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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Dourlas. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee the week ending June 17, 1887, was as
 Sunday, June 12
 14,200

 Monday, June 13
 14,635

 Tuesday, June 14
 14,015

 Wednesday, June 15
 13,950

 Tuursday, June 16
 14,050

 Friday, June 17
 14,050

 Friday, June 17
 14,050
 Friday,June 17......14,025

20th day of June, 1887.

20th day of June, 1887.

[SEAL.]

Notary Public,

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn,
deposes and says that he is secretary of The
Bee Publishing company, that the actual
average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for
the month of for June, 1886, 12,298
copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies;
for August, 1886, 12,464 copies; for September, 1886, 13,039 copies; for October, 1886,
12,989 copies; for November, 1886, 13,348
copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for
January 1887, 16,286 copies; for February,
1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400
copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May,
1887, 14,227 copies. GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of June A. D., 1887. |SEAL.| N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE question now is will the council pass the illegal police ordinance over the mayor's veto?

MAXWELL, alias Prelier, murderer of Brooks, is to be hanged. He might as well pack his trunk again.

Under the new law passed by the Missouri legislature, Kansas city has no bucket-shops. There is yet a chance for the reckless speculator to invest in town

GOVERNOR HILL says his favorite way of spending a summer's evening is to lean back in a chair on the piazza "and reflect." Grover Cleveland has doubtless found the same employment the last few days.

Ir has been made a part of the Illinois railway commission's duty to examine bridges. The bridges will perhaps be examined like complaints are heard by the Nebraska commission. That is to ride through the country at thirty miles per hour, look out the car window occasionally and report that "all seem

An Iowa man has recently shipped 300,000 young pine trees from Black River Falls, Wis., to Iowa, to be transplanted. It is said that he has made a shipment nearly every year for the last | yesterday. But the crowning and clithirty years, and claims that his experience is that these trees are the most thrifty and hardy, and make the best wind breaks of any tree that has yet been tried on the Iowa prairies. The Wisconsin pine tree might also prove thrifty in this state.

FOLLOWING the masons of St. Louis the Dakota Grand Lodge of Masons recently passed the following resolution: "That no person who is engaged in the business of keeping a saloon or engaged in the business of retailing intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage shall be initiated in any subordinate lodge in this jurisdiction, nor shall any brother Mason who is engaged in such business be received in any lodge by affiliation." Other lodges of the great order will pass similar resolutions.

In his speech in defense of the Chicago boodlers, who were found guilty, Saturday, Luther Lastin Mills said of one's character: "Character is the great fact of human life or the individual lives of human men. It is not the creature of a moment; it is not the product of any occasion or event. It is a fabric built up by a lifetime of toil and conduct. It is not shaped by others; not even parents in one's childhood can mold it to perfection. It is the ripe product of time. It is made by years. The good opinions of mankind come only as they are earned by industry and honest life."

GATH, in the Cincinnati Enquirer says, in reviewing the different U. S, senators: "Van Wyck is an eccentric man, who goes off at a tangent. He has independence of character which is apt to be exercised when his personal feelings are rasped, making animosities with diligence. His animosities beat him for re-election." If the combined strength of all railroad corporations, the allied forces of all the jobbers-comprising the elements opposed to honesty and fearlessness-together with the heartless betraval of men elected and instructed as Van Wyck men, be "animosities," then Gath is correct. Otherwise he is wrong.

THE weather conditions generally of the past week were favorable to the maturing crops, as well as to the work of gathering the harvest in those sections where it has ripened. An improvement over the previous week is almost universally reported, the principal exception being Kansas, where the damage from unfavorable weather and the ravages of insects has been so serious that a short crop is inevitable. In Nebraska there was an abundant rainfall, and the indications are that the yield will be at least 90 per cent, and may be higher than that. The outlook for Iowa is favorable, though the counties from which reports have been received do not place the average above 84 per cent. There are some contingencies yet to be apprehended, and it is quite possible that the bountiful results promised by present indications may not be fully realized, but there is extremely little probability that the crop will not be ample, assuring all that this country will need and a considerable quantity to

spare.

An Active Competitor. The movements of the Canadian Pacific railroad, which for some time have been marked by great vigor and enterprise. are a source of much interest and concern to American railroads with which the Canadian corporation will challenge competition. Indeed they have an even San Francisco contemporary forcibly points out. Referring to the recent arrival of the steamship Abyssınnia at Vancouver, that paper remarks that the event means that the Canadian Pacific is in earnest, and that if San Francisco wants o protect its Asiatic trade it must begin to bestir itself. It will not do, it says, to despise this new northern competitor. Port Moody has a good harbor, and it is 130 miles nearer Yokohama than San Francisco. It has two governments behind it. Political as well as commercial considerations are involved in its struggle for trade. If it can make tself the Pacific landing place for the trade of Asia with Great Britain, says our contemporary, a point will be scored in favor of the maintenance of the colonial connection, and simultaneously a blow will be struck at the supremacy of San Francisco. One of the apprehended dangers from

the threatened diversion of trade is its

possible bearing on the reopening of the coolie trade. A considerable opposition has been developed in the Canadian parliament to the exclusion act, and it is a not improbable supposition that this hostility may have been started now with a view to future action for the repeal of the act should the interests of the Canadian Pacific steamship company require it. With permission given to this company to bring over Chinamen, it would undoubtedly soon have full control of that trade, to the material loss of the American lines from San Francisco. Furthermore, if Chinamen are brought to Canada, where there is no demand for them, they will certainly find their way into the United States, unless still more stringent laws are made for their exclusion, and thus there would be another influx of these people to this country while the charge for bringing them here would all go into foreign pockets. Such a prospect is certainly not to be viewed with entire complacency, and our San Francisco contemporary does well to sound the alarm. But it would have done still better if it had suggested some adequate means of meeting the threatened exigency. The obvious fact is that if we are less liberal and less enterprising than our competitor we shall be beaten in the contest, and it remains to be seen what the representatives of California in congress and its capitalists interested in the steamship lines are willing to do to meet the impending difficulty. Canada will probably have no sentiment in the matter. Whatever is done will undoubtedly be in strictly practical lines. It will be necessary, therefore, to meet them in a practical way. Being first in we ought to have the advantage of the

The Week of Jubilee.

Fifty years ago to-day Victoria was proclaimed queen of England under the title of Alexandrina Victoria I., the first name, conferred upon her by her Russian godfather, having been subsequently dropped, she preferring simply "Victoria." The jubilec to celebrate the semi-centennial of this event, for which preparations have been in progress for months past, was formally inaugurated | plains. macteric act in this notable national comedy, to which all Europe has contributed royal countenance and substantial evidences of sympathy, will be performed to-day. Unquestionably the occasion will be one of the most memorable in the history or experience of England, Three other English sovereigns reigned fifty years-Henry III., Edward III. and George III.-but these events were honored by no such consideration as will bestowed upon the semi-centennial of the of Victoria. Probably never before, at any one time, has there been on English soil so numerous a body of the representatives of royalty as are at present in London to-day. All the great monarchial powers have their royal delegates, as have also those of less rank among the nations, while almos fevery ruler, great and little, has sent a gift as assurance of symathy with the occasion. There will be such pageantry, pomp and circumstance in London to-day as the great metropolis has never before seen excelled, if equalled. The loyal masses will testify their devotion with all the hearty zeal and enthusiasm of which Englishmen are capable, and when to night Victoria, queen and empress, retires from the scene of royal pageantry and public hilarity she will doubtless have cause to feel that the loyal enthusiasm which greeted her fifty years ago has descended to the present time, and that she possesses at sixty-eight as much of the respect and affection of her people as was showered on her at eighteen. But there will be manifestations of discontent and displeasure, which the pomp and

in English history, has certainly been a remarkable one. It has been prolific of achievements in the march of the world's progress unequalled in any other similar period in the history of mankind. In the great empire over which she rules it has witnessed many political changes, many domestic conflicts, many events that menaced the security and strength of the empire, but, through all, the nation has passed to greater power and advantages, and is stronger and safer to-day than ever before. During this eventful reign, Victoria has seen seventeen ministries rise and full with such statesmen at their head as Robert Peel, Russell, Derby, Palmerston, Disraeli and Gladstone-men prominent among the greatest political leaders England ever produced. There have been serious international complications and several foreign wars, but they have almost without exception resulted without disadvantage, if not to the positive benefit, of the British empire. In the amelioration of the condition of the people, which was deplorably led bad at the time Victoria ascended the throne, in the growth of educational agencies, and in the increase of all the instrumentalities which contribute to the welfare and care of the people, England during this era has advanced greatly. To fully appreciate how great this progress has been, can be done only by comparing the facts as they exist

to day with those of haif a century ago.
It is perhaps needless to say that with

glamour of her majesty's environment

The Victorian era, as it will be known

will not permit her to see.

the creation, control and results of these events Victoria had personally, or in her sovereign capacity, not very much more to do than some of the vnknown officials in the departments of the government, who follow the orders of the ministers. England has had seventeen administrations during her reign, more extentended interest than this as a and the ministries that represented these were indeed of her creation; but having been created, the queen was thereafter little better than a figure-head in the government. There are certain matters which require the assent of the sovereign, but it is the ministry that shapes the national policy and directs the administration of affairs, as the representatives of the majority party in the parliament. There was a time when the will and influence of the sovereign was felt in all the affairs of government, but Victoria was not gifted with a talent for affairs of state, and it is doubtless better for herself and the nation that she has none of the characteristics in this regard of Elizabeth, of Anne, or of Mary of Orange. If history cannot accord her fame for the possession of great administrative ability, it can at least credit her with the wisdom of not having greatly concerned herself with affairs about which she knew little and was perhaps incapable of fully comprehending. The accession of Victoria was the opportunity of constitutional government, and it is hardly possible that the English nation will ever again

tolerate a personal government. A right understanding of this would serve to lessen the hostile feeling of a very considerable number of people regarding the jubilee, which is really more in honor of the woman than the queen. There are ardent loyalists in England still who venerate sovereignty, but the great body of the people have little respect for it. Victoria the woman, however, is not unworthy of popular honor, for while she has some inherited faults that have militated against her usefulness and her popularity, she also has merits and virtues that commend her to regard. These impartial history will surely record to her credit, whatever contemporary judgment may be. But there are many thousands of people in Great Britain who will have no sympathy with this occasion, and who will find good reason in their political or social condition to heap imprecations upon all who are identified with it. Who shall say that they have not justification for this? So far as the American people are concerned, the jubitee can have only the passing interest for them of any unusual and notable social event of European happen-

Land Marks Disappearing.

According to the Denver papers, the great cattle ranges of Colorado have almost disappeared, and cattle growing on the range in Colorado will by another season be a thing of the past.

The annual round-up of the year will probably be the last occurrence of the kind in that state. As to its effect on cattle growing, a paper there says that it does not mean that Colorado will produce any less cattle than before, but more. They will be grown and brought to a higher grade on smaller ranches or stock farms, where their ranges will be limited, where they will be herded or fenced in, and where they will be fed in the corral in the winter, instead of being allowed to freeze and starve on the storm-swept

To those who are familiar with cattle industry of Colorado, this information regarding the disappearance of cattle ranges will be a surprise. During the last ten years many men have engaged in raising cattle on the ranges, and thousands of dollars have been invested in

ranches for no other purpose. Yet it all will tend to assist Colorado in her settlement and development. The cowboy and the ranchman will give way and surrender the large tracts of land for the farmer who will till the soil and become citizens of one of the rapidly growing states of the west. The hand of settlement is laying its magic fingers upon what was a few years ago a wildernessthe waste is transformed into a landscape of bearing orchards and fruitful fields.

Weed Out Worthless Teachers.

The board of education is about to elect eachers for the coming year. It is to be hoped the board will inaugurate a new departure by selecting only the most competent and efficient teachers, and requirng every teacher promoted from a lower to a higher grade to stand an examination for that grade and procure a certificate of competency.

The board should also insist that the su perintendent shall make a written recommendation for every teacher re-employed for the coming year. The superintendent should certainly have personal knowlege of the qualifications and relative capacity of every teacher now employed and he should know which of them have proven themselves worthy of promotion or retention. The responsibility for efficient work must be placed upon the shoulders of the superintendent, and his recom mendations should be respected.

On the other hand the superintendent should not allow himself to be swerved from the discharge of his duty by fear or favor. Incompetent teachers and useless barnacles should be weeded out and competent teachers disqualified by bad temper or physical disability should not be retained. It is not merely a reckless waste of money to employ such teachers, but it is a crime against the rising generation of men and women whose educational training is entrusted to teachers in our public schools.

Cheaper Gas.

Complaint is made that the restrictions which the council has incorporated into the franchise recently granted to the Kansas & Nebraska gas company will prevent capitalists from investing in that enterprise and leave the city at the mercy of the gas monopoly. That depends on the council and also on public opinion. The new gas company may not avail itself of the restricted franchise which the council has granted, but that does not necessarily deprive this city of the benefits of cheaper gas. If the present gas rates are exorbitant the council has a right to reduce them. The charter expressly gives the mayor and council power to regulate gas rates and it is manifestly the duty of the council to exercise this power from time to time. The cost of manufacturing gas depends largely on the quantity consumed. If the consumption at Omaha warrants a material reduction in gas

old gas company can certainly afford to supply gas as cheaply as any competing company which at best would divide patronage and profits with it and by reducing consumption would impair the ability of the old company to make reductions which it could otherwise afford

WHEN the owners of property asked to have Sherman avenue paved with cedar blocks, they had no idea that they were converting their beautiful street into a race track, and rendering it a dangerous thoroughfare for their wives and children. Every evening the street is filled with single and double teams driving at the top of their horses speed, often regular races, and at all times made dangerous for family teams and pedestrians, Mayor Broach should station a force of policeman on this street north of Izard, with instructions to arrest all who are driving faster than six miles per hour. Safety to those who are necessarily forced to use the strret, and honest dealing with property owners, who paid their part of the cost of paving, demand such protection from fast men and sporting women who have no regard for the rights of decent people. We hope the police will be instructed to put a stop to this abuse.

THERE is no apparent falling off in the trade movement of the country as indicated by the weekly bank clearances. These are remarkably well maintained for this season of the year, and what is particularly noticeable in the record is the fact that with the exception of a single city there was an increase last week as compared with the corresponding week of last year. It is also to be noted that in the percentage of increase Omaha is largely in advance of any other city. The present condition of the money market is favorable, and the immediate outlook presents no cause for apprehension. What the situation may be later on, when the crop movement is in full course, cannot be certainly determined at this distance.

THERE is a deep-seated feeling in this community that the warfare waged against Chief Seavey was not a mere personal vendetta. The general and well founded opinion is that the opposition has been inspired by the outlaw elements which have been plotting and scheming for months to control our police under the new dispensation.

THAT close corporation known as the board of commissioners of Douglas county has not published a report of its proceedings for eighteen months or two years. During that period the commissioners have disbursed between four and five hundred thousand dollars without letting the taxpayers know where a single dollar went to.

THE agony is over. The oil inspector has been appointed, and the applicants with their numerously signed petitions are left without a commission. Hon. Smith T. Caldwell, of Nuckolls county, was the choice of Governor Thayer. The governor says he was his personal choice, had not solicitedit, and no one had recommended him.

THE New York boodlers are in the penitentiary. The Chicago boodlers have been convicted and will soon be dressing stone at Joliet. Omaha boodlers are still at large but the chances are that some of them will wear a zebra suit within the next six months. It is in the air. The boodler must go.

BOODLERS, drunken bummers and lazy roustabouts must not be made inspectors of public works.

STATE AND TERRITORY. Nebraska Jottings.

Chadron wants a \$30,000 court house The Wayne creamery packs 500 pounds of butter per day. Fremont claims a population of 8,000

and a flattering foreground. The school board of Papillion has raised the wages of teachers \$10 a month. Cocktail blushes are increasing with the capacity of the distillery in Nebraska

Pierce county is discussing ways and means to raise \$20,000 to build a court The contract for the Methodist univer-

sity at Lincoln has been let. The price is Broken Bow proposes to paralyze division schemers by investing \$20,000 in a

county court house. Charlie Swedenburg, a useless young scamp, is recuperating in the Norfolk jail from the effects of stealing \$52 from

his mother. Plattsmouth has tackled the paving question in a business way. A proposi-tion to issue \$10,000 in bonds will be voted on July 25. The Pacific hose team of Grand Island,

champions of the state, propose to go to the Kearney tournament and make a long haul on the prize purses. A band of ex-hair litters will exhibit themselves to pilgrim settlers and sam-ple Hay Springs fire water on the Fourth An extra supply of snake-bite will be im-

ported for the occasion. Mrs. Shellenberger, the fiendish roman who helped to murder her own child in Otoe county, wisely chose Lincoln for her tussle with the blind goddess. The bout resulted in a partial victory. The next round will result in The Lincoln maiden is a born consumptive.

lowa Items.

Fort Dodge is negotiating for a watch factory employing 300 hands. J. V. March, of Webster City, dropped a full hand in a corn sheller. The roller mill at Alton, rebuilt

cost of \$30,000, is again grinding. A young man named Charles J. Valin. Swede, was drowned in the Little Sloux near Cherokee, Thursday evening. The remains were recovered Friday morning. The coal prospectors at Anita, in Cass county, have drilled through an immense stratum of slate and other material 450

feet, and are now going through rock with iron pyrites, but have seen no sign of coal. Burlington business men are forming a stock company with \$15,000 capital, shares of \$10 cach, to bore for gas and water. Work will begin when \$12,000 is subscribed and \$6,000 paid in.

While the officers were in the basement of Lang's Muscatine brewery in search of beer, the lights were suddenly extinguished and the hose turned upon the bewildered "minions of the law." The drinks in the establishment were more mixed than was anticipated.

Dakota. Buffalo Gap can now be painted red at A mine of red paint has

a trifling cost. A mine of real been discovered near the city. The Harney Peak company has purchased the . Excelsior group of tin mines for \$14,000.

The thermometer indicated 100 in the rates the conneil should ordain it. The shade at Pierre Wednesday, and the

ground is getting so dry that fears are entertained for the wheat crop. It is announced that an experimental

bore made in the earth within four miles of Pierre struck a deposit of natural gas. and that a large flow has been secured. Last Wednesday a twenty-pound pulley fell from a derrick in Yankton and struck John Severson, the artesian well contractor, on the head. The skull was

crushed, yet the doctors say the patient AN EDITOR'S ADVENTURE.

will recover.

Thrilling Recital of a Dakota Journal-ist—A Rival's Version.

We are glad to state that we have again heard from our old friend the editor of The Harney Hooter. It is sad to notice that he is again in trouble. In the last issue of The Hooter he says: "The editor of this paper is again the victim of a vile conspiracy; this time on

poration. Thursday night we were returning home from meeting some friends at the Two Orphans saloon and had crossed the railroad track just before the 3 o'clock a. m freight train came along. We had proceeded about a block before the engine reached the crossing. When it came to that, instead of going on to the depot as, is, of course, the usual custom, a suddenly jumped the track and came af ter us with a terrible shriek of its whistle and an unearthly clanging of the bell.

the part of a bloated and arrogant cor-

"We immediately struck up Pacific avenue, not, of course wishing to come into a hand-to-hand conflict with a loco motive, only glancing over our shoulder long enough to observe that the head-light was magnified to four times its usual brilliancy and that it was flashing and going out with terrible rapidity while the engine was bounding up and down along the rough street and making vigorous leaps at us. We suppose the record made going up that street has never been beat west of the Missour river. We tore along without stopping to breathe, but the engine steadily gained gained on us and shricked and shorted with hideous intensity, and it seemed as if it must overtake us every moment and crash us under its iron wheels.

"The headlight, from some unacountable reason, would flash with dazzling brilliancy and then go out and leave everything in utter darkness. The sick-ening shricking of the whistle, the snort of the escaping steam, and the crash and roar of the long train of freight cars as they were dragged along the street made the very blood run cold in our veins.
"Suddenly, during one of the terrible

flashes, we saw the fireman crawl back and uncouple the cars. The engine leaded forward with new life, and we instantly saw we could never reach home, so dodged into an alley and crawled under Nick Boswell's livery barn. We could planly hear the loco-motive prowling around till nearly sunrise, hissing and roaring and trying to devise some means for getting at us. But we had outwitted it. Friends rescued us later in the day.
"We denounce the action of the rail

road company in thus allowing its prop-erty and employes to hunt harmless and private citizens, as if they were wild beasts, in the strongest terms, and will see that it is called to account. In this connection we also wish to brand the cowardly statements made in vesterday's Howler as vile and unprincipled lies. The account of the affair published in that contemptible opposition sheet is so ridiculous and obviously false in every particular that we print it below entire that our readers may see the utter absurdity of what the poor, driveling galoot says. Here it is:

"The citizens of Harney were awakened at an early hour this morning by the demoniacal cries of an individual who proved to be none other than the The Howler. It seems that he had been in attendance at the opening of the Two Orphans saloon, and the usual free drinks had been too much for him. Just after the crossed the railroad track a fire-fly flew out from some bushes and came toward him, and he mistaking it for the headlight of a locomotive, rushed up the street splitting the air of night with disgusting howls for mercy. He finally editor of our esteemed contemtorary. gusting howls for mercy. He finally crawled under a livery barn, and was pulled out about noon by the legs. How much longer are our people going to allow this low-lived, drunken bodysnatcher to exist?"

AN IRISH FISHING STORY.

What the Baroness Burdett-Coutts New York Tribune: The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has added another item te the long catalogue of her good deeds. She has placed a large sum of money within the reach of the fisherman of Donegal, on the northeast coast of Ireland. It is in the hands of local trustees headed by a Roman Catholic priest, who will distribute it to the fisherman in such sums as they may need to procure boats and nets and other requirements. No usury will be demanded, but the money be repaid to the trustees in easy in stallments, and by them returned to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts when its mission of aid is ended. Thus it is not an alms, given as to paupers, but that most useful of all benefactions, a help to selfhelpfulness. It will enable many men now destitute to engage in a profitable business and through them largely con-tribute to the establishment of industrial prosperity throughout a large portion of the island.

As the chief agent of the Baroness Bur dett-Coutts in this work is a Roman Cath olic priest, it is interesting to recall that the pioneer of modern Irish fishermen was a ciergyman of the Established (Protestant) church. Nearly a generation has now passed since Rev. Mr. Sing, of County Wicklow, at his own expense, labor, and peril, introduced trawl-fishing at the Isles of Arran in Galway bay. Up to that time the waters of the Irish coast had been profitably fished by almost everyone but the Irish themselves. The fishermen of England, Scotland, and Wales had amassed fortunes there, and even some France and the low countries were glad to pay for the privilege of casting nets in those teeming seas. But the Irish, unable to procure seagoing boats and nets, could only fish along shore and from their wretched skiffs, with hook and line. Mr. Sing determined to bring about a change. So he bought a large yacht, the Georgiana, equipped her with nets and other appliances for trawl-lishing, manned her with a stout crew, and began operations at the Isles of Arran. The Ciaddagh fishermen, with their trumpery hooks and lines, did not take kindly to this innovation. They even made an attack in force, intending to kill the captain and crew and destroy the yacht. In this they were nappily de feated by a breeze which just in the nick of time sprang up and bore the yacht be yond their reach. Mr. Sing persevered He caught fish in abundance, shipped it by rail to Dublin, and thence to Liver pool, where he found a ready market and hus established a handsomely paying in-

dustry To follow this example has of cours been impossible to the average Irish fish-erman, simply through lack of means to procure the needed outfit. Now and then it has been proposed that the British government should advance the funds in the form of loans. But English apathy toward Irish interests, and the rival inter ests of English fishermen, have served to defeat such projects. Private benefactions have done something, however. A few years ago the Baroness Burdett-Coutts aided the fishermen of the Cork coast in a way like that described above The result has been the building of a val uable Irish fishing fleet at Baltimore, and not a single default in repaying the loans. There is every reason therefore that her similar venture in behalf of the Donegal fisherman will be crowned with similar success.

RELIEF FOR THE SETTLERS,

The Law Appropriating \$250,000 for the Reimbursement of Kneval Settlers.

THE FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS

How Those Who Failed to Secure Title to "Kneval Land" in the Public Domain May be Reimbursed.

WASHINGTON, June 14.-To the Editor

of the BEE: On the 3d of March, 1887, congress passed, and the president approved, an act for the relief of settlers and purchasers of lands on the public domain, in the states of Nebraska and Kansas. This act was passed for the relief of those who had settled upon or purchased what are known as the Kneval lands. For the purpose of refunding to them the expenses incident to the failure of their titles derived from the government, the bill appropriates the sum of \$250,000. After the passage of the bill, and before my departure from Washington for my home, I frequently called at the interior department and urged that the blank forms and instructions needed for the rehef provided in the bill should be speedity prepared. There has been much delay in the matter, but I am pleased to say that, in calling upon the interior department this morning. I received the circular of instructions. It is of such great importance to a large number of the citizens of Nebraska, that I ask you to publish it, in connection with this letter. If the claimants under the bill will follow the instructions provided carefully, there is no reason why they should not be given speedy relief, and the reimbursement of the moneys paid by them. All applications should be addressed and mailed to Hon, L. Q. C. Lamar, secretary of the in terior, Washington, D. C. I am assured by the secretary that the work of reimbursement pro vided for in the bill shall be expedited as rapidly as the force of clerks in the gen eral land office will permit. Truly yours CHARLES F. MANDERSON.

Washington, D. C., April 30, 1887.— Department of the Interior, General LAND OFFICE-To Registers and Receiv ers-Gentlemen: Your attention is called to the following provision of the act of congress approved March 3d, 1887, en-titled "An act for the relief of settlers and purchasers of lands on the public domain in the states of Nebraska and Kansas:"

Kansas:"

Be it enacted by the house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That for the purpose of reimbursing persons and the grantees, heirs, and devisees of persons, who, under the homestead, pre-emption, or other laws, settled upon or purchased lands within the grants made by an act entitled "An act for a grant of lands to the state of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Northern Kansas railroad and telegraph," approved July 23, 1886, and to whom patents have been issued therefor, but against which persons or their 1886, and to whom patents have been issued therefor, but against which persons or their grantees, heirs, or devisees, decrees have been or may have nereafter be rendered by the United States circuit court on account of the priority of said grant made in the act above entitled, the sum of \$250,000, or so much thereof as shall be required for said purpose, is hereby appropriated: Provided, however, That no part of said sum shall be paid to any one of said parties until he shall have filed with the secretary of the interior a copy of said decree, duly certified and also a certificate of the judge of said court rendering the same to the effect that such a decree fendant or his grantor: and said claimant shall also hie with the said decree and certifi-cate, a bill of the costs in such case, duly cer-thied by the judge and clerk of said court. Thereupon it shall be the duty of the secre-tary of the interior to adjust the amount due to each defendant on the basis of what he shall have paid, not exceeding three dollars and lifty cents per acre for the tract, his title to which shall have failed as aforesaid, and the costs appearing by the bill thereof so cer-tified as hereinbefore provided. He shall then make a requisition upon the treasury for the sum found to be due to such claimant, or his heirs and devisces or assigns, and shall pay the same to him, taking such release, acquittance or discharge as shall forever bar any further claim against the United States on account of the failure of the title as afore-said: Provided further, That when any person, his grantees, heirs, assigns, or devises shall prove to the satisfaction of the secretar of the interior that his case is like the case of those described in the preceding portions of this act, except that he has not been sued and subjected to judgment as hereinbe-fore provided, and that he has in good faith paid to the person holding their prior title by the grant herein referred to the sum de manded of him, without litigation, such see retary shall pay to such person such sum as he has so paid, not exceeding three dollars and afty cents per acre, taking his release

therefor as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 2. That the provisions of this act shall only apply to the actual and bona fide settlers on the lands herein referred to, his or their heirs, assigns, or legal refresentatives, and no one person shall be entitled to the benefits of this act for compensation for more than one hundred and sixty acres of land: Provided That all other persons who purchased vided. That all other persons who purchased any part of said land at one dollar and twenty-live cents per acre, and the money was actually paid into the treasury, such person, hi heirs, assi us, or legal representatives shall be entitled to repayment of the money so actually paid by them. Approved March 3, 1887. Under the provisions of this act three

classes of persons are entitled to reim bursement, viz:

All persons, their grantees, heirs and devisees, who settled upon or pur chased lands within the limits of the gran in question, and to whom patents have een issued, but against whom decree have been or may hereafter be rendered by the United States circuit court on ac count of the priority of the railroad grant.

2. Any person, his grantees, heirs, as signs, or devisees, who shall prove to the satisfaction of the secretary of the interior, that his case is like those of the class above described, except that he has not been sued and subjected to judgement and that he has, in good faith, without litigation, paid to the person holding the prior title by the railroad grant the sum demanded of him.

Only actual and bona fide settlers on the lands referred to in the preceding sections, their grantees, heirs, represent atives, or devisees, are entitled to reimbursement under the decree, not to exceed \$3.50 per acre; but no one person shall be entitled to compensation at such rate for more than 160 acres.

 All other persons who purchased any part of said lands at \$1.25 per aere, their heirs, assigns, or legal representa-tives, are entitled to repayment at \$1.25 per acre, provided said money was actually paid into the treasury. In the execution of this act the follow-

ing regulations are prescribed:

1. All applications under this act must be made in writing, and be signed by the party applying, and must describe the tract and designate the entry with cer-

tainty.
2. Claimants of the class first described must file copy of the decree, duly certified by the clerk and under the seal of the court rendering the same, to the effect that such a decree was rendered in : pora fide controversy between a plaintiff showing title under the grant, and a de-fendant holding the patent or holding by feed under the patentee, and that the decision was in favor of the plaintiff on he ground of the priority of the grant made by said act to the filing, settlement.

or purchase by the defendant or his

grantor.

3. Claimant must also file with said de cree and certificate a bill of costs in such case, duly certified by the clerk and under the seal of the court in which the

decree was rendered. 4. Claimants of the second class will be required to furnish a certified copy of the record of the transfer from said company, or from the company's grantee, with evidence that he has in good faith paid to

the person holding the prior title the sum demanded without litigation. 5. Claimants of the third class should apply for a refundment of purchase money in accordance with regulations governing the repayment of purchase oney for lands erroneously sold. 6. When the grantee, assignee, or de-

visce of the original purchaser makes application under this act he must, in ad-dition to the foregoing, show his right to receive the money by furnishing proper authenticated abstracts of title or the original deed or instrument of assignment, or of the will, or certified copies thereof.

7. When application is made by heirs, satisfactory proof of heirship is required. 8. When application is made by executors, the original or a certified copy of letters testamentary must accompany the application.

9. When application is made by administrators, the original or a certified copy of letters of administration must be furnished.

10. All parties who are entitled to repayment under the aforesaid act, will be required to execute a retinguishment, which must accompany the application in the following or equivalent form:

Know all men by these presents, that I,
, of —, for and in consideration of the sum of —, to me paid by the United States, have released and forever discharged the United States from all claim of any kind, nature, and character whatsoever, by virtue of the act of congress approved March 3, 1837; and that I am the identical party named in the decree, in the case of — vs. —, or in the decree, in the case of — vs. —, or who made said entry No. —, at — land office, state of ----Two witnesses:

STATE OF-On this—day of 188—, before the subscriber, a—in and for said county, personally came—to me well known to be the person who subscribed the toregoing release, and who upon being duly sworn by me ac-cording to law on—oath declared and ac-knowledged that—had freely and volun-tarily executed the foregoing release and for the reason stated; and at the same time came
—residing at—and also—residing
at—, each of whom being by me duly
sworn according to law deposed and said,
each for himself and not for the other, that
they well knew the person making the said
release to be the individual described in the decree, or who made said entry and who ex-ecuted the said release. Subscribed, sworn to and acknowledged before me this-

Note.—This must be acknowleged before a clerk of a court or other officer authorized to take acknowledgements of deeds in the county where the lands are situated, whose official character and signature must be cer-tified to by the clerk of a court of record.

Respectfully, WM. A. J. SPARKS. Commissioner. Approved May 31, 1887. H. L. MULDROW,

Acting Secretary. The Stone of Destiny. St. Louis Republican: Among the apparatus used in the jubilee services at Westminster abbey was, of course, the coronation throne, whose seat is made of the Scone stone, otherwise known as the Stone of Destiny and the Lia Fail. The throne itself is made of rotten, wormeaten wood, patched together here and there, rickety, dozy and unstable. A relic of the days of the Edwards, it seems a figure of the monarchy, for certainly it will hardly survive many more coronations. The Scone stone has been let into the seat. It is a rough, solid rectangle of granite, looking as commonplace as so much paving-stone out of the street, and yet this bit of rock as clustered about it more of tradition. of prophecy and of poetry, than any other article in the regalia of England. brought

or of any other modern kingdom. It was originally a Celtic fetish, one might say, From the Lia Fail the name Innis Fail was derived. The legend says that the sons of Gollamh, the great leader of the race, whose name, "The Soldier," was latinized into Miledh and Milesins, the stone with them from Esbain, and that it was part of the dowry of their mother Scota, the daughter of Pharaoh. Upon it, in those dim times of which we have only hints in the annals, the king of Ireland were en-throned. Pagan Druids, sorcerers from afar, seers and Christian bishops joined in blessing it and prophesying about it. Its literature would hil a large volume. t was the Caaba of the Ceit. this stone was kept there would the sovereignty of Scottish men remain, there would the kingship of right belong. date when the stone was transferred to Scotland, then but an Irish colony in Albin, is unknown, but the story runs that it was hidden during the servile re-bellion of Kinkat, and found and stolen away into Albin, a similar looking, but naturally a very inferior stone being substituted in its place by the thief, Colny MacDelvin. Poetic justice overtook Mac-Delvin, who shortly afterwards died of a dreadful Druidic disease brought on by the anathemas of the Irish Druids when they discovered the theft and the altera-The magical properties of the Lia Fail at once organized a kingdom in Albin, which endured, fostered and favored by the Stone of Destiny, until Edward Longshanks carried the relic off to Westminster in the thirteenth century. Then the Scottish kingdom gave way to an-archy just as the Irish had done, and the Lia Fail has ever since been building up Britannia's empire on sea and land. It would be a waste of time and space to print excerpts from the old prophecies which the Scone stone has vindicated, but the following, which is said to be a literal translation of a poem written by

St. Finnan of Kilmeddan, is interesting, as it deals with the future: In the hands of the fair foreigners, The blue-eyed Saxons from over the sea, shall the stone of coronations and power

While the Gael shall be a stranger in his own

ix times the years of the battles of Con. Full of murders and the wailing of widows, Full of desolation in the land and cold hearthstones. With the foot of the foreigner on the ne k of

But from the six hundred take the hostages of Niul. And the stone shall be shattered and the spell broken.

The curse from the land shall be lifted and

And the Gael will come into his heritage. This carious prophecy has appeared in several Irish papers recently and is read thus: Six times the years of Con's battles would be 600, less the nine hostages of Niul, would leave 591 years. Edward I took the stone from Scone abb ey in A. D 1206, and, adding the years of the prophecy, the stone should be broken and the curse lifted in this year of grace, 1887. It is curious what an effect these propecies have upon the Irish peasantry, among whom Columbkille and Ultan and the other Christian seers are studied as closely as the Hebrews studied the prophets. Several risings have occurred in Ireland to fit the prophecies, cases where the prediction caused its own fulfilment. It would be a remarkable fact if St. Finnan's forgotten verse should inspire some believer to take the task into his own hands, and, with a sledge hammer and a conviction of patriotic duty, shatter the stone that has caused