

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR.

OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING DECEMBER 13, 1887.

NUMBER 178

IN THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS

A Large Number of Important Bills Already Introduced.

OMAHA'S POSTOFFICE BILL

Senator Manderson Introduces a Pension Measure and One for the Admission of Dakota Into the Union—Other Legislation

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Immediately after the reading of the journal of Thursday, Mr. Hear offered a resolution naming the senators to constitute the standing committee for the Fifty-first congress, which was adopted.

A similar resolution naming the senators to constitute the select committee, also offered by Mr. Howard, was adopted.

A large number of communications and petitions were presented and referred. Among them were the following:

To prevent the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in territories.

For the allowance of a bounty of \$8.35 per month to all men who served in the army during the war.

To pension all who served during the war.

To an amendment to the constitution allowing congress to pass uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce.

Others were introduced and referred. Among them were the following:

To divide a portion of the Sioux reservation in Dakota.

For the admission of the state of Washington into the Union.

Repealing other and pre-emption laws.

To encourage the manufacture of steel for modern arms and armor and to provide heavy ordnance.

For fortifications and other sea coast defenses.

The free coinage of silver.

To regulate immigration (by Morrill.)

For an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors in the United States.

Mr. Beck.—The retirement of United States mail tender and national bank notes of small denominations and the issue of coin certificates in lieu of gold and silver certificates.

Mr. Dolph.—To provide for fortifications and other coast defenses. Appropriated \$12,000,000 to be available during the next twelve years.

Mr. Paddock.—For the erection of buildings for the exclusive use of postoffices, first and second class, none of the buildings to cost more than the aggregate gross receipts of the post office for which it is intended for the two preceding years.

It fills fifteen volumes.

operations the same as if they were technically common carriers. Also to amend section 4 of the same act by providing that competition of railroads and water routes shall not be construed to create discrimination among rates and conditions within the meaning of the act.

Mr. Farwell.—A bill to repeal the internal revenue tax on tobacco in all forms and import duties on sugar and tobacco. It also provided that a bounty of one and one-half cents per pound be paid on raw sugar, tan bottoms, syrups of cane juice or beet juice, and other sugar productions. Also a bill to repeal the oleomargarine act and provide that oleomargarine and all adulterated articles to be placed under the same restrictions as those intended to amend the alien land act are identical so far as concerns the investment of foreign capital in mining enterprises, but one of them declares that the prohibition of the alien land act shall not prevent foreigners from leasing any mill sites or water rights in the territories for manufacturing purposes.

Among them are the following:

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa.—A building at Sioux City, \$15,000; At Dodge, \$100,000.

Mr. Springer.—At Omaha, \$1,500,000.

Mr. Beck.—At Denver, \$1,200,000.

Mr. Beck offered a resolution requesting the postoffice committee to inquire into the advisability of reducing the rate of letter postage to 1 cent when letters do not exceed one ounce in weight.

Mr. Butler offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the advisability and practicability of establishing and maintaining a postal telegraph.

Mr. Hale offered a preamble and resolution regarding the provision of a civil service law which would give government officials the privilege of partisanship and the letter of the president and Commissioner Oberly on the subject; and for the appointment of a select committee of seven to examine fully into the present condition of the civil service in its branch and use, whether appointments have been based on merit and qualifications, or distributed as partisan favors; and as to the participation of government officials in political conventions and elections.

Mr. Springer.—Petitions and papers in the West Virginia election case were, on motion of Mr. Hoar, referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

After a brief executive session the senate adjourned.

In the secret session today nothing was done except to read and refer the petitions already sent in. The senate is about to remove the injunction of secrecy from the journal of executive proceedings, from the year 1829 to the end of the Fortieth congress.

It fills fifteen volumes.

House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Mr. Springer of Illinois presented the petition of Owen G. Chase, who claims to be elected delegate from the territory of Cimarron, commonly known as the "public land strip." In the petition Chase details the efforts of the people of the territory—10,000 in number—who were without the protection of local or general laws, to form a provisional council and territorial government and the success which had attended them. Mr. Springer offered a resolution referring the petition of Chase to the committee on territories, when appointed, and extending the privileges of the floor to that gentleman until the appointment of the committee. After discussion of the resolution and petition it was laid on the table.

Speaker Carlisle having called upon Mr. Crisp of Georgia to preside over the house stepped down upon the door and addressed the chair as follows:

"It is well known there is a contest pending which makes it improper for me, as presiding officer, to appoint a committee on territories, but I will do it, the chair, therefore, for the purpose of giving the house to excuse me from the performance of that duty, and to take such proceedings in this matter as its judgment may dictate."

Mr. Holman of Indiana offered a resolution calling upon the secretary of state for a copy of the law relating to the amount of money raised from the internal revenue tax on oleomargarine necessary for the present or future revenues of the government and whether abrogating that tax would benefit any one in the revenue service.

It appears affirmatively that the position of the oleomargarine tax operates to prevent the consumer from using a food product deleterious to the public health; also whether the imposition of this tax is not in contravention of the laws of the president as expressed in his message. Let me see the table.

A number of propositions to be referred, and the house adjourned.

Mr. Hale.—For the admission of the state of Washington into the Union.

Mr. Bowen.—The free coinage of silver.

Mr. Manderson.—To credit and pay several states and territories all the moneys collected under the direct tax act of 1863; also to regulate immigration.

Mr. Aldrich.—Authorizing the secretary of the treasury to apply the surplus to the purchase of interest on the public debt or the preparation of interest on the public debt.

Mr. Manderson.—Granting a pension to every soldier and sailor incapacitated for the performance of their duties of deceased soldiers and sailors. He introduced this bill at the unanimous request of all the states. Also for the admission of the state of Dakota and the organization of the territory of Lincoln.

Mr. Culton.—For a pension to the widow of General Logan. Also a constitutional amendment in relation to bigamy and polygamy. Also to regulate several states for interest on loan wars.

Mr. Hale.—To prohibit the letting of government contracts to contractors employing convict labor.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa.—To quiet title of set-
tlers on the Missouri river lands. Also to extend peace among the nations by an arbitration committee.

Mr. Sherman.—For the encouragement of closer commercial relations and in the interest of the perpetuation of peace between the United States and the republics of Mexico, Central and South America, and the empire of Brazil.

Mr. Faville.—To perpetuate the national banking system.

Mr. Blair.—A constitutional amendment extending the right of suffrage. Also the relief of women ininsibile as armament.

Also restricting the use of opium in the District of Columbia and territories.

Mr. Turpie.—The admission of the states of Washington and Dakota.

Mr. Hoar.—The erection of a monument to the memory of General Scott.

Mr. Chandler.—Fixing the salaries of the several judges of the United States district courts at \$5,000.

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