Cmaha, The Bee Building.
Fouth Onaha, Corner N and Sith Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chleago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, Hand 15 Tribune Building
Washington, 513 Fourteenth street.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and iterial matter should be addressed to the

RUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ree Publishing Company. Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

#### The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors THE BEE BUILDING

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.
State of Nebraska. See County of Douglas See George R. Tzschuek, secretary of The Ber Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Dally Ber for the week ending March 12, 1891, was as follows: Sunday, March 15..... Menday, March 16 Tuesday, March 17 Wednesday, March 18 Thursday, March 19 Friday, March 30 Saturday, March 21

Average. 23.841

GEORGE B, TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21st day of March A. D. 1891.

N. P. Frit.

N. P. Frit. Notary Public. Notary Public.

Notary Public.

County of Douglas, 188
George B. Tzschuck, 1eing duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Ber Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Ber for the month of March, 1890, was 20.815 copies; for April, 1890, 20.24 copies; for May, 1890, 20.89 copies; for June, 1890, 20.80 copies; for June, 1890, 20.80 copies; for Ortober, 1890, 20.72 copies; for August, 1898, 20.730 copies; for Potcher, 1890, 20.732 copies; for November, 1890, 22.131 copies; for December, 1890, 22.141 copies; for December, 1890, 22.141 copies; for Saferones; for February, 1891, 25.332 copies.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 28th day of February, A. D., 1891, N. P. Fett, Notary Public. State of Nebraska.

WHEN doctors disagree, and they most generally do, who shall decide?

THE merchants of Omaha have discovered the difference between a newspaper and a club.

THE legislative dendlock at Lincoln will form one of the most scandalous chapters in Nebraska's political history.

WITH two Washburnes, Creiger and Carter Harrison all running for mayor of Chicago the municipal election in that city promises to be interesting.

No PROPOSED public improvement will add more to the appearance of the central part of Omaha than the St. Mary's avenue grade taken together with that of Douglas street.

THE Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette wants the warring republican factions to bury the hatchet. That is exactly what they have been doing; burying it to the hilt in each other's heads.

Some of the difficulties that beset a president may be inferred from the statement that there are 200 applicants for the nine circuit judgeships authorized by the recent act of congress.

WITHIN a few days the legislatur will generously vote away its furniture and members will carry off chairs, stationery and such other trifles as are not a part of the realty under the common

EX-GOVERNOR STONE of lowa, assistant land commissioner, declines to apply for the commissionership of the general land office, but it does not appear that he will refuse the position if offered

COLLECTOR ALEXANDER throws a ray of sunlight into the postoffice oblivion by the information that the supervising architect of the treasury hopes to lay the foundation of the new public build ing during the present year.

REV. HOWARD MCQUEARY of Canton, O., was suspended the other day by the Episcopal church for heresy. The reverend gentleman has already been offered three or four remunerative pastorates in another church in consequence. It pays in these days to be a heretic.

Welsh tin plate manufacturers have agreed to sell this country tin plate without added cost by reason of the additional duty. This is a clear case of the manufacturer paying the tariff tax, and likewise a proof that the astute Welshmen appreciate the probability that this country has entered the field as a competitor.

THE San Francisco Chronicle is authority for the statement that it will take 700 establishments equal to those at Grand Island, Neb., and Watson, ville, Cala., to supply the American home market with beet sugar. Inasmuch as the people of this country pay out \$16,000,000 annually for beet sugar to Germany alone, it is safe to prediet that the beet sugarindustry is in its very tenderest infancy.

A BILL has passed both houses authorlzing the organization of county mutual insurance companies, which THE BEE fears will lead to an immense amount of dissatisfaction and litigation. Its terms make all insurers stockholders and responsible to each other for losses. It also prevents stockholders from withdrawing from the corporation and its liabilities so long as such liabilities are unliquidated. This measure will in the long run, prove anything but a blessing to the farmers for whose benefit the bill was passed.

TRUCK gardening has never been extensively attempted in the vicinity of Omaha, though it ought to be a profitable industry employing hundreds of people. An idea of the profits of this business may be obtained from the census bulletin just issued showing that upwards of \$100,000,000 are invested in it and upwards of \$76,000,000 is annually realized after payment of freights and commissions. This city imports a vast amount of garden produce annually, much of which ought to be grown in gardens hereabouts.

WHEN FOREIGNERS CAN HOLD OFFICE. Any foreigner who has resided in Nebraskasix months and taken out his declaratory papers thirty days before any election is not only a voter but eligible to hold any municipal or county office. Any foreigner who has resided one year in the county or legislative district may be a member of either house of the state legislature. Any foreigner who has resided in the state six months and taken out his declaratory papers may hold a state office excepting that of governor and lieutenant governor.

Any foreigner may fill the office of county or district judge if he has resided in the state six months and is a voter, but no foreigner can serve on the state supreme bench unless he is a citizen of the United States and has resided in the state three years preceding his election.

It is different with congressmen and senators. No foreigner can be a member of the lower house of congress until he has been seven years a citizen of the United States, and no foreigner can be a member of the United States senate until he has resided in this country at least 14 years and been a citizen of the United States for nine years.

## LAWRENCE BARRETT.

In the death of Lawrence Barrett the English-speaking stage sustains a loss which it can ill afford, since rarely in its history has it been so poor in actors genuinely devoted to dramatic art and earnestly seeking its advancement and elevation. Among those who in later years have striven to bring the stage up to higher standards and to give the drama broader scope as an educational force, Lawrence Barrett was prominent, if not pre-eminent, in America, as Henry Irving is in England. He was profoundly in love with his profession; not for the gains or the applause it brought him, but from a deep sense of its worth and usefulness He believed the dramatic stage to be capable, under right conditions, of loing an invaluable work for the intellectual and moral improvement of mankind, and he sought, to the extent of his ability and his opportunities, to surround it with such conditions. The drama and the stage have had no devotee more sincere than he, defender more carnest, and his professional example and irrepreschable private character gave him an unquestionable right to speak for them.

Mr. Barrett was not a great actor. His art was confined within narrow limitations, and yet he will be long remembered for some work of exceptional excellence. He did not possess the creative talent, and therefore pursued for the most part long-trodden paths, and still what he did was marked by a very distinctive individuality. It was not, however, of that character which takes a strong grasp upon intelligent judgment and makes an impression that grows in favor with study and comparison. Doubtless very few people who have seen Mr. Barrett act, even the most discriminating, were not at first weil pleased with his work, but although he remained always a popular actor, he did not grow in the esteem of the best atic art. A man of more than average is highest and best in what was required, but he rarely reached an exposition of the highest preted. It is not necessary here, however, to consider critically the work of Lawrence Barrett as an actor, or to indicate where his place should be among those who went before and who survive him. It is sufficient to remember now that his talents were always conscientiously employed, that he strove to elevate the stage, and that by a career of manly effort and correct living he honored the profession of which he was a distinguished member.

The death of Mr. Barrett naturally suggests reflections regarding the immediate future of the English-speaking stage when the only remaining great exponents of the drama, Edwin Booth and Henry Irving, shall have passed away. Booth is no longer in the full possession of his powers, and it is very probable he will retire while his fame is unimpaired. Irving appears to be still himself, but he is at that age when change will be decline. There is no one to take the place Barrett has vacated, and greater actors will be called for to replace the other two. What a galaxy of great names comes to memory that within a generation have illumined the American stage-Edwin Forest, E. L. Davenport, James W. Wallack, John McCullough, Lester Wallack, William Warren. When shall we look upon their like again?

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY. Most of the strikes now impending in American cities will have for their objective point the adoption of the eighthour working day. This is the chief aim of the Federation of Labor, and this body now includes nearly all of the organized trades.

Modern industrial evolution has constantly operated to reduce the length of the working day. The laborer's hours were formerly from sun to sun. The first important strike in this country was organized among the ship builders of New England, who demanded that the working day should be limited to 12 hours. The next great movement on this line was for 10 hours, and it was stubbornly resisted. The demand for nine hours has been conceded in a few cities and quickly followed by a demand for eight. There are now seven states in which eight hours constitute a legal day's work for mechanical labor, as follows: California, Connecticut, Illinois, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. There are also other states in which the eight-bour day is recognized by agreement between cer-

tain trades and employes. These several demands for the reduction of the working day have been supported and combatted in each instance by the same arguments. Employers have sought to get the most, and laborers to give the least, for the wage paid and received, but in the long run capital has been compelled to yield to

the just demands of labor. There are many good arguments to be

honestly urged on both sides of the whose ability and character conform to present issue, but it is a strange fact the high standard he has set. The orthat throughout the whole long discussion labor has apparently never seen the real point of the matter. This is the judicial system undeniable truth, that the eight-hour day is a concession by the wage worker instead of capitalist. The employer is as well off in the end with eight hours as with 10. He will always readjust the prices of the product of labor and exact from the customer the full cost of what he sells. And the consumers, who in the main are the great mass of toilers, pay the bill. The operatives in the cotton mill may eventually work eight hours instead of 10. When they do the cost of cotton cloth will be increased, but not at the expense of the manufacturer. He will add the increased cost to the price of the cloth, and the purchasing public will pay it.

Thus the eight-hour day represents a generous concession on the part of the employed to the unemployed, who will be quickly and surely benefited by it. And if labor is willing to make this sacrifice concession, capital should not complain. Indeed, the best and strongest argument that can be urged in favor of the further reduction of hours is its good effects on the army of the unemployed. The idle element in the country has become a real menace. The streets of Chicago have recently been filled with marching thousands of idle men, attracted there by the promise of liberal employment on the world's fair buildings. The latest statistics show that upwards of 1,000,000 men in the United States are today without regular

In this aspect of the case the adoption of the eight-hour day would be a real blessing to the country, but it will be a blessing for which we shall be indebted to the generosity of labor itself.

#### UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The movement in the east for university and school extension is exciting great interest in educational circles, and there is most favorable promise of its success. A meeting was recently held in New York city to discuss the movement, at which Yale, Princeton, Columbia. Rutger's and other institutions of learning were represented by their presidents and all were most hearty and enthusiastic in their approval and promised their best efforts to make it success

The idea or plan of university extension originated in England, where for some years it has been in operawith the most gratifytion ing results. Its purpose is to carry some of the advantages of the university-as many, indeed, as possible -in the way of education and stimulating influence beyond the borders of the university itself to persons who cannot enjoy the full privileges which it offers. The full privileges of the university can be enjoyed only by those who live within its walls, and the desire of the promoters of this movement is, as explained by Rev. Dr. Dwight, president of Yale, that what may be given should be given to all who may be able to receive it, and thus that somewhat of that which is within may be sent forth without qualified judges as an exponent of dram- for the furtherance of what the intellectual ability and a careful educational sphere. The plan is the destudent, his work was always char- velopment of the progress of ideas with acterized by an intelligent appreciation respect to education which has taken place within the last quarter of a century, during which time the movement possibilities of any character he inter- | of thought has been away from limitations so far as numbers are concerned and toward wide extension. It has also been toward the possibility of larger realization for the individual. The prevailing thought is that education is not for the few only, or for those alone who can move on to the highest attainments. It is not for those alone who have untime for it, or for limited who intend to those some special lines of workings. Moreover, it need not be confined within its narrowest bounds in the

> utmost freedom into the broader sphere beyond them. University extension does not contemplate giving to those who may avail hemselves of it all the advantages of the higher institutions of learning. This would obviously be impracticable. What is aimed at is to bring the oppor tunities of the best teaching and the best learning, together with the impulse and inspiration which these may bear with them, to those who desire larger measures of knowledge in different lines, and to do this to the extent which may be profitable within the limitations of time and circumstance in all cases to be recognized. Many people who have never had the advantage of a university education may find help from this plan. It will help those who feel that they did not avail themselves of all their opportunities while at college, and who wish to pursue a certain class of studies, and there are specialists who desire to have a general knowledge whom

> case of those who cannot move with the

this plan will help to attain it. In short, it will open the way to thousands to secure learning which they wish for but under existing conditions cannot acquire, and in doing this it will exert an influence most beneficial to the colleges. No departure or innovation made by the higher institutions of learning in this country in recent years was more important than this movement for university and school extension, and it promises to be fruitful of results that will be most valuable and beneficent in their effect and influence. It is a movement which it would seem certain must advance and expand until it has taken in the whole country, so that in time every university and college in the land will extend its advantages, so far as practicable, to those outside of its walls who

# A GRAVE RESPONSIBILITY.

may desire them, and will exert its in-

fluence to popularize learning.

It is evident that the president fully appreciates the gravity of his responsibility in connection with the appointment of the judges provided for by the law creating circuit courts of appeal. The present administration has been exceptionally fortunate in its judicial appointments, and the public has come to Harrison has an elevated conception of what the judiciary should be and is on to be free from disease. No attendetermined to appoint to it only men tion was paid to the representations of

ganization of the new courts will be a radical departure in our ganization of the effect which, as was said by one of the justices of the supreme court, no man can foresee. It is necessary, therefore, that the new judges shall be men of the very highest professional standing, the equals, in this respect, of the members of the supreme court, a part of whose duties they will have to discharge. It is altogether commendable, then, on the part of the president that he has determined to take ample time to carefully and thoroughly consider the qualifications of the numerous candidates for these positions, to the end that when the appointments are made the propriety and wisdom of the selections will be acknowledged by the country.

It appears from the latest information that the president has reached the conclusion that the appointment of the new judges ought to be made with the "advice and consent of the senate," and as it would be necessary to call a special session of the senate if the appointments were made before the date at which the act requires that the new courts of appeal shall be organized, it is stated that the president will not make the appointments until the meeting of the senate in December next. This will not interfere with organizing the courts, which can be done by the justices of the supreme court and the judges of the lower courts authorized by the law to sit in the circuit courts of appeal, but it is nevertheless a question whether it would not be best to have the new courts complete at the time designated for their organization. However, this consideration is far less important than the matter of making the appointments so that no question can arise as to the constitutionality or the propriety of the proceeding, and in reaching the conclusion that they ought to be made while the senate is in session the president has adopted the course which is at once safe and in accord with the weight of opinion, past and present.

PRESIDENT ELIOT ON THE WEST. The president of Harvard college came west to enlighten its leading cities on the needs of "the higher education." Interviews published since his return to the classic shades of Cambridge indicate that he acquired quite as much

knowledge as he imparted. It is evident that the distinguished edientor expected to encounter a sort of barbarism when he crossed the Mississippl. He had the natural contempt for western institutions which is bred by the supererudite air of eastern university towns. He was ready to concede the superiority of our agriculture and of our beef cattle, and he had a whole ome respect for the marvelous development of our mining industry, but he looked with exceedingly contracted vision on our schools, colleges and general educational atmosphere.

What he now says of the subject therefore all the more gratifying to western pride in view of the unfavorable impression with which he set out. He embodies his revised opinions of the west in the following felicitous expressions:

The advance which the west has made in educational matters in the last few years is arvolous I was meticularly with the rapid strides which all the state universities have made. They have advanced wonderfully and have become broader and more generously equipped in every way. These western colleges have been able,owing to the great scientific improvements of the last twenty years, to make an advance which it took our old Puritan fathers a couple of centuries to complete

This is a fine compliment for western colleges, from an eminent source. The people of this section would hardly claim more than that they have accomplished in 20 years the progress reared by Harvard in 200.

Another interesting discovery which President Eliot made in his recent trip was the fact that the highly educated product of the eastern universities is well distributed throughout the west, and that the general educational standard among business and public men is therefore equal to that of the eastern states. He finds that Yale has the strongest representation in the central west, but that Harvard men are occupying the field west of the Missouri more largely than the graduates of any other great eastern college.

It is pleasant to note the educational effect of President Eliot's trip, and to add his name to the list of men who have learned to appreciate the qualities and possibilities of the western empire.

AMERICAN MEATS IN GERMANY. The German government has receded from its long maintained hostility to American ments. A dispatch from Berlin a few days ago announced that the chancellor had removed the embargo upon American cattle landed at Hamburg, and later advices from Washington say that the state department has been notified that both cattle and hogs from this country will be admitted into German ports when properly tagged to show that they have received the American inspection. In view of this, extensive preparations are making at Hamburg and other ports for the trade that is expected to result.

The German discrimination against American cattle and hog products has existed about ten years, and during that time our government has repeatedly urged its removal or modification. The real motive for establishing it was to protect the home producers, but the pretext which steadily served to maintain it was that our cattle and hogs were diseased. It was to no purpose that facts were presented to disprove this. Every case of disease arising from eating pork was charged to the American hog, although great quantities of pork are brought into Germany from surrounding countries, much of it of a very inferior quality. The policy of Bismarck was to protect the German cattle and hog growers against American competition, regardless of the interests of consumers who must pay more for their meat or go without it, and it served his fully recognize the fact that President purpose to keep up the pretext that American meats could not be depended

our government or the appeals of the German people.

Within the last year the German gov-

ing public demand for a removal of the embargo upon American meats. It was not only a source of privation to the people, to many thousands of whom meat was a luxury to be enjoyed only occasionally, but the packers found no advantage from it, while the cattle transportation interests suffered. The stockraisers alone were benefitted. But even these conditions when enforced upon the attention of the government made little impression. It was not until the United States adopted heroic measures for dealing with this unjust discrimination that the German government manifested a disposition to give the matter fair and serious consideration. The passage by congress of the inspection law attested the desire of our government to do everything practicable to satisfy foreigners that only nealthy cattle and meats free from disease should be exported, while the retaliatory provision it contains was a warning that we seriously intended to meet discrimi nation with a like policy. It is altogether probable that the inspection law without this provision would have produced little effect, for it appears that it was only after the state department had instructed our minister to Germany to notify the German government that mless the embargo was removed imme diately, discriminating duties would be at once imposed on German products, that the action was taken opening the German ports to American cattle and logs. In this instance it would seem that the policy of retaliation has found satisfactory vindication.

It remains to be seen what the French government will do regarding its policy of prohibiting the importation of American meats. It has thus far shown a stubborn disposition to adhere to the policy, but it is possible that it may be induced to take a more reasons ble view of the matter. If so it will not be due to the example of Germany, but to the certainty that our government will pursue the same course with France that it proposed to take with Germany if the former continues to refuse to deal with us fairly and justly. Meanwhile American stock growers are to be congratulated upon the successful efforts of the government in obtaining full access to the markets of a country whose demand for our cattle and meats will materially swell the annual value of the exports in this branch of our foreign trade.

PROPOSED RAILWAY CONSOLIDATIONS. According to report a great scheme of railroad consolidation is about to be put into effect. This is nothing less than to unite all the great northwestern railroads into one system and all the southwestern roads into another, and to operate both in harmony. This is to be accomplished, the report says, by purchasing outright a majority of the stock of all the companies which it is desirable to control, and among these are named the Chicago & Northwestern, the St. Paul, the Great Northern, the Burlington & Quincy, and the Northern Pacific in the northwest, and in the southwest the Atchison, the South Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, the Denver & Rio Grande, the Rock Island, the Valuate and all Taxes rouds

Such a scheme, if it could be carried out, would be the most gigantic combination of this age of great consolidations of capital. Nor is it necessarily impracticable. As an eastern paper suggests in reference to it, given a printing office for the production of new shares of stock in a company formed by a few of the master spirits in the various roads in question, and there is no doubt that they could in time buy a majority of the shares in all the corporations which it is desired to control by the simple process of issuing new stock for the old. In many cases the mere cessation of rivalry and destructive competition would suffice to make the exchange an attractive and profitable one to the parties who have large sums invested. The plan holds out a pros pect of gain to those who take part in it, and it chimes perfectly with the prevailing tendency. It would, perhaps have to meet the objection of conservative and sober investors who regard such schemes with distrust, but this would hardly be a serious obstacle. Nor would the public disfavor be likely to count much with the projectors of the plan. The complaint that such a combination would be dangerous to the public interests would be met by the plausible assurance that the greater economy in management that would result would enable the consolidated corporations to deal more liberally with the public. It is not to be doubted that a scheme

of this kind has been seriously considered, if it has not already been agreed upon, and vast as it is, contemplating uniting under practically one management roads operating nearly or quite 50,000 miles, it is not to be regarded as impossible. Unquestionably there are great difficulties in the way, but none which the enterprise of the time in the direction of combination may find insuperable. Perhaps, also, the success of such a scheme would not be an unmixed evil, since it would hasten the time when the question of government control of the transportation interests of the country will command more serious public attention than it has yet done. The spirit of combination is certainly active and it is not wise to conclude that any project, however gigantic, is impossible of accomplishment. The important question is, wnether it shall be allowed to run its course, with all the possible dangers to the public welfare which that might involve, or the people shall make themselves secure against these vast aggregations of capital by themselves taking the control of the transportation interests of the country.

THE decision of Judge Doane granting the injunction ordering the city authori ties to withhold the bonds and deed from the Union Pacific company, will be received with general satisfaction in this community. The judge does not abso lutely decree the bonds illegal and the contract void, but he squarely takes the position that the company must fulfill its obligations in all essential particulars before the title deeds to the depot

grounds and bonds are turned over. This is all the taxpaying citizens of Omaha desire. Whenever the Union Pacific removes the embarge over its ernment has been assailed by an increasbridge and affords the necessary depot and transfer facilities to all the roads that desire to cross the river into Omaha, the visduet bonds and title deeds to the depot grounds will be cheer-

fully surrendered. SENATOR TAYLOR, who has taken French leave from his colleagues in the legislature, has turned up in Council Bluffs. The sergeant-at-arms, who tracked and treed the fugitive, calls for a requisition from the governor. The sergeant-at-arms will call in vain. The senate may compol the attendance of its members, but it cannot cross the state boundary in pursuit of them. Requisitions are only issued for the compulsory return of criminals. An absentee from the legislature cannot be classed among criminals, although in this instance it is almost certain that Mr. Taylor did not absent himself on account of his health.

THE bill for the destruction of the state agricultural college farm is again brought to the front in the interest of real estate schemers at Lincoln who wish to run aboutevard through the tract diagonally, and has been ordered engrossed for a third reading in the house. The Bee has already denounced this proposition in strong terms. The legislature has no right to ruin state property for the benefit of real estate peculators. Let the city of Lincoln pay for a boulevard if it wants one.

THE railroaders have succeeded in switching off the seventeenth man, but not content with blocking the railroad bill, they want to blockade all legislation. This is carrying things with a high hand and shows what corporations can do when they bring all their machinery to bear on a legislature.

Making a Virtue of Necessity. New York Stur. There is great virtue about a human fist, behind as well as before

The Best. Kearney Hub: Judge Groff made an excellent official, the best perhaps that has ever filled that position.

Envious of its Climate. Louisville Courier-Journal, Prize fighting is allowed in North Dakota, but the champion's nose freezes white before

he can get in a lick.

Some States Have Fools. San Francisco Correspondence in Satt Lat That California politics are worse than polities in other states I am not ready to affirm.

but I do know that California politics are criminal. Highly Commended. Springfield Monitor: Mr. Groff being a western man and knowing the condition of the homesteaders made his rulings according to his idea of justice, and in all cases they

were highly commended by westerners. No Worse Than Our Neighbors. Cincinnati Times-Star.

That lively newspaper, the Congressional Record, has at last suspended publication. It was enterprising to the end, the final number containing a speech delivered in the house as late as December 17, 1890.

> Thrifty Landlord. San Francisco Correspondents,

Mr. Phelan is accused of having gone into grounds of a mansion that had fallen into his hands by virtue of a mortgage and, not being quite himself, slugged the statuary there for not paying ground rent.

Democrace and the Alliance.

It is curious to notice how carefully democratic leaders push into dark corners the peculiar measures most favored by the alliance. It will be less easy to get those measures out of sight and out of mind next

Got to Come West.

Interview w th Senator Wade Hampton "Presidential candidates! Well, if New York goes to the convention with a solid delegation it will get the nomination; if not. the nomination will go to the west. The most obscure man in a break away from the favorites usually captures the honor."

Tariff Legislation.

New York Tribune. What American statesmen deliberately intended was to check the destruction of incastries in this country by the excessive competition of Bradford and other foreign producers. It is gratifying to have the London Times admit that, to this extent at least, the republican leaders knew very well what they were doing.

Public Moneys for the Church.

Cardinal Gibbons is soundly orthodox in his view of legislative appropriations. He

"I do not wish to see the day when the church will invoke or receive any government and to build our churches, or to pay the salary of our clergy, for the government may then begin to dictate to us what doctrines we ought to preach, or rather what we ought not to preach."

That is our idea precisely. When a political party can bribe a church by means of appropriations it will be time to get our epitaph ready.

PASSING JESTS.

Puck: De Ruyter - What do you think of my little volume of fugitive verses? Reoder—I think you made a great mistake in recapturing them. New York Journal: Pickpocket-Do you

think you could raise \$10 Counterfeiter-Yes, if I had the right kind New York Herald: Indignant Customer-What did you mean by starching my night

shirt? Pert Laundress-I fancied it was a coat of New York Recorder: The new ready

tied, imitation silk sash belts will be exten-sively worn by "gents" during the coming

That wealth and cares unequally Divided are, 'tis true, For the man who lacks the wealth for one Has cares enough for two. One touch of spring—that is, the real, gentle

spring.

Hing. Cloak Review: Customer-Will this rib on tie nicely into a hangman's knot! Clerk-I think so, sir Customer-Thea I'll take it. It's for my

Makes a man feel like dancing a Highland

Atchison Globe: The man who is lone me and wants to talk nearly always meets he man who is tired and doesn't want to

Pittsburg Press: A substitute for office is mounced. There is nothing new in that according to confirmed boarders.

### NOTES AND QUERIES.

OMARA, Neb., Maren 19.—To the Editor of THE HEE: Will you answer the following queries through the "Notes and Queries" col-mun of your paper? I. Who was "the man with the branded hand!" 2. Who was "the man in the tron mask?" 3. Tell us semathing about the famous leaning tower of Pisa.
T. G. MeM.

Auswer-1. Captain Jonathan Walker is said to have been branded with a large capisaid to have been branded with a large capi-tal "S" on his right hand. Others say that the brand consisted of two "S's" and that they were put on because Walker and been convicted of "slave stealing." The brand-ing was done in the jail at Pensacola, Flan-in 1844, 2. The identity of the famous "Man in the Iron Mask" has never been made known. The historical mask was not of iron however as has been convenient. of iron, however, as has been generally sup-posed, but of black velvet. It is now in the light of modern historical research believed hight of modern historical research believed that the "Man in the Iron Mask" was Count Matthioli, a minister of Charles III, Duke of Mantua. This minister had been magely bribed by Louis XIV, and had pledged himself to arge Charles III to give up to France the fort of Casale, which was the key to the whole of Lombardy. According to the story, Louis Carnell III. whole of Lombardy. According to the story Louis found that Matthioli was playing him false, fured him to the French frontier and then had him secretly arrested and impris then had him secretly arrested and impris-oned. This is only one of the many stories that have been told concerning this mysteri-ous personage. Whoever he was, he died at last in the pastile. November 19, 1703, and was buried in St. Paul's cemetery, Paris, under the name of Machioti. 3, The foun-dation of the "Leaning Tower of Pisa" was laid in the year 174 by Euganus of Pisa, and laid in the year 1174 by Bonanus of Pisa, and was finished some two hundred years later by Wilhelm, the German architect, known as "Withelm of Innspruck." The tower is 170 feet in height, fifty feet in diameter, and leans about thirteen feet from the perpendic

PLATISMOUTH, Neb., March 18.-To the Edtor of THE BEE: The following enestions

Bins:
1.—Did Santa Anna, the Mexican generalloose a leg during the war between the United
States and that republic?
2.—If so, what battle was ftln? Give dates
and facts. R.F. C.

Answer. - Santa Anna lost his leg from the Answer.—Santa Anna lost his leg from the effects of a gan shot wound received while trying to repel the French troops, who, through some difficulty with the Mexicans, were trying to effect a landing at Vera Cruz; this, in the year 1837, some nine or ten years before our trouble with Mexico. Santa Anna before our trouble with Mexico. Santa Anna did, in one sense of the word "loose a leg" during our strurgle with that republic of desperades, but it did not give him much pain, it being a cork leg which had been fastened to the stamp of the one he had lost during the trouble at Vera Cruz' above mentioned. The facts in this historical "wooden log case" or as follows:

are as follows:
At the battle of Corro Gordo, April 8, 1847, the Mexican army was completely routed. Santa Anna was so hard pressed that he de serted his carriage, cut the harness from one of his mutes, mounted and made good his es-cape, leaving his wooden or cork leg in the carriage. An Illinois soldier named Waldren -"captured" the leg and sold it to a couple of soldiers from Pekin, III. It was kept as a curiosity at Pekin until 1862, when it was sent to the patent office, Washington, D. C., to be kept among other relies in the museum.

WAYNE, Neb., Murch 17.—To the Editor of THE BEE: State the number of governors the territory of Indiana had and how long each served. 2. Who invented the life boat? J. S. Ans. -1. Indiana had three territorial governors. William H. Harrison, the grand-father of President Harrison, was the first. He served from 1800 to 1811. John Gibson served two years, from 1811 to 1815. Thomas Posey acted as governor from the last named date until the time of the admission of the territory as a state, in 1816. 2. Writers dis-

territory as a state, in 1816. 2. Writers disagree as to who the inventor of the life boat was. One accords the honor to Henry Greathead of Shields, England; others to L. Lukin, a 'coach builder and cabinetmaker of London;" William Wauldhane, also of Shields is another claimant. Each and all of these gentlemen seem to be entitled to dis-tinction for work in the life boat line, however. It is said that Lukin was the only one to whom a patent was granted—this in 1785. PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., March 16.—To the Editor of THE BEE: When anything ridiculously absurd is under discussion it is said to be "equal in its absurdity to the pope's buil against the comet;" did any of the popes ever issue an edict against a comet? W. J.

Ans. -The comet of 1456 was one of excertional brilliancy, having a tail about sixty degrees in length. The superstitious people of Rome, as well as these of other European countries, viewed the "flery monster with awful dread." Mohamet II and his religion were gaining in every quarter. The Catholies feared that their form of religion was omed to be squeezed out of existence. The comet, of course, was given the credit of causing all this uproar. Calixtus III was ope; reputed to be a man of ability, vet, like Ingersoll says of Moses, "a poor astronomer."
He commanded the people to say extra Ave Marias, each to end with, "God save us from the devil, the Turks and the comet." Upon this rests the whole story of the "pope's bull against the comet." That he really issued a bull in writing under the pontifical seal, has ong been denied by historians and biographers.

CHEYENDE, Wyo.. March 18.—To the Editor of the Bee: 1.—Is there a building in France which no woman has entered during the past 1.000 years? 2-Who were the "lotus-eaters" mentioned

by Tennyson in his poom of that name? READER OF THE BEE. Answer. 1.—There is a monastery at St. Honorat, a small town on the island of the same name, near Cannes, France, to which belongs the distinction referred to in your first proposition. This monastery was founded in the fourth century; since that time, nearly one thousand five hundred years, not a woman has been allowed to cross its threshhold.

2.—According to an Arab legend, the "lotus saters" were not the people of this earth; hey were the holy ones of Paradisc. Homer ocates them somewhere in Northern Africa. Jlysses, in his wanderings, is supposed to ave been detained by the lotus eaters, who old him that if he and his men would partake of their nectar moistened food, they would never wish to depart.

> DEAR EYES. Stdacy Lanier.

O, love! O, wife! thine eyes are they My springs from out whose shining gray Issue the sweet celestial streams, That feed my life's bright Lake of Dreams

Oval and large and passion pure,

And gray and large and honor sure; Soft as a dying violet's breath, Yet calmly unafraid of death. Phronged, like two dovecotes of gray doves wife's and mother's and poor folk's

And home loves and high-glory loves,

And loves for all that God and man

In art and nature make or plun, And lady loves for spidery lace And broideries and supple grace. And diamonds and the whole sweet round Offittles that large life compound, And loves for God and God's bare truth, And loves for Magdalen and Ruth.

Dear eyes, dear eyes, and face complete, Being heavenly sweet and earthy sweet, I marvel that God made you mine, For when he frowns, 'tis then ye shine

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NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla, Of perfect purity. Lemon Orange. Almond

Of great strength. Economy in their use. Rose etc. Flavor as delicately and deliclously as the fresh fruit.