

them decide afterward on the propriety of printing it.

President pro tem. It will be referred without printing, if there be no objection.

Mr. Hoar. Has the proposed constitution been formed by some public authority, or is it merely in the nature of a petition?

President pro tem. It is in the nature of a petition, with a constitution, adopted without authority, of course, which was proposed at a meeting.

Mr. Hoar. My reason for the inquiry was that I thought a constitution proposed by any considerable representative body of citizens in a Territory would be a document of importance and value enough to require printing; but I will let it pass now.

Mr. Garland. For that reason I made the motion I did. We do not yet know exactly from whom this comes; but if it was of the character supposed, I should vote for its printing. The committee will examine it.

The petition was referred to the committee on Territories.

From the above it will be seen that, on the motion of Mr. Garland, the matter was referred to the committee without printing, the committee to decide afterward as to the propriety of printing.

Speaker Kiefer, in a few brief remarks, presented the memorial and constitution to the House. No discussion took place on the subject. The following is the official record:

UTAH AS A STATE.

The Speaker also laid before the House a memorial from the delegate convention of the Territory of Utah, asking Congress to admit the Territory of Utah into the Union as a State, which memorial was accompanied by a draught of a constitution said to have been approved by the citizens of that Territory.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered printed.

In this instance, it will be noticed, the memorial and constitution were not only referred to the Committee on Territories, but *ordered to be printed*. The Delegates having accomplished this much of their mission, next put themselves in communication with the members of the Committee on Territories of both Houses. So far as the committee of the House is concerned they were assured that it would be impossible to get the members together this session, but were courteously informed that the matter of the memorial and constitution would receive attention at the earliest possible moment next session. The members of the Committee on Territories gave similar assurances. Thus far, therefore, the delegates have accomplished all that was reasonably expected of them at this time and feel pleased at the manner in which they have been received by members of both Houses, Democrats and Republicans alike.

On the same day, Speaker Kiefer presented to the House another matter pertaining to the Territory of Utah. I refer to the following:

PUBLIC BUILDING, UTAH TERRITORY.

The Speaker laid before the House a memorial from the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, in relation to the construction of a public building for the Legislature and district courts and for post-offices and land offices, etc., in said Territory, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

This, matter, too, will have to go over for this session, the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds having more work to do than they can overtake; but next session a favorable report, it is to be hoped, will be made upon the memorial.

The bill "to regulate emigration," to which I made reference in my last, has been the cause of a great deal of unpleasantness between Judge Reagan, of Texas, and Mr. John Van Voorhis, of New York. Both of these gentlemen are members of the commerce committee, and it appears that in place of the original emigration bill, a substitute was favorably considered by the committee. In due course of time the bill came to be presented, but instead of the substitute being handed to Mr. Reagan for presentation to the House, the original got smuggled in and ultimately passed the House. The difference between the two bills, in several provisions, was of the most important character, and, of course, as soon as Mr. Reagan found out the mistake, he lost no time in bringing the matter before the House, claiming that in presenting the bill which had been passed by the House he had been imposed upon by Mr. Voorhis. A great deal of newspaper comment has been made upon the subject; but Mr. Voorhis has most vehemently denied that there was any intention of fraud on his part. To have the matter finally settled, however, the subject was brought before the House yesterday by Mr. Page of California, who presented a report from the

committee on Commerce, asking unanimous consent to substitute the true bill for the one passed on the 19th inst. In justification, Mr. Van Voorhis (who had his remarks in manuscript and read them from the clerk's desk) made a violent onslaught on Mr. Reagan, in which he characterized the conduct of Mr. Reagan as "sneaking," and accused him of "ineffable meanness" in making the accusations he had. Of course a "scene" followed the using of this unparliamentary language; the words were ordered to be taken down; Mr. Van Voorhis withdrew them; and then Mr. Reagan replied. He denied many of Mr. Voorhis' allegations; and the House endorsed him almost unanimously at once, passing the genuine emigration bill, which is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c.: That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of fifty cents for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States who shall come by steamer or sail-vessel from a foreign port to any port within the United States. The said duty shall be paid to the collector of customs of the port in which such passengers shall come, or if their be no collector at such port, then to the collector of custom nearest thereto, by the master, owner, agent, or consignee of every such vessel, within twenty-four hours after the entry thereof into such port. The money thus collected shall be paid into the United States Treasury, and shall constitute a fund to be called the immigrant fund, and shall be used, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to defray the expense of regulating immigration under this act, and for the care of immigrants arriving in the United States, for the relief of such as are in distress, and for the general purpose and expenses of carrying this act into effect. The duty imposed by this section shall be a lien upon the vessels which shall bring such passengers into the United States and shall be debt in favor of the United States against the owner or owners of such vessels, and the payment of such duty may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy. Provided, That no greater sum shall be expended for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned at any port than shall have been collected at such port.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby charged with the duty of executing the provisions of this act, and with supervision over the business of immigration to the United States, and for that purpose he shall have power to enter into contract with such State commission, board, or officer may be designated for the purpose by the governor of any State, to take charge of the local affairs of immigration in the ports within said State, and to provide for the support and relief of such immigrants therein landing, as may fall into distress or need public aid, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by said Secretary; and it shall be the duty of such State commission, board, or officers so designated, to examine the condition of passengers arriving at the ports within such State in any ship or vessel, and for that purpose all or any of such commissioners or officers, or such other person or persons as they shall appoint, shall be authorized to go on board of and through any such ship or vessel, and if on such examination there shall be found among such passengers any convict, lunatic, idiot, or any person unable to take care of himself or herself without becoming a public charge, they shall report the same in writing to the collector of such port, and such persons shall not be permitted to land.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish such regulations and rules and issue from time to time such instructions not inconsistent with law as he shall deem best calculated to protect the United States and immigrants into the United States from fraud and loss, and for carrying out the provisions of this act and the immigration laws of the United States; and he shall prescribe all forms of bonds, entries, and other papers to be used under and in the enforcement of the various provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. That all foreign convicts, except those convicted of political offences, upon arrival shall be sent back to the nations to which they belong and from whence they came. The Secretary of the Treasury may designate the State board of charities or any State in which such board shall exist by law, or any commission in any State, or any person or persons in any State, whose duty it shall be to execute the provisions of this section without compensation. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations for the return of the aforesaid persons to the countries from whence they came, and shall furnish instructions to the board, commission, or persons charged with the execution of the provisions of this section as to the mode of procedure in respect thereto, and may change such instructions from time to time. The expense of such return of the aforesaid persons not permitted to land shall be borne by the owners of the vessels in which they came.

Sec. 5. That this act shall take effect immediately.

As the Territory of Utah is somewhat interested in the question of emigration, I have thought that the full text of the emigration bill would prove interesting to the readers of the News.

Another subject which has been brought prominently before the public of late is the "political assessment"—as it is sometimes called—made upon the employees of the government by the Republican

Congressional Committee. Every two years—just on the eve of a political campaign—a circular letter is sent out by the above named committee among the great army of government employees—the pages, charwomen, doorkeepers, etc., not excepted—asking them to quietly donate two per cent. of their earnings for campaign purposes. By many this is looked upon as a great hardship, yet the fear of losing their places compels them to make the so-called "voluntary contribution." The Civil Service Reform Association have, of late, made a tremendous howl over the matter, and the subject received attention in both Houses on Monday last, indeed in the Senate it was made the question of the day. Some time ago Mr. Pendleton (of Ohio) introduced a resolution condemning assessments for party purposes, and on Monday he supported his resolution by a vigorous speech in which he severely condemned the republican party for raising money in this way. Mr. Hale (of Maine) retorted by stating that when the democrats were in power they did not hesitate to raise means by the assessment plan; after which Mr. Van Wyck, of Nebraska, a republican, criticized the course of his party in this matter, and condemned the system of collecting money in this manner. The members of the congressional committee, on the other hand, maintained that the circular was a mere request for pecuniary assistance and that there was no compulsion in the matter. Taking everything into consideration—the discussions that have taken place and the sentiment of the country—it seems evident that this system of obtaining money for partisan use is becoming unpopular, and must, sooner or later, be changed. I had a conversation with a government employee this morning on the subject, and in answer to my inquiry as to whether he intended, in the face of so much having been said about the assessment being a "voluntary" one, to pay his share, he unhesitatingly replied, "Why, yes, I will pay it, otherwise I would run a chance of losing my place. It is true, I might not be unshipped at once; but by and by I would be marked, and for some pretended trivial offense, which would be overlooked at any other time, I would receive the grand bounce. All this talk," added my friend, knocking the ashes from the end of his cigar, "about the assessment being 'voluntary' is d—d nonsense, and don't you forget it."

On Saturday last Mr. Kelly, on behalf of the committee on ways and means, presented a resolution to adjourn on the 10th of July, which was agreed to. When the motion reached the Senate on Monday it was treated in a somewhat different manner. Mr. Beck insisted that the resolution should go back to the committee on appropriations, and that it should not be acted upon until all the appropriation bills had been sent to the Senate from the House and action could be had upon them there. The sundry civil bill had not yet been reported to the House of Representatives; the naval appropriation bill had not been considered there; the deficiency bill had not yet been considered by the committee on appropriation of the Senate; the pension bill had not yet been considered; the river and harbor bill had not yet been seen by the Senate. This was the state of the business. It was now the 28th day of June. Congress met on the 5th of December. It had always been assumed that the Senate and the House ought at least to have each of them an opportunity to understand the measures of appropriations upon which they were passing. Admitting that the Senate ought not to take so long time to consider the bills as the House did, still it was the old rule of the House, and a good one, that all the appropriation bills, ought to be presented to that body within sixty days, and they were required by the rules to be so presented. When they had been held back for seven months, it was remarkable that the Senate should be told that they must agree to adjournment within fourteen days of the time that the resolution was handed in to the Senate, when the House itself had not even seen the sundry civil bill, the most important of all, and the bill which contained all matters relating to the public buildings, to the building of new ports, the light-house establishment, in fact an omnibus bill. For all these reasons Mr. Beck insisted that the committee on appropriations have charge of this resolution. Ultimately the resolution was laid on the table,

with a view to disposing it at some future time. It will thus be seen that there is very little hope of an adjournment on the 10th of July, for which I am sorry.

The House committee on the judiciary bill, next week, it is said, take definite action on the payment of \$130,000, claims growing out of the Mormon war. It is a long time since the "Mormon war" took place, and one would have thought all claims arising out of so large a piece of folly would have been paid long ago; but "the best government," etc., must have its time in the disposition of business. Some of the claimants must now be "growing old;" but it is satisfactory to know that "definite action" is to be taken at last.

The Internal Revenue bill passed the House yesterday. An amendment to recommit, with instructions to report back a bill abolishing all internal revenue taxes except those on bank circulation and distilled spirits, was rejected. The bill, taken as a whole, is not at all satisfactory, as it gives no practical relief to any of the great industries of this country. Every effort was made by the Democrats to improve it, but their amendments were solidly voted down by the Republicans. The caucus understanding in relation to this measure, has been thoroughly carried out; indeed, in the language of Mr. Hewitt, of New York, "it is the caucus which rules; it is the machine which dictates; the Republican majority is dead to the appeals of the suffering industries of the land, and there is left but one effectual remedy, which the people can now apply—'smash the machine.' I call upon the capitalists; I call upon the laborers now upon strikes, I call upon every man who does not want to arrest the prosperity of this country, in the fall elections, to come forward and smash the Republican machine, and if they can find a Democratic machine, which I have never been able to do, on this side of the House or anywhere else, I want them to smash that too. But for once let the interests and the welfare of the country come to the front. Let the intelligence of this country see that the reforms demanded by every consideration of justice and public interest are achieved by their votes at the polls." These are noble sentiments, but the present Republican majority, as the inhabitants of the Territory of Utah know, is impervious to reason, which is not surprising, seeing that it is not only "dead to conscience," but everything else.

It would almost seem as if the Star route trial would collapse at any moment. Notwithstanding all the evidence that has been adduced—evidence of the driest and most uninteresting character—the judge has repeatedly informed the prosecution that in no way had they established the charge of conspiracy. Everything points, therefore, to the defendants being discharged, and it is said that Mr. Dorsey intends to plant some heavy suits against certain newspapers for libel. It is a notorious fact—at least it appears so to me—that the defendants in this case have been prejudged to a very great extent. Long before the trial commenced they were branded by almost every newspaper in the land as "the Star route thieves," etc., while up to the present moment no charge, according to the ruling of the court, has been established against them at all. Verily, it may be said that the mountain has been in labor and no mouse has been born.

J. I.

SANPETE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.

EPHRIAM, July 5th, 1892.

Editor Deseret News:

A meeting was held at Manti, June 23d, for the purpose of organizing an Educational Institute for San Pete, and at which the various Wards of the county were fairly represented. Having adopted a liberal constitution, the following named officers were elected for one year: For President, Hon. Jno. B. Maiben, of Manti; Vice-Presidents, A. H. Lund, of Ephraim, and Wm. K. Reid, of Manti; Secretary and Treasurer, Jno. L. Bench, of Manti; Assistant Secretary, Jno. E. Christensen, of Ephraim; Corresponding Secretary, Helen Armstrong, of Ephraim; Librarian, Geo. Scott, of Manti.

Arrangements were then made for holding quarterly sessions, for which programmes will be arranged, that the exercises may be for the

mutual benefit of all interested. It is hoped that through the energetic and untiring efforts of the Institute Sanpete will, in the not far distant future, afford advantages for education equal to any in the Territory.

Very respectfully,
HELEN ARMSTRONG,

SUNDAY-SCHOOL JUBILEE.

SANPETE, June 30, 1892.

Editor Deseret News:

After three days of toil and preparations, the spacious bowery was completed by the good people of Moroni for the Sunday-school jubilee for the northern part of this Stake of Zion.

Some time before the prescribed 10 a.m., the busy throngs began to arrive, banners waved, music floated and the vivacious youngsters strung out in long numbers.

Seated and called to order, the gems of our Sunday-school literature were beautifully rendered. I can hardly withhold particularizing, but the very amateurs are as fickle for praise as the well-bedizened star, hence I forbear.

We had yesterday the groups of young ones coming up the hill. You had the memorable softening influences of the crowds over 70 going vawn the hill. Youth filling up the vacant places in the ranks, an ever-doesless marching throng.

All the aids to a well-governed assembly were adequately brought forth yesterday.

By the bye, Moroni seems to be destined for facilities, railway and otherwise. In close proximity to its towering and beautiful meeting house a large tithing granary is to be built, and soon this city on a hill will vie with any of her sister cities and towns.

The beauty of our fields dressed in nature's livery, green; the softening showers, the resplendent sun, tells the waiting husbandman of a bounteous harvest. ITEM.

Field Beans.

That this crop is neglected is evident from the fact that beans sold in this market last week for \$3.75 per bushel. A few years ago the price of beans was about the same as that of wheat, and still farmers found it profitable to raise them. They raised them in many cases on land that would not produce paying crops of corn or any kind of small grain. They found the crop an economical one to raise, for the reason that the planting, cultivating and harvesting could be done at times when there was no pressing work to be performed. No costly machinery was required for cultivating them, and no expense was incurred in thrashing them and preparing them for the market. During the past year, almost for the first time in the history of the country, beans have been imported in quite large quantities from Europe. There is no State or Territory in which field beans can not be raised to advantage. They come as near being a "sure crop" as any that the farmer attempts to raise. The plants are not generally liable to attacks of insects and are not destroyed by the wind. The crop matures quickly and is therefore less liable to be damaged than many others. Ground can be prepared for a crop of beans after the small grains are sown. The time for harvesting them occurs between that of grain and potatoes and corn. They can be threshed on the barn floor with a hand flail any time in the latter part of the fall or winter. They can be winnowed by pouring them against the wind that passes through the barn doors. The crop is a profitable one to all farmers, and is especially adapted to those of small means who are not prepared to purchase expensive farm implements. Few kinds of vegetable food are as nutritious as beans. In all countries where much attention is given to economy in food beans are extensively cultivated and form a leading article of diet.—Chicago Times.

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