The Weekly Star.

AN AFRICAN LILY

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

While without in riotous din
  The voice of the storm-wind swells,
You proudly uplift within
  Your beautiful scarlet bells.

And the snow-girt landscape fades
  Like a dream from my eyes away,
Till I see palm-sheltered glades
  'Neath the glow of an Afric day.

And there by a languid stream,
  Uncut by the keel of boat,
I seem to behold you gleam
  With a snake twined round your throat.

Still the vision will not flee
  With its spell of baleful power—
What awful memory
  Is yours, O beauteous flower?

—*The Current.*

THE NEW BILL FOR MORMONS.

New York Times, Rep.

The Anti-Polygamy bill now in the hands of the President was designed to facilitate the detection and prosecution of polygamists and to destroy the civil power of the Mormon Church in Utah. It is a far more radical and severe measure than the Edmunds law of 1882. The bill passed by the House differed from the Senate bill in respect to certain important provisions, and the conference committee's bill—passed in the Senate by a vote of 37 to 13, and in the House by a vote of 202 to 40—was the result of a compromise.

The Mormons are now living under the Edmunds law, by the enforcement of which about 15,000 practical polygamists have been disfranchised, all who believe that it is right to practice polygamy have been excluded from juries, and scores of polygamists have been convicted and imprisoned, while many others have escaped conviction only by flight. The work of punishing those guilty of crime has been carried on with some vigor, but inasmuch as four-fifths of the inhabitants are adherents of the Mormon Church, the disfranchisement of 15,000 men did not break down the Church's political power.

The new bill contains no less than twenty-seven sections. The most prominent of its provisions are those dissolving the Mormon corporations, prescribing an oath for voters, empowering the President to appoint certain local officers, abolishing woman suffrage, defining a widow's dower right, and disinheriting illegitimate children. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was incorporated long ago by act of the Territorial Legislature. This act is annulled. The national law of 1862 provided that no religious corporation in any territory should acquire or hold more than $50,000 worth of real estate, and that all real estate so held in excess of $50,000 should be "forfeited and escheat to the United States." But the Mormon Church has acquired property to the value of millions. Unfortunately the law of 1862 has never been enforced. The new bill directs the Attorney-General to enforce it against the Mormon Church and the Mormon Emigration Society. The affairs of the corporations are to be wound up "conformably to law." * * *

It has been said that the bill takes the Territorial Government out of the hands of the church and restores it to the people. But if the voter's oath shall disfranchise all Mormons the Government will be taken from the people and given to the Federal power and a minority not exceeding one fifth of the Territory's inhabitants. Still, it will be generally admitted that Congress may reasonably require that those who vote in a Territory under its jurisdiction shall promise to support the Constitution and obey the laws. The dissolution of the church corporation and the winding up of its affairs are the penalty incurred for violation of a well known statute. The voter's oath does not disfranchise him on account of his religious belief.

INDIANA.

A Prominent Newspaper Man of Indianapolis Commits Suicide.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 5.—Joseph Bingham, of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, committed suicide at the residence of his father this morning by cutting his throat with a razor. Bingham was 37 years old, and leaves a widow and one child in Chicago. He has been connected with the press for many years, beginning his career on the *Sentinel*, of which his father at that time was proprietor. For several years he had been in Chicago, as assistant city editor of the *News*, and as correspondent of the New York *Herald*. When the Legislature met he returned to Indianapolis. He has been suffering from insomnia and became very much depressed, which, together with a mania that his family would not be comfortably cared for, doubtless drove him to the act. He was a versatile writer, and his genial temperament made him a general favorite.

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A TONGUE IN KNOTS.

I contracted malaria in the swamps of Louisiana while working for the telegraph company, and used every kind of medicine I could hear of without relief. I at last succeeded in breaking the fever, but it cost me over $100.00, and then my system was prostrated and saturated with malarial poison and I became almost helpless. I finally came here, my mouth so filled with sores that I could scarcely eat, and my tongue raw and filled with little knots. Various remedies were resorted to without effect. I bought two bottles of B. B. B. and it has cured and strengthened me. All sores of my mouth are healed and my tongue entirely clear of knots and soreness, and I feel like a new man.

Jackson, Tenn., April 20 1886.

A. F. BRITTON.

STIFF JOINTS

A Most Remarkable Case of Scrofula and Rheumatism.

I have a little boy twelve years old whose knees have been drawn almost double and his joints are perfectly stiff, and has been in this condition three years, unable to walk. During that time the medical board of Loudon county examined him and pronounced the disease scrofula and prescribed, but no benefit ever derived. I then used a much advertised preparation without benefit. Three weeks ago he became perfectly helpless and suffered dreadfully.

A friend who had used B. B. B advised its use He has used one bottle and all pain has ceased and he can now walk. This has been pronounced a most wonderful action, as his complaint had baffled everything. I shall continue to use it on him.

MRS. EMMA GRIFFITHS.

Unitia Tenn, March 2, 1886.

Webb City, Ark., Blood.

Having tested B. B. B. and found it to be all that is claimed for it, I commend it to any and every one suffering from blood poison It has done me more good for less money and in a shorter space of time than any blood purifier I ever used I owe the comfort of my life to its use, for I have been troubled with a severe form of blood poison for 5 or 6 years and found no relief equal to that given by the use of B B B.

W. C. McGAUHEY.

Webb City, Ark, May 3, 1886

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FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Messages from the President—Appropriation Bills—Speaker Carlisle Attacked by Senator Hoar for his Action on the Tariff Question—Senator Blackburn's Reply—Bills Passed in the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 3 —The Senate re-assembled as in continuation of yesterday's session.

Messages from the President were laid before the Senate, in reply to resolutions heretofore adopted—first, as to the terms on which the cable companies have been permitted to land their cables on the American shore, and as to their contracts with each other and with the telegraph companies; second, as to the service of Count Pulaski in the war of the Revolution. The latter was accompanied by reports from the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr Edmunds withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote whereby the Senate a few days since passed the House bill to confirm to Emile Guerin and Cheri P. Major title to certain lands in Point Coupie Parish, La. The bill is therefore passed.

A message from the House, announcing non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, was presented, and a conference ordered. Messrs. Hale, Allison and Beck were appointed conferees.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of House bills on the calendar. The following were passed:

For the repair and preservation of the road leading to the Vicksburg National Cemetery.

For the relief of Thomas P. Westmoreland, of Atlanta, Ga.

For the relief of Samuel F. Rice, of Montgomery, Ala., (with amendment).

At a few moments before 11 o'clock the Senate closed the legislative day of Wednesday by adjournment, and at 11 opened the last legislative day of the 49th Congress, when prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Cockrell, for a select committee of five Senators, to examine into the business methods of the Executive Departments in Washington, the causes of delay in the transaction of public business, as to the necessity for additional buildings, &c., was taken up

Mr. VanWyck offered as an amendment, to add the words, "and also as to the causes of delay in the transaction of public business in Congress." Senators did not know that there was any delay in the departments, but they did know that there was delay, "criminal delay," in Congress

. The amendment was rejected, and the resolution agreed to.

The conference report on the House bill authorizing the employment of male messengers in the postal service was made and concurred in.

The Senate then, at 11.30, proceeded to the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, voting on the amendments recommended by the committee on Appropriations as they were reached

The Pacific Railroad Inquiry bill, enrolled, has been signed by the presiding officer of the Senate, and having been already signed by the Speaker of the House, it will be taken immediately to the President

As the Committee on Appropriations had reported a very few amendments to the bill and those of but little importance, there was no delay beyond that made necessary by the complete reading of the bill (114 printed pages) which was done very rapidly, and at half past one the end was reached. Then there were some propositions to increase salaries, but none of them were successful. A statement was made by Mr. Allison in response to an inquiry from Mr. Edmunds to the effect that on the whole there was no increase in the clerical force of the departments provided in the bill There was a slight decrease in the Treasury Department and about a proportionate increase in the Interior and War Departments

At 2.30 the bill, which had been constructively in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate and was passed

Mr. Allison then submitted the conference report on the Sundry Civil bill. The bill as now presented contained substantially what was absolutely needed. Matters that had been struck out could be postponed without great detriment.

Mr. Hoar said that he desired to call the attention of the Senate to what seemed to him a very grave evil—one that threatened in substance a revolutionary change in the constitutional methods of the government. What, he asked, was the effect of holding back appropriation bills until the last seven or ten or fifteen days of a session of Congress? The result was that unless the House and Senate both submitted to the dictation of some three or four men who happened to be members of the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives on the majority side, the great appropriation bills fail and an extra session becomes necessary It not merely compels the House and Senate to submit, under penalty of an extra session, to the dictates of these three or four men, but it throws out of the other house consideration of all other important measures which do not come within the control of the Committee on Appropriations I read the other day in the newspapers a letter from a gentleman who was said to be Speaker of the House. I will not undertake now to say whether he holds that office at present or not. It was addressed to the gentleman who was said to hold the office of Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the House and to two other gentlemen of wide national reputation, holding high position in the councils of the Democratic party. These three gentlemen wrote to the Speaker and complained that they had not been recognized by him for the purpose of moving a measure for revision of the tariff—a measure which the American people desire and which a majority of the members of that body also desire—and the Speaker replied, stating as his reason for, refusing to recognize on the floor of the body over which he presided, the gentleman to make that motion, that he did not approve of the measure which that gentleman proposed to move, and that therefore he would not recognize him for that purpose. But, he said, that if these gentlemen would carry their proposed revision of the tariff into the Democratic caucus and would submit to what should turn out to be the views of that caucus on the subject, whether they were the views of the House or not, he then in his discretion would permit that motion to be made. Now I say that up to any time within the last twenty years, such an attempted usurpation of power would have created a storm in this country which would either have driven the usurper out of his seat or would have occasioned a revolution in the Government itself. Under the Constitution a majority of the representatives of the States and a majority of the representatives of the people have the right to make or to change the laws under which the people are to live—subject of course to the veto power of the Executive; but here is a claim advanced in the face of the American people, alike overthrowing the constitutional power of the Senate and the constitutional power of the House, and degrading every single member of that great assembly, the House of Representatives, which ought to be the most dignified legislative body on the face of the earth. Who does not know that under the existing condition of things legislation is conducted in this country under an arrangement by which, if every man but two or three in one of the legislative bodies of the country happen to desire a thing to be done it cannot be done unless these two or three men happen also to give it their approbation.

Mr. Saulsbury here raised a point that it was not in order for a member of the Senate to arraign the House or any member thereof in a political speech in the Senate.

Mr. Hoar maintained that he had kept within the rules, inasmuch as he had not mentioned anybody by name, and Mr. Ingalls (in the chair) sustained Mr. Hoar. Mr. Hoar then proceeded with his speech. Henry Clay, he said, who was a man of strong will, would never have dared to act as the present Speaker had done; and Blaine, another man with strong will and who had a majority to back him of three-fourths or four-fifths of the House, had acted towards the minority in a spirit of conspicuous fairness, and would not have thought of taking a step for which he (Hoar) now arraigned the present Speaker. Now, he said, it has seemed best to the majority of the Senate to submit to having a law, which was passed by the Senate—almost unanimously and which was never submitted to the other House at all—eviscerated and emasculated by a process which has been here described. We have not thought it desirable, in the state of public feeling and business, in the prevailing sentiment of the American people, to insist upon an extra session of Congress; but I wish for one, to give notice that in my judgment this is the last time that that usurpation will be submitted to.

Beck—I was called out of the chamber for a while and was only in time to hear what seems to me a most remarkable tirade against the Speaker of the House. That gentleman needs no defence at my hands and I had supposed that in the Senate of the United States, under the rules and proprieties of the occasion, comment upon the action of the Speaker would not be indulged in. I have only this to say—that there is no man in Massachusetts or outside of Massachusetts, who will attack either the integrity, honesty or ability of the Speaker of the present House with impunity in his presence. It would be more manly for some gentleman in that House to rise there and say whatever it might be thought proper to say in regard to his action as Speaker, than for a member of this Senate, where he cannot be heard and where he has no right to speak, to attack him. There are 150 partisans of the Senator from Massachusetts on the floor of the other house, all of whom have the right to make whatever attack they please, and if they do they will receive a response befitting the attack. Mr. Beck added that it was not fair—"nor manly," interjected Mr. Harris,—to attack him behind his back, when no man dares to attack him before his face. Mr. Beck held that Mr. Carlisle had violated no rule of the House, nor of courtesy, nor of honor, or that he had done any act either revolutionary or wrong since he has presided over that great body; and that no man will dare to tell him that he has.

Messrs. Blackburn and Harris also defended Mr Carlisle, whom they said needed no defence, and condemned Hoar's assault as unparliamentary, unfair and unjust Mr. Blackburn flattered himself that even in the State of Massachusetts, where the Senator is known and seems to be appreciated, it will not work a great deal of harm.

Mr. Hoar asked what assault Mr. Blackburn referred to?

Blackburn—I will answer the Senator and tell him when he denominates the Speaker of the American Congress "usurper," I deny it and say that it is not true, and that nothing in the *Record* will sustain such an assertion. When he says that the Speaker of the American Congress refused to submit or stated that he would not submit the proposed revision, I deny that, and say that it is not true. Now, I trust that the Senator is answered. The Senator wanted the issue made and he has the issue now.

Hoar—Has the Senator read the letter to which I refer?

Blackburn—I have not; but I have heard of it, and I call the attention of the Senator from Massachusetts to the fact that it is one at least of many mistakes which he has made in the attack, that he was not discussing the letter which he read, but was discussing, in violation of the rules and in utter disregard of decency, members of another House and the Speaker and presiding officer of that House. There is no necessity for an elaborate defence here. I simply rose to express the hope that the day would come when the State which furnished to the Senate Chamber of the country such men as Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate, would at last find an opportunity to honor itself and to do an essential service to the American people by sending here a son who will be at least a peer of the present Speaker of the House of Representatives in all that goes to constitute fair dealing, high character and able patriotism.

This closed the discussion and then the question was put upon the conference report, which was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Mahone called up the vetoed bill for a public building at Dayton, Ohioi and addressed the Senate in favor of its passage over the veto. Upon the question "Shall the bill pass, objections of the Executive notwithstanding," the vote was 39 yeas to 18 nays So the bill was passed over the veto. Messrs. Brown, Call, Eustis, Fair, Payne, Vance and Voorhees (Dems) voted in the affirmative, the division otherwise being upon party lines.

The bill for a public building at Sioux City, Iowa, was passed over the veto—38 to 19

Similar bills for the benefit of Lafayette, Ind, and Lynn Mass, were also passed over vetos.

Mr. Plumb submitted the conference report upon the Postoffice Appropriation bill, the result being a disagreement with respect to the Senate subsidy amendment.

Pending action the Senate took a recess from 6 till 8 p. m

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Haynes, of N H., called up the vetoed Senate bill granting arrears of pension to Thos S. Hopkins The House refused to pass the bill over the veto—yeas 153, nays 95, not a constitutional two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to modify the internal revenue system of taxation. The bill as explained by Mr. Henderson removes all restrictions from the sale of leaf tobacco by the farmers, abolishes the office of store-keepers at distilleries having a capacity of not exceeding five bushels of grain a day, &c The motion was lost—yeas 138, nays 112—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

A private pension veto was called up and the House sustained the veto

Mr Cox, of North Carolina, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill repealing the tenure of office act. It was agreed to and the bill was passed—yeas 172, nays 67

Mr. Adams, of Illinois, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to accept from the Commercial Club certain lands known as the High tract, near Chicago, Ill, for military purposes The motion was agreed to and the bill passed—147 to 21.

The House then, at 6 30 took a recess until 8 o'clock

SENATE

WASHINGTON, March 4—The Deficiency bill being again taken up, on motion of Mr. Dawes an item was inserted to pay to the Choctaw Indians $2,858,000, amount of judgment of the Supreme Court at the October term, 1886 Finally the bill and amendment were reported to the Senate.

On the demand of Mr. McPherson the yeas and nays were taken on one of the Pacific railroad amendments, and it was agreed to—27 to 17.

Yeas and nays were also taken on an amendment for the French spoliation claims, and it was agreed to—34 to 12.

At 5 a. m. Mr. Plumb, from the conference committee on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, reported the committee unable to agree. He moved that the Senate insist upon its disagreement and ask a further conference. It was so ordered.

Mr. Plumb also presented the conference report on the bill for the relief of settlers and purchasers of public lands in Kansas and Nebraska. Agreed to.

Also the conference report on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, the Senate receding from the section for mail steamer service to South America. Agreed to.

Mr. Morgan moved to insert a provision for fifty copyists for the Pension Office, and made an affecting appeal on behalf of many respectable but poor women who are seeking government employment in Washington but cannot get it under the civil service rules.

After discussion the motion was laid on the table—27 to 16.

Finally, at 5.15 the bill passed and a message to that effect was sent to the House.

Mr. Allison presented the conference report of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial bill, an agreement being reached on all points except as to clerks to Senators. He moved that the Senate insist, and it was so ordered.

The following House bills were taken from the calendar and passed:

To provide for the settlement of the account of the Vicksburg & Meridian Railroad Co. for internal revenue tax.

House bills authorizing the construction of railroad bridges were passed as follows:

Tombigbie river, at or near Columbus, Miss.; across the Tennessee, at or near Gunthersville, Ala.; across the Sunflower, Yazoo and Tombigbie rivers in Mississippi.

The Senate then, at 6 a. m., on motion of Mr. Hoar, went into secret session.

The doors were reopened at 10 a. m., the Senate having in the meanwhile taken a two hours' recess.

The first business done was the presentation by Mr. Plumb of the conference report on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. Read and agreed to.

The next business was the presentation by Mr. Dawes of the conference report on the Fortification bill. It was that the conferees had not been able to agree.

A discussion followed and was interrupted, and the conference report was laid over informally, in order to let other matters of interest be pushed through.

The following bills were passed:

House bill, with amendment, to provide for the redemption and sale of the school farm near Beaufort, S. C.

Senate bill appropriating $30,000 for the expenses of Senate investigations ordered this session.

To amend the act for the construction of bridges across the Cumberland and Coney Fork rivers, in Tennessee.

Resolution to investigate the Executive Department, and inquire as to public buildings in Washington, was reconsidered. The latter provision was stricken out and the resolution adopted.

Senators Sherman and Saulsbury were appointed to join a like committee from the House, to wait on the President and inform him that the two Houses had completed their business and were ready to adjourn, unless he had something further to submit to them.

The presiding officer announced the appointment of Messrs Cockrell, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Platt and Cullom, as the Committee on Investigation into the Executive Department; Messrs. Dolph and Cockrell to attend the annual examination at the Military Academy; and Messrs. Aldrich and Gray on the Board of Examiners at the Naval Academy.

The presiding officer signed at 11.40 the enrolled District of Columbia Appropriation bill, and then it was rushed to the President for his signature.

Mr. Hale announced that the Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill had agreed on a report, but as the amendments were very numerous and had not been printed or numbered, the committee was not yet able to present its report. He hoped to be able to do so within the next seventeen minutes.

A resolution of thanks to the presiding officer for his ability, courtesy and impartiality was offered by Mr. Harris, and unanimously adopted.

A bill was passed for a public building at Jacksonville, Fla.

At this point the time was really about noon, but with the hands on the clock dial lingering mysteriously about 11.45. There was subsidence of business and general lull in the Senate chamber, it being understood that the President of the United States was on his way to the Capitol, One of his secretaries, O. L. Pruden, appeared at the door and announced that the President had approved and signed several certain bills. The President himself had about that time reached his room in the Capitol

Mr Sherman, with Mr. Saulsbury, reported that the committee to wait upon the President of the United States and inquire if he had any further communication to make to Congress, had performed that duty, and had been assured by the President that he had no further communication to make.

The presiding officer then announced that the constitutional period of the 49th Congress having been completed, the Senate stood adjourned without day. (The dial of the Senate clock showed it to lack five minutes of the hour of noon, but the actual time was four minutes past.)

Mr. Hale had not been able, within the seventeen minutes to which he was limited, to have prepared and to present the conference report on the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, and consequently that bill has failed to become a law.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 5 o'clock this morning the effects of the sixteen-hour session were visible in the appearance of the hall of the House itself and in members of that body. The floor was strewn with scraps of paper and remnants of documents and reports. The atmosphere was very impure and oppressive, and was well impregnated with tobacco smoke, notwithstanding the repeated appeals of the Speaker to members, requesting them to observe the rule which prohibits smoking on the floor. Excepting a dozen or more members whose zeal in behalf of their favorite measures kept them on the alert to take advantage of any opportunity to secure recognition, the gentlemen of the House lapsed into indifference and stretched on sofas in the rear of the hall and in the lobbies. Lounging back in their chairs, with feet elevated on their desks, or grouping together in a conversational mood, they endeavored to ward off the weariness consequent upon their long vigils

In the galleries about twenty persons remained throughout the night, but as the most of them were in recumbent and somnolent attitudes, it was evident that they were not greatly interested in the very tame scenes which were enacted in the House in its last session of the Forty-Ninth Congress

A few minutes after 5 o'clock Mr. Blount announced that the Conference Committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill had reached an agreement by a recession of the Senate conferees from the subsidy amendment. The report was agreed to, thus disposing of the bill finally.

Mr. Ward, of Ind., called up the veto message on the Senate bill for the erection of a public building at Lafayette, Ind.

Mr. Springer, of Ill, raised the question of consideration and the House proceeded to kill time until the Legislative bill came from the Senate.

This bill arrived about 6 o'clock, and was immediately called up by Mr. Holman, who explained that the point of difference remaining between the two houses was the item for secretaries for Senators.

After quite a heated controversy between Mr. Townshend, of Ill., and Mr. Cabell, of Va., (the former severely criticising the House conferees for yielding, as he said, to the dictation of the Senate, while the latter vigorously defended them) Mr. Holman moved that the House recede from its disagreement of the Senatorial clerk amendment.

Mr. Bayne, of Penn., moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment giving clerks to Representatives.

Mr. Holman's motion received a majority vote, but Mr. Taulbee made the point of no quorum, which consumed time until 7 30 o'clock, when his opposition was withdrawn and the motion declared carried, passing the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Although the Deficiency bill had not reached the House, yet, on motion of Mr. Long, of Mass., the Senate amendments to the bill were non-concurred in, and the Speaker authorized to appoint a conference committee.

Vain efforts were made at 8 o'clock to secure an hour's recess, but the point of no quorum being repeatedly made by members, who wished to secure action upon bills in which they were interested, a call of the House was ordered.

Mr. Miller, of Texas, presented the conference report on the bill amending sections 5191 and 5193, R S. Agreed to. The bill provides that whenever three-fourths of the National Banks in any city having a population of 50,000, shall make application asking that the name of that city shall be added to the cities named in sections 5191 and 5192, the Comptroller shall have authority to grant such request; and whenever three fourths of the National Banks in cities having 200,000 population shall ask that that city shall be a central reserve city like New York, the Comptroller shall have authority to grant such request.

As early as 7 o'clock spectators began to occupy the galleries, and an hour before the expiration of the Forty-Ninth Congress by limitation, there were at least two thousand persons present to be in at the death. The light of day pouring into the chamber served to disclose more clearly the weariness of its occupants and the untidiness of its appearance.

The vetoed Lafayette, Ind., Public Building bill still blocked up the way until, at 11 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Morrison a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee to inform the President that Congress was ready to adjourn *sine die.*

Mr. Reed, of Maine, (Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, being in the chair), offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously by a standing vote.

Resolved, That the thanks of this House are hereby tendered to Hon. John J. Carlisle, Speaker, for the courtesy, ability and fairness with which he has presided over the deliberations of the Norty-Ninth Congress,

Mr. Forney, of Alabama, from the committee of conference on the Fortifications Appropriation bill, reported continued disagreement.

Mr. Randall stated that the Senate bill involved an expenditure of over $40,000,000, while the House bill, which the majority of the House conferees was willing to adopt, appropriated $17,000,000. The report was accepted and the bill died.

Mr. Burnes, of Mo., presented the conference report on the General Deficiency bill, and it was agreed to. [It contains a provision for the completion of four steel cruisers, but omits the appropriation for the payment of the Central Pacific and the Choctaw claims.

In order to enable bills to reach the President before noon, the hands of the clock were turned back ten minutes.

A message was received from the President, announcing his approval of various bills.

In order to allow a list of these bills to be read for the information of members, the flight of time, as indicated by the House clock, again took a backward turn.

The committee appointed to wait on the President announced, through its chairman, that it had performed its duty, and that the President had no further communication to make to Congress.

As the hands of the clock finally pointed to the hour of noon, the Speaker rose and, calling the House to order, said: "Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, the time for the final adjournment of the Forty-ninth Congress has arrived, and I will not detain you a moment longer than is necessary to return my sincere acknowledgment for the uniform and valuable assistance you have rendered every proper effort to preserve order and facilitate the transaction of public business. I thank you also for the resolution passed this morning, and for the many evidences of friendships you have exhibited during our personal and official intercourse as members in this House, and I sincerely wish each and all of you a happy reunion with family and friends. I now declare this House adjourned *sine die* [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

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no 21 D&W6m

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