousands of barrels go out monthly, and the number of these which are filled in the absence of the inspector would

be startling. A reason for this will be assigned later. It may be stated here that some of the inspectors feel that they have done their duty when they take perhaps a pint of oil from a tank and put that to the test to which reference has been made. They are then, they feel, at liberty to take it easy until they are called on to put in thirty minutes more in making a similar test, perhaps the next day. The stencil and the tank employe can do the rest. They charge up 10 cents for every barrel, however, no matter whether they ever saw the barrel or the oil it con-

At Schoffeld, Shurmer & Teagle's. THE BEE man then visited the warehouse

of Schofield, Shurmer & Teagle. He man aged to get into the warehouse by a desire to ascertain if any of the employes had tearned fallen asuppositious character in that neigh

There, also, he found a man industriously engaged filing barrels, but on none of them could be seen the brand of an inspector. The filler branded the name of the oil on one end and on the other the number of gallons the barrel contained and at the same time put on the following steneil:

UNITED STATES STANDARD GUAGE, ANDREWS, GUAGER.

There was only one barrel of oil near by n which was an inspector's brand, and that bore the name of W. H. Harrison. Is Frement Tue Bee man found Mr. Mathews, the superintendent of the Consolidated Tank Line company's warehouse, a ready conversationalist on the subject of the prob able capture of Sloan, the Baldwin murderer. Previously, an examination of the three pig iron tanks in the vard revealed the fact that no inspector had placed his approval upon their contents as is required by law. In fact, there was nothing outside of the company's books to show that any of the oil

which was handled there had ever been in

spected.
On the track in front of the warehouse stood a big car tank. This had contained at least 150 barrels. The contents had just been pumped into one of the yard tanks. The oil had not been inspected and nobody but Mr. Mathews knew whether the oil which the latter had that morning sent out for delivery to the stores and residences of Fremont had been taken or not from that uninspected tank. The reporter afterwards learned that the inspector did not go to Fremont until a day later to inspect that oil, and when he did inspectlt, he did not put his brand or the date of the inspection on the tank as remired by law, where it might be seen by the

The Most Flagrant Case.

While THE BEE man was in the warehouse, a farmer drove up to the door and threw out two well-made iron tanks about three feet high and twenty inches in diame-ter. Mr. Mathews gave the farmer something for his trouble and asked him if he wanted them filled again. The farmer replied that he did not, as all the people "up there" were pretty well supplied with oil now. Here were two tanks from which oil had evidently been sold by which bore no mark of inspection. That they had been sent out from that warehouse was patent, because of their return to it and the offer of Mr. Mathews to fill them again. This was strengthened by the fact that one end of each bore a heavy brass shield on which was cast the following: "Return this when empty to Consolidated Tank Line company, Fremont," One was numbered 693 and the other 701. Mr. Mathews put these tanks under the faucets and filled them again. He screwed the iron bung in with a heavy wrench and the tanks were ready for the con-

umer.
The superintendent was asked where the small tanks had just been returned from, and answered "North Bend." THE BEE man hung around the warehouse

some time, but was not entertained by Mr. Mathews, and as nobody called to buy the tanks of oil, took his departure. He waited patiently outside, however, and finally one of the tanks was put on the company's wagon and delivered at the freight depot of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valtey, placed in a car and con igned to "William Baker, Bradish, Neb." On it was no mark of inspection. The inpector never knew of its shipment, never ot informed that it was a safe oil, not even cautioned, if the tank contained gasoline, that it had been "rejected for illuminating pur-

This was the most flagrant violation yet oted and laid both the vendor and the purhaser, Baker, as it did also the retailers at North Bend, liable to a fine of from \$20 to \$300 ecause under no circumstances is a person llowed to use oils for illuminating ; efore the same have been legally inspected and branded "approved."

Bad Effects of the Present Law. Gibbon, Neb., Nov. 24.-To the Editor of THE BEE: I would like to have a few

words in regard to your articles in relation to illuminating oils in THE BEE of the 24th inst. In the matter of tests, all the members of the legislature were not ignorant of the requirements of the laws of surrounding states. A vigorous protest was sent from Gibbon to the legislature against a standard of 100 = Fahrenheit. Attention was called to the !aws of sur

ounding states and the fact pointed out that standard of 100° Fahrenheit would make Nebraska the dumping ground for all the low grade oils and for all the oils rejected in out and dwelt on that an oil of 130° Fahren-heit was to an oil of 130° Fahren-heit was to an oil of 100° Fahrenheit as five to three; that is, in illuminating power, three gallons of 130° Fahrenheit would much light as five gallons of 100° Fahren-heit, and besides the 130° Fahrenheit oil was cleaner, saving wicks, and gave out less offensive oder and less smoke when being burned than the lower grade oil. As you say, much of the oil sold will not test 100° Fahrenheit by a standard or correct

thermometer. The result predicted followed the passage of this law of 1887, and the person who wanted a good oil, in the small towns of Ne-braska, had to send to some wholesale dealer in Omaha or elsewhere.

The cost of this 100° Fahrenheit oil at retail varies from 15 to 20 cents, according to quan-tity, per gallon, and any better grade of oil was practically out of the market in the interior of the state. Now let us see what the loss has been to consumers of oil by this law. Oil that tests

130 Pahrenheit (not Consolidated Tank Line oil) is being sold in this town today, and has been for three months past, for 20 cents per gallon, rotail. One gallon of this oil has been proven to be equal to one and two-thirds gailons of the 100 = Fahrenheit oil in illuminating power, as well as more desirable in every way. We have been paying \$1 for a five-gallen can of 100 = Fahrenheit oil, when we should have paid 60 cents, or 8 cents per gation more than a fair price.

The average family of five persons will use twenty-five gallons of illuminating of per year, or five gallons to each person, and he 1,250,000 inhabitants of Ne been paying 40 cents each, or \$500,000 as the result of this magnificent legislation for the

benefit of the people. THE BEE is none too benefit of the people. The blank in its early in its endeavor to show this law in its D. H. Hirm.

NEW NAVAL PLANS.

Several Changes in the Location of Warships Contemplated. New York, Nov. 24 .- A Washington dispatch states that the improved status of Chilian affairs has altered the plans for the distribution of the new naval vessels. The San Francisco, which was hurried north to the Mare Island yard for repairs and an early return to Valparauso, will now be dispatched to Honolulu. It is considered quite mportant for the interests of the United States to have a good display, of force in the harbor during the coming elections in the Hawatian islands, and as Rear Admirat Brown is very popular with the present government there, his presence, it is be-lieved will add materially in strengthening our chances for securing coaling privileges. The Charleston is now en route to Honolulu. where she will remain until Admiral Brown arrives. With the Pensacola already there, Admiral Brown will have three vessels to give support to the negotiations he will be authorized to conduct in connection

with the coaling station. ontemplating a division of the Pacific station into two squadrons. Admiral Brown will be kept in the North Pacific, but it is will be kept in the North Pacific, but his not known who will be sent to the command of the South Pacific, Had not the Chilian affair taken a more favorable turn there is no doubt but that Rear Admiral Gherardi would have been sent to those waters. It is expected now that he will continue in comdevote much of his time this winter to look-ing after the acquisition of one or two desir-able sites for conling stations in the West Indies. In case of further trouble in Chili, the commander of the South Atlantic station could be sent around the Horn with the yes sels of his command to join the Baltimore, the Boston and the Yorktown Rear Admiral Benham was beeked for this station, but he will probably be given the South Pacific instead, though his orders may not

It is expected that Rear Admiral Walker will be sent to the South Atlantic. The de-partment seems most anxious to get him off o the South Atlantic with the Chicago, the Bennington and the Atlanta, in order that he may be prepared to look after American interests in both Brazil and Chili in case of in emergency, The United States training ship Ports

mouth, from New York, has arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., and the United States ship Bennington has sailed thence for Yorktown.

PERISHED IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Foothardy Immigrant and His Family Lost in a Storm.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 24.-A special dispatch regarding the reported freezing of immigrants in the Chilhowee mountains says: The story was that an emigrant train, consisting of six wagons and thirty-three people on their way west, met with a snow blockade early yesterday morning in the Chilhowee mountains. The women and children, with the exception of a farmer named George Akers, who was somewhat intoxicated, went into camp Sunday Akers persisted in going on through the storm, and said he would not stop until he reached the mountain top. Monday morning, when the other members started for Knoxville, they traced Akers and his wagon a few miles and then lost all trace of him. The supposition is that the footbardy man and his family either lost their way and relied into the river or fell into some deep ravine and were frozen to death

POINTED PLEASANTRIES.

Epoch: Flipper—It is now a bad thing for a urkey to grow proud and fat.
Frapper—Yes, his head is soon turned.

Epoch: Rev. Dr. Primrose-Why should you fend that you are responsible for the wrong-doing that consigned your husband to prison? Aunt Dinah-I's fraid I hinted to de ole man dat a turkey wut be jus' de thing for Thanksgivins.

Life: Reflections on a dead turkey—"Look here Jimmy, this one wid some crambelly saue'd do, would'tit?" "Don't, Johany, don't! Rispect a feller's

Detroit Free Press: "Money talks" remarked the rich Mr. Smartellique to a young woman late one evening.
"It goes sometimes, too," she replied, and he didn't understand.

New York Telegram: Newpoet-Congratu-late me, old hoy. My pome, "The Melancholy Days Have Come." has been accepted. Friend-Ah! I see. But why do you give me your left? Newpoet-Well, the fact is that pome gave

me an awful attack of writers' era The greatest invention of the age, the mag-The greatest invention of the age, the magnetice electrice comfort keyplate, has been layerted. When the good man of the house comes home and it is dark and rather late and disagreeable, etc., he has only to hold out the key, and if he has succeeded in getting within three feet of the door the keyplate draws the key and there it is placed in the lock without any trouble to anyone.

St. Pend Globe Across my level deak he trips. And scores my mild reproach, And from the piste cup boldly sips, My little friend, the roach.

Its gender, faith! I know not well, But know it likes to ponch With alry grace of dandy swell, My liver-colored roach,

At times. I note its limped eyes Upon my thoughts encroach, And then I try to pulverize My brunette friend, the roach, In vain—neross my desk he'll run When softly I approach. The little shiny, son-of-a-cun, My quadroon friend, the roich,

Indianapolis Journai: Publisher—Is the copy for the book on etiquet ready? Render—All ready, except "how to decline politicly an invitation to drink." Publisher—Why does that hang fire? Render—The author is drunk. New York Telegram: "A vater famine is pretty bag, but vot if it vas lager?"

Puck: Theodo... Cumpny-You take the arm chair. Sylva. Sylva Threads-No: you take it, Teddy. Theodore-Suppose-we-both take it?

Detroit Free Press: Wife-Harry, will you ring me up some disinfectant this evening ring me up some disinfectant this evening when you come home!
Husband (with unquestioned obedience)—
How much, dear?
W(fe-About a car load, Harry, I want to disinfect those clears you are smoking lately.

New York Herald. This courtship, though a stately craft,
But seidom ventures from her dock,
Where, safely anchored fore and aft.
She buffets not the tempest's shock.
This is New York—but in the west.
Chicago only praise allots
To craft that, saling at their best.
Secure the highest store in knots.

Dansville Breeze: Board measure: Three

Picayune: The crookedness of a moon-shiner is found in the worm of his still. Newark Cail: The fellow who is always in deep water is usually shallow himself. Baltimore American: It is the drama of spirit that appropriately draws a full house.

Royal Baking Powder is reported by the U S. Government after official tests, highest of all in leavening power. It is the best and most economical; a pure cream of tartar Baking Powder.