

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 Complaints of Unjust Rates—The Proposed New Land Law.

Passed the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—The bill for the construction of a public building for Omaha, passed the Senate today.

In a twinkling the Senate took up today, at the request of Mr. Manderson, the bill appropriating \$1,300,000 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 senators, the unanimous 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 been.

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 Senator Manderson for the work he has done in this matter. He is, as it were, the earnest, faithful servant of his constituents, 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 probable that it will pass that body as well as the senate.

The merits of the measure have been brought by those 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 Oqualla, \$25,000, Titus \$20,000, and Jacob Williams \$25,000, all of Oqualla, Nebraska. The sums are for 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, 1877.

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 post-office have been increased over 50 per cent.

He is giving them his personal attention and is putting into the work all of his personal influence.

RAILROAD DISCRIMINATION IN NEBRASKA.

The Beatrice board of trade today filed with the interstate commerce commission a petition asking an investigation on the rates by rail into the city.

It is a petition for relief against the Union Pacific railroad and the Burlington, and the Omaha, Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska, and the Missouri and Republican Valley roads for unequal rates of freight in favor of Omaha, Lincoln and Hastings. The complaint charges that Beatrice is subjected to 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 city to the nearest market, St. Louis to the cities of Omaha, Lincoln and Hastings. This is alleged to be contrary to section 4 of the interstate commerce act.

The petition is signed by J. H. Burke, president of the Beatrice board of trade, and Arthur W. Dale, secretary. Attached to the petition is a list of the distances from Beatrice to be sixteen miles more than from Chicago to Lincoln and 101 miles less than from Chicago to St. Louis.

The distance from St. Louis to Beatrice is stated to be twenty-eight miles less than from St. Louis to Lincoln, and thirty 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 or 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., \$400 as interest from January 1, 1881, to January 1, 1883, on two United States 4 per cent bonds for \$600 each, and four United States bonds for \$1,000 each, the coupons of which, for that period, had been destroyed while detached from the bonds and in the custody of the postal authorities.

RUSSIAN INVESTIGATION IN NEBRASKA.

The house committee on public lands has been at work since the beginning of the session, providing for a general bill which, upon passage, is to be a substitute for the existing laws relating to the disposition of agricultural and timber lands. The new bill is very nearly perfected and will probably be finally adopted at its next meeting. 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 area shall be given to the highest bidder upon sealed proposals after due appraisal and advertising. All land sales shall be for cash, payable at the time of the sale, and the proceeds turned over to the treasury. Timber sold shall be removed within six years from the date of the sale, and in case lands are found upon tracts of timber land they shall be subject to entry under the laws regulating the sale of mineral lands, without impairing the right of the purchaser of the timber land.

The interior is directed to cause examination to be made of all the timber lands for a new classification and inspection, and expenses to survey and classify the same. The president has the right at any time to reserve timber land for the use of the army, in order that the trees and undergrowth shall be protected from waste and injury.

To employ a military force to protect such timber territory. Lands unfit for cultivation and destitute of timber shall be disposed of under existing laws, except that the president shall have the right to reserve land that is the subject of 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 irrigation, which shall be sufficient to thoroughly irrigate and prepare such lands for ordinary agricultural 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 canal and ditches for the necessary irrigation and 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

and timber culture act, being repealed. It is also proposed to confine the privilege of the homestead act to the states of California, Nevada 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 land and acquires title under the homestead law. Any person who has not heretofore had the benefit of the pre-emption 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 underbrush or to remove any timber from the public lands or use lumber made from timber so cut or removed.

TO INVESTIGATE THE MAIL SERVICE.

In the senate to-day the resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Plumb, instructing the postoffice committee to make thorough inquiry 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 bill, but he thought the investigation would be thorough. Those who lived in the advancing states of the west had suffered very much from inefficient postal service. The subject was debated at length by Messrs. Stewart, Saulsbury, Morgan and others. They agreed to pass the bill.

COLUMBIA THREATENS TO RESIGN.

Colonel Ludlow, who filed an assignment from the army as engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia, and who was summarily relieved of his duty the other day, intimates that he may go into private business and resign his position as a soldier. He is now in the city and is in his work as engineer by the commissioners of the district; that he hoped an honest application to duty would bring him back to his position, but that he has not received justice and has been treated very harshly by the administration.

THE SPEAKER APPROVES RAPIDLY.

Speaker Cannon, who retired from Fort Monroe this afternoon, the speaker is greatly improved and expects to preside over the house in a few days. He is quite well and holds his usual Wednesday reception to-morrow. There has been a good deal of talk in political circles about the possibility of his making it "convenient" to have a revenue cutter make a business trip to Fort Monroe just at the time the speaker and his wife are to visit that resort and make it "convenient" for the cutter to return at the time the distinguished statesman desired. The Potomac is full of ice and the speaker and his wife are to visit that resort and make it "convenient" for the cutter to return at the time the distinguished statesman desired.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The committee on banking and currency reported a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to invest lawful money deposited in the treasury in 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 interstate commerce commission 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 internal affairs 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 February 21, 22, 23 and 28 for the consideration of public building bills.

Mr. Brunn of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial of a committee representing 82,000 working men asking an investigation of the Reading strike. Ordered for consideration.

The committee on internal affairs reported a bill for the construction of a crib in the lake near Chicago.

The minority of the committee made a report, the substance of which is that the committee should investigate the matter now at the hands of the interstate commerce commission. The committee on internal affairs reported a bill for the construction of a crib in the lake near Chicago.

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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 now being prepared and requests an additional appropriation of \$100,000. He also asks appropriations of \$25,000 to be specially devoted to the survey of lands within the grant and indemnity limits granted railroads and the \$50,000 for the survey of lands within the grant and indemnity limits granted railroads and the \$50,000 for the survey of lands within the grant and indemnity limits granted railroads.

The sub-committee of which was referred Mr. Taylor's (Ohio) bill defining polygamy, to-day reported to the house judiciary committee 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 enforce 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 enforce the same within the states by appropriate legislation.

The house committee on banking and currency reported favorably a bill, introduced by Mr. Dingell, authorizing the secretary of the treasury to invest money deposited by national banks for the retirement of their circulation in the purchase of United States bonds at current market rates. The bonds so purchased, with the interest accruing on them, to be held in trust and used for the payment of the circulating notes of banks who have deposited lawful money for such payment. The committee reports an amendment limiting to \$100,000 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.

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WEATHER INDICATIONS.

For Nebraska: Warner followed by cooler, fair weather, light to fresh southerly winds, becoming southeasterly.

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

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Among the bills reported from the committees and placed on the calendar was one for the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix river at the mouth of the river.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Daves, 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 on commerce to consider the advisability of inserting a provision in the river and harbor 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.

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 Fifty-fifth congress shall continue until the expiration of the term of the president electing them, and that the term of office of the president shall continue until the expiration of the term of the president electing them.

Mr. Evans then spoke in favor of the Blair educational bill, and after an extensive session the senate adjourned.

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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.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.]

ROME, Jan. 31.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee.]—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 much said in question of whether the subject 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 the author does not touch on the question of the ownership of land as the subject is treated by 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 a plagiarist, and imitates, though it may be, to have to face it [and then, Mm. De Courcy 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 houses. The ladies returned from shooting or hunting they would go to town in their morning dress, and then, when they returned to their country houses, they would change into their tea gowns. The tea gown was a sort of compromise between the morning dress and the evening dress. It was a gown which could be worn in the day or in the evening. It was a gown which was comfortable and convenient. It was a gown which was fashionable. It was a gown which was useful. It was a gown which was beautiful. It was a gown which was perfect. It was a gown which was the best of all gowns. It was a gown which was the only gown that was necessary. It was a gown which was the only gown that was useful. It was a gown which was the only gown that was beautiful. It was a gown which was the only gown that was perfect. It was a gown which was the only gown that was the best of all gowns. It was a gown which was the only gown that was necessary. 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