

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$6.00...

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Table with columns for dates and circulation numbers. Includes totals for 1900 and 1899.

Now that Bryan has passed the fortieth milestone he will have to drop the title of "boy orator of the Platte."

This is the week of the apparent interregnum in the conflicting sections of the Omaha charter. But the city government goes right along.

Rudyard Kipling is evidently experimenting to see whether St. Patrick's day poetry would grow as well in South Africa as on Erin's shore.

Douglas county sent four delegations to the fusion conventions at Lincoln. It would be no wonder if the other sections of the state get the idea that Omaha is hogging it.

Commissioner Lobeck, after a pilgrimage to Topeka, registers his verdict that Mr. Sheldon is manifestly a man of the middle class. Commissioner Lobeck is certainly charitable.

Colonel Bryan is trying his hand once more at platform writing. The chief trouble with the colonel is that most of the measures he advocates do not get beyond the platform stage.

The editorial donation party presided over by Governor Poynter has this year degenerated into a mere telegram of thanks for "a splendid editorial." But the cash would be more appreciated.

There is every reason to believe that Congressman Robinson smiled when he heard that Secretary Porter failed in his aspiration to secure a place on the populist delegation to the state convention.

Running a "live paper in a live town" may be fun but if it entails being shot at while the editor is sitting up nights thinking of bright remarks to print in his paper there are lots of people who would decline the job.

Londoners are said to be so confident over the war prospects that they are placing wagers that hostilities will be concluded in May. They should remember that the predicting business is as dangerous in war as it is in politics.

Kansas proposes to have an exposition in 1904 to commemorate its fiftieth anniversary as a state. In addition to its mineral and agricultural wealth Kansas can put on exhibition the finest and most varied assortment of worn out politicians to be found anywhere in the country.

Scarcely a town or city in Nebraska fails to report the prospects good for more activity in the building line than at any time since the boom days. Most of the present activity is in the way of substituting better structures for old buildings and has none of the earmarks of an artificial boom, but rather the evidence of substantial growth. No state in the union is on a better industrial footing today than Nebraska.

The supervisor of the census is having more than usual difficulty in securing enumerators competent to do the work of census taking in this district. The misfortune seems to be that under the constitution the census must be taken at each decennial period, which happens to find the country in an era of unprecedented prosperity. If the census could be taken at times when the people have no other work to do there would be no difficulty in securing all the enumerators necessary.

The statistics of mortgage indebtedness in Nebraska present an object lesson in prosperity which the calamity crowd will do well to study, for they are likely to be confronted with the figures when they attempt to preach the doctrine of distress during the coming campaign. Each year from 1892 up to the close of the last democratic national administration showed a large excess of mortgages filed over those released. Commencing with the first year of the McKinley administration the figures were reversed and each year since has shown an increasing ratio of releases over new mortgages.

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

On the whole the situation in the Philippines is not satisfactory. The latest advices from there show that the people with whom our government has to deal in a military way are by no means in a conciliatory mood and that a great deal has yet to be done before pacification is accomplished. While it appears to be a fact that there is no organized resistance, in the sense of there being regular forces operating together under commanders recognized by all and following well-defined plans of campaign, it is still true, if we may trust the reports, that there is a very large body of Filipino insurgents operating in Luzon, that they are being led by men who are by no means lacking in military ability and that they are making a great deal of trouble and are liable to make very much more for the American forces, in spite of the fact that we have an army there of over sixty thousand.

This is a situation which it seems to us is anything but creditable to the country and we cannot but think that the responsibility for it rests very largely upon the general in command in the Philippines. The war there has been going on for more than a year and while we do not fail to realize the difficulties which our military commanders have had to encounter, we still cannot avoid the opinion that the results of the campaigns ought to be better than they are and that today the whole of the island of Luzon, not a very great area, should be absolutely under American control, no part of it as large as an ordinary county in this country in revolt.

This is not the case seems to us to reflect upon the military ability of the officer in command in the Philippines. There is diversity of opinion in regard to General Otis. There are some who regard him as an ideal man for the position he occupies; there are others who think him absolutely unequal to the demands of the position he occupies. We are inclined to be with the latter.

We doubt the ability of General Otis to meet the demands of the situation and we think it unfortunate that the administration has kept him at the head of affairs in the Philippines. Not only has he failed to establish American rule there, but his course has been such as to embitter and intensify Filipino opposition to American authority. Instead of endeavoring to create confidence among the Filipinos in American policy, the course of General Otis has operated to create distrust of this country.

The latest advices from Manila are anything but reassuring. They show a condition of affairs that is not promising of an early pacification. The factors of disturbance are, it appears, still active and there is every reason to believe that influences are at work which may stimulate opposition indefinitely. In view of this it would seem that the new Philippine commission, whose object it is to carry to the Filipinos a renewal of the assurance of the United States that they shall have a just measure of self-government, should make all possible haste to go to the scene of the work devolved upon them.

A WONDERFUL RECORD. So much has been said about the wonderful commercial record of the United States during the last few years, or since the advent into power of the republican party, that most people may be disposed to regard it as an old story hardly worth repeating, yet there is, in our judgment, nothing else that ought to make a greater claim upon the public attention. There is involved in it so much that is significant of the material growth and power of the nation that it is inconceivable that anyone having a proper interest in the progress and prosperity of his country could fail to find in the statistics of trade a cause of pride and even a stimulus to patriotism. No other nation can make such an exhibit of progress; none other can show such a relative balance of trade in its favor as the commercial returns of the last few years show for the United States.

The New York Sun has examined the statistics and finds that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, the balance of trade with foreign countries in our favor was, in round numbers, \$416,000,000, and this was in addition to a balance in our favor in the previous year of \$420,000,000 and to one of \$313,000,000 in the year before, aggregating in the three years \$1,149,000,000. And the foreign trade balance in favor of this country goes on increasing. In the eight months of the current fiscal year the excess of exports over imports is \$365,000,000. This promises that the favorable trade balance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, will exceed half a billion dollars, or be beyond all precedent for a single year. During last month the shipment of American products to foreign markets reached over \$119,000,000, an increase of over \$25,000,000 upon the corresponding month in the preceding year and nearly that amount above the export record of any former February in our history.

It is a wonderful record and it is to be borne in mind that a very considerable part of it represents the exports of manufactured products, which give employment to American labor. It has been the persistent contention of the free traders that the policy of protection to American industries was an obstacle to the extension of our foreign trade. The statistics of the last three years conclusively demonstrate the fallacy of this doctrine. Under the present tariff law our exports of manufactures have grown as never before and have reached a volume that no one would have ventured to predict five years ago. The advocates of the last democratic tariff law assured the country that under its operation there would be a great increase in our exports of manufactures. The promise was not realized, while our importations of foreign goods were materially increased. The economic policy of the republican party has had just the opposite result. Exports of manufactures have increased and imports have declined, yet as a revenue measure the present tariff law has been a decided improvement upon its predecessor.

There could be nothing more conclusive

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION.

to select the district delegates to the national convention. The Iowa call gives no precedent or comfort for the innovation which Mr. Mercer's committee is trying to spring on republicans of the Second Nebraska district.

Mr. Smalley, the New York correspondent of the London Times, is constantly apologizing to his paper for the Americans. Americans are inclined to apologize for Mr. Smalley, but his offenses are so numerous that it would keep them busy. He comes about as near representing American sentiment as does the ameer of Afghanistan.

Abdul Hamid's daughter having eloped with a Turkish poet, the sultan himself is said to be in hard lines.

March is like some people. It has been trying desperately to be charming, but its disagreeable nature will break out every now and then.

Secretary Gage states that under the new law there is a possibility of an increase of \$30,000,000 in the circulation of national banks.

Not a single power has yet ratified the three conventions drawn up at The Hague conference, nor is there much likelihood that any will. The war spirit is far more prevalent even in the civilized parts of the world than the peace spirit.

Another idol shattered. Judge Caldwell of Arkansas, nominated as the democratic candidate for vice president by many eager voters, democratic and populist, does not wear the rich, shadowy whiskers seen in his portrait. That shows him as he is, not as he is. His face is as smooth as Bryan's. He will not do.

Early fall of the ice man. It is confidently declared, and with more reason than the familiar announcement usually has, that the ice crop is certain to be a failure. But so long as the supply of ammonia holds out the prospect will not be utterly hopeless, and a high price for ice will be a symbol of greed rather than of necessity.

Sugaring the boys in brown. It seems strange that fifty tons of candy should be sent to our soldiers in the Philippines. It is not that the soldiers are supposed to flourish on, and yet it is what they need, according to the medical authorities. The latter claim that a moderate amount of these sweets is helpful to health in a tropical climate. Well, there's nothing too good for the boys.

Supply and Demand. The simplest way to increase the amount of American shipping needed in our growing foreign trade is to permit Americans to buy ships for that trade without conditions. This is not only the simplest way, but it is the most rapid, effectual, economical, easy and honest. And it will result in the purchase of just so much shipping as can be profitably used, and no more.

Dealing with the Filipinos. General Joe Wheeler has been telling the interviewers that under certain restrictions the Filipinos are capable of self-government. Mr. Schuyler, former president of the Philippine commission, says that all that is wanted for their peaceful control is a certain degree of sympathy and imagination among those invested with powers of administration. The chief sympathy and imagination are great things in their way—especially when they serve as pendents to liberty, equality and pure justice.

Concentration in Schools. Nebraska has a school law patterned after laws in some eastern states, which permits the closing of small outlying schools and the carrying of the pupils at the expense of the state to a central school. The result of the law is good, both from an economic and an educational standpoint. In Omaha, one school that had been conducted at an expense of \$85 a month has been closed. The carrying of the pupils were in that school at the rate of \$67 a month. Another school that cost \$100 a month had only seventeen pupils, so that the yearly expense was nearly \$60 per capita. Distributed among other schools, the cost is available for better purposes.

Gold Standard Fixed. Cincinnati Commercial: With a gold pen, but without a pencil, M. Pringle signed the new financial bill and it is now a law of the land. And, though subject to modifications, it will long remain upon the statute books of the land, as the senate's political complexion will not be changed, in all probability, for eight or ten years at least.

Buffalo Express: Speaking of the new currency law Mr. Overstreet of Indiana remarked in the house that it will make it practically and absolutely impossible to make the best adaptive use of the staff of 16 to 1. The measure certainly makes the prospect of an international agreement very remote and it assumes that the gold standard will remain permanently. But there will never be any difficulty about negotiating with other nations, if it should appear advisable.

Philadelphia Record: The republican party is entitled to full credit for this legislation, the more so as it was responsible for the legal tender and the money mischiefs which have deranged the finances of the country and because it might have reaped a partisan benefit by delay and by the prolongation of the struggle for an impossible international agreement. Both parties are now turned toward larger questions which press for solution and which involve determinations that require the exercise of a consummate statesmanship.

Boston Globe: However widely opinions may differ as to certain features of the new financial bill which became law yesterday it is generally conceded that the authorization of national banks with a capital of \$50,000 or \$25,000 will do much for the financial interests of the more sparsely settled sections of the country. Under the former regime a multitude of people throughout what are called the country districts complained that they were compelled to resort to great money centers to negotiate needed loans and often at heavy interest charges. With banks of comparatively small capital easy of access near home and naturally familiar with business conditions round about, much better facilities should be available for the public without sacrifice in any measure the soundness and stability of those institutions.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Senator Allen appears to think the gold standard law has a silver lining, even if it doesn't show.

Minister Wu says Americans do not know how to make tea. Here then is an opening for Chinese missionary enterprise.

Only a Kentucky marksman could hit the government of Kentucky nowadays, and he would have to be a good wing shot.

General Quintin Bandera, the colored Cuban revolutionary leader, has decided to accept an office under the American government of occupation in Cuba.

The New York gamblers seem to be quite generally of the opinion that they are getting a grand free advertisement from the present spasm of municipal virtue.

A compositor who did much of the preliminary work on the Sheldon edition of the Topeka Capital has committed suicide, but the paper is still possessed of a devil.

The common council of Boston stands in no danger of nervous prostration, even if its request for transportation on an American man-of-war to Paris is turned down. Refusal cannot mark the dimple on that cheek.

Colonel Jack Chinn of Kentucky has sued a woman for \$25,000 for slander. We cannot imagine how the colonel's character could have suffered to that great amount unless she circulated a report that he had joined a temperance society.

Adolph Monell says, within two years and beginning fresh from school, with a legacy of \$20,000, has amassed a fortune in Wall street which places his name among those of the ten richest men in America. He is only 24 years old, and his mother was formerly of Lexington, Ky.

Evane Weed, a wealthy farmer of Newfield, Conn., will petition the legislature to change his name to Adam, after which he will transform his large farm into a duplicate of Eden. Then he will advertise for some woman named Eve to be his consort.

George Wyndham, the British under secretary for war, was reminded in the House of Commons recently during the progress of a debate that he is in the great-grandson of an Irish rebel. His maternal grandmother was a daughter of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the "rebel" in the duke of Leinster.

Judge R. S. Tutbill in the Cook county circuit court decided yesterday that when a man borrows \$25 from a loan concern, pays back over \$300, and then finds that he still owes \$21.50, he really owes nothing at all. The judge held further that the loan man should pay \$150 court costs for hearing this decision.

The healed patriots of Kentucky are not disarming as rapidly as they should. Still the cause of peace is brightening. A surprise party of Blue Grass women recently swooped down on a chivalrous native, lashed him to a post and eloquently lambasted him with whips. The medicine was regarded as a specific for wife beating.

The Buffalo Commercial notes with unbecoming levity that the naval bill will contain a proviso authorizing the secretary of the navy to pay \$54 a ton for Krupp armor plate, "if he cannot get it for less," which recalls General Grant's story of the commission his father gave him for buying a horse. "Father told me to pay \$25 if you wouldn't sell for less, was the way Ulysses began his bargaining. The horse cost \$25."

It is said that Queen Wilhelmina of Holland looks forward with much apprehension to the forthcoming visit of the shah of Persia, who is expected to pay his respects to her as he shall pass through Holland on his way to the Paris exposition. When the late shah visited Antwerp the king's palace was put at his disposal and after his departure the government was obliged to renovate the carpets, upholstery and a great deal of the furniture.

Speaking about news censorship in South Africa and elsewhere, the methods employed lack the marvelous simplicity of General Von Moltke's plan during the Franco-Prussian war. The general one morning sent for a well-known English correspondent and said: "Mr. Blank, on such and such a day the German army will make such and such a movement. If this appears in the paper you represent you will at once be shot!" The correspondent took the hint.

TRICKS ON THE VEILD.

Philadelphia Times: By declining mediation the British lion just hints it is not necessary for other nations to put their ears in.

Washington Post: The Orange Free State is in the immediate vicinity of Bloemfontein appear to be experienced band-wagon climbers.

New York Tribune: "Chaplain Bob" shows that he can refer to the Daily in his dispatches just as reverently, to say the least, as "Oom Paul."

St. Louis Republic: Maybe old Oom Paul Kruger and his fellow Boers are preparing to do the Moscow act in Pretoria, with Lord Roberts figuring as the Napoleon of the east.

Chicago Times-Herald: The people of Bloemfontein welcomed the British with cheers. Evidently the Bloemfonteiners were wise enough to see that it wouldn't do them a bit of good to look mad or have bricks from around corners.

Indianapolis News: Any rumors that France is getting ready to declare war on Great Britain may be whittled down by the wind. Paris has a great exposition this year and one may be sure that France will follow the ways of peace.

Baltimore American: The Boers are ahead and humanity falling in their application for intervention, they threaten destruction of the mines, which have foreign stockholders. That appeal carries weight.

Philadelphia Record: The occupation of Bloemfontein by the British forces is not so discouraging an incident to the Boers as was the accompanying welcome of the invaders by the officials and inhabitants of that city. Bloemfontein was not an easily defensible capital and its abandonment may have been dictated by prudential military considerations; but it is a surprise to find that any considerable number of the Free Staters are so ready to fall in under the banner of the queen.

Editing Without Knowledge. Some Remarks on the Notion that Editing a Newspaper is Easy.

Training is supposed to be necessary in all professions except that of editing a newspaper. A large number of educated men, not to say the majority, have an idea that they could take the helm in a daily journal and greatly improve its interest to the public and its moral character. They are not aware that the past is filled with the wreckage of newspapers and that where one has survived ten or more have perished. In spite of this well-known fact thousands of men of all professions would be ready to take the chair of an editor-in-chief at an hour's notice and would rejoice in the opportunity to test their air-drawn ideals and original conceptions. They would not expect nor ask to be physicians, lawyers, builders or railroad managers without long preparation. The religious world takes care that no one is admitted to a pulpit without meeting certain fixed requirements, and beyond that an experimental sermon or two are not amiss. A man may not work a passenger elevator without an examination. But anybody, so tradition runs, can be an editor. And everyone of the multitude willing to try is sure that he can improve on existing standards.

As a matter of fact, the duties of a responsible editor are more difficult to master than those connected with any other profession and none demand a wider range of experience. Every state in the union can give the names of eminent lawyers and doctors, but how many can furnish the name of even one eminent editor? A capacity to write can never, taken alone, constitute an editor. The main responsibilities of an editor in charge relate to a clear judgment of men and affairs, to the ideas of public opinion as they change direction and force, to the power of the unspoken word, to the nicest apprehension of the value of time, to an ability to render the decision that must often be formed on the instant, to make the best adaptive use of the staff, to give the paper honorable influence and extend it, to keep it growing as the country itself grows, and to see that nothing is missing in the earliest authentic presentation of the news of the world. What an editor of the first class must have is

TRICKS ON THE VEILD.

Philadelphia Times: By declining mediation the British lion just hints it is not necessary for other nations to put their ears in.

Washington Post: The Orange Free State is in the immediate vicinity of Bloemfontein appear to be experienced band-wagon climbers.

New York Tribune: "Chaplain Bob" shows that he can refer to the Daily in his dispatches just as reverently, to say the least, as "Oom Paul."

St. Louis Republic: Maybe old Oom Paul Kruger and his fellow Boers are preparing to do the Moscow act in Pretoria, with Lord Roberts figuring as the Napoleon of the east.

Chicago Times-Herald: The people of Bloemfontein welcomed the British with cheers. Evidently the Bloemfonteiners were wise enough to see that it wouldn't do them a bit of good to look mad or have bricks from around corners.

Indianapolis News: Any rumors that France is getting ready to declare war on Great Britain may be whittled down by the wind. Paris has a great exposition this year and one may be sure that France will follow the ways of peace.

Baltimore American: The Boers are ahead and humanity falling in their application for intervention, they threaten destruction of the mines, which have foreign stockholders. That appeal carries weight.

Philadelphia Record: The occupation of Bloemfontein by the British forces is not so discouraging an incident to the Boers as was the accompanying welcome of the invaders by the officials and inhabitants of that city. Bloemfontein was not an easily defensible capital and its abandonment may have been dictated by prudential military considerations; but it is a surprise to find that any considerable number of the Free Staters are so ready to fall in under the banner of the queen.

Editing Without Knowledge. Some Remarks on the Notion that Editing a Newspaper is Easy.

Training is supposed to be necessary in all professions except that of editing a newspaper. A large number of educated men, not to say the majority, have an idea that they could take the helm in a daily journal and greatly improve its interest to the public and its moral character. They are not aware that the past is filled with the wreckage of newspapers and that where one has survived ten or more have perished. In spite of this well-known fact thousands of men of all professions would be ready to take the chair of an editor-in-chief at an hour's notice and would rejoice in the opportunity to test their air-drawn ideals and original conceptions. They would not expect nor ask to be physicians, lawyers, builders or railroad managers without long preparation. The religious world takes care that no one is admitted to a pulpit without meeting certain fixed requirements, and beyond that an experimental sermon or two are not amiss. A man may not work a passenger elevator without an examination. But anybody, so tradition runs, can be an editor. And everyone of the multitude willing to try is sure that he can improve on existing standards.

As a matter of fact, the duties of a responsible editor are more difficult to master than those connected with any other profession and none demand a wider range of experience. Every state in the union can give the names of eminent lawyers and doctors, but how many can furnish the name of even one eminent editor? A capacity to write can never, taken alone, constitute an editor. The main responsibilities of an editor in charge relate to a clear judgment of men and affairs, to the ideas of public opinion as they change direction and force, to the power of the unspoken word, to the nicest apprehension of the value of time, to an ability to render the decision that must often be formed on the instant, to make the best adaptive use of the staff, to give the paper honorable influence and extend it, to keep it growing as the country itself grows, and to see that nothing is missing in the earliest authentic presentation of the news of the world. What an editor of the first class must have is

TRICKS ON THE VEILD.

Philadelphia Times: By declining mediation the British lion just hints it is not necessary for other nations to put their ears in.

Washington Post: The Orange Free State is in the immediate vicinity of Bloemfontein appear to be experienced band-wagon climbers.

New York Tribune: "Chaplain Bob" shows that he can refer to the Daily in his dispatches just as reverently, to say the least, as "Oom Paul."

St. Louis Republic: Maybe old Oom Paul Kruger and his fellow Boers are preparing to do the Moscow act in Pretoria, with Lord Roberts figuring as the Napoleon of the east.

Chicago Times-Herald: The people of Bloemfontein welcomed the British with cheers. Evidently the Bloemfonteiners were wise enough to see that it wouldn't do them a bit of good to look mad or have bricks from around corners.

Indianapolis News: Any rumors that France is getting ready to declare war on Great Britain may be whittled down by the wind. Paris has a great exposition this year and one may be sure that France will follow the ways of peace.

Baltimore American: The Boers are ahead and humanity falling in their application for intervention, they threaten destruction of the mines, which have foreign stockholders. That appeal carries weight.

Philadelphia Record: The occupation of Bloemfontein by the British forces is not so discouraging an incident to the Boers as was the accompanying welcome of the invaders by the officials and inhabitants of that city. Bloemfontein was not an easily defensible capital and its abandonment may have been dictated by prudential military considerations; but it is a surprise to find that any considerable number of the Free Staters are so ready to fall in under the banner of the queen.

Editing Without Knowledge. Some Remarks on the Notion that Editing a Newspaper is Easy.

Training is supposed to be necessary in all professions except that of editing a newspaper. A large number of educated men, not to say the majority, have an idea that they could take the helm in a daily journal and greatly improve its interest to the public and its moral character. They are not aware that the past is filled with the wreckage of newspapers and that where one has survived ten or more have perished. In spite of this well-known fact thousands of men of all professions would be ready to take the chair of an editor-in-chief at an hour's notice and would rejoice in the opportunity to test their air-drawn ideals and original conceptions. They would not expect nor ask to be physicians, lawyers, builders or railroad managers without long preparation. The religious world takes care that no one is admitted to a pulpit without meeting certain fixed requirements, and beyond that an experimental sermon or two are not amiss. A man may not work a passenger elevator without an examination. But anybody, so tradition runs, can be an editor. And everyone of the multitude willing to try is sure that he can improve on existing standards.

As a matter of fact, the duties of a responsible editor are more difficult to master than those connected with any other profession and none demand a wider range of experience. Every state in the union can give the names of eminent lawyers and doctors, but how many can furnish the name of even one eminent editor? A capacity to write can never, taken alone, constitute an editor. The main responsibilities of an editor in charge relate to a clear judgment of men and affairs, to the ideas of public opinion as they change direction and force, to the power of the unspoken word, to the nicest apprehension of the value of time, to an ability to render the decision that must often be formed on the instant, to make the best adaptive use of the staff, to give the paper honorable influence and extend it, to keep it growing as the country itself grows, and to see that nothing is missing in the earliest authentic presentation of the news of the world. What an editor of the first class must have is

There are no boys like the good old boys—When we were boys together! When the grass was sweet to the brown bare feet, That dimpled the laughing heather; When the peewee sung to the summer dawn Of the bee in the wild rose clover, Or down by the mill the whiff-poor-will Echoed his night song o'er.

There is no love like the good old love—The love that mother gave us! We are old, old men, yet we pine again For that precious grace—God gave us! So we dream and dream of the good old times, And our hearts grow tender, fonder, As these dear old dreams bring soothing gleams Of heaven away off yonder.

Does Your Baking Powder Contain Alum? Prof. Geo. F. Barker, M.D., University of Penn.: "All the constituents of alum remain (from alum baking powders) in the bread, and the alum itself is reproduced to all intents and purposes when the bread is dissolved by the gastric juice in the process of digestion. I regard the use of alum as highly injurious." Dr. Alonzo Clark: "A substance (alum) which can endanger the stomach should not be tolerated in baking powder." Prof. W. G. Tucker, New York State Chemist: "I believe it (alum) to be decidedly injurious when used as a constituent of food articles." Prof. S. W. Johnson, Yale College: "I regard their (alum and soluble alumina salts) introduction into baking powders as most dangerous to health." In view of such testimony as this, every care must be exercised by the housewife to exclude the over and over condemned cheap, alum baking powders from the food. Baking powders made from cream of tartar, which is highly refined grape acid, are promotive of health, and more efficient. No other kind should be used in leavening food. Royal Baking Powder is the highest example of a pure cream of tartar product. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.