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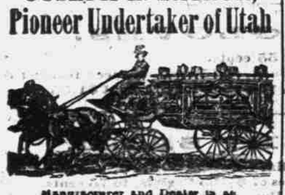

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THE LATE CONGRESS.

A Resume of Its Labors and Achievements.

WHAT WAS DONE & WHAT NOT.

More Deaths than in Any Former Congress.

VETO LIST IS UNPRECEDENTED.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Congress, which ended its existence at noon today, has afforded a striking illustration of the constant increase in the volume of legislation demanding the attention of Congress, which has been going on for the last three or more Congresses. More bills were introduced in both Houses, more committee reports made, more bills passed, more bills became laws and more were vetoed than ever before. Most of these measures were of comparatively little importance, such as the bills granting private pensions and special reliefs, authorizing the erection of bridges, granting rights of way and the like, but many, not only of the bills and reports presented, but of the laws enacted, were of general integest and importance.

A number of bills enacted into laws were old and

FAMILIAR CLAIMANTS

for legislative favors. In this category belong the presidential succession bill, the electoral count bill, the inter-state commerce bill, and the bill for the relief of John Fitz Porter. The Forty-ninth Congress commenced its session on the 6th of December, 1885, and was in session until the 5th of August, when it adjourned until December 6th, and continued in session until its close to-day, covering a total period of ten months and twenty-six days. Of this time the Senate was in session 224 days and the House 251 days. There were introduced in the House during this time 11,258 bills and 265 joint resolutions, on which over 5,000 reports were made, being several thousand more bills and over one thousand more reports than were made in the Forty-eighth Congress, which had in its turn beaten the record.

IN THE SENATE

there were introduced 8,357 bills and 118 joint resolutions, on which 1,988 written reports were made, being upward of 500 more bills and over 600 more reports than in the Forty-eighth Congress, breaking the record. The total number of laws enacted was approximately, 1,431, of which 1,093 originated in the House and 328 in the Senate. Two hundred and sixty-four of these became laws by expiration of the ten days limitation. Fifty bills failed to become laws owing to the adjournment of Congress, one of them at the close of the first session. There were 133 bills vetoed by the President, or 31 more instances of the exercise of the presidential prerogative of the veto than had occurred from the foundation of the government down to the beginning of this Congress. Of the vetoed bills, 94 originated in the House and 38 in the Senate. But

ONE PRIVATE BILL,

that granting a pension to Joseph Romeiser, and one public bill, namely, that providing for the erection of government buildings at Dayton, Ohio, succeeded in passing both houses over the President's veto, although several others obtained the requisite two-thirds vote in the Senate only to fail in the House.

The death roll of this Congress was also an extraordinary one, comprising the unprecedented number of thirteen names in the House and Senate.

But one election case was decided by the House against a sitting member, and the Congress was characterized by an absence of that acrimonious discussion which such contests usually awaken. The Rhode Island case decided was that neither Page nor Peirce was entitled to the seat, and a

NEW ELECTION

was ordered. This was the one instance of a seat being taken from a sitting member.

Of the 1038 House bills which became laws, 275 were of a more or less public nature. Of the remaining 778 bills (granting pension or relief to specially designated persons), 156 became laws without the approval of the President.

The following is a list of the more important House bills which have become laws:

To forfeit the Atlantic & Pacific land grant; to increase the pension of widows and dependent relatives from $8 to $12 per month; to abolish certain fees for official services to American vessels and to amend the

SHIPPING LAWS

[Dingley shipping bill]; to amend the Thurman act. [It requires the Pacific roads to pay the costs of surveying and conveying their land grants, and subjects the land to taxation as soon as the companies are entitled to them, notwithstanding the fact that they may delay selection]; the increase of the naval establishment; [It was passed in the first session of the present Congress and provides for the construction of two armored vessels of 16-knots speed, one cruiser of the highest possible speed, one torpedo boat, and one dynamite gun cruiser, and completion of the monitors *Puritan, Monadnock, Amphitrite* and *Terror*]; to pension Mexican war veterans; to impose a tax and regulate the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of ale; to authorize the transfer of the high wood tract, near Chicago, to the United States for

MILITARY PURPOSES;

to protect the homestead settlers within railroad limits; to enable national banking associations to increase their capital stock and change their name and location; for the construction of a Congressional library building; to grant a license to towing vessels to carry a limited number of persons in addition to their crews; to forfeit the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railway [the Backbone] land grant; to reduce the fees on domestic money orders for sums less than $5; to make allowance for clerk hire to postmasters of first and second classes, to cover the cost of clerical labor in the money order business; to extend the immediate delivery system, to prohibit the passage of local or special laws in the territories; to create the judicial district of Southern California; making an appropriation for

ADDITIONAL BARRACKS

at the southern, northwestern and western branch of the National Soldiers' Home; to provide for the closing up the business of the Alabama Claims; to establish additional life-saving stations; for the construction of additional lighthouses; extending the free delivery system to towns of ten thousand inhabitants; for the construction of lighthouse supply steamers on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts; for the sale of the Cherokee reservation in Arkansas; to amend the statutes so as to require brewers to give bonds for three times their monthly tax; for the allowance of Fourth of July claims reported by the accounting officers of the treasury department [one bill for each of the two sessions]; to amend an act for the muster and pay of certain officers, so that any persons duly commissioned, whether the commission was received or not, shall be considered to have

BEEN COMMISSIONED

from the date named in the commission; referring to the court of claims growing out of General Johnston's Utah expedition; to authorize the delivery to their owners of valuable moneys deposited in the treasury by the Secretary of War; for the issue of postal notes in sums less than $5; to validate the general laws of Dakota regarding the incorporation of insurance companies; authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to extend the time for payment of the purchase money on the Otoe and Missouri Indian lands; to provide schools of instruction for cavalry and light artillery; to provide for the inspection of tobacco, cigars and snuffs, and to repeal section 3151 of the revised statutes; to permit the free entry of goods for the United States Bottler's Protective Association; to effect a rearrangement of the grades of office in the adjutant-general's department; to provide for the filing of the office of the United States Treasurer in the absence of

THE TREASURER

and assistant treasurer; to allow merchandise liable to specific rates of duty to be transported in bond, although merchandise may not appear by invoice to be consigned to the port desired; to allow underwriters to be recognized as consignees of merchandise; prohibiting the importation and immigration of foreigners under labor contracts; for an additional associate justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming; providing for the location of a branch soldiers' home west of the Rocky Mountains; for the relief of the *Jeannette's* sufferers; relative to contested elections; for the employment of male messengers of the postal service; to regulate the jurisdiction of the United States circuit courts; for the adjustment of land grants and the forfeiture of unearned lands; to add a number of cities to the list of

NATIONAL BANK

reserve cities, and to allow a part of the reserve to be kept in cities other than New York; for the relief of settlers on the public lands in Kansas and Nebraska; to provide for bringing suits against the government; for the erection of public buildings at Los Angeles, California; Springfield, Missouri; El Paso, Texas; Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Jefferson, Texas; for the purchase of a site for federal buildings at San Francisco, California.

Forty House joint resolutions became laws, the principal ones being as follows: Directing the commissioner of labor to make an investigation as to convict labor; authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to use certain unexpended balances for the relief of the Northern Cheyennes of Wyoming; to authorize the President to protect

AMERICAN FISHING

and trading vessels and American fishermen in Canadian waters; the Senate retaliation bill; authorizing an investigation of the books, methods and accounts of the Pacific railroads.

Of the total number of bills which passed the Senate, 390 became laws, including 115 of a public and 205 of a strictly private nature.

The following is a list of the most important Senate bills placed on the statute books by the present Congress: The Presidential succession bill, devolving the heirship to the Presidency upon members of the cabinet in the event of a vacancy in the office of President and Vice-President; the Cullom-Reagan bill to regulate interstate commerce; for the retirement and recoinage of the

TRADE DOLLAR

[redemption not to come out of the monthly bullion purchase]; the electoral count bill; for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians and extending the protection of the laws to Indians on the various reservations; to bridge Arthur's Kill; to repeal the tenure of office act; to increase the annual appropriation for the militia; to establish agricultural experiment stations; for the study of the effects of narcotics and intoxicants in public schools; to legalize the incorporation of trades unions; authorizing the transmission of weather reports through the mails free of postage; to increase the pension for the loss of an arm or leg; to indemnify the Chinese for losses sustained by the Rock Springs, Wyoming, riot; for the relief of Texas, Colorado, Nebraska, California, Kansas, Nevada, Washington Territory and Idaho; for the settlement of

ACCOUNTS FOR ARMS

between Montana and the United States; establishing a judicial district in Montana; to legalize the election of the Territorial Legislature of Wyoming; to relieve Colorado from charges on account of ordnance stores furnished the state and territory; to relinquish the interests of the United States in certain lots to the city and county of San Francisco; to remove the charge of desertion from the record of soldiers who re-enlisted without having received discharges on account of first enlistment; to establish two additional land districts in Nebraska; to amend the laws relating to patents, trademarks and copyrights; to extend the time for the completion of the records of the Court of Alabama Claims; to credit Kansas with certain money on ordnance account; to authorize the Postmaster-General to allow compensation for railroad apartment

CAR SERVICE

furnished pursuant to agreement; to establish a land office at Lamar, California; to extend the first section of the dutiable goods act to Portland, Oregon, and the first and seventh sections of the act to Port Townsend, Washington Territory; to allow the receivers of national banks to buy, in trust, property on approval of the comptroller of the currency; to grant certain seal rocks to San Francisco; to establish a military post at Denver, Colorado; to provide for the extension of Article II of the Chinese treaty of November 17th, 1880; [it prohibits the importation of opium to either country by citizens of the other]; to increase the limit of the cost for public buildings at Denver, Colorado.

Of the foregoing measures seven became laws by expiration of the constitutional ten days' limitation, viz: The Mormon

POLYGAMY BILL;

the trade dollar redemption bill; the military bill and four private bills.

The Senate bills vetoed were 39 in number, 11 being of a public and 28 of a private character. The public bills vetoed were as follows: To quiet titles of settlers on the Des Moines River lands [passed over the veto in the Senate but failed of the necessary two-thirds in the House]; for the erection of public buildings at Zanesville, Ohio; Lafayette, Indiana; Sioux City, Iowa; Dayton, Ohio [passed over the veto in both Houses]; and Lynn, Massachusetts; to extend the provisions of the immediate transportation act to Omaha, Nebraska; to grant railroads a right of way through the Indian reservation in northern Montana.

The 98 House bills vetoed include 87 private bills and six bills of a public nature. The

PUBLIC BILLS VETOED

were for the erection of Federal buildings at Springfield, Missouri; Duluth, Minnesota; Asheville, North Carolina, and Portsmouth, Ohio; to distribute $10,000 worth of seeds among the drought-stricken people of Texas and to grant pensions to dependent soldiers and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers. [An effort made to pass the dependent pension bill over the veto failed.] The regular appropriation bills which failed of enactment were the fortification bill for both Congresses, the river and harbor bill for the present session (which was not signed by the President), and the deficiency bill, on which a conference report was not submitted in time for action. The failure of the fortification bill was due to a decided difference of opinion between the conferees of the two houses.

FIFTY BILLS

in addition to those which became laws and those vetoed were sent to the President, but were "pocket vetoed" by him on the adjournment of Congress, and therefore failed. The most important are as follows: The river and harbor bill; to prevent the employment of convict and alien labor on public works; to open to settlement the public land strip south of Kansas; the O'Neil labor arbitration bill for the settlement of controversies between inter-state railroads and their employes; the Morrison surplus resolution; to annex a part of Idaho to Washington Territory; for holding terms of court at Duluth, Minnesota, and Corinth, Mississippi; the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill.

The bill to repeal the pre-emption, homestead, timber culture and desert land laws were in conference for a long while, but the differences proved irreconcilable.

The bill to tax the fractional part of a

GALLON OF SPIRITS

was killed by the refusal of the House to accept the conference report.

The bill to create the department of agriculture and labor was killed by the inability of its friends to send it to conference committee.

About 150 bills and joint resolutions, which passed the House failed of action in the Senate, some of which, however were defeated by adverse committee reports. The more important of these bills are as follows: To establish a sub-treasury at Louisville, Kentucky, (adversely reported from the Senate committee); to authorize the establishment of export tobacco manufactories and for drawback on imported articles used in the manufacture of exported tobacco; to terminate certain

CHINESE TREATY

stipulations and prohibit Chinese immigration into the United States.

About seventy-five bills passed by the Senate failed of passage in the House.

The Blair educational bill, after passing the Senate, was buffeted about from one committee to another in the House, and was never allowed to come before the House for action, although its friends claimed a decided majority in its favor on a test vote.

The Cameron-Hale twin bills, appropriating $35,000,000 for the increase of the navy, were sent to the naval committee and died there, although provisions for additional vessels were inserted in the naval appropriation bills.

The twin fortification bills which passed the Senate were allowed

TO SLEEP

in the House appropriation committee room.

The McAdoo fortifications bill reported by the House military committee never received action by the House.

The Dakota admission bill still slumbers on the House calendar.

The bill for the admission of Washington Territory failed of action, as did the bill to grant the Dearborn Park to the city of Chicago.

The Eads bill, the Nicaragua Canal bill, the bill changing the date of inauguration day, and the bill to reimburse the Freedmen's Bank depositors also failed.

The following measures of nominal importance failed of action of an affirmative nature in either house: The Morrison and other tariff bills, which the House on a test vote refused to consider. The various bills on the

SILVER QUESTION.

[Both branches of Congress exhaustively discussed this topic; no action was taken in the Senate; the House passed no measure on the subject, but contented itself with voting down the propositions for free siver coinage and the suspension of silver coinage. The Pacific railroad funding question. [The bills extending the period of payment were favorably reported from the committees of each house, but never reached action in either.] To establish a uniform bankruptcy law. [Its history in each house is almost identical with that of the Pacific funding bill.] The Hennepin canal bill, the Oklahoma bill and the Dunn free ship bill were all reported from the House committees, and all failed to get beyond the stage of general debate. The bills to repeal the civil service law and to grant

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

were killed in the House by adverse committee reports, and in the Senate by adverse test votes. The resolution favoring open executive sessions, was defeated in the Senate. The resolutions to carry the Mexican treaty into effect and to abrogate the Hawaiian treaty are also to be noted among the failures of the Forty-ninth Congress, the former being killed by an adverse committee report and the latter failing to secure an audience. The postal telegraph bill and the international copyright bill also failed. Owing to the failure of the deficiency bill, the recent act of Congress extending the free delivery system to cities and towns having less than 10,000 inhabitants or a postal revenue of not less than $10,000 becomes inoperative until the beginning of the next fiscal year, when the regular appropriation act goes into effect.

JEALOUSY.

The old adage that "jealousy is as cruel as the grave," is, to my way of thinking, wrongly put, for were the grave one-half as cruel as this taunting fiend, no one would desire, with the longing which at some time or other in life comes to poor jaded humanity, to fly to its sheltering arms for rest.

Were I asked to diagnose this passion, it would be as the chill of despair, the sting of envy, the fire of lunacy, and claim for it precedence in the celebrated box presented by Jupiter to Pandora, but with hope left out. I would call it a monster greater than the python of old, for where is the hand that can stay its ravages when once its hydra head is lifted? Step by step it makes progress to the verge of the maelstrom where lie so many wrecked barques which started on life's journey with such fair freight of hopes and promises; withering the freshness of the heart, and narrowing the judgment, it makes a pandemonium of home and happiness; like the swallow, goes and comes then finally takes a farewell flight.

Not the least contemptible phase of this many sided evil—and often displayed when least expected—is that which makes one envious of another's personal influence or position. If the bitterest dearest friend of such a person is unfortunate enough to arouse this antagonistic feeling, he or she will not hesitate to resort to the meanest subterfuges and inuendoes; especially is this the case where the offending party has the least claim to good looks or fascinating manners. At once they become the target for invidious remarks, and branded by their suspicious natures as designing; everything to them is tinged with a lurid light. With such persons, friendship counts for nothing, for the slime of the serpent is trailed all over the hitherto pleasant relations. Envy and doubt are allowed to creep in and blind the eyes to true merit and motives. Sacred confidences are laid bare and put to such base uses as would cause friendship to veil her face in shame and make the very name a by-word.

No one who studies the vagaries of this passion and notes its influence on various temperaments, but has abundant food for moralising over the strange and often ridiculous amusements—like wine it seems to bring out the idiosyncracies of character and runs the entire gamut of feeling. Caused after all by that "spasm of the heart" so graphically described in Chesbro's Victoria.

I have seen persons under the influence of this emotion do the most unnatural things; love, fatal consequence, pride, alone being only that holds many a stronic nature in check, are swept away by its mighty power.

Lives are wrecked, reputations blasted, and tragedies enacted through this insane passion that fills our lunatic asylums and prison cells with its victims. I doubt if heaven's shining messengers stood with flaming sword at the portals of this monster's keep and power to stay its course, for with the strength of the attainment comes the intensity of the fever that consumes.

I believe that jealousy is one of the component parts of all human nature. A latent germ, perhaps, in many who are unconscious that the least taint lurks within their veins until some circumstance forces it to the surface, and they are suddenly awakened to the fact that there is a slumbering volcano in their breasts, ready to throw out the deadly lava which withers everything it touches.—*St. Louis Magazine.*

THE SEVIER STAKE CONFERENCE.

RICHFIELD, Sevier County,
March 1, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

The Sevier Stake Conference which was held here on February 26 and 27 was a happifying occasion, under the able presidency of Acting President A. K. Thurber and colleague, Wm. H. Seegmiller.

President Peterson, of Sanpete Stake, was with us, accompanied by Elder George Taylor, in the interest of the Manti Temple. All of whom, as also Bishop Joseph S. Horne, of Richfield Second Ward, addressed the conference at considerable length, and every one as living oracles inspired of God to speak and labor in so great a cause, made the more conspicuous by its bitter assailants.

The general and local authorities were presented by the clerk and unanimously sustained. Much was said on the present situation and utter impregnability of the possessors of truth and integrity, which gives the never-ending result of increase and dominion—hopes entertained and so convincingly taught through obedience to the ordinances of the everlasting Gospel always in the ascendant.

Over $430.00 was collected, mostly in small amounts, and forwarded to Manti Temple works for its completion and embellishment, more for which purpose will yet be forthcoming as may be necessary. In fact I cannot give adequate expression of the good feeling prevalent.

Your brother in the gospel,
WM. MORRISON,
Stake Clerk.

There is no opium in Red Star Cough Cure, and so it can safely be given to children.

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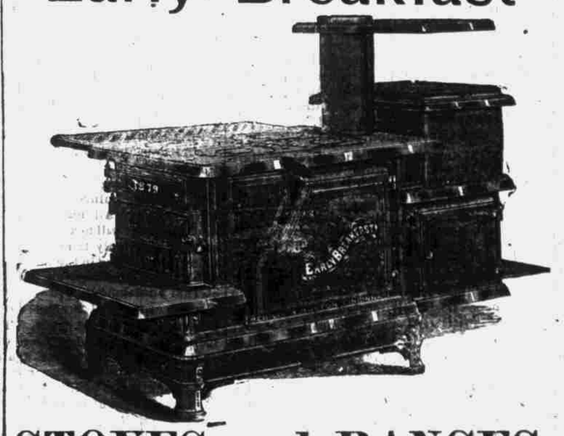

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