

JOINT RESOLUTIONS

PASSED BY THE EIGHTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

NUMBER 1.

MEMORIAL AND JOINT RESOLUTION in Reference to Remitting and Abating the Internal Revenue Legacy Tax.

WHEREAS, The general government, in the year 1864, passed a law requiring the payment of a one per cent revenue tax on all legacies thereafter due; and,

WHEREAS, That, during the time that said law was in force, a great many estates have been settled up by administrators, guardians and others, who were liable for said tax without any knowledge of the existence of such a law; and,

WHEREAS, The said tax that is now claimed to be due is from parties scattered over the entire country, north, south, east and west, many of whom are dead, or if living unable to pay the same; and,

WHEREAS, The expense attending the collection of this tax, scattered as it is in small amounts over the country, will leave no margin to the government, but if any, it will be so small as to be no compensation for the annoyance, trouble and expense it gives the people; and,

WHEREAS, There is now pending in congress a bill, the purpose of which is to retire said tax, together with all penalties due or to become due; therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

That our senators and representatives in congress be requested to use their influence to secure the passage of said bill, at as early a time as possible, to the end that the people may be saved from unnecessary trouble and expense in litigations that would arise, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to each of our representatives.

Approved, February 14, 1880.

NUMBER 2.

JOINT RESOLUTION in Relation to Inter-State Commerce.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Iowa:

That our senators and representatives in congress be and they are hereby requested to use all their influence to secure the enactment by congress of a law that will inaugurate a system of controlling railroad corporations so as

to prevent abuses in management, unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation on all inter-state lines of railroads.

Resolved, 2nd. That the secretary of state be instructed to furnish a copy of this resolution to each of our senators and representatives in congress.
Approved, February 16, 1880.

NUMBER 3.

MEMORIAL of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa Relating to the Des Moines River Lands.

1. WHEREAS, By an act of congress of August 8, 1846, a grant of land was made to the then territory of Iowa to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Des Moines river, from its mouth to the Raccoon Forks; and,

2. WHEREAS, On the 9th day of June, 1854, the state of Iowa contracted with a corporation known as the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad Company to complete the work then begun by the state as provided by said grant, and to be done for the lands granted thereby without liability of the state; and,

3. WHEREAS, The state in 1858 for the purpose of a settlement with said corporation, made a deed to the said company, of what title the state then had to certain lands therein described north of the Raccoon Fork; and,

4. WHEREAS, By a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States at the December term, 1859, between the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company and Edwin C. Litchfield, it was decided that said grant did not extend above the Raccoon Fork, and that the certificates issued by the land department to the state for said lands were void, and that the said company had no title whatever to the lands claimed by them above said Raccoon Fork; and,

5. WHEREAS, By the joint resolution of congress of March 2, 1861, all the remaining interest in said lands above said Raccoon Forks so erroneously certified was released to the *bona fide* holders of the patents of the state, and by the act of congress of July 12, 1862, said grant of 1846 was extended so as to include the odd numbered sections lying within five miles of said river between the Raccoon Fork, and the north line of the State of Iowa; and,

6. WHEREAS, Numerous settlers entered upon the said lands lying north of the Raccoon Fork at various times, some of them as early as 1854, believing them to be government lands open to settlement under the pre-emption and homestead laws of the United States, and have made valuable improvements thereon with a view to ultimate perfection of their title, many of whom have long held possession from the United States under said laws; and,

7. WHEREAS, The secretary of the interior, Hon. O. H. Browning, on the 9th day of May, 1868, in an opinion carefully reviewing the acts of 1846, 1861 and 1862 and what is known as the Harvey settlement of 1866