

THE DAILY BEE.

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Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 5th day of June, A. D. 1896. SIMON J. FISHER, Notary Public.

Notice. Mr. H. M. Bushnell, formerly editor of the Plattsmouth Herald, and a journalist of acknowledged ability, will take charge of our Lincoln news bureau to-day.

Have we a chairman of the board of public works? It so what he is doing? With Jaehne in Sing Sing, Most blowing his bellows in the penitentiary, Budensick serving his ten years for manslaughter, and Maxwell condemned to experiment with a rope stricture on his neck, it looks as if the jury system had yet some life in it and that some of our courts still stand for law, order and peace.

It will be a dual to death," writes Michael Davitt, "should Gladstone be defeated at the general elections, should the unholy combination among Salisbury, Hartington and Chamberlain succeed in persuading the electors to return a majority against home rule—then one of the most vital crises in the modern history of Ireland, and of England, perhaps, will have to be fought between the Irish national strength and coercion. There must be a duel to the death."

The New England fishermen are quieting down in their demands that the government should precipitate a war with Great Britain over the amphipod and mackerel question. The amphibious Dolphin is scarcely a match for the on-tire British navy, although it has proved quite the equal of Secretary Whitney and his landside advisers of the navy department. Mr. Bayard is working hard to untangle the fishery question, and he should be left entirely alone until he gives the job up in disgust. Then congress should cut the Gordian knot by cutting off the senseless protection on the products of an ocean which is free to all.

What will follow the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill is uncertain. The small majority by which the measure was defeated gives the premier the option between resigning and dissolving parliament. But there is no absolute constraint upon the sovereign to agree to a dissolution when the ministry has been defeated, and it is not yet certain that the queen will feel called upon to summon another parliament before the close of the summer season. In fact, it rumors are to be believed, Mr. Gladstone is as anxious to postpone the general election as his majesty is to prevent its occurrence.

Irisi discontent produced a movement for Ireland's freedom. Ireland at peace is returned from the door of a tyrant parliament. If moonlighting and dynamite outrages are renewed it will not be difficult to discover the cause. This absence from disorder was due to the hope of the Irish that they would receive what they wanted. It looks as if it was interpreted to mean that there is no urgent occasion for doing anything to allay the discontent which no longer takes a violent expression. This practically amounts to a notification to the Irish people that it was only by means of "outrages" that they could direct the attention of England to their case. They have alleged this to be the fact and the English have denied it.

St. Paul and Minneapolis are now enjoying the luxury of fast trains. Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Baltimore and Washington have long derived the benefits of rapid transit connections. Omaha is not yet so favored. She probably will remain so until a lively competition among the trunk lines which run from the Missouri to Chicago forces some road to start the ball moving by the establishment of a fast train service. The stock argument against the establishment of the fast trains is that they do not pay direct profits. This is admitted. Few probably of the lightning expresses on the Pennsylvania and Michigan Central return actual profits on the trips. But the advertisement from the increased accommodations to the public pays heavy returns indirectly and ultimately will bring in direct profits from the crowding of the fast trains themselves. Railroad managers are beginning to see this. Mr. Chauncey Depew, president of the New York Central, was interviewed the other day and said: "The fast trains are not paying yet, but in spite of this I believe are destined to run much faster yet and to reduce the time between Chicago and New York to sixteen hours."

Where the Shoe Pinches.

The desperate fight which the land grant railroads are making in congress to prevent the forfeiture of their unearned lands may delay the final day of reckoning, but cannot long postpone the settlement of a question in which the entire west is so vitally interested. The debates on the bill to forfeit the unearned Northern Pacific grant have brought out some startling information regarding the squandering of the nation in reckless extravagance of the nation in squandering the public domain on speculators and stock jobbers. The sum total of lands donated to corporations cover an area nearly equal to the eight states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, an area equal to the empire of Greece, with the kingdoms of Italy, Greece, Portugal and the Swiss republic thrown in. All of this imperial domain was granted on certain fixed conditions with which in most instances the companies have not complied. The bills to forfeit the grants are in every instance based on the failure of the companies to comply with the granting law.

But the millions of acres of unearned lands have been held for speculation, and are now immensely valuable to the great speculators who have held them out of the market awaiting the inevitable rise. In the case of the Northern Pacific the proceeds of the government grants were sufficient to build and equip the entire road, and the unearned land remaining is valued at from \$30,000,000 to \$95,000,000. The smaller sum has already been offered for by English capitalists so soon as the fear that congress will interfere and restore the grant to the public domain is removed.

This is where the shoe pinches. Every acre of unearned railroad lands now retained by the companies is stolen property, to which the corporation "fences" are attempting to secure a clear title. In the case of the Northern Pacific alone, the success of the corporation attorneys in the senate means a clear profit of nearly a hundred millions of dollars. Nearly seven years have passed since the date fixed by law when the unearned lands of that corporation should have reverted to the government, but they still remain in the hands of the company. Their forfeiture would mean a loss of millions to the men who have milked the road dry by their stockjobbing operations, and who now look to the sale of lands which they do not own to put the road once more on its feet.

How Long? It is amusing to watch the quarrels among the followers of the star-eyed goddess of reform and to listen to the volley of charges and recriminations which the rival factions of the democracy are hurling at each other. The battle cry of freedom, "a tariff for revenue only," has been changed to the slogan, "a government for its revenue," and the most frantic efforts of Messrs. Morrison, Holman and Randall have proved quite insufficient to restrain the charges which the democratic majority have been making upon the treasury. Col. Morrison even went so far as to remind his impatient friends that there is a democratic majority in the house because it was believed that the republicans had been wasteful and that democrats would be more economical. But all to no avail. With a democratic administration in power and democratic officials handling the money, the last pretense of economy has vanished. The aggregate of appropriations for this year will be greater than ever. A majority of the departments and their bureaus ask larger sums than ever were voted to them under a republican administration. The private bills introduced to tap the treasury exceed all previous records. Jeffersonian simplicity and Jacksonian democracy, whatever their former significance, have been stored away in the capitol cellar with none so poor as to do them reverence. There is genuine pathos in the words of a leading democratic journal which exclaims indignantly: "Just heaven! What statesmanship! bursts upon the country from Washington! Pension bills, education bills, subsidy bills, river and harbor bills, public building bills—bills by the thousand to deplete the treasury and saddle the industry of the country with greater burdens; but no time and no inclination to consider a measure for the reduction of taxation! How long will the patience of the nation endure the control of these profligate representatives?"

Greely's Promotion. Several Washington correspondents, who ought to know better, are informing readers of the papers for which they write that Captain Maender's promotion in the army will make Lieutenant Greely a captain. This, we are told, will give the president a chance to appoint the broken-down Arctic explorer to a staff position as major and assistant adjutant general. The promotion of Captain Daniel Maddox from the six cavalry to a majority in the Seventh will not at all affect the present status of Lieutenant Greely. Mr. Greely will reach a captaincy only when a vacancy occurs in his own regiment by the promotion of one of its captains. By army usage promotions below the rank of field officers are made regimentally. Above that rank, they are made according to lineal seniority. A lieutenant may stand at the head of the list of lieutenants in the army for years and see himself "jumped" by his juniors time and again, so long as vacancies occur in the rank of captains in other regiments than his own. The promotion must come in his own regiment.

This is manifestly unfair and unjust. The rule is originally adopted to prevent the expense necessary to make frequent transfers of officers from one regiment to another. The army was then widely scattered and long overland journeys, before the age of steam had brought every military post within reasonable time distance of each other, had to be made when officers passed from one station to another in different sections of the country. For this reason a system was adopted which retained officers in regiments which they joined as a second lieutenant, until they leave to put on the major's epaulettes. The result is that in some regiments promotions are slow, in others rapid, some officers fortunate, others unfortunate in rising through the grades.

In justice to all, the same principle of promotion should apply in the line that applies in the field and staff. Seniority of service, other things being equal, should regulate matters. Transfers can now be made readily and cheaply, and the argument against such a system has no longer its old force.

Mr. Gladstone's Defeat. The defeat of Mr. Gladstone and his ministry on the second reading of the bill granting home rule to Ireland will come with a sense of bitter disappointment to thousands who have no personal interest in the great issue which it involves. The commanding courage required for the introduction of such a measure, the brilliant oratory by which it was defended, and the masterful resources displayed in each successive step of its progress have won for the author and defender the sympathy and admiration of two continents. Envy and malice have assailed him at every point, disappointed ambition has dug pitfalls along his course, and a corrupt coalition of opposing political interests bound together by the tie of hatred to the premier have at last succeeded in their supreme effort to dislodge him from the position which for more than half a century he has held as the leader of liberal England. It is a singular instance of the irony of fate that the defeat of the premier was chiefly due to the men whom he had made it possible to sit in parliament, the representatives of an enlarged franchise and of borough reform.

Phil Armour, the Chicago pork packer, has just cleared \$300,000 profit on his recent investment of bonds of the St. Paul road. J. R. Haggin, the California turfman, is one of the richest men on the Pacific coast. He is described as the incarnation of foreign superfluities. Gov. Hill of New York is said to be contemplating matrimony. He has asked for an appropriation of \$63,000 to retarnish the executive mansion at Albany. Pere Hyacinthe glorifies Gladstone. "His eloquence," says the pulpitor orator, "is the grandest of any that this age has produced."

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The house has passed the bill for the repeal of the pre-emption, timber culture and desert lands acts. It now remains to be seen whether the senate will do its duty. If the republicans of the senate act in accord with the national platform of the party they cannot do otherwise than pass the bill. The republican party through its national convention declared itself in favor of the abolition of all laws for the benefit of land-grabbers, and insisted that the remainder of the public domain should be reserved for the honest, active homesteader. The republican senate now has an opportunity to put itself on record in opposition to land-grabbers, sharks, monopolists and sleazebag syndicates. It cannot afford at this stage to throw away that opportunity.

HISTORIANS are calling attention to the fact that the Phigian king of Spain enjoys the almost unique distinction of having been born a monarch. There is no other like distinction in the history of Spain, nor of England. In France there has been only one such instance, in the case of John I., in 1316. Alphonso XIII. enjoys no unique distinction in the way of cramps and colic. King and peasant alike must squirm and twist under their leveling touch.

MORE "authentic news" about Geronimo has been received by the war department. A few days ago General Miles was pursuing him with signal fires and Papago scouts towards San Carlos, and now the active Apache is reported as having been in northeastern Mexico butchering Greasers all the time. General Miles' reformed methods of Indian warfare ought to show up pretty soon. If left much longer out in the cold they will freeze to death.

A SAN FRANCISCO clergyman is preaching a series of sermons on the subject, "What Young Men Ought to Know." If he does his text justice the series is not likely to be concluded for some years to come.

THE oldest merchant ship afloat is said to be the bark "True Love" of London, launched in 1794. In this instance the course of True Love seems to have run pretty smooth.

WAY are not the mandates of the city council regarding matters of public improvement, put into effect by the board of public works? What is it for anyhow?

PROMINENT PERSONS.

Matthew Arnold has arrived in New York. Beecher will spend the summer in Europe eight weeks. Harry Hill, the saloonkeeper of New York, is worth \$1,000,000. The duke of Westminster is the wealthiest land owner in England. Miss Katie Field will go as far as Alaska in her present lecturing tour. The gross receipts of Mary Anderson's season are given at \$111,000. Jones and Small were paid \$2,000 for a month's work in Baltimore. Parker Godwin has got full control now of the New York Commercial Advertiser. Dr. Mary Walker is a living illustration of the well-known fact that clothes do not make the man. Sarah Bernhardt discovered her genius while fitting on a dress. It has fitted her ever since. Archer and Wood, the English jockeys, made the past year, \$30,000 and \$45,000, respectively. Marvin Hughtitt, the general manager of the Northwestern railroad, was at one time a telegraph operator. Miss Cleveland will now retire to a quiet literary life, glad to leave the capital and its fashionable hollowness. Phil Armour, the Chicago pork packer, has just cleared \$300,000 profit on his recent investment of bonds of the St. Paul road. J. R. Haggin, the California turfman, is one of the richest men on the Pacific coast. He is described as the incarnation of foreign superfluities. Gov. Hill of New York is said to be contemplating matrimony. He has asked for an appropriation of \$63,000 to retarnish the executive mansion at Albany. Pere Hyacinthe glorifies Gladstone. "His eloquence," says the pulpitor orator, "is the grandest of any that this age has produced."

Gardiner G. Hubbard, Professor Bell's father-in-law, has purchased the place adjacent to President Cleveland. It contains about nineteen acres and was bought for \$28,000. Charles Dickson, son of the late novelist, satirizing the American exponents of the Baconian theory about Shakespeare, proves by internal evidence that "Pickwick" was written by Herbert Spencer. Jessie Benton Fremont has made a decided impression upon the social life of Washington during the past season. She retains that wonderful charm of conversation which has always made her famous, and wherever she is found, is always surrounded by enthusiastic admirers. John W. Young, the oldest son of Brigham Young, who has been the principal agent of the Mormon lobby in Washington during the present session of congress, is said to possess the remarkable qualities of his father, including his wonderful energy and self-reliance. His mother was the first of the nineteen wives.

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