OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1888,

IT MADE VERY QUICK TIME.

The Bill For Omaha's Public Building Passes the Senate.

GRAND ISLAND AND FREMONT.

Prospects That They, Too, Will Fare Well-Beatrice Complains of Unjust Rates-The Proposed New Land Law.

Passed the Senate.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BRE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31. In a twinkling the senate took up to-day, at the request of Mr. Manderson, the bill appropriating \$1,200,000 for a new site and building for the government offices at Omaha and passed it. There was no objection, no debate, no delay. The measure had the hearty endorsement of both Nebraska's senators, the unanimons approval of the committee on public buildings and grounds, and there was nothing to impede its onward progress to the house of representatives. It is very rare that such good time, is made by a bill in congress as this one has made. It was but a few weeks ago that it was introduced by Mr. Manderson. He followed it to the committee with statistics and

endorsements from not only the people at Omaha but the treasury department, and he fairly pushed it. Yesterday only was the bill reported to the senate, and now to-day it is taken up and passed. Too much credit cannot be given Senater Manderson for the work he has done in this matter. He has stood by it like the earnest, faithful servant he is, and now it has passed from his legislative domain he does not intend to relax his efforts. He will do all he can in the house, but there Messrs. McShane, Dorsey and Laird are to give it attention, and it is prooable that it will pass that body as it is, ere another month. The merits of the measure have been brought by these men to the attention of the house committee on public buildings and grounds. MONEY FOR NEBRASKANS.

Mr. Dorsey succeeded in having the house to-day take and pass his bill to pay James Barnes, of Ogallala, \$20, William Titus \$20, and Jacob Williams \$25, all of Ogallala, Keith county, Nebraska. The sums are in full compensation for damages sustained by reason of the destruction of crops by mules belonging to the command of Colonel Forsyth, Seventh United States cavalry, in August,

FOR FREMONT AND GRAND ISLAND. I met Mr. Dorsey this afternoon and asked him about the prospects of the passage of public building bills which he has introduced for Fremont and Grand Island. He replied that the statistics furnished by Fremont show a wonderful increase in population, growth of business, etc., that within the past two years in that city the reports of the postoffice have been increased over 50 per cent; shipments by rail have nearly doubled, the bank statements have proportionately increased, and that with the new industries established during the past year a much larger increase is confidently expected in 1888. Mr. Dorsey added that Grand Island has not yet made a showing, but that he expected to have both bills passed during the present session. He is giving them his personal attention and is putting into the work all of hi

personal influence.

RAILROAD DISCRIMINATION IN NEBRASKA. The Beatrice board of trade today filed with the inter-state commerce commission a petition asking an investigation on the rates by rail into the city of Beatrice, and com-plaining against the Union Pacific railroad and the Burlington, and the Omaha, Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska, and the Missouri and Republican Valley roads for unlawful dis-crimination in favor of Omaha, Lincoln and Hastings. The complaint charges that Beatrice is subjected to undue and unreasonable prejudice and a disadvantage—by reason of a high rate of tariff in proportion to the length of the haul and the actual mileage on these roads from the cities of Chicago and St. Louis to the cities of Omaha, Lincoln and Hastings. This is alleged to be centrary to section 4 of the inter-state commerce act. The petition is signed by J. R. Burks, president of the Beatrice board of trade, and Arthur W. Dale, secretary. Attached to the petition is an exhibit showing the distances from Chicago to Beatrice to be but sixteen miles more than from Chicago to Lincoln and 101 miles less than from Chicago to Hastings, while the distance from St. Louis to Beatrice is stated to be twenty-eight miles less than from St Louis to Lincoln and thirty-two miles less than from St. Louis to Omaha. A table of rates on ten classes of goods shows an actual higher proportionate rate from both places to Beatrice than to either Omaha and Lincoln, and a proportionally higher rate when mileage is taken into consideration, than to

Hastings.
TO RELIEVE AN IOWA BANK. Senator Allison to-day introduced a bill to pay the First National bank of Marion, Ia., \$450 as interest from January I, 1881, to January I, 1883, on two United States 4 per cent bonds for \$500 each, and four United States bonds for 1,000 each, the coupons of which, for this period, having been de-stroyed while detached from the bonds and in the custody of the postal authorities, PROPOSED TIMBER LAND LAWS.

The house committee on public lands has been at work since the beginning of the ses-sien, providing for a general bill which, upon its passage is to be a substitute for the existing laws relating to the disposition of agricul-tural and timber lands. The new bill is very nearly perfected by the committee and will probably be finally adopted at its next meetng. The existing laws regarding the disposition of mineral lands have not been altered. The new bill provides that timber land shall be sold but that the privilege of cutting the timber therefrom in tracts not exceeding forty acres in extent shall be sold to the highest bidder upon scaled proposals after due appraisement and advertising. All land sales shall be for cash, payable at the time of the sale, and the proceeds turned into the treasury. Timber sold shall be removed within six years from the date of the sale, and in case mineral shall be found upon tracts of timber land they shall be subject to entries under the laws regulating the sale of mineral lands, without impairing the right of the purchaser of the timber. The secretary of the interior is directed to cause examina tion to be made of all the timber lands for a new classification and inspectors are to be appointed at a salary of \$2,000 each and expenses to survey and classify the same. The president has the right at any time to reserve timber lands as public reservation in order that the trees and undergrowth shall be protected from waste and injury, and he is authorized to employ a military force to protect such timber territory. Lands unfit for cultivation and cestifute of timber shall be discoved tion and destitute of timber shall be disposed of under existing laws with the condition that at the time of filing the declaration the party shall also file a map of the lands he proposes to take up, together with a plan showing the mode of contemplated origation, which shall be sufficient to theroughly irri-gate and prepare such lands for ordinary ag ricultural crops and the source of the water to be used for irrigation. No patent shall be issued for desert lands unless it shall be shown that the person making the entry, within five years, shall have made the canals and ditches for the necessary irrigation an put in cultivation at least one-eighth of the land entered. No entry of desert lands shall hereafter exceed 320 acres. The secretary of the interior is directed to classify all public lands adapted to agriculture, and they shall be reserved exclusively for actual settlers under the homestead act, the pre-emption provide for warehousing fruit brandy.

and timber culture act being repealed. It is and timber culture act being repealed. It is also proposed to confine the privilege of the homestead act to citizens of the United States and no person who is the proprietor of 160 acres of land in any state or territory but who abandons his residence upon his own lands can acquire rights under the home-stead law. Any person who has not heretoforchad the benefit of the pre-emp-tion law and who has failed to perfect a title not heretoforehad the benefit of the pre-emp-tion law and who has failed to perfect a title to a tract of land heretofore entered by him under the homestead law may in lieu thereof make pre-emption proof. The bill forbids any person to cut or destroy any timber or to set fire to any timber or underbush or to re-move any timber from the public lands or use lumber made from timber so cut or re-moved.

TO INVESTIGATE THE MAIL SERVICE.

In the senate to-day the resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Plumb, instructing the postoffice committee to make thorough in-quiry into the cause of inefficient mail service especially in the west and south was taken up for consideration. Mr. Manderson said that he felt a sense of personal gratitude to the senator from Kansas who introduced the resolution and he hoped that the investigation would be thorough. Those who lived in the advancing states of the west had suf-fered very much from inefficient postal ar-rangement for the last couple of years. The subject was debated at length by Messrs. Stewart, Saulsbury, Morgan and others. Those will be an investigation. There will be an investigation.

COLONEL LUBLOW THREATENS TO RESIGN. COlonel Ludlow, who filed an assignment from the army as engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia, and who was sum-marily relieved of his duty the other day, intimates that he may go into private business and resign his position as a soldier. He states that he was hedged in his work as engineer by the commissioners of the district; that he hoped an honest application to duty would bring some reward, but he thinks that he has not received justice and has been treated very harshly by the administration.

THE SPEAKER RECOVERING RAPIDLY. Speaker Cariisle and wife returned from Fortress Monroe this afternoon. The speaker is greatly improved and expects to preside over the house in a few days. Mrs. Car-lisle will hold her usual Wednesday reception to-morrow. There has been a good deal of talk in political circles about the ecretary of the navy making it "convenient" to have a revenue cutter make a business trip to Fortress Monroe just at the time the speaker and his wife wanted to visit that respeaker and make it "convenient" for the cutter to return at the time the distinguished states-man desired. The Potomac is full of ice and trips are made by the government ships now only when business of great importance de-

mands them.

WORK UPON THE TAKIFF BILL.

Democratic members of the house committee on ways and means say that the tariff bill will not be presented to the full committee under two weeks. It is to be acted upon by and reported from the full committee be-fore it appears in the house, which obviates the necessity of delay in reference, etc.

There is to be no delay after the bill is presented to the committee before it is reported to the house. A majority report will be prepared and it will be brief and the minority will not be waited upon for the purpose of preparation of a report or proposing amendments. It tion of a report or proposing amendments. It may be that the bill will be ready to present to the committee at the meeting on the 11th of February. A draft of the bill has been in the hands of Chairman Mills for nearly two months and the majority of the committee have been running over it at meetings two or three times a week ever since the holidays. At the conclusion of each meeting it looks to the members present as though they are farther away from a definite understanding farther away from a definite understanding than before. But an agreement has been reached by which the measure shall be given the finishing strokes and made ready for sun-mission to the full committee within fifteen days. The duty on cotton, silk, books and tobacco will not be affected. The reduction on sugar will be from 20 to 30 per cent, and such raw materials as lumber, selt, iron, copper, wool, etc., are to go on the free list. The wool and woolen schedule has been passed over steadily, but it is understood that wool shall me made free, and the duty on manu-factured woolen goods reduced from 20 to 40 question of free wool has been the cause of more delay than anything else that has come upon the compilation of the bill. What shall be done in the way of reducing or abolishing the internal revenue tax has also not been definitely determined and will not be. Recommendations have been received from the secretary of the treasury and the commis sioner of internal revenue, although the lat ter is known to be opposed to any alteration whatever. It has been practically agreed, however, that the internal tax on all kinds of tobacco, in every condi-tion, shall be abolished except on manufactured cigars and cigarettes which is to be retained at the solicitation of the me changes and laborers interested in their manufacture. The tax on fruit brandy is also to be abolished. Iron, steel and a num-ber of articles are being shifted around at every meeting of the democratic members of the committee and not before some time next week will it be known what general features the bill will contain. The idea is to place be-fore the house a bill which will have the united support of the democrats and as many of the republicans as possible, and then come out of the senate committee on finance and pass the senate with as few changes as possible. This will give the dem-

as to whether free wool can pass the senate and can be got through the house, has caused much delay in the work now being done. K. D. Kilpatrick and wife, of Beatrice, left for New York to-day. C. S. Alling, of Omaha, is at the Howard

ocratic house the credit of having brought about the revision of the tariff. The doubts

In executive session the senate has confirmed the nominations of Receiver Charde, of the Niobrara district, and Registrar Adams, of the Sidney district.

PERRY S. HEATH.

Patents Granted to Westerners. Washington, Jan. 31.-[Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Patents were issued to Nebraska and Iowa inventors to-day as folows: Samuel Barr, McCaustand, Ia., pump red attachment and plow; Joseph P. Bower, Des Moines, Ia., driving mechanism for elevators; Edward G. Butcher, Commanche, Ia., equestrian gymnasium; Frederick E. Davis, Gladbrook, Ia., draft equalizer; Webster A. Fairbanks, Charles City, Ia., plow; Sylvester Fritch, Beatrice, Neb., refrigerator; Allen Johnston, Ottumwa, Ia., cutlery grinding machine; Albert Landstram, assignor of onehalf to A. B. Walker, Council Bluffs, Ja., transom lifter; Wellington J. Martin, Mt. Pleasant, assignor to Iowa Road Grader and Ditcher manufacturing company, Burlington, Inches manufacturing company, barring on, Ia., road scraper and grader; Henry P. Moore, Tama City, Ia., reversible road and ditching machine; Rowley Robinson, Wymore, Neb., apparatus for transferring cars; Jacob Shuck, Blue Springs, Neb., cultivator; Frank E. Smith, Toledo, Ia., office tistor;

Postal Changes. Washington, Jan. 31 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The following Nebraska postmasters were appointed to-day: Donne M. Roberts, Emmet, Holt county, vice Miss Maggie Maloy, resigned; Noah W. Slater, Hardy, Nuckolls county, vice William A. Peebler, resigned; William H. Gerhart, Lodge Pole, Cheyenne county, vice John V. Crane, resigned; Joseph Gilmer, Mirage, Sheridan county, vice Solomon Dewey, re-

National Capital Notes.

Washington, Jan. 31 .- The comptroller of the currency has declared the first dividend in favor of creditors of the Fifth National bank of St. Louis, 50 per cent, amounting to

Representative Plumb to-day made an argument before the house committee on judiciary in explanation of his resolution calling for investigation of the circumstances under which certain words were changed in the act providing for a 4 per cent lean. Senator Vance, from the committee on finance, reported favorably to the senate the bill passed by the senate last congress to last congress to

FIFTIETH CONGRESS. Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- Among the bills

reported from the committies and placed on the calendar was one for the construction of bridge across the St. Croix river.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Dawes, which was adopted, calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to the sale of the lands of the Omaha reservation. Mr. Riddleberger offered a resolution that

the treaty with Great Britain be considered in open session and at once. Mr. Edmunds objected and it was laid over. Mr. Mitchell offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee or

commerce to consider the advisability of inserting a provision in the river and harbon bill, requiring all work to be done by contract. The plumb resolution of yesterday relative to inefficient mail service, was taken up for consideration. After some acrimonious debate, during which Mr. Chase said the main reason for the difficulty complained of was the fact that the postoffice department had changed 90 per cent of the whole force of the country in the short space of two and a half years, for political reasons. The resolution went over without action.

The following bills were then taken up and passed: Granting a right of way through public

lands for irrigation purposes.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution. It provides that the term of office of the president and the Fiftieth congress shall continue until the 30th of April 1889; that senators, whose experience of the congress of the continue of the congress of isting term would otherwise expire on the 4th of March, 1889 and thereafter, shall continue in office until April 30 succeeding such expiration: that the 30th of April at noon shall thereafter be substituted for the 4th of March, as the commencement and termina-tion of the official term of president, vicepresident, senators and representatives in congress; and that the twelveth article of amendments to the constitution shall be amended accordingly. Mr. Evarts then spoke in favor of the Blair educational bill, and after an extensive ses-

House. Washington, Jan. 31.—The committee or banking and currency reported a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to invest lawful money deposited in the treasury in

sion the senate adjourned.

trust by national banking associations for the retirement of their circulating notes. The committee on commerce reported back the strike resolution with a substitute requesting the inter-state commerce commis-

sion to investigate the matter. It was made the special order for Monday. The committee on postoffices and post

roads reported the bill requiring land grant railroads to construct and operate independent telegraph lines. Calendar.

The committee on invalid pensions reported bills granting a pension to the widow of General Logan, and the senate bill increasing the pension of the widow of General Blair. Private calendar.

A resolution was adopted assigning Febru-ary 21, 22, 23, 25 and 28 for the consideration of public building bills. Mr. Brumm of Pennsylvania, presented memorial of a committee representing 82,000

working men asking an investigation of the Reading strike. Ordered printed. The reso-lution was submitted by the committee on commerce touching the investigation of the Reading strike and was made the special order for to-morrow afternoon. The consideration of the Wilkins banking bill was postponed two weeks. The house

The Reading Strike.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 .- The house committee on commerce reconsidered its action on the Anderson resolution referring the question of investigating the Reading railroad at a meeting this morning and adopted a reso lution requesting the inter-state commission to investigate the strike. The same com-mittee reported favorably on a bill providing for the construction of a crib in the lake near Chicago.

The minority of the committees made a report, the substance of which is that congress should investigate the matter now as the evils complained of will have reached a culmination before the inter-state commis-sion gets to the matter. The minority report was decidedly favorable to the miners' side of the case.

A Request For Appropriations. Washington, Jan. 31.—The secretary of the interior to-day transmitted to the house with favorable endorsement a letter from the acting commissioner of the land office in which he says the estimates for the surveys of public lands are too small and requests an additional appropriation of \$100,000. He also asks appropriations of \$220,000 to be specially devoted to the survey of lands within the grant and indemnity limits granted railroads and the appropriation of \$50,000 for clerical services in the office of the surveyor general and \$10,000 for increased surveys.

Committee Proceedings. The sub-committee to which was referred Mr. Taylor's (Ohio) bill defining polygamy to-day reported to the house judiciary com-

mittee the following substitute: Polygamy shall not exist nor be lawful within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Polygamy shall consist of the marriage relation by contract or in fact between one person of either sex and more than one person of the other sex. Congress shall enfore this article within the District of Columbia and the territories of the United States and other places subject to their jurisdiction, and shall have power, concurrently with the several states, to en-force the same within the states by appro-

priate legislation.
The house committee on banking and currency to-day reported favorably to the house Mr. Dingley's bill, authorizing the secretary of the treasury to invest money deposited by national banks for the retrement of their circulation in the purchase of United States bonds at current market rates. The bonds so purchased, with the interest accruing are to be held in trust and used for the payment of the circulating notes of banks which have eposited lawful money for such payment The committee reports an amendment limit-ing to 85 per cent the amount that may be invested and authorizing the secretary to sell the bonds redeemed if it be necessary to redeem the circulating notes outstanding.

Frozen to Death.

ABERDEEN, Dak., Jan. 31.-A special to the Journal reports the freezing to death of two farmers of Campbell county, named Fred and George Cormelil, Monday, while on their way from Lagrace to Mound City.

A Constitutional Amendment. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.-The senate passed Hoar's joint resolution for a constitutional amendment changing the time for meeting of congress and for the inauguration of the

Condition of James Redpath. New York, Jan. 31 .- James Redpath was reported easier this morning, and the doctor says his patient will survive unless paralysis extends to the brain or bronical tubes.

The Eastern Bfizzard. NANTUCKET, Mass., Jan. 31.-It is two weeks since any mail has been received here

The sound is full of ice and it extends seaward as far as the eye can reach. Weather Indications.

For Nebraska: Warmer followed by cooler, fair weather, light to fresh southerly winds,

becoming southwesterly. For Dakota: Slightly warmer, fair weather, followed by slightly colder and by ocal snows in the northern portions; light to fresh variable winds.

GIBBONS ON HENRY GEORGE

His "Progress and Poverty" Only a Plagiarism.

TAKEN FROM SPENCER AND MILL.

The Shrewd Cardinal Explains the Objections to a Formal Condemnation of the Land Theory-Americans Complimented.

A Famous Letter.

[Cpyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] ROME, Jan. 31 .- | New York | Herald Cable Special to the HEE.]-I have obtained the original text of Cardinal Gibbons' letter to Cardinal Simeoni about the works of Henry George which has been kept secret, although garbled. incorrect, statements about it have been published. The letter begins thus:

Your Eminence-I have already had the honor of presenting my views on the social questions which agitate America and especially in relation to the Knights of Labor, but lately another form of social discussion has developed attaching to the doctrines of Henry George, an American author identified with the working classes. Since my arrival at Rome I have heard discussed the question whether these works should find a place in the index. After meditation upon the subject I think it my duty to submit to your eminence the reasons which demonstrate to me why a formal condemnation of Henry George's works would be inopportune and useless.

Cardinal Gibbons then proceeds to say that Mr. George is not the originator of his theory concerning the ownership and control of real property. He charges that in "Progress and Poverty" Mr. George cites "precisement" the teachings of Herbert Spencer and John Stuart Mill. The cardinal also quotes from an article in the Contemporary Review of November 1886, a charge that Mr. George "is only a placiarist from those celebrated authors." "And it seems to me," continues the cardinal, "that the world would adjudge it a little singular if le saint siege should attack the works of a humble American workman instead of his masters." The cardinal adds with some naivete, "and if any one thinks it the duty du saint siege to pronounce judgment upon Messieures Spencer and Mill it might be prudent, before such adjudication, to take the opinions of Cardinals Manning and Newman as to the policy of such action." Next, reference is made to the differentiations between Heccanelle's work on communion published by the propoganda press in 1882 and George's writing. "And one who reads the latter observes that the author does not teach nor wish to teach an abolition of all private property and placing it under state care. Mr. George, on the contrary maintains that individual property is absolute over all the fruits of a man's energy and industry. It is only as to the possession of land that he wishes to limit individual property by an extension of the supremum dominum of government. One can perceive, therefore, that practically the controversy presents itself to the American public as a simple question touching the power of government over in-dividual ownership of land. Regarding this power I wish to here note that whoever has studied the relation of the state to the ownership of land as the subject is treated is so like the shell, and Mme. DeCourcey by Steecanella and other Catholic writers or as it is regarded by the laws of taxation and the support of the poor in many countries and especially in England, cannot fail to comprehend that this is a question tres complexe and governed by differing circumstances of time and place, and not fit to be resolved by a preemptory sentence. The whole question is before the American public as a political problem and in an arena so practical will soon find solution. Mr. George himself recognizes how only legislative power can accomplish his disposition of these affairs. It seems certain that never will a congress nor a legislature be found which would vote so profound a change, in social relations, ni un president que l'approverait, in a country like the United States which is not for doctrinists and visionists nor speculationists. The theory cannot be come dangerous nor long survive after any practical application of it has been rejected. If let alone it would in all certainty die, itself. Certain recent events, in the United States, have occasioned popular excitement, very profound, which has an intimate connection with this very question. It appeared evident, then, even if it were advisable to condemn the doctrines; the present time could not be prop erly chosen for that purpose. I feel certain however, that a condemnation of the works of Mr. George might give them popular importance and arouse a curiosity that would sell them par des million des copies and immensely spread the influences which the condemnation sought to restrain. The American people, I repeat, are so practical that all bizarre ideas and impractical substitutions are so soon found out that it appears to me that prudence should suggest that we let absurdities die a natural death and that

TITLED LADIES IN TRADE.

l'entervention des un bureaux de leglise.

we should not incur the risk of giving to these

life, importance and an artificial force par

A Talk With an English Milliner of Blue Blood. [Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Jan. 31 .- [New York Herald Cable -Special to the Bre.]-When the great Napoleon dubbed the English nation "Shopkeepers," John Bull grew wrathy, but the old gentleman has learnt a good deal of common sense since then. It is but a few years ago that society was startled and, to tell the truth, rather shocked, at hearing that Mac-Cullom More had put his sons in business. Then the young men, who were something in the city, cropped up in the best London drawing rooms, and by degrees the people began to learn that after all a man might be in business and the gentleman at the same time, and London society no longer troubled itself with what a man was doing so long as he could behave himself decently. It was a rather bitter pill for London society to swallow when it first admitted whole sale traders within its sacred portals. How wonderfully its views have broadened is shown by the way in which men and women in the very best society are now engaged in retail shopkeeping and are not in the least ashamed to own up to it. Lady Granville Gordon set the ball roiling when her father, Henry Roe, the Dublin distiller, failed in business. Lady Granville's success induced many society people of both sexes to follow the example. Customers discovered that what used to be called "quality" have some taste and are pleasant to deal with. The only trouble is the market may be overstocked with milliners and dressmakers who belong to the 'upper suckies," but who are unfortunately dependent for their incomes upon Irish tennants and Scotch crofters.

The latest recruit to the band of well-bora for the purpose of securing fair members of the grand army were present.

Mackenzie, of Scadwell, Rosshire. Her adyship has opened a shop in Sloane street, where she deals in bonnets, hats, etc., under the name of Mme. de Courcey. Mme. de Courcey is a tall, handsome woman, with a broad, open, brow and a very fine pair of clear blue eyes. She is evidently a woman of business, with a strong character. At the same time there is nothing of the strong-minded woman about her. Her manners have that charming ease about them which denotes the true gentlewoman. The shop in Sloane street is bandsomely yet quietly furnished. Mme. De Courcey does not attend upon her customers except they be intimate friends, but looks after the business part of the establishment in a room up

stairs "Yes." said the lady, in answer to a query put by your correspondent, "the crofters are at the bottom of it. We can't get anything like our original rents from our tenants in Rosshire. Matters are bad enough now, but they are going to be worse. Foreseeing this. I determine to shut the stable door be fore the steed has left. My husband was very much opposed to my going into trade, but you see I got my own way in the end." "What makes you think that still worse

times are coming!" "Well, people who own property in the high lands are dependent to a large extent on their moors and deer forests. A greater part of the land is good for nothing else. The game laws must inevitably be repealed in England before long. Once repealed on this side the border, they must go on the other side. Then, where is the highland land owner to get his income from? I don't blame the crofters. Some of my husband's tenants are men whose families have occupied the land for generations back. They would do anything they could to meet their obligations, but it is impossible for them to do so. Their crops may be excellent, but what is the use of a good crop if there is no market for it. For eign competion has kiled their market. Yes. times are hard now but nothing like so hard as they will be. It's no use trying to shut out the truth. Socialism is making enormous strides and, unpleasant though it may be, to have to face it [and then, Mme. De Courcey instead of sighing over the hard times, packed up a beautiful tea gown of salmon colored satin, covered with white lace] you see I don't confine myself to hats. I also make tea gowns and tea jackets. The tea gown is a thoroughly English invention, but has been much taken up by French women. They are now being made in such magnificent brocades that ladies are wearing them for informal dinner parties and the original idea of the gown is comparatively lost sight of."

"What was the original idea?"

"The tea gown was invented for country house use. When the ladies returned from shooting or hunting they would go to their rooms and dress for dinner with the exception of putting on the decollette dress and wear these gowns for 5 o'clock tea, where men would only put their smoking jackets on. It saved the trouble of another dressing. These tea jackets are a sort of feminine smoking jacket and are very much in vogue now. To tell you the truth their greatest use seems to be to brighten up a shabby gown when you are dining with your busband alone."

"Do you design your bonnets, etc?" "No, I have a very clever French milliner who does that. Here is a new design of hers which we have called the 'Nautilus' because it picked up a dainty little bit of the mi art which was as light as a feather."

"I shall start for Paris in a few days," she continued, "to get an inkling of spring fashions. But you know a Paris bonnet has to be adapted to suit the English taste. The Parisians don't walk as much as English women do, and what might be all right for lady driving in the bois would very outre for a woman walking in the row. Then I try not to imitate Paris fashions too severely. All the London milliners go to Paris, and if we didn't use a little originality all our things would be exactly the same."

"Has your going into trade affected your social status in any way ?" "Not in the least," and Mme. De Courcey gave a sort of low chuckle. "The fact is it is rather the fashion to be in trade. All my old friends deal with me and prefer doing so than going to people they know nothing about. You would be astonished if you knew how many people there are who

have a first rate position in society and are

tradesmen. Naturally the old tradesmen don't like our competition, but what are we to do! We must live." "Is your custom confined to your friends!" "Oh, no. People come into my shop as they would into any ordinary milliner's. I have a good many American customers, too. Americans are patronizing English fashions

much more than they used to." And then Mme. de Courcey was called upon to attend to business matters, and your correspondent took his lent 3.

FLEMING WANTS A FIGHT. The Conditions On Which Smith Will Meet Sullivan. [Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, Feb. 1, 4 a. m.—[New York

Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-The

Sporting Life this morning prints from Flem-

ing, Smith's manager, the following card: Sullivan's last letter deserves to be treated with contempt. I can assure him he is not raising his reputation by his lengthy, abusive epistles. I begin to believe his monkey-work a sham. First he talks fight, then pats himself on the back just to show us what a fine fellow he is. After pluming his feathers he comes out with a proposition for a six round glove contest offers a prize equal to about one-fourth the gate receipts. The only terms on which Sullivan should meet Smith is in a fair fight to a finish, under the new rules of the prize ring. I will meet Phillips at the Sporting Life on Friday next at 3 o'clock p. m., prepared to sign articles and post a forfeit of £500 for Jem Smith to fight Sullivan for £1,000 a side or much more as he can find, providing to agree to fair articles, similar to those for the Kilrain-Smith fight, a limited number of persons only to witness the battle, and the names of those invited by both sides to be submitted and each side to have the power of striking off names objected to. I shall maist upon a clause that should any person appear at the ring side known to be an adherent of either man, other than those who received permission. the principal of whom he is the partisan shall forfeit the whole battle money. The fight to take place at the end of May or early in June, and the stake money to be posted at the Sporting Life office four weeks before the fight. Jem Smith, being champion of England, in his own country has a perfect right to name the battle ground and the time of fighting, providing he fights within six months from the time of being challenged. The propositions I name are solely

women who have gone into trade is Lady play for both, and in order that there be no get-out on either side, I hope Phillips will not fail to meet me at the Sporting Life office at the time I appointed, as I am anxious that 'a match should be made at once and with as little fuss as possible.

Lorillard Spencer Dead. [Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, Jan.31.—[New York Herald Cable -Special to the BEF. |-Lorillard Spencer, of the Union club, is dead.

Sailed For Barcelona. [Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]
MARSEILLES, Jan. 31.—[New York Cable-Special to the BEE.]-The American yacht, Intropid, has sailed for Barcelona.

After Swiss Socialists. Berlin, Jan. 31.—The minister of the in-terior has asked the governor at Berne whether the chief of police of Zurich was acting in accordance with law in supplying

socialists hostile to the German government

with information affecting the Berlin detect-

Coercion Screws. DUBLIN, Jan. 31.—The trial of Cox, mem ber of parliament, on the charge of violating the crimes act by addressing tenants at Kildysart, was begun to-day. Cox was tried a week ago at Ennis on the charge of ad-dressing proclaimed league meetings and sentenced to four months imprisonment. He appealed and on his release from jail was re-arrested on the charge on which he is being tried to day.

The German Loan.

Berlin, Jan. 31 .- The bundesrath to-day fixed the sum for carrying out the provisions of the new military bill at 281,500,000 marks, of which 278,300,000 is non-recurring expenditure and 3,200,000 marks a permanent loan. The bill was immediately afterward intro-duced id the Reichstag.

An American Honored. LONDON, Jan. 31 .- The geological society has conferred the Muchison medal upon Dr. Newberry, of Columbia college, New York.

Wanted to Arm Troops. BERLIN, Jan. 31.-The new military bill now before the reichstag states that the loan asked is needed for the arming of 700,000 extra troops, the order to be prepared be-forehand for a declaration of war and to avoid confusion.

Two Evictions.

DUBLIN, Jan. 31.-Two evictions were made at Kilmihil, County Clare, to-day. The sheriff was protected by a force of 200 policemen. A mob, in sympathy with the tenants, threw missiles at the evictors, and were charged by the police.

Sentenced to Three Months. DUBLIN, Jan. 31 .- Two merchants of Long-

ford have been sentenced to three months imprisonment each and nine farmers to one nonth each for taking part in an untawful assemblage on the occasion of the release from prison of Father Egan. Blane Gets Four Months.

DUBLIN, Jan 31 .- The trial of Blane, member of parliament, on charge of inciting ten ants to resist the authorities, resulted in his being sentenced to four month's imprison-

Rebellion in Abyssinia. ROME, Jan. 31 .- Advices from Massowah say it is reported that King Menelek of

Shoa, has revolted against King John of Abyssinia. The Sugar Trust.

New York, Jan. 31.- | Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The members of the sugar trust veved at the disclosure of their methods which they have used every endeavor to keep dark. They still refuse to talk, and evidently intend to continue their operations without taking the public into their confi dence. The sugar trade is greatly agitated about this question. A down-town merchant said: "The papers have done a good thing in thus exposing the trust, for a more iniquitous combination than this was never formed. They have absolute control of the sugar market and everybody is helpless in their hands. There is no one here strong enough to fight them. There is one way in which they could be hurt very seriously, and that is by taking the duty off the higher grades of raw sugar, which are now so heavily taxed that they cannot be sold at a profit, and the quality of which is as good as the refined for most purposes. That would hart the trust, which is made up en tirely of refineries, as it would allow importers to compete with them." The certificates of the trust, which were offered for sale last week at 80 are still unsold, the highest bid thus far received being 75.

Prison Workshops Burned.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 30.-Soon after o'clock this morning the buildings of the Virginia penitentiary leased by Davis Shoe company, of Boston, and operated as a shoe factory by from three to four hundred convicts were totally destroyed with valuable machinery and stock. The buildings were of orick and covered an area of about seven hundred feen in length and sixty in wiath. loss to the shoe company ed at from \$150,000 to

The buildings were state property and the loss caused by their destruction will amount to \$25,600. The amount of insurance has not been obtained. Soon after the fire broke out the bells in the city sounded the military call and in a few minutes two hundred soldiers were on the ground to guard against any out-break among the prisoners, but everything was entirely quiet and the military were ordered back.

Death of General Thompson.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—General John L. Thompson died this morning at his home in this city from the effects of a rupture of a blood vessel at the base of the brain. General Thompson was a member of the law firm of Williams & Thompson, and was one of the most prominent attorneys in the city He leaves a widow and two children.

Mrs. Sharon's Allowance Cut Down. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—The state su preme court to-day filed a decision affirming the pecision of the lower court granting a divorce to Sarah Althea Sharon, from the ate William Sharon, but reducing the alimony from \$7,500 and the annual allowance. \$2,500, to \$1,500 with annual allowance \$500. The allowance of \$55,000 for counsel fees is set aside.

McGlynn Tells an Untruth. New York, Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]- In a card to the Horald Mr. Powderly says: "Dr. McGlynn's statement that I sent an ambassador to Rome is utterly

false. I sent no money nor ambassador." The Sweet Singer De Cazes. New York, Jan. 31 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Baroness Althea Salvador, writing to the World from Paris, announces that the second daughter of Isaac Singer, the sewing machine man, is to become the Duches De Cazes.

Eight Years For Murder.

DEADWOOD, Dak., Jan. 31 .- [Special Tele-

gram to the BEE]-Edwin T. Smith, who was convicted of the murder of Jerry Clancy, alias Jerry the Bum, was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary. A Pronounced Success. DEADWOOD, Dak., Jan. 31.- [Special Tele-

A SMALLPOX SCARE IN IOWA,

Fears of an Outbreak of the Disease in Des Moines.

BROUGHT FROM CALIFORNIA.

A Prominent Farmer Suffering With the Malady Visits the State Capital-Doings of the Legisla-

A Smallpox Scare.
Des Moixes, la., Jan. 31.—[Special Tele-

ture-lowa News.

gram to the BEE. |- The vigilance of the state board of health has resulted in keeping the state of lowa free from smallpox, but the prospects are good now for a number of cases in this city and vicinity. Perry Osgood, a wealthy farmer living east of the city in the edge of Jasper county, returned home from California this week. He came to Ottumwa over the Burlington road, and on Monday came to Des Moines. He was not feeling well, but it was thought the change of climate was the cause. Mr. Osgood was well known in the city and spent the day shaking hands with his friends. Last night he went home and was taken quite ill and his physician pronounced his trouble smallpox. Dr. Kennedy, secretary of the state board of health, examined the case and also pronounced it smallpox in its most violent form. It is highly probable that a number of cases will result from Osgood's contact with friends, as his disease was in the stage to spread the con-tagion. The state board hes quarantined Osgood's house and local dealers have sent for virus for vaccination purposes. If nothing worse the result will be a lively smallpox scare while the legislature is in session.

The Iowa Legislature.

DES MOINES, Jan. 31.-The Berryhill mining bill will be favorably reported by the house committee.

By Mr. Chesebro-A bill for further promoting the secrecy of the ballot and preventing undue influence within a hundred feet of the polls, By Mr. Weber-Providing for woman suff-

rage in school and municipal elections. A resolution by Mr. Russell that it is the sense of the house that the office of railroad commissioners be made elective, was

By Mr. Chapman—To compel railroads to furnish cars on notice and providing penal-By Mr. Crooks-Preventing persons hold-

ing more than one office in any corporation.

By Mr. Curtis—Limiting the liabilities of state banks. Railroad representatives will appear before

joint committees to morrow to discuss re-duced fare and other railroad measures. The McVay bill for fencing railroads was ordered engrossed. The bill provides that all railroads organized under the laws of this state, or those of any other state operating in this state, shall construct suitable fences of barb wire or board on each side of the track, with cattle guards at the crossings, the fencing to be done before January 1, 1889, by the railroads now built or within size 1880, by the railroads now built or within six months after completion, by new ones. The barbed wire fences are to be of five wires, with posts twenty feet apart; the board fences of five boards, with posts eight feet apart, and the posts fifty-four inches high. A fine is provided, not exceeding \$500, for any corporation, officer, agent, employee or lessee engaged by a railroad in Iowa convicted of refusing to comply with or neglecting the provisions of the act, the misdemeanor to be repeated each thirty days of neglect. An amendment proposed by Webber was carried providing that reads locally

r was carried, providing that roads fenced according to the present law shall be Committees reported on minor matters

connected with carrying on the daily business of the session.

Mr. Reiniger introduced a resolution asking the abolition of unnecessary Sunday railvay traffic. Referred. Several petitions were read asking for min-

ing legislation.

A bill by Mr. Hutchinson asking that title to lanes along the Des Momes river at Ottumwa be given to the C. B. & Q. railroad, was ordered engrossed.

Mr. Nelson introduced a bill in the house

to assess vacant lots and lands equally with By Mr. Robb-A bill restricting non-aliens n the right to hold real estate.

By. Mr. Wilson—A bill to amend the code elating to the time when township clerks shall report delinquent road tax.

The bill for an act to provide for the for-

mationof independent school districts was orlered engrossed. A message was received from the governor transmitting the supplementary report of the secretary of the state board of health. There was a discussion on the bill providing for fixing compensation of county super-intendents. The point in debate was to

change the salary from \$3 to \$4 per day. The

Davis. The matter was unsettied at adjournment.

dvocates of the change were Th

Claimed to Be a Kleptomaniae. GORDEN GROVE, Ia., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Last Thursday a man giving the name of J. A. Johnson, sold two forged notes in this place bearing the name of a wealthy farmer of this vicinity. The forgery was discovered Friday, and next day Johnson was arrested. Yesterday at Leon a grand jury indicted him and he went into court, pleaded guilty, refunded most of the money and was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. He acknowledged he had already served two terms in the state prison and claimed to be a kleptomaniae.

Arresting Saloon-Keepers.

MINDEN, Ia., Jan. 31 .- | Special to the BEE.] The saloen war here has broken out anew. An Oakland constable, with a deputy from Shelby, stepped off the west-bound express train this morning and began a quiet reconnoisance. They visited the different places where the "ardent" is supposed to be dealt out, and armed with warrants proceeded to gather in two of the proprietors and took them to Oakland, where preliminary proceedings will be commenced against them

Fire at Denison.

DENISON, Ia., Jan. 31 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.] -At 4 o'clock this morning the store building and a \$2,5000 stock of goods of Ed. Fegttey, of Deloit, this county, was wholly destroyed by fire. The insurance on the stock was about 50 per cent. Fegttey is postmaster, and loses all books, mails, etc. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Relieving the Fuel Famine. DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to the Bre.]—A recent order of the Northern Pacific road now in force states that all motive power and rolling stock now available for general traffic shall be used for hauling coal to the west, and for other purpuses, all other freight, even including perishable freight, is delayed because of the urgent demand for coal. The road has been having a large amount of logs from Castleton and other points to Duluth contracted to be here before spring—something like 10,000, 000 feet—but this as well as other traffic is

coal companies are all busy loading cars. Forced Idleness of Convicts. Sine Sine, N. Y., Jan. 31.-To-morrow 1,200 convicts here and 350 at Clinton prison will become idle and be locked in their cells gram to the BRE.]-The soldiers reunion at twenty two hours daily until the senate Sturgis was a great success. Many visiting passes the bill making appropriations for manufacturing in prisons.

stopped for coal. Between 200 and 250 cars

of fuel are being sent forward daily and the