

By Mr. HOLMAN: Of James Horgan and 21 others, citizens of Madison, Ind.  
 By Mr. JOHNSON: Of citizens of Glens Falls, and of citizens of Plattsburg, N. Y.  
 By Mr. KASSON: Of citizens of Des Moines, Iowa.  
 By Mr. LIBBEY: Of citizens of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.  
 By Mr. LONG: Of J. Paull & Co. and others, of Taunton, Mass.  
 By Mr. LORE: Of N. N. Chapman & Co. and 15 other firms, of Wilmington, Del., and of D. H. Holland & Son.  
 By Mr. MACKEY: Of jobbers and dealers in tobacco of Georgetown, and of citizens of Sumter, S. C.  
 By Mr. MILLS: Of citizens of Belton, Bell County, and of C. H. Allyn & Co. and others, of Texas.  
 By Mr. MOREY: Of Henry Farrell and others, of Harveysburg, Ohio.  
 By Mr. MURRAY: Of Bright & Crosley and others, of Montgomery County, Ohio.  
 By Mr. MUTCHLER: Of John F. Stier.  
 By Mr. NICHOLLS: Of merchants of Savannah, Ga.  
 By Mr. O'HARA: Of merchants of Tarborough, N. C.  
 By Mr. POLAND: Of Putnam & Marvin and others, of Montpelier, Vt.  
 By Mr. RIGGS: Of W. S. Warfield and others, citizens of Quincy, Ill.  
 By Mr. ROSECRANS: Of certain members of the Board of Trade of San Francisco, Cal.  
 By Mr. THROCKMORTON: Of T. J. Leaverton and others, of Denison, Tex.  
 By Mr. TUCKER: Three petitions of citizens of Virginia.  
 By Mr. VANCE: Of M. C. Toms, of Hendersonville, N. C.  
 By Mr. WILLIS: Of H. C. and J. S. Armstrong and others, and of John Searcy and others, citizens of Louisville, Ky.  
 By Mr. JOHN WINANS: Of Woodard Stone and others, of Watertown, Wis.

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, January 8, 1884.

Prayer by Rev. J. C. HARTZELL, D. D., of New York city.  
 The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

## FORT SULLIVAN MILITARY POST.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith for the consideration of Congress a letter from the Secretary of War, dated the 2d instant, inclosing copies of official correspondence, reports, &c., in relation to the military post of Fort Sullivan, Maine, and recommending such legislation as will authorize the sale of the site to the highest bidders after public advertisement, the same being no longer needed for military purposes.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 7, 1884.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

## INDIANS ON FORT BERTHOLD RESERVATION.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith a communication from the Secretary of the Interior of the 19th ultimo, submitting, with accompanying papers, a draught of a bill providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Arikaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians on the Fort Berthold Indian reservation in Dakota, and the granting of patents therefor, and for other purposes.

The matter is presented for the action of the Congress.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 7, 1884.

## INDIAN HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith a communication from the Secretary of the Interior of the 19th ultimo, submitting, with accompanying papers, a draught of a bill "to allow Indian homestead entries, in certain cases, without the payment of fees and commissions."

The matter is presented for the consideration and action of the Congress.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 7, 1884.

## CHANNEL AT SOUTH PASS, MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report showing the maintenance of the channel at the South Pass, Mississippi River, by Mr. James B. Eads, during the quarters ending March 9, 1883, June 9, 1883, September 9, 1883, and December 9, 1883, respectively, and also a report from

the engineer's office in charge of the work, setting forth the necessity of an early appropriation to continue the examination required by the act of March 3, 1875.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. This communication, with the accompanying papers, will be printed, and referred to the Committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi River and Tributaries.

Mr. CONGER. The subject-matter of improving the South Pass of the Mississippi River has always been under the charge of the Committee on Commerce.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair will change the reference then, and send the papers to that committee.

Mr. CONGER. But my impression is that, this being a report in accordance with the requirements of law on the condition of the Pass and asking for an appropriation to continue the examination which the law requires to be made by the Engineer Department of the depth and situation of the Pass, it should go to the Committee on Appropriations.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Michigan moves that this communication, with the accompanying papers, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. SHERMAN. It had better be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CONGER. It might go to the Committee on Commerce first for the recommendation of that committee.

Mr. HALE. I think those appropriations are considered by the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CONGER. This is an appropriation required by the law which directs the Secretary of War to cause a quarterly examination of the condition of the Pass; but it might be referred to the Committee on Commerce for a report, if it is thought necessary.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair was at first under the impression that the matter of the outlet of the Mississippi River was in charge of the committee on that river, but he now understands that the outlet has been under the consideration of the Committee on Commerce. The proper reference the Chair therefore thinks of these papers is to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HALE. I suppose that all appropriations for rivers and harbors go to that committee, and do not go to the Committee on Appropriations.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The papers will be printed and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin. I present a petition from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. The petition sets forth that that society "warmly approves the proposed Centennial History of the United States Government as reported by the Committee of the Senate on Education and Labor" during the second session of the Forty-seventh Congress, and they pray that Congress may provide "for the publication of so important a work." I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. VEST. I present the petition of R. K. Parks and others, officers of the Saint Charles Car Company, and citizens of Saint Charles, Mo., praying for the ratification of the proposed commercial treaty with Mexico. I suppose it should go to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair would suggest to the Senator from Missouri that memorials and papers relating to treaties should be presented in executive session, as separate journals are kept of the two branches of the work of the Senate. The Senator, therefore, will please withhold it until an executive session.

Mr. VEST. Very well.

Mr. CONGER presented a petition of members of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Michigan, praying that further rewards be given to the soldiers of the late civil war; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MILLER, of New York, presented a petition of members of the Stationers' Board of Trade of New York, praying for the reduction of postage on all city and town letters from 2 cents to 1 cent; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Stationers' Board of Trade of New York City, praying for the passage of a national bankrupt law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BAYARD. I present the memorial of a number of manufacturers and merchants of Wilmington, Del., in favor of the confirmation of the commercial treaty with Mexico. I ask its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair will suggest to the Senator from Delaware that all papers of that kind are to be presented, under the rules, in executive session, as separate journals are kept of executive proceedings.

Mr. BAYARD. The fact being in this case that the Senate had ordered the publication of the treaty for the public consideration, I conceived it proper that there should be public reference to it in this way, because the Committee on Foreign Relations would feel itself discharged from the secrecy which usually attends executive communications of that kind.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair will state that his suggestion was not based upon the fact that the treaty now is not secret in respect of its text, but that the rules require that separate journals of executive and legislative proceedings shall be kept, and therefore, as the petition relates to matters which are to be kept in the executive journal, which is not supposed to be in the actual possession of the Senate except in executive session, the Chair made the suggestion, as he did yesterday, which was acquiesced in by the Senate.

Mr. BAYARD. I am aware of the fact. I withdraw the memorial, and merely note the fact to the Senate that it presents the memorial as indicative of the public opinion of merchants and manufacturers on the subject of that treaty.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of sundry citizens of Haverhill, Mass., praying that Henry J. White, late of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, may be placed on the pension-rolls; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (S. 844) to authorize the increase of the capital stock of the First National Bank of Fort Worth, Tex., reported it without amendment.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. DOLPH asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 954) for the relief of F. Prosh and T. F. McElroy, of Olympia, Wash.; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. DOLPH. I think the bill should be referred to the Committee on Territories. It proposes to pay for printing and binding laws and documents of Washington Territory, which were supposed not to have been authorized by existing law, and the payment of which requires an appropriation.

Mr. HALE. Is not that a deficiency, under the statement of the Senator from Oregon?

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Oregon suggests that it is an expenditure made without authority of law.

Mr. HALE. Then it would not be a deficiency.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. It would not be a deficiency to carry out any existing law, under the statement of the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. DOLPH. I may have been incorrect in the statement I made. The work was done under a contract with the then secretary of the Territory, but I understand the Treasury Department declines to pay for it on the ground that it was not authorized by the Department, and that Congress alone can grant relief.

Mr. HALE. Does the Senator know whether it is to be included in the list of deficiencies sent in by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress?

Mr. DOLPH. I think not. I am not informed on the subject, however.

Mr. HALE. If not, then of course it ought not to go to the Committee on Appropriations; it is a claim.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The bill will be referred, on the motion of the Senator from Oregon, if there be no objection, to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. SHERMAN asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 955) for the relief of Alfred Hopkins; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 956) for the relief of Patterson & Caldwell; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SEWELL asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 957) granting a pension to Margaret D. Marchand; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 958) granting arrears of pension to Augustus D. Blanchet; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CONGER asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 959) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for taking affidavits, &c., for the courts of the United States," approved August 15, 1876; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MILLER, of California, asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 960) granting an increase of pension to Ann H. Cunningham; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GROOME asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 961) to provide for paying certain advances made to the United States by the States of Maryland and Virginia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PUGH (by request) asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 962) to grant a pension to James M. Kirk; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MILLER, of New York, asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 963) to place on the pension-roll the name of Philenda Carran, mother of Francis M. Carran, late private of Company B of the One hundred and twenty-first Regiment New York Volunteers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WALKER asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 964) for the relief of the widow and children of John Shirley, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. CALL asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 965) for the relief of Jane Latham Donnelly, only surviving daughter and heir of Amos Latham, a soldier of the Revolutionary war; which was read twice by its title, and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 966) providing for the opening of a passage through San Carlos Bay and the improvement of the Caloosahatchie River, Florida; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. LAPHAM (by request) asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 967) to enable corporations to become sureties on official bonds; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HARRIS asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 968) for the relief of Fielding Hurst; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 969) for the relief of William J. Smith, late collector of customs for the port of Memphis, State of Tennessee; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 970) for the relief of Mrs. Julia Elliott, widow of Newell D. Elliott, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 971) for the relief of Mrs. Priscilla W. Burwell, widow of Armistead Burwell, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 972) for the relief of Priscilla W. Burwell, widow and personal representative of Hon. Armistead Burwell, late of Vicksburg, Miss., deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BROWN asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 973) to authorize the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of the estate of Francis H. Macleod for its corn and rice taken by the United States military forces; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

#### COST OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Mr. HALE submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, directed to inform the Senate what was the original cost of all vessels whose names are found on the Naval Register for the year 1883, under the Bureaus of Construction and Repair, Steam Engineering, and Equipment and Recruiting, together with the total expense for all repairs since their construction, under the same bureaus, or otherwise.

#### NEW ORLEANS AND PACIFIC RAILROAD LAND GRANT.

Mr. VAN WYCK. I ask for the present consideration of the following resolution:

Whereas it is claimed by the New Orleans and Pacific Railroad Company that, as the Attorney-General has decided in favor of said company as to lands claimed by them and the Secretary of the Interior has felt constrained to act upon and accept said opinion and that Congress has no further control or authority over said lands or the claim of said company thereto: Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to suspend action in issuing certificates or patents for said lands to said corporation until Congress at this session shall determine the questions involved in the claim of said corporation.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. INGALLS. Let it lie over and be printed.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The resolution will go over under the rule, and be printed.

#### DISTRICT MUNICIPAL CODE.

Mr. INGALLS. I ask for an order to print the usual number of copies of Senate bill 824. This is the bill to establish a municipal code for the District of Columbia. The order for printing was withheld at my suggestion, thinking that a sufficient number of copies might be already remaining in the document-room, as the bill came over from the last session. Finding that the copies are insufficient, I ask that an order for printing the usual number of copies may be made.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The order will be entered, on the suggestion of the Senator from Kansas, if there be no objection.

#### COMMITTEE ON ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin. I move that two additional mem-

bers be added to the Select Committee on Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Wisconsin moves that two additional members be appointed to constitute a part of the Select Committee on Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress, and asks for the present consideration of the motion. Is there objection to the present consideration of the motion? The Chair hears none. The question is, will the Senate agree to the motion of the Senator from Wisconsin?

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR. I suggest that the additional members of the committee just added on the motion of the Senator from Wisconsin be appointed by the Chair.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Massachusetts asks that an order be entered that the two additional members on the Select Committee on Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress be appointed by the Chair. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### REVISION OF THE RULES.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Calendar of Resolutions is next in order under the rules. The Chair perceives that the first one on the Calendar was submitted by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES] not in his seat; the second by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER] not in his seat, and the third by the present occupant of the chair, which is a matter not to be called up at this time. The Chair therefore will pass, without having them read at the desk, from the order of resolutions, if there be no objection, to the unfinished business of yesterday, which is the report of the Committee on Rules. [A pause]. The Chair is reminded that until 1 o'clock the Calendar of General Orders will be in order, but in order, as the Chair thinks, to facilitate business unless some Senator wishes to call up a special bill, he will lay before the Senate the unfinished business. There being no objection, the unfinished business is before the Senate, and the pending question is on agreeing to Rules XVII and XXVI, the Chair understands. Rule XVII, which was reserved, will be reported.

The Secretary read as follows:

#### RULE XVII.

##### AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

1. All general appropriation bills shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, except bills making appropriations for rivers and harbors, which shall be referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements, and bills making appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, which shall be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia; and no amendments shall be received to any general appropriation bill, the effect of which will be to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add a new item of appropriation, unless it be made to carry out the provisions of some existing law, or treaty stipulation, or act, or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session; or unless the same be moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, or proposed in pursuance of an estimate of the head of some one of the Departments.

2. All amendments to general appropriation bills moved by direction of a standing or select committee of the Senate, proposing to increase an appropriation already contained in the bill, or to add new items of appropriation, shall, at least one day before they are considered, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and when actually proposed to the bill, no amendment proposing to increase the amount stated in such amendment shall be received; in like manner amendments proposing new items of appropriation to river and harbor bills shall, before being considered, be referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements; also amendments to bills establishing post-roads, proposing new post-roads, shall, before being considered, be referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads; also amendments proposing new items of appropriations to bills for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia shall, before being considered, be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3. No amendment which proposes general legislation shall be received to any general appropriation bill, nor shall any amendment not germane or relevant to the subject-matter contained in the bill be received; nor shall any amendment to any item or clause of such bill be received which does not directly relate thereto; and all questions of relevancy of amendments under this rule, when raised, shall be submitted to the Senate and be decided without debate; and any amendment to a general appropriation bill may be laid on the table without prejudice to the bill.

4. No amendment, the object of which is to provide for a private claim, shall be received to any general appropriation bill, unless it be to carry out the provisions of an existing law or a treaty stipulation, which shall be cited on the face of the amendment.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is on agreeing to Rule XVII, which has just been read.

Mr. BECK. Mr. President, I understand that a modification has now been made relative to this rule by connecting it with Rule XXVI. Other motions have been made and notices given of still other motions to refer the appropriations relating to agriculture to the Committee on Agriculture, and perhaps the appropriations relating to military affairs to the Committee on Military Affairs, naval affairs to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and I think the Post-Office Committee have suggested the same thing. I believe I am correct in that. The Senator from Maine recollects more accurately than I do. If I am right I desire to speak to the whole class of questions, as all involve the same principle.

Mr. FRYE. If the Senator will allow me, I think there have been but two formal motions made, one to refer the District of Columbia appropriation bill to the District Committee, which is offered by the Committee on Rules, and the other to refer the agricultural appropria-

tion bill to the Committee on Agriculture, offered by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PLUMB].

Mr. BECK. But several notices were given that other committees would claim the same rights.

Mr. FRYE. Yes.

Mr. BECK. I regret the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. ALLISON]. I learn, however, he is necessarily detained, and will be absent perhaps for some time to come, his father having died a day or two ago. In the absence of the chairman of that committee, as I am one of the oldest members upon it, I desire to state the reasons as briefly as I can why I object to the adoption of the rule as proposed. I shall speak of it as though all the other motions and notices were now before the Senate, so as to avoid repeating what I may desire to say as each one of them is respectively called up.

On the day we adjourned before the holidays I retained the floor to state my objection then to the single proposition as to the District of Columbia. As preliminary to what I desire to say now, and as part of my remarks, perhaps I had better read what I stated then. I said:

Mr. President, I happen to be a member of the Committee on Appropriations and have been for a good while, and as such I assure you that personally I care nothing about the District appropriation bill. The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS], now the acting President of the Senate, struck the real point that has been put by every committee to the Committee on Appropriations when it insists that it ought to be allowed to look over those matters. He asked the question if the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations thought that other committees and other gentlemen on other committees were not as competent to do that work as they were. The Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads have demanded jurisdiction over post-office matters, and have put the same question; the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs has asked the same question, and done it in the same way; and so the Senator from Kansas tells us we did not understand all about that sewer. We were told by the Naval Committee: "You do not as members of the Appropriations Committee understand anything about the steel vessels we ought to build, and the thousand things that we learn on our committee." So the chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads tells us: "Our intercourse with the Post-Office Department has given us information that you gentlemen can not have;" so say the Military Committee; so say all.

This is the beginning of a raid on the Appropriations Committee that if allowed to proceed can not be resisted, because each committee will claim that it has special knowledge and special information that the Committee on Appropriations does not have and can not have, because of the intimate relations of the various committees with the different Departments; and it will end in abolishing the Committee on Appropriations substantially. Perhaps that may be a good thing to do. It is a good way to get money out of the Treasury; there is no doubt about that.

Each committee of the Senate very properly is constituted so as to be the adviser of the particular Department whose interests are committed to its care. The Committee on the District of Columbia is composed of as good men as any other committee, for we are all alike good; and it is a rule that the men representing the States and districts nearest to the District of Columbia are always a matter of right placed upon that committee. Why? Because they are supposed to be the special friends of the District.

At that point an interruption was had, and I consented to yield the floor for a motion to adjourn, which was very soon made.

Following that line of thought, I desire to say now that if any one of these committees, the Committee on the District of Columbia or the Committee on Agriculture for example, ought to have the appropriation bills relative to the matters they are expected to recommend legislation about referred to them, the Senate will find it very difficult to determine that the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, the Committee on Military Affairs, the Committee on Naval Affairs, the Committee on Pensions, indeed all the other committees dealing with any particular subject or class of subjects, shall not also have the appropriation bills relative to the particular matters in which they are concerned referred to them; because it must be admitted, and is admitted by each member of the Appropriation Committee, that the accurate knowledge necessary to pass laws bearing upon their respective Departments or matters specially committed to the charge of these committees is more familiar to them in the aggregate than it can be to the Appropriations Committee as a whole. But it is just for that reason that supervision over the money sought to be appropriated should be had by a committee not connected with any of these matters.

As I said before, in selecting committees to attend to the interests of the different Departments gentlemen are selected because of their special knowledge of and intimacy with the matters referred to them and the confidence of the heads of Departments in them. The gentlemen of the Senate who are on the Military Committee are, most of them at least, men who have been soldiers. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. LOGAN] is the chairman of that committee. The gentlemen who have charge of other special matters are men who know more than other people about the special matters referred to them. The District of Columbia Committee, as I said, is always represented in large part by persons who are supposed to be specially friendly to the people and the interests of this District, and it is so now. You will observe in looking over the list of committees that the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] is a member of the Committee of the District of Columbia, and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. RIDDLEBERGER] is also a member of that committee. Turning to the House, which follows the same rule, Representative BARBOUR, who is from the adjoining district of Alexandria, is the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia; and Representative McCOMAS, of Maryland, from the other adjoining district, is also a member of that committee; and so with each of them, properly, I repeat. The Secretary of State ought to have the men who are in accordance

with his views and who are his personal friends to consult with in relation to our foreign affairs and the confirmation of his subordinates. So ought the Secretary of the Navy, so ought the Secretary of War, so ought the Postmaster-General, so ought the people of the District, so ought all of them. It is the duty of these committees to frame such laws as in their judgment will best promote the interests of their respective Departments, and when they do attend to that well they find a great deal of work to do. But if they are to make the appropriations also to carry out the laws they frame, then there is no supervision over their acts by any other body of men in the Senate. I insist that it is not wise legislation to vest any committee with absolute power as to the laws necessary and at the same time as to the amount of money necessary to carry those laws into effect.

The theory and practice of the Government has always been that when committees frame and pass laws the amounts to be appropriated to carry out the laws which have been framed and passed in the interest of the respective departments which they specially represent shall go before another body of men not specially connected with any of the departments of the Government and be carefully considered there. The Committee on Appropriations originates no bills, frames no laws, and has no appointments referred to it. I am speaking of it as acting under the rules, for I have no doubt those rules have been violated time and again, very frequently by amendments offered by other committees, much more frequently than by the action of that committee itself. Under the rules it can frame no law; it must make appropriations in accordance with existing laws that have been framed by the other committees and passed by Congress. It has to keep a record of all the appropriations and all the items of all the appropriations that have been passed, so that they can be seen by any Senator, who chooses to look over them, at once; and that committee has done so, as the books now on my desk will show to any one who cares to look at them.

How is the Committee on Appropriations composed? I looked over the list of committees just now, and this is the condition exhibited: The Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON], our chairman, is also a member of the Committee on Finance. Whatever questions come up in reference to internal revenue and the necessities of that branch of the service, he, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, is entirely familiar with them and can give the committee all the information requisite. I also am a member of the Committee on Finance, and can aid him in furnishing the necessary information relative to that branch of the public service, which is very important. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. LOGAN] is the next member of the Committee on Appropriations; he is chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. When any matter of appropriation comes up before the Committee on Appropriations relative to the Army, can any one be better qualified to advise as to what is necessary than the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs? The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. DAWES] is chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and is a member of the Committee on Appropriations. He is thoroughly posted as to all matters relating to Indian affairs, and can advise the committee as to the necessities of that great interest.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], who is also a member of the Committee on Appropriations, is perhaps the best informed man in the Senate as to all matters relative to naval affairs. The interests of the Navy will never suffer while he is a member of the Committee on Appropriations. The Senator from Kansas [Mr. PLUMB] is a distinguished member of the Committee on Agriculture, and is also the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. If anything pertaining to agriculture is before the Committee on Appropriations we have all the information the Committee on Agriculture can give us in the person of the Senator from Kansas. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL], who is a member of the Committee on Appropriations, is also a member of the Committee on Military Affairs and of the Committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi River and its Tributaries. He is known to be extremely careful and well informed in all matters relating to any subject intrusted to his charge. Another of our members, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. RANSOM], is now a member and was, while the Democracy were in power here, chairman of the Committee on Commerce and also of the Committee on the Potomac Flats Improvement of Washington. The Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL], also a member of the Committee on Appropriations, is upon the Committee on Patents and the Committee on Education and Labor. Therefore the nine men composing the Committee on Appropriations are in one form or other representatives of a large majority of the other special interests that have to be cared for.

I do not believe that the effort to take cognizance by special committee of the appropriations relative to the District of Columbia or to the Agricultural Department, or the Military or Navy, or any other department of the Government, is based upon the idea that the Committee on Appropriations are too extravagant in their appropriations for any of those things, or that it is now proposed to take any bill away from us for the purpose of curtailing extravagance or economizing expenditures in any of the different departments of the Government. I think if this movement succeeds that the reverse will be found to be the fact. I think the history of legislation in these halls will show that wher-

ever amendments have been moved to appropriation bills as they came from the Committee on Appropriations by gentlemen representing any other of the great interests of the Government, whether military or naval or the District of Columbia or anything else, it has generally been asking an addition to an increase of appropriation over what the Committee on Appropriations had seen fit to allow; and I predict now that if this move is successful, and the Committee on Appropriations is abolished, as it will virtually be if all these motions carry—because I suppose if one shall carry all will—the result will be increased appropriations and a want of harmony, instead of strict economy and a thorough knowledge of all that has been done, and we shall have hereafter a good deal of extravagance in the management of our public affairs.

I called just now on the clerk of the committee to bring in all the books that I knew he had carefully prepared, in which every item of every appropriation made since 1870 in every bill is carefully collated. They are so kept that any member of the Senate can go into the room of the Committee on Appropriations and in five minutes can look and see what has been done for the last thirteen years at least—how much further back I do not know, but since 1870 I do know, for I have examined carefully—every item of every appropriation bill made outside of the river and harbor bills; he can ascertain any fact he seeks to know in a moment by the books kept by the secretary or clerk of the Committee on Appropriations, and I have the books now before me, so that any gentleman can verify my statement by looking at them. Surely that of itself is a great convenience. If it is taken from the Committee on Appropriations and the appropriation bills referred to the different committees, such books as I have lying before me now, invaluable for the purposes of information, never can be made up or preserved.

Allow me to refer to the action of the immediate representatives of the people on this question. The House of Representatives, through its Committee on Rules, two or three years ago, in revising their rules, but not only left all general bills with the Appropriations Committee, but endeavored to place the river and harbor bill in charge of the Committee on Appropriations, after first referring it to the Committee on Commerce. The Committee on Rules made their report in 1879 on the 19th of December. It was a distinguished committee, one that had often considered all the matters connected with appropriations. It was composed of the then Speaker, Mr. RANDALL; Mr. Stephens, of Georgia; Mr. BLACKBURN, of Kentucky; Mr. Garfield, of Ohio; and Mr. FRYE, of Maine. They made a unanimous report, which I hold in my hand, and the language used by them meets my views so thoroughly that I will read it as my own:

The Committee on Rules are of opinion, in consideration of the fact that the Committee on Appropriations are required under the rules "to report the general appropriation bills" (in which class the river and harbor appropriation bill should, by reason of long custom and practice, be included), that they should have entire charge of all those bills, in order that they might the more fairly and fully control the entire question of appropriation of revenue for carrying on the several departments of the Government. It follows as a logical sequence that, if any other committee is to take charge of one of the general appropriation bills, the interests therein involved and considered will stand separate and apart from the interests involved and considered in the other bills, and as a further result any scheme of reduction of expenditures made necessary by a deficit of revenue for that fiscal year must be executed by the Committee on Appropriations without respect to the interests involved in the bill so taken from them, thereby leaving that particular interest to stand independent of and without any relation whatever to the other interests for which appropriations are annually made.

For these reasons the Committee on Rules have made the foregoing recommendations with respect to the river and harbor bill, believing that no good or valid reason exists why the Committee on Commerce should originate and have complete control of the river and harbor bill that does not apply with equal force to the theory that the Committee on Military Affairs should originate and control the Army, the Committee on Naval Affairs the naval, the Committee on Indian Affairs the Indian, the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads the Post-Office, the Committee on Foreign Affairs the consular and diplomatic, or the Committee on Invalid Pensions the pension appropriation bill.

Without going into the history of it or finding fault with the action of the House, in regard to the river and harbor bill I may say that it has, from the time it was taken charge of by the Committee on Commerce, been passed in a very anomalous way, in nearly every case under a suspension of the rules, without any member being allowed to offer an amendment or to say one word against it. I see before me the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SAWYER] who had charge of it the first time it was passed in that way, but I do not care to tell the pleasant conversation we then had in regard to the peculiar things in that bill which caused it to pass with such unanimity. I took the pains last night to look up the House debate on this subject, and I find that a great many wise suggestions were made by many well-informed men; among others, one of the Committee on Rules, General Garfield, of Ohio, used this language:

There are two committees of this House that stand, if I may so speak, with their backs to each other and facing in opposite directions. One is the Committee of Ways and Means. That committee faces out upon all the business of this country from which a revenue can be had. They ask the nation this one question. Where can we get a revenue to supply the machinery of this Government, to fill the Treasury as it ought to be filled? And they apply to all of the people of this country, to all its wealth, to all its trade, to all its commerce, and ask what contributions shall be gathered and how they shall be gathered from the people.

But that committee wants one thing before they start out upon this inquiry—they want the figures, the sum total. And they turn to the other committee which stands back to back to them, the Committee on Appropriations, and in-

quire of that committee how much money must we give you to run this Government for the coming year? And they get the figures from the Committee on Appropriations. That committee says to them, we will require so many millions of dollars. Thereupon the Committee of Ways and Means turns to the nation and asks for a contribution. It passes a law that tells how much the burden shall be and how that burden shall be distributed.

Now, if it is important that the Committee of Ways and Means shall know that sum total before they begin to legislate, it is equally important that some one great fiscal committee of this House shall be able to give them the figures. Now, shall it be given them by one committee, or shall the Committee of Ways and Means hunt through all the committees of this House in order to find out what the figure of our taxation is to be?

In my view, the harmony and unity of the fiscal machinery of this Government requires that these two great committees shall stand back to back; the one of them facing the people and its industries, the other facing the machinery of the Government and its necessities. One shall say that to run this great machine requires so much money in the aggregate, to be distributed in the following way. The other shall say that to get that aggregate of money requires such a tax internal and such a tax external, to be distributed in such and such manner. The unity of our fiscal affairs must not, therefore, be broken up.

I have in this statement given the reasons that induced me to agree to the report as presented in this Rule 10. The same reasoning that would turn over the river and harbor appropriation bill to the Committee on Commerce would also turn over the Army appropriation bill to the Committee on Military Affairs, the naval appropriation bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs, the Indian appropriation bill to the Committee on Indian Affairs, the pension appropriation bill to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and so on down through the whole list.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it is a fact within the experience of every member who has been here long, that the Committee on Appropriations always finds itself confronted with a demand from each of the committees having a special subject in charge for larger appropriations than the Committee on Appropriations think should be made. There never was a time within my knowledge since I have been here when the Committee on Military Affairs did not resist the tendency of the Committee on Appropriations to cut down the appropriations for the Army. The Committee on Naval Affairs has always been found resisting the reduction of the naval appropriation bill. For this reason, I say that if each of these several committees had charge of getting up the appropriation bills on these several subjects, the amount of the bills would be very large; they would outgrow the grasp of the House, and there would be no unity in the appropriations of public money.

He was followed by the then Speaker of the House, Mr. RANDALL, who used this language:

But, Mr. Chairman, what I wish to say is this, that if you undertake to divide all these appropriations and have many committees, where there ought to be but one, you will enter upon a path of extravagance you can not foresee the length of or the depth of, until we will find the Treasury of the country bankrupt.

They were followed by others. I have made notes of the remarks made by many of the leading men of the House, agreeing, almost without exception, that the rule was that each of the special committees charged with special interests were demanding more than the Committee on Appropriations was willing to give, and that there would be no uniformity if they were allowed to control appropriations. One committee would succeed in getting more than its share, while another would get less than its proportion; trading, bickerings, and heart-burnings would follow, to the detriment of the public service. The Post-Office Committee, whose jurisdiction reaches all the people, or the Agricultural Committee, banking on its popularity by representing the farmers of the country, might get more than the Army or the Navy, which are not so popular in time of peace; whereas when the bills all went to one committee composed of gentlemen, some of whom are on the majority of the important committees, and are acting uniformly to see how the aggregate that can be afforded from the taxation imposed may be best distributed, doing justice to each one, ignoring none, giving none an advantage over others as far as they are able, then uniformity and equal justice would be obtained.

The House, with the exception of the Agricultural Committee, which because of some supposed popularity got its separate bill referred to it, agreed with the Committee on Rules, unless the river and harbor bill be considered an exception, and retained all the other appropriation bills in the hands of the Committee on Appropriations. That committee, if we differ with the House, send their conferees over here. When we go into conference after a disagreement they send the members of the same committee each time, as they have had the whole budget before them. They now meet the same committeemen from this Chamber, who are familiar with each bill and with the appropriations made in each bill, and know how far the Treasury can afford, under the taxation that is levied, to make appropriations for the expenses of the fiscal year. But if you divide these appropriation bills an extremely incongruous condition of things would follow; there could be no general view taken by our confères, the post-office appropriations, the military appropriations, the naval appropriations, and so on, would only be looked at, and each Department of the Government would be represented by a different body of men in each conference who are not advised as to any of the other appropriations which have been made, and have to begin at the beginning and get the appropriations of all the other Departments from the different committees in order to get the information before they can tell what is going to be anything like an approximation to the aggregate of the expenditures of the Government for any fiscal year.

For these reasons, among others, I think it would be a misfortune to break up the unity of the action of the two Houses, as these propositions, if carried, certainly will, because if one be taken away from the Appropriations Committee the others I assume will be.

It is claimed, however, by the Committee on the District of Columbia that there is a special reason why the District of Columbia appropriation bill should be excepted; or at least it was so claimed before the

holiday adjournment. I am unable to see why it should be excepted, or why there is any special reason that should have induced the Committee on Rules to make that bill an exception. On the contrary, there would be more difficulty if that was made an exception than with any other bill, for the reason that these appropriations are paid half by the District and half by the General Government. At least all that goes into the District of Columbia bill is so paid. Other appropriations bearing upon the District, if not a part of its expenses, are provided for in the sundry civil bill. I hold the amounts appropriated for the current year in the two bills in my hand.

In the District of Columbia act we appropriated for—

Washington Asylum	\$46,320
Georgetown Almshouse	1,800
Indigent insane of the District of Columbia in Government Hospital for Insane	46,700
Reform School, salaries	\$10,936
Reform School, subsistence	22,014
Relief of the poor	15,000
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum	15,000
Women's Christian Association	5,000
National Association for Destitute Colored Women and Children	7,000
Erection of building for same	20,000
Children's Hospital	5,000
Saint Ann's Infant Asylum	5,000
Industrial Home School	10,000
Church Orphanage of the District of Columbia	1,500
Total	211,270

Washington Aqueduct

20,000

Half of that is paid by the District and half by the Government. In the sundry civil act we appropriated \$442,000 for matters bearing upon the District and to be expended in it—not perhaps all of them District matters, as follows:

Government Hospital for the Insane	\$227,000
Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	58,000
Howard University	15,500
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum	50,000
Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, furniture, &c.	5,000
Reform School (new barn, &c.)	7,500
Improving reservations and grounds	79,000
Total	442,000

This difficulty will occur if the Committee on the District of Columbia takes charge of the District bill: there will be a constant endeavor to throw as much of the appropriations necessary for the District into the sundry civil bill as possible, so as to make the Government pay them all and make the District of Columbia bill as small as possible, because the District has to pay half. On the other hand, the Committee on Appropriations, representing the United States, if you please, as against the views of those representing the District specially, will crowd as much as they possibly can into the District bill, to make the people here pay one-half, and keep as much from the sundry civil bill as they can, because the Government of the United States has to pay all that is there appropriated. That ought not to be. Two committees of the Senate ought not to be thrown into such antagonism with each other, and I do not quite like the suggestion which was made that these bills ought all to be referred first to the several committees, and then handed over to the Committee on Appropriations to be finally acted on. That was the way that was at first proposed to be done with the river and harbor bill in the House; it was to be handed over to the Committee on Commerce to be examined, and then to go to the Committee on Appropriations. Immediately the Committee on Commerce said: "Why should we hand a bill to another body who do not know as much as we do about it ourselves?" and they got it absolutely very soon, and have succeeded in passing it, under suspension of the rules, pretty much every year since.

The moment you hand over any of these bills to any of the special committees and the Committee on Appropriations see fit to recommend anything different from what the other committees have recommended, that committee, whether it be the Committee on Indian Affairs or on Military Affairs or on the District of Columbia, will at once say, "Here is a body of men who do not know as much as we do on this subject, who are undertaking to criticise and revise what we have said we need; we will take it ourselves, and we ought to have it;" and they will do so, just as the Committee on Commerce did with the river and harbor bill. I am stating what occurred in the House when I was there.

In short, we had better take the bills from it absolutely and abolish your Committee on Appropriations if Senators think there is to be anything saved by doing so. I should have no objection as a party man to trust the Committee on Appropriations of the House to-day with all the appropriation bills and let them send the various bills to Repub-

lican committees of this body, appointed to guard special interests, for their revision, and let them add what they see fit to them, and go before the country on the presentation made by a Democratic committee on appropriations representing all, and the Republican committees representing each of the different departments of this Government in their demands, and see where true economy would be. But I am looking to the proper prudent administration of the Government, seeking to secure harmony and economy in legislation, looking to the fact that there ought to be some place in this Government where all the appropriations are kept and where every Senator can see them at a glance. There is only one place, and no one supposes there is more, where men can go and ascertain them all, and where each interest is looked at regardless of any other except as all bear on each other, and that is a committee made up of men who originate no law, who can do nothing except to appropriate to carry out existing law, composed as I say of men who represent finance, military affairs, naval affairs, and so on. All the important committees are not represented, I admit. I believe the Post-Office Committee is not. The Military Committee is represented, the Indian Committee, the Naval Committee, the Agricultural Committee, the Committee on Commerce, the Committee on Patents, and other important committees are represented on the Appropriations Committee. I may add that the moment a bill comes over from the House of Representatives these committees can now, each and all of them, take hold of any matter relating to their jurisdiction; and frame and report any amendment they please to the Committee on Appropriations as well as they could if the bill should go to them first.

Let me suggest also that while at the long session of Congress no great difficulty might ensue, when we meet at the short session of Congress as we have to do every other year on the 1st of December and Congress expires by its own limitation on the 3d of March, how are we to get on practically? We have permitted the House to originate all appropriation bills—I do not say as a matter of right, but as a matter of fact. Most of those bills come to us during the last ten days of the session usually. If they have to go to the Committee on Military Affairs, the Committee on the District of Columbia, the Committee on Naval Affairs, the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and others and be carefully examined by them, and then go to the Committee on Appropriations and be carefully examined by it, there will be very hasty and very badly considered legislation, because I assume that no gentleman desires after these committees have examined a bill and sent it to the Committee on Appropriations that it shall present anything on this floor without having all the explanations it can obtain with its members prepared on the floor of this House to defend their propositions when any exception to their action is taken by any one. They are compelled, if they do anything intelligently, to have all the time possible, and the House of Representatives gives us little enough time without having the bills to pass through other committees even for a day or a week. Some might be kept two weeks before they could get to the Committee on Appropriations, when they have all the work to do at any rate before they can report it intelligently to the Senate.

Mr. McPHERSON. Will the Senator from Kentucky permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. BECK. Certainly.

Mr. McPHERSON. I do not exactly understand, having been absent, the present status of this proposition. Do I understand we are now in Committee of the Whole and that there has been a reservation?

Mr. BECK. The rules have been reported to the Senate, and there is a reservation of this Rule XVII and Rule XXVI, embracing not only the District of Columbia but all the other committees that may have appropriation bills referred to them.

Mr. McPHERSON. I understand the Senator, then, to be debating against the amendment already pending. I also understand he opposes the second one.

Mr. BECK. So far as it gives the District of Columbia Committee jurisdiction of the District appropriation bill.

Mr. McPHERSON. There are two exceptions, I find, in the first clause—one referring to the new Committee on Internal Improvements and the other referring to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The Senator's objection applies to the District of Columbia Committee having charge of the District bill.

Mr. BECK. The District appropriation bill.

Mr. McPHERSON. But the Senator does not object to all matters relating to internal improvements being referred to the new Committee on Internal Improvements, to take the place of the old Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BECK. I was not looking into that question specially; the division may be proper; but I desire to say, my attention being called to it, that the Committee on Commerce have much important work to do in aid of the work of the Committee on Appropriations this year, and I have no doubt they will pursue their labor in proper spirit. The Committee on Appropriations can originate no bill, as I have said, can do nothing except to act in accordance with existing law. The Committee on Appropriations for years has begged and pleaded with this body to change the laws in very many regards. I hold in my hand a bill that was reported by a leading member of that committee, pro-

viding that the indefinite appropriations now held in the Treasury should be brought under the supervision of the two Houses, which we have never succeeded in getting done. We have, wherever we could, shown that in the collection of internal revenue, in the collection of customs, hundreds of thousands of dollars were unnecessarily squandered upon unnecessary custom-houses and unnecessary employes, until the Secretary of the Treasury has at last conceded the fact in his report, from which I will only read a few words:

There are useless customs districts, and nothing but local pride or interest will disagree therefrom. There are twenty-two ports of entry at which not a dollar of duties has been collected for years at different times. There are thirty-two ports of entry in which the year's collections from all sources have not equaled the year's expenses. These had importance when foreign trade was carried on in sailing vessels, and before the concentration of importations at large ports from regular lines of ocean steamers and the present system of rapid inland transportation. The custom-houses in these districts are, however, kept up, with all the formalities of activity, with deputies, inspectors, and clerks, to make official returns to the accounting officers of the Treasury and the Bureau of Statistics.

The Secretary tells us further that a large number of them ought to be abolished and all their machinery removed. The Committee on Commerce I hope will frame and pass a law not only going as far as the Secretary recommends, but beyond his recommendation, and will take up again the provision that the Committee on Appropriations have been urging so long, bringing all the indefinite appropriations before the Congress of the United States. The Secretary says it will reduce expenses \$500,000 now to do what he asks. I tried to do it ten years ago, and at last the Secretary recommends it.

So with many things in regard to the Navy, so in regard to the Army, and so in regard to other matters. There is very important legislation that each of these committees has committed to its care, and when passed upon by them they can come before the Committee on Appropriations for money to carry them out, and the Committee on Appropriations, as far as I am advised—and I have been a member of it for six years in this House and for many years in the other House—always listens anxiously and carefully and attentively to all the suggestions and all the amendments and all the reasons given by members of the other committees having special charge of the interests upon which they are making their appropriations.

It surely must be better to allow one body of men to frame the laws and another to provide the appropriations to carry them out than to allow one set of men to frame the laws and that same body of men provide the appropriations to make them operative. It at least gives two bodies in the Senate a chance to understand all about these things; and if the committee that frames the laws sees that the Appropriations Committee is not making sufficient appropriations to carry them out in good faith, each member of that committee can on the floor of the Senate show wherein injustice has been done, and he will overrule the Committee on Appropriations, of course, and ought to do it.

This is the trouble about the move now made, it is in the wrong direction; it is a consolidation of all power in a single committee. If one committee frames the law and votes the money to carry it out, no other man in the Senate will know anything about it. The Agricultural Committee will frame the law and vote all the money they can, and no man not on that committee will know anything about it. So of the Post-Office Committee, so of the Naval Committee, so of the Military Committee, so of the District of Columbia Committee. They become autocrats, not only in the framing of the law, but in the appropriation of the people's money to carry it out; and outside of that committee-room, no man can get the information to enable him to contradict what they say if they are wrong; and they are selected because they are special friends of the Department they are appointed to represent, for each Secretary ought to have men he can trust before whom he can present the wants of his Department here.

What is the direction we ought to move in, and that I hope the great party I have so long been connected with has been moving in? Checks and guards ought to be thrown around all official acts. Discretion should be restricted by positive laws, and no man or set of men should hold unrestricted power. We ought to have one committee a check upon another, one guard placed upon another, so that no body of men sitting as a committee of Congress shall have absolute power over the money of the people. We have lost untold millions, in my opinion, by the operation of laws relative to the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury, having the collection of the money and the disbursement of the money in one Department, and by having only one set of books, that no man can understand, that are obliged to balance, and are made to balance, right or wrong, so that there can be no discovery had. I have reported after report, and some of them I intended to read to-day to show that even leading Republicans, and one committee, headed by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. EDMUNDS], now our presiding officer, on the Treasury Department; another, of which the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. DAWES], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. INGALLS], and I were members; and another, in which the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] acted for the Committee on Appropriations—all showing the want of responsibility in these matters and the impossibility of obtaining information.

The direction I now hope to move in is to let the committees of this House having charge of particular subjects frame their laws and pass

them, then turn them over to a committee disconnected with them to make appropriations to carry them out. In this way two committees on this floor will act as a check on each other. One of the first things I did when I came to the Senate was to offer a resolution directing a committee to—

Report to the Senate whether or not the public interest would be promoted by a division of the Treasury Department into two distinct departments, the duties of one of which shall be to manage the collection of the revenues and hold them till ordered by law to pay them out; and the duties of the other shall be to manage the disbursement of the revenue collected and held by the other. If the committee determine to recommend such division of said Department, they may report a bill for that purpose.

I was assured by the then committee that something in that direction would be done. Until it is, we never shall have the money of the Treasury properly cared for. It will require the ablest man in this country and the ablest corps of assistants to construe all the laws relating to customs, all the laws relating to internal revenue, and look after all the great machinery necessary to bring the revenues of this country into the Treasury and hold them there; and then it will require another man, call him Chancellor of the Exchequer or anything you please, with another body of men as able as the first, to distribute that money to all the various Departments of the Government, and the one account to the other from a different set of books and both to Congress. There is not a decent grocery establishment or a wholesale or retail dry goods store in this country that would carry on its business as we are carrying on the business of this great Government now in our Treasury Department, with one set of books and all responsible to one head, and he with such a multiplicity of work to do that he has barely time to sign his name to such papers as some clerk has put a private mark on, indicating that he had looked at them.

Whenever we depart from the present system of legislation and say that the committee that have the right to frame the laws for the Navy, or the Army, or the District of Columbia, or the Post-Office, or any of the great Departments of the Government, shall at the same time declare what money is necessary to carry those laws into effect, and no other committee, no other member of this House, shall have the power or the opportunity to see whether they are right or wrong, then we are taking a step in a wrong direction and concealing from the great mass of the Senate and the great mass of the people the facts on which we act; but when one committee frames the law and another provides the money, the two committees will develop all the facts, so that the whole body of the Senate will understand what is the proper thing to do.

As I said, I have no feeling in this matter. I should perhaps not have said one word if the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations were not necessarily absent; but I have consulted with him; I know his views as a member of the committee, and I felt it my duty to say what I have said. While I admit—and I wish that distinctly understood that I not only admit but I believe—that every other member of every other committee, whether of the District of Columbia, on Agriculture, the Post-Office, or any other committee, is as honest and as able and better informed as to his special matter than the members perhaps of the Committee on Appropriations in the aggregate, still it is not wise that the framing of laws and the voting of money to carry them out shall be united; and if you put them in the hands of a single committee, who will look over the aggregate, summon the different committees, reason together, and see what the Government, with the money produced by the taxes levied, can afford to expend, then the books of one committee will show what can be done with justice to all.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, in the chair). Mr. President, I wish to say that in the main part of the observations of my friend from Kentucky [Mr. BECK] I entirely agree. I think it would be injurious to the interests of the Treasury and so to the interests of the people who supply the Treasury of the United States to send appropriation questions for reports of sums to be appropriated to the various committees that have charge of the classes of the public service about which appropriations must be made, and that the practical result would be, if we divide them up, that the sum total of appropriations would be enormously increased. If there be a standing order of the Senate which says that all appropriations respecting the judicial establishment of the United States should be sent to the Committee on the Judiciary, the relations between the Committee on the Judiciary and the Department of Justice and the judicial establishment are of such an intimate and friendly character that we should be quite likely to be acting under a bias and to be more liberal in the money that we would recommend to be expended for the judicial establishment than a body of men not under such a bias would be likely to be. And I confess I do not see any distinction between the matter of the District of Columbia and any other of the various branches of the public service—the Army, the Navy, Indian affairs, post-offices and post-roads, public lands, and every one of the scores of separate subjects of public expenditure. I repeat I do not see any distinction between one and another.

If it be correct to send appropriations regarding the District of Columbia to that committee, so far as I can see it is perfectly correct to send all judicial appropriations to the Committee on the Judiciary, all naval appropriations to the Naval Committee, all military appropriations to the Military Committee, all Indian appropriations to the Indian Com-

mittee, and so on through the whole catalogue. I am fully persuaded that the aggregate of the separate bills, when we got to the end of a session of Congress, would be altogether beyond that which we now have; and I think we should find, in the main,—although there are and probably must be more or less deficiencies that we have to make up (in general they are small),—that the aggregate of the public expenditure would be largely increased, on account of the necessary fact in human nature that committees charged with particular subjects and in direct communication with particular branches of the public service get to be impressed with the ideas of the special Departments with which they have to do, and feel with the Departments that the public service would be better promoted with still larger appropriations to carry it on.

That is perfectly natural, perfectly reasonable in the philosophic sense, and is certain in my opinion to occur; and therefore, while I should be very glad to have the Judiciary Committee consider appropriations for the judicial establishment, because I think that the laws ought to be furnished with more money to carry them out and the judges ought to have higher pay, and the marshals and everybody else be provided with more funds, I do not think it would be for the public interest that the Committee on the Judiciary should be charged with reporting appropriations for that branch of the public service. If it is true as to the Committee on the Judiciary, I assume that it would be true as to all the other committees in this body.

I should hope, then, that we would adhere to the idea, with all the assistance we can get and suggestions from the several committees charged with the various branches of the public service, of having an independent committee, not charged with the administration of any particular branch of the public service, but only charged with following the law, providing for appropriations, have all these bills under their general charge grouped as they generally have been. That is my opinion, and I shall feel obliged, therefore, to vote with my friend from Kentucky to keep the appropriation bills (and I would extend it to appropriations for rivers and harbors, which have been by some custom sent to the Committee on Commerce) in the care of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, I concur generally in the views expressed by the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Vermont, but I say that the argument they make does not apply to the bill providing for the government of the District of Columbia. There is no comparison between the appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and the general appropriations for the Government of the United States. In the first place, the expenses of the Government of the United States are paid by the people of the United States out of the taxes levied upon the whole mass of the people, and, therefore, all the expenditures for the ordinary current expenses of the Government are properly appropriated by one committee. I think myself that the appropriations for rivers and harbors might properly be divided out by the Committee on Appropriations, but as the Committee on Commerce would necessarily have more knowledge of all the details of the items as to rivers and harbors, after long experience in both Houses of Congress it was finally settled that that particular bill should be consigned to the Committee on Commerce. It was because that committee necessarily had knowledge of the details in regard to those appropriations that the Committee on Appropriations could not have. But of all the bills that are presented in this body, the one that should not go to the Committee on Appropriations is the bill to provide for the expenses of the government of this District. The money collected for the government of this District is collected in the form of taxes from the people of this District.

Mr. EDMUNDS. One-half of it.

Mr. SHERMAN. One-half, I know, and the other half is paid by the Government of the United States as owners of land and property in this District. In that respect the Government of the United States stands like myself or any other proprietor in this District. It is a taxpayer; it has agreed that in justice and equity it ought to pay one-half the expenses of the government of the District, because it owns one-half of the land and property in this District, and therefore it contributes its taxes just like any other tax-payer, whether greater or smaller. The Government of the United States is a tax-payer here. It levies and fixes the amount of its own tax, but it pays that money into the Treasury just like the Senator from Vermont and myself and any other tax-payer in this District.

Now, who should determine the mode of the expenditure of this money? Should it be the general committee having charge of the money of the United States which is collected from general taxes and applied to the various general expenses of the Government? Certainly not. It ought to be that committee of this body which represents the particular interests of the people of this District; it ought to be that body of gentlemen in this Chamber who have been selected to look after the material interests of the people of this District, the tax-payers of this District, the Government being one and the largest one among them.

It is no criticism upon the action of the Committee on Appropriations to say that the Committee on the District of Columbia is better fitted from its knowledge of the local wants of the people of this District to say how this money should be expended.

I agree with what has been said as to the tendency of dividing out the appropriation bills among different committees being to increase the expenditures; but that does not apply to the expenditures for this District, because the law fixes the amount of these expenditures; it is limited by the nature of the laws passed in regard to this District. We know beforehand how much will be the revenue of this District, because we know that the amount of tax is limited to 1½ per cent. on the taxable list, and that is provided for, fixed by law. So the amount of money to be expended for the people of this District is absolutely limited, and the appropriations to be made by the Committee on the District of Columbia are limited in precise terms. It is not so in regard to any other committee; it is not so in regard to any other expenditure. The Committee on Appropriations are limited, and so would the Committee on the District of Columbia be limited by laws which can not be amended except by both Houses of Congress. Therefore the argument about this increasing expenditures falls. The amount of expenditure is fixed, and the only question we have to determine is which committee on the whole could more fairly represent the local wants and interests of the people of this District.

I happen not to belong to either of these committees, and am entirely impartial; and yet since the debate on this subject the other day many citizens of the District, many leading tax-payers of the District, have spoken to me of their gratification that at last they had a body they could appear before and make known their local wants to. They said undoubtedly the Committee on Appropriations was a very able body, but it was pressed with greater affairs; the expenditure of \$3,000,000 for the people of this District is a very unimportant thing to the Committee on Appropriations, but it is vital to the tax-payers of this District.

Here is a list of appropriations, not like the ordinary appropriations for the expenses of the Government, which are fixed by law. All that the Committee on Appropriations have to do is to look to the law and see how much should be appropriated, and then they carry that sum into their appropriation bills. But here is the government of a people where from the nature of things you can not set out in set form and set words what shall be expended from year to year. It is true that a large portion of the expenses can be defined, as the salaries of the commissioners and the salaries of the other officers, but the great body of the expenditures of a city government are for objects that can not be defined by law. For instance the estimates submitted to us provide for \$530,000 to be expended on certain streets and highways. I believe it is about one-third of all the expenditures of the District of Columbia, excluding the interest on their debt. Now, where should that be expended? What streets should it be expended upon? Here is a detailed estimate naming A street, B street, C street, D street, and so on; the different kinds of improvements on the different streets. Who is best able to determine as to whether these matters suggested by the commissioners of the District of Columbia are wise or not; whether on the whole certain other improvements should not be made? Certainly that committee that is selected by this body to take charge of the local affairs of this District. The Committee on Appropriations can not have the requisite knowledge. Every bill that provides for this District goes to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and they know necessarily and are bound to know about these local wants and local matters.

It seemed to me, therefore, especially where the amount to be appropriated was fixed by laws that cannot be changed except by an act of Congress, and particularly as this money is paid by the people of the District and by the United States as a tax-payer, our contribution depending upon the general good of the people of the District, including the smallest as well as the largest tax-payer, that the money ought to be divided out by the committee which has charge of the affairs of the District of Columbia. I can speak with absolute impartiality on this matter, because, though I do not belong to either committee, I have the common interest of all tax-payers here.

It must be remembered that the people of this District are in a very abnormal condition. They have absolutely no voice and no vote. They are taxed without representation. We govern them as absolutely as the worst despotism in the world can govern its people. We govern them, we hope, wisely; but, after all, the people of this District are subject to our will; they have no voice; they pay these taxes, this money is expended without their volition, and the only opportunity they have to say how their money shall be expended is by appealing to your generosity and your kindness. You have selected two committees to represent the people of the United States in saying how their taxes shall be paid out, and now you say that these two committees selected, one by each House, shall not pass upon these local matters with which they are bound to be familiar, but that a great committee, the Committee on Appropriations, that has charge of \$300,000,000 of expenditures, shall at the last moment of a session of the Senate act upon them, and that the committee which has been all along during the session hearing their complaints and acting upon their local matters and local legislation here shall have nothing to do with directing the expenditure of the money, but only this committee that is overwhelmed with other important duties.

I say that this case stands on its own base. It is entirely to be distinguished from any other appropriation. I will not vote to transfer

the naval appropriation bill to the Naval Committee, because these naval expenditures are fixed by law and the Naval Committee can report, if they choose, under our rules, amendments. Nor will I vote to carry the appropriations for agriculture to the Agricultural Committee. That is an interest represented by every man among us. But this local interest is not represented by us. What does a Senator know about the local interests of the people of this District, whether this alley or that street or some other place should be improved or not? We have not time to know; but the committee that has been selected to acquire this information must know, and therefore I think it is but reasonable and right to give to that committee the opportunity to present their view of how this money, kept distinct by law and limited by law, can best be distributed among the various objects of improvement so as to do to the people who pay those taxes the greatest possible good; and the mere fact that the Government of the United States is the largest tax-payer makes no difference at all, because the Committee on the District of Columbia of this body is just as much interested in the general good in the large sense as the Committee on Appropriations. It is true that if the Committee on the District of Columbia was not limited by law we might expend too much money for this District out of the general Treasury; but the amount that can possibly be expended is fixed by law, and if the Committee on the District of Columbia should report appropriations to an amount greater than the amount of the taxes and the contribution of the Government, the money would not be paid out of the Treasury, and therefore there is a complete safeguard against any extravagance of appropriation.

The general expression of opinion on the part of the people here, in the public press, by private tax-payers—they who have no power in the government of this district, but yet who pay all the taxes, for they, in common with the other proprietor, the Government of the United States, pay all the taxes—is that they feel gratified that at last they are to have an opportunity to come before some committee that holds the public purse of this District, so that they may make known their complaints where too much is given here and too little there, that this object is more important and that less important; and in that way they were at last to be represented in a committee of the Senate of the United States charged with the expenditure of the money collected in the form of taxes from the people of this District.

I need not say that my vote will not be guided by any want of confidence in the Committee on Appropriations. On the contrary, I shall vote against all amendments proposed to weaken the power of that committee. I believe that to relieve them from this local matter, about which they have not the requisite local information, would be a benefit to them, would be a satisfaction to the people of this District, and would enable the Committee on the District of Columbia to better apply the limited sum of money that is provided for carrying on the government of the District. I shall therefore vote for the rule as it now stands.

Mr. BECK. Before the Senator from Ohio takes his seat I desire his attention for a moment. I heard him make a remark in reference to the want of information the Committee on Appropriations necessarily had as to the details of the street improvements and the more accurate information of the Committee on the District of Columbia. I went to the room of the Committee on Appropriations for a moment to look at the estimates of appropriations, and I find, on page 287, Class A, Class B, Class C, and Class D, asking for \$409,552.22; and the Committee on Appropriations have never ventured, nor I suppose would the Committee on the District of Columbia venture, to indicate how that money should be expended, there being commissioners for that purpose. The provision of the law that we passed last year was:

For work on sundry avenues and streets, and replacement of pavements on streets named in classes A, B, C, and D of Appendix Bb, annexed to the estimates of the commissioners of the District for 1884, \$350,000.

The only limitation we placed upon it this year—it was not there before—was that certain work east of the Capitol should be finished, as complaint was made, and very properly made, that that poor end of the city had been more neglected than the other. So the details of the bill, when the Senator comes to look at it, he will find are not controlled by law.

Mr. SHERMAN. I am glad the Senator has called my attention to that. I intended to call attention to it as the strongest argument I could make. It is true the commissioners set out in these tables the details as to certain streets and alleys and the improvements they propose to make, and the Committee on Appropriations have said, "Yes, we will give you one-half of what you estimate for these purposes, and do not undertake to tell what particular streets shall be improved." Make the change proposed, and then if the commissioners, who are but the officers of the Government of the United States and are in no sense the representatives of the people of this District, should make a classification that was not fair, it would enable the people of this District to say to the Committee on the District of Columbia that the classification contained in the list of the commissioners (not their officers, but their masters) is not a just and fair one, that it is not a just distribution of the money to be apportioned, "and therefore we do not want our money expended upon the estimate of commissioners not interested at all in our affairs, a majority of them non-residents of the District, you may say, in one sense, but we want to have the chance to

appeal to a committee having charge of these matters, so that that committee may, if they see proper for sufficient reasons, change this classification and order of improvements."

There is wherein the Committee on Appropriations, necessarily, can not do the duty that is enjoined upon them. They can not go over these alleys and streets, many of which they never heard of, probably. Their duty does not require them to go into that kind of detail, while the duty of the Committee on the District of Columbia enables them to go into it. They have ample time and leisure to look and see whether the improvements proposed by the commissioners are the wisest and the best, and the people of this District who may have a different opinion about these improvements from the commissioners will have the right to go to a committee, who probably will make some change in the estimates proposed by the commissioners. It is a very small thing, it seems to me, for us to refuse to grant them what they desire of us in this particular. It is their money, and not ours, that is about to be appropriated and expended.

It seems to me that the Committee on Appropriations might feel a sense of relief when they are relieved from these mere local expenditures that occur here around them, and can devote themselves to the larger and greater expenditures of the whole people of the United States. It certainly should be our interest to give to the people who live here some semblance or form of power in their own government, in the disposition of their own money; and the mere fact that the people of this District, I believe by general accord, desire to have an opportunity to go before a special committee to inquire into and act upon their matters is itself a conclusive argument in my mind that this petition should be granted, because it is their money, and they ought to be allowed to choose the persons in this body, or the committee in this body, that shall divide and parcel out their money, limited as it is, and point out the objects of expenditure.

Sir, I would not do anything at all to weaken the restraint or power of the Committee on Appropriations. I believe that it is necessary, as my friend from Vermont says, to bring all the items of expenditure for the nation under the eye and control of one committee, so that they may limit the amount of expenditure. That only applies, however, to the general expenditures for the Government of the United States. The amount that the Government contributes as a tax-payer here is limited by law, and cannot be increased by the District; and the objects of expenditure ought to be under the eye and control of the committee that is selected by this body to manage the local affairs of the people of this District.

Mr. PLUMB. Mr. President, I do not think this is a matter affecting any committee or any member of this body personally, but it is just as much a question of general policy as any other that can come before the Senate. If I had been going to argue the question of the propriety of separating the appropriations and saying where I thought the least propriety existed in giving any committee separate jurisdiction of any item of appropriation, I should have said that that committee was the Committee on the District of Columbia, for the reason that there is a contention always between the people of the District and the people of the United States, who pay one-half of all the expenses here, as to this ratio and relation; and all the people of this country deserve to be especially represented in regard to the affairs of this District. The country is dealing liberally, and so far as I know the impression outside is much too liberally, with this District in the matter of the proportion of taxes which it pays. I do not say myself that this proportion is improper; I accept it as fixed by law, but it is a question which can be disturbed every session of Congress by the action of the Appropriations Committee. The mere shifting of one item out of the appropriation bill for the District of Columbia into the sundry civil bill or some other bill disturbs materially the proportion which the Government of the United States is to pay of the expenses of the District of Columbia.

No one, I think, desires to prevent in any way anything that is necessary for the development of the District; but if there are people, as the Senator from Ohio says, who are specially interested in this particular thing because of the fact that they are tax-payers in this District, whether they be officers of the General Government or not, it seems to me that it must be because they want the Government to pay more of the taxes of this District than it is now paying. I do not say that that might not be proper. All I say is that if we are to shift this ratio, if we are to pay more of these taxes, if we are to have a different arrangement of the relation existing between the District and the people of the United States in reference to the payment of taxes, that ought to be settled by itself and not indirectly through the means of an appropriation bill.

The Committee on the District of Columbia now has that same jurisdiction over the detailed affairs of this District that the Post-Office Committee has over the multifarious and vast details of the Post-Office Department. The Senator from Ohio says the Appropriations Committee can not tell how the appropriations for these streets have to be expended. We appropriate for more than one hundred and fifty thousand different items of appropriation in all the appropriation bills combined upon the recommendations of executive officers. We can not go into the Treasury Department or any other Department of this Government and tell that the porters and the clerks appropriated for are all in their places

and that the money we appropriated for them is spent properly. We have got to take these things very largely on the discretion and the recommendation of the chief of the proper Department and the general laws that govern the employment of persons and the expenditure of the money. But the District Committee, if they want some other way to spend the money for the improvement of the streets and avenues and alleys and all the other items of expenditure of this District, can formulate and have passed a bill specifically providing how the money shall be spent, in what proportion, and then the function of the Appropriations Committee will simply be to take that up, ascertain what the law requires to be done, and make the appropriation necessary to carry it out. It is no more complex a problem than any other one which is involved in the appropriation of money, and by reason of the fact that the General Government pays for this community one-half of all its taxes and has the delicate relations that the Senator from Ohio has spoken of in reference to all its affairs, there is a double reason why the people who pay this money should themselves hold the purse and determine exactly how and for what objects the money shall be expended. If there is any reason for the sending of any appropriation bills to a specific committee, it does not apply with equal force to the District appropriation bill.

On the other hand, there are appropriations which might go well to the several other committees, at least for certain purposes, and if the rule is to be adopted it should be upon some rational plan, which shall aid the transaction of the business of the Senate in a sensible way, and shall result more nearly in a reflection of the will of this body and the general judgment in regard to the amount and character of the appropriations. If the appropriation bills when they come in could go, each item of them, to the committee having specific charge of the subject for their consideration, and they should be reported back by that committee with their recommendations and then go to the Appropriations Committee, we should have, I think, a system which would answer all the purposes, and in which all the ideas and all the plans and all the views of all the committees and of all the members of the Senate would have an equal chance for reflection.

I think, therefore, that there ought to be some plan whereby not only the District appropriation bill should go to the District Committee for advisory action, but it should go there and come back and be sent to the Committee on Appropriations, and so of the other appropriation bills, that if they do not literally go to the various committees when they come here they shall be considered as being referred to the several committees in such a way that they may take up and report to the Senate their view upon all propositions contained in them, and that they may then go to the Appropriations Committee, which shall have control of not only the various items of appropriation but of the sum total.

This is important, Mr. President, because while at this time whether we appropriate one million or five millions or twenty millions of money is no stress upon the Treasury because we have money coming in all the time more than enough to meet the expenses of the General Government, the time will come and ought to come under a healthy condition of things when we have paid off the debt, when our obligations are fixed and determined, when the question of the expenditure of half a million more or half a million less may be the difference between a surplus and a deficit; and for that reason every single appropriation bill ought to go to the one committee that can not only determine it in detail but can determine it in gross, and can say that this item or that item can be put on because we are going to have money enough for all these purposes or that it shall be cut off because it increases the total amount beyond the sum which is certain to come into the Treasury, and therefore run the risk of the Government having to go into the street and borrow money.

Every reason that affects the credit of the country, every reason that affects the economy of expenditure, everything that affects the just relations of the people of the United States to the people of this District, and *vice versa*, demands, I think, that in this particular case at least this bill ought to go where all other bills for the expenditure of the people's money go; but, as I said, I think there might be an adjustment of these differences of opinion which would result in great good, and that is to charge each committee, the Judiciary Committee with reference to its part, the Naval Committee with reference to its part, and so on all the way around, with a just and careful and prompt expression of their opinion in some authentic way in regard to those matters about which they might be supposed to have some special knowledge, and let the result go finally to one committee, that is to bring within bounds, with reference to the administration I have spoken of, the sum total of what is to be the national budget.

Therefore, Mr. President, not as expressing my ultimate judgment on this question of detail, but to some extent voicing this idea, I propose the following amendment to this Rule XVII:

That the general appropriation bills shall be referred as follows: Making appropriations for the support of the Army, for the erection and repair of fortifications, and for the support of the Military Academy, to the Committee on Military Affairs; appropriations for the payment of pensions, to the Pensions Committee; appropriations for the Navy and for the Naval Academy, to the Naval Committee; appropriations for the Post-Office Department, to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads; appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, to the Committee on Agriculture; appropriations for the Indian

Bureau, to the Committee on Indian Affairs; appropriations for the District of Columbia, to the Committee on the District of Columbia; and the several items of appropriation contained in the remaining general appropriation bills, germane to the general jurisdiction of other committees of the Senate, shall be referred to such committees respectively. All such subjects of appropriation, and all appropriation bills so referred, shall be reported to the Senate by the committees to which referred, with proposed amendments, within one week of the date of such reference, and shall be printed, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, in the chair). The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PLUMB].

Mr. MORRILL. I trust that the amendment will not be adopted. It would evidently procrastinate the session of the two Houses for an indefinite period if we were to have all the committees report and wait until they did report before the Committee on Appropriations should have possession of the bills. My opinion is that the business of the two Houses has never been so well performed as it was before the former duties of the Ways and Means and Finance Committees were separated. One committee ought to have the charge not only of the receipts of the Government but of its disbursements; but it was found that in the short session one committee in each House could not dispose of all the business in proper season if it had charge both of revenue matters and of all the appropriations, and, therefore, it was thought best, very properly, to separate the business of appropriations by having an independent committee for its consideration. I do think that this independent Committee on Appropriations is so large that it will overlook the details of the business that may be referred to it upon every subject, and this does not deprive the other committees of their potential power. Whenever a subject is brought here they will have their legitimate influence, and if there is anything wrong in the appropriations proposed by the Committee on Appropriations they will be heard fully.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Shall the Chair understand the Senator from Kansas to offer this amendment as a substitute for the whole rule?

Mr. PLUMB. No.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Where does it come in?

Mr. PLUMB. I want it to come in as a separate subdivision, but it will require, of course, if adopted, some amendment of the pending rule in order to make it harmonious. It is not necessary to perfect all the details in advance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair now understands the Senator.

Mr. BAYARD. Mr. President, I am entirely opposed to the amendment of the Senator from Kansas; yet at the same time I do not regret that he has offered it, because it serves to emphasize the error into which, I respectfully submit, the Committee on Rules have entered in proposing, even as far as they have, to commit to the two committees here named, Internal Improvements and the District of Columbia, the conjoint consideration, first, of general legislation of matters relating to the subject-matter respecting which the committee is generally charged, and, at the same time, the duty of appropriating money to carry into effect existing laws relating to those subjects. If there be one thing that the rules of the Senate have been questioned about, if there be one subject that has constantly been challenged in the Senate, it has been the offering of inappropriate amendments to appropriation bills; and if there be one form of legislation worse than another, it is the ingrafting of provisions of general law upon appropriation bills, and yet the same effect is produced when you shall combine the two under the name of either a legislative or an appropriation bill.

I concur very largely in what was said by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BECK] and what was added by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. EDMUNDS], and I hope the Senate will not abandon the rule of legislation which enables the estimates of the Executive Departments to pass before a separate committee for the purpose of being examined with reference to the needs of existing law. I am very sure that, when the two functions shall be found combined in the same committee of general legislation and providing money to carry it into effect, the expenses of this Government will be found to be enormously increased.

When we speak of a system of checks and balances in powers, it is not the subject of distrust of the individuals in this body who may be charged with the performance of the duties of certain committees; it is simply that under the circumstances there is certainty by delay and there is increased security in having separate and distinct judgments upon the same subject-matter. Therefore, it is that I am glad that the error, or, as I may call it, the legislative vice proposed by the Senator from Kansas has been brought more emphatically and more broadly before the Senate by the amendment that he has offered; and I hope before the rule is accepted by the Senate that the amendments in italics proposed by the committee will of themselves be rejected.

I was disposed to believe that it were well to take the omnibus bill called the river and harbor bill, which has been the cause of so much scandal and of so much unwise legislation, in my judgment, and commit it, if you please, to a separate body. Certain it is that from one cause or another that bill seems to have swallowed up pretty much the energies of the Committee on Commerce, and very little legislation relating to commerce finds its way into the body or is considered, but

everything is sacrificed to the river and harbor bill, that comes here at the end of the session and meets, I believe, the approbation of no one, although many and generally a majority find themselves constrained in some way to vote for it; but I think it would be better not even to create that separate committee; it would be better to let things go as they have, and allow the Committee on Commerce to continue in charge of this agglomeration of measures called a river and harbor bill and let it come in as a separate measure and be passed upon by them. I do not know that there is a necessity for creating a separate committee for that, although that does not fall within the line of disapproval which I have of connecting the double function of appropriation and general legislation in the same committee.

The Committee on Appropriations is not a committee of general legislation; it is nothing in the world but a committee of assessment; it is nothing but a committee to find, not whether the law is wise or right, but whether there is enough money to execute it as it stands. That is their function, no more and no less. When they go beyond it, they are assuming functions not intended for them, and when other committees shall assume their functions I think that there will be found want of wisdom in it. The recommendations and the reasons and the influence of every committee of this body can be perfectly retained in all their legitimate force in co-operation with the system of providing money to execute existing laws under the direction or suggestion of the Committee on Appropriations. Therefore I am perfectly ready to add my vote in opposition to these innovations proposed now for the first time in my knowledge in the Senate.

Mr. DAWES. Mr. President, the original proposition of the Committee on Rules, to send the particular appropriation bill for the District of Columbia to that committee in this body, seems to me to be quite a different proposition from that to refer each of the appropriation bills to different committees of the Senate, and then after their deliberating upon them to refer them to the Committee on Appropriations. Whether that particular bill should be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia must largely be determined, I think, upon a proper distribution of labor in this body among the different committees. I do not know of anything that would come before the Committee on the District of Columbia, if this bill should be referred to that committee, that could not be as properly and as wisely considered by the Committee on Appropriations, provided the Committee on Appropriations had as much time to devote to its consideration as the Committee on the District of Columbia. Nothing in the constitution of either committee, in my opinion, would of itself indicate to which committee it would be wise to send that bill. Either committee has just as much knowledge, to begin with, of the necessities of the appropriation, the wisdom of it, and the economy of it, as the other. Neither of them comes into its place as a committee with any special knowledge upon the subject. Either of them must go through with precisely the same examination in detail, if they do their duty, that the other must, and it is only a question which of them in the distribution of the duties among committees will have the best opportunity.

But whether the appropriation bills shall be distributed around among the different committees before coming to the Committee on Appropriations, or whether they shall be distributed around and then reported, as was originally contemplated with that for the District of Columbia and for rivers and harbors, directly to the Senate for its consideration from some other committee than the Committee on Appropriations, is quite another question.

I think with the Senator from Vermont who last spoke [Mr. MORRILL], that it was a misfortune when it came to be necessary to separate the duties of the Committee on Ways and Means in the House, when that committee which considered the resources and receipts of the Government was unable also at the same time to consider and determine upon the expenditures of the Government. For seventy years or more the Government was administered upon the idea that the receipts and expenditures of the Government should be considered in both branches by one and the same committee, and they were, I think no one can doubt, more wisely and economically administered under that system than under any other possibly devised. There can be no considerable expenditure of money in the Government that does not have its proper relation to the receipts of the Government and be determined in some measure by the receipts. What is in the Treasury, what is coming into the Treasury, and what is to be expended out of the Treasury, are questions which ought to come under one general eye and one supervision as far as possible.

I admit that when the duties of the Committee on Ways and Means were separated and a new Committee on Appropriations was created in the other branch and also here, it was a necessity. The great amount of the business necessary to be considered as the country grew and as the war brought new and great questions to be decided with rapidity and upon the moment, made it absolutely necessary, and there has been no time and no possibility since that they could be united. And just so far as we do depart from that idea, that they are a unity, it is a defect; it results in larger expenditure and in my opinion in a less careful scrutiny. Every special committee, if I may so style the standing committees, to which the appropriation bills shall be distributed has

its specialty to amplify its jurisdiction and to accomplish more for its specialty than its predecessor has done, and I have never known the instance where such a reference has been made that the committee has ever come back with a bill that commended it to consideration because it had been cut down. When in the other branch they succeeded in having the agricultural bill taken from the control of the Committee on Appropriations and referred to the Committee on Agriculture it was doubled in amount. It went on increasing, and it has gone on from that very reference to this day; and so it will be with every particular appropriation bill which goes to any other committee, especially a committee that has the general subject of legislation upon any particular branch of the public service committed to it; if you put along with it the appropriations for that branch they will legislate and appropriate at the same time.

That brings me to one great defect in this report of the Committee on Rules. They have done nothing to meet the great difficulty, that while one branch is permitted by its rules to incorporate into an appropriation bill matters of independent legislation you can not in the other branch even amend the legislation which comes here. You can not offer an amendment to independent legislation in an appropriation bill which comes, under the rules of the other branch, before us, and there has been no attempt in this report, as far as I am able to discover, to meet that difficulty. Under that vice, if I may use that word without any offense, under that error, that difficulty, more trouble arises in appropriation bills, more measures are pushed through by the money power behind them in an appropriation bill, more objectionable features of independent legislation go upon the statute-book, than by any other method resorted to in Congress. It has by that new feature of it which has sprung up within a few years been made more dangerous to legislate, one branch having by its rules provided that independent legislation, without regard to its character or its extent, may be incorporated into an appropriation bill and be carried by the necessities of appropriations through that branch and brought into the other, where it can not under the rules of the body where it is sent be even amended; it must be rejected *in toto* or taken as a whole. We do not meet by any means the demands upon either branch for the amendment of their rules in reference to appropriations.

I think the Senate will find it has made a very great mistake if it goes any further than existing rules as to the reference of the different appropriation bills, if it does not hold them just as far as it can under the control of a single committee, responsible to the body and to the country for the aggregate as well as for details; a committee whose duty it is to survey the whole field when they consider any particular appropriation bill. I say this proposition to refer the river and harbor bill to a particular committee separate from the Committee on Commerce will not meet that to which I think there is a response in the country; it will disappoint those who think that by thus doing they are going to cut down river and harbor bills. That is not the way to do it. I am not one of those who join in the cry against just and proper and ample and large appropriations for rivers and harbors, but I do not want to see such a bill magnified, swollen, extended, to objects not proper to be expressed within it, which has brought all this scandal on river and harbor bills heretofore, by the ambition of any committee to which it may be referred. I would rather see it take the general course of all appropriation bills, and let the amount appropriate for particular improvements, for great public works, be measured and determined by a fair view of the whole field, by a proper consideration of the entire amount of receipts and the amount of expenditures for other matters, and let other matters be determined also by the amount proper to be appropriated for these great and important duties devolved upon the Government. The improper features of the appropriation bills, that one in particular, do not creep into them, if my experience teaches me anything, from the regular committees. The proper Committees on Appropriations of the two bodies cut down bills; they scrutinize; it is their duty to do so. They are responsible to their respective bodies for the reports they make as a whole, while each separate committee is responsible only for the particular bill referred to it, and does not consider it with the aggregate, for it does not have the aggregate before it.

With the exception of the bill in reference to the District of Columbia, and I should rather see that kept with the Committee on Appropriations, I trust that the Senate will go no further than that in taking away the appropriation bills from one committee and distributing them among the others, and dissipating the responsibility of the appropriation bills.

Mr. FRYE. Mr. President, one criticism made by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. DAWES] upon the action of the Committee on Rules it seems to me is not deserved by the committee. Of course to them, and to any man, the absurdity is apparent of the House of Representatives having power to send appropriation bills with general legislation over here, and under our rules no power on our part to amend that general legislation. It was discussed by the Committee on Rules and certain remedies were proposed, but every remedy which could be thought of in this particular Rule XVII appeared to the committee to be an invitation to the other House to continue that rule which permitted general legislation. Then the question came to the committee.

Is there any course open by which we can undertake in some way to prevent this general legislation? I think it is generally understood that there has been, even in the other House, a disposition growing against that rule which permits general legislation of almost every conceivable kind, allowing general legislation decreasing expenditures, and it was hoped by the committee that under a joint rule the other House to-day might consent that this whole matter should be governed and controlled. Therefore, on page 45 of this report, Rule IV of the joint rules proposed by the committee, there is a clause which provides against all general legislation on appropriation bills. If the Senate will send that to the House and the House shall agree to it, the whole trouble will be cured at once. If the Senate will send it to the House and the House shall disagree to it, and there shall be a compromise of some kind, there may be some healing in the result of that compromise. That is the only reason why the committee did not undertake in this rule itself to provide that where general legislation came over here on an appropriation bill there should be a right to amend it.

I desire to call the Senator's attention to another thing, because I do not wish him to get in opposition in advance to a measure which I think a great deal of, and for what I regard as a poor reason. The Senator thinks there will be no reduction of appropriations by sending the river and harbor bill to a separate committee. That was not what the Committee on Rules was after. The Committee on Rules was desirous to have some consideration given by the Committee on Commerce to commerce. The Senator was in the other branch long enough to know that from the day Congress met until the day it closed any consideration to any commercial question was an utter impossibility; that from the day Congress met until Congress adjourned the river and harbor bill, in the other branch at any rate, took every moment of the committee's time. If the action of the Senate committee does nothing more, if under the lead of the Senator from Massachusetts the proposed rule fails to be adopted by the Senate, it has directed the attention of the other branch to this very subject. The committee has been divided, and now I think some attention will be paid to questions of commerce, surely as important as the questions of rivers and harbors. It will not be a great while before the questions of rivers and harbors will be of little importance if we have no ships to sail into them.

Mr. President, I hope that we may have a vote. The presiding officer announced the pending question to be on the adoption of Rule XVII. My recollection is that the pending question should be on the adoption of the first amendment in clause 1. "Internal Improvements" having been passed over, by consent the words following, in italics, read:

*And bills making appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, which shall be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.*

That amendment was pending and was postponed, and I think the amendment offered by the Senator from Kansas would not be in order in the form in which it was offered. It might be offered as a substitute for the pending amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The rule, as the present occupant of the chair understands it, was reported as a whole, not as an amendment to any existing rule; so that the Chair thinks he was correct when he announced the question to be upon the adoption of Rule XVII. If he is mistaken, he will be very much obliged to the Senator from Maine for indicating wherein.

Mr. FRYE. I think the presiding officer is right and I am wrong, as a presiding officer is very apt to be.

Mr. MILLER, of New York. Mr. President, I gave notice yesterday that when this rule was under consideration I should move an amendment to it that the agricultural appropriation bill should be referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Afterward I understand that the Senator from Kansas entered that motion, and that that is one of the amendments now pending to this rule.

I do not desire to go into any general discussion of the propriety of sending the various appropriation bills to the committees which have under consideration the subjects of the various appropriation bills, but more particularly in regard to the reference of the appropriation bill for the Agricultural Department. It is, as we all know, impossible to put general legislation upon a general appropriation bill; and thus it is that many subjects of great importance to the farmers of this country and to the entire agricultural interest of the country are never reached in the course of the legislation of either of the two Houses.

The Department of Agriculture can scarcely be said to be fairly established. It is tentative in its character. Its duties are not thoroughly prescribed; its duties are changed from year to year by the legislation of the two Houses. The ordinary and regular expenses of the Department of Agriculture are very small, and could well be provided for in an ordinary appropriation bill; but the great interests of agriculture can not be cared for by a committee which has in charge all the expenditures of this great Government. Constantly subjects are coming up in this Department which require the expenditure of large sums of money for experimental purposes; and certainly it is not, as I have said, in the power of the Appropriations Committee to carefully and properly consider these interests.

At the present time we find that one of the great staple products of this country is to a large extent excluded by many of the European nations. I refer to the exclusion by Germany and France of the im-

portation of American pork. This is a subject which requires careful consideration. I know that the Committee on Agriculture proposes to take up the question, and it may be able to prepare a bill which shall lead to a Government inspection of all food products exported from our country. As I understand from correspondence with the State Department, the principal reason given to-day by the German Government and by the French Government for the exclusion of our pork products is that we have no governmental inspection, that there is no guarantee that the pork has been honestly packed and that it is free from disease. If some action is not had upon this question a very large proportion of the farmers of our western country will be compelled to change their form of industry and give up entirely the raising of pork for foreign export.

Another question of great importance is that of cattle diseases and the protection of our great herds of cattle from pleuro-pneumonia, which has been brought before this body; but the Committee on Agriculture has been deprived of much of its old power; it has fallen, I may say, into disuse, and the members of the committee have found it impossible to accomplish anything, and have from year to year given less attention to these great and important subjects.

The House of Representatives (and I may speak of it here as a matter of history), in the Forty-sixth Congress, in the amendment of its rules, sent the agricultural appropriation bill to the Committee on Agriculture; and I think we have already seen beneficial effects from sending that bill to the Agricultural Committee of the House. It has resulted in several appropriations for experimental purposes, appropriations which could never have been obtained from the ordinary Appropriations Committee of either House. It has resulted in great benefit. My honored friend from Massachusetts told us that it had resulted in largely increasing the agricultural appropriation bill. I am glad to know that it has resulted in somewhat increasing it; but this great interest of the country to-day has a meager appropriation of about \$200,000 out of a grand budget of nearly \$400,000,000. That is the amount, as I am informed by one of the members of the Appropriations Committee.

I believe that half a million or a million dollars could not be better spent to-day than by a thoroughly organized and a thoroughly equipped agricultural department—a department which should go into original investigation and original experiment. We should be able to establish a bureau of animal industry; we should be able to organize a system of Government inspection for all our food products which are exported abroad; we should undoubtedly take important steps to prevent the introduction of diseases of animals into this country. In order that this may be done it might require an appropriation of \$100,000, or \$200,000, or half a million dollars; but if it should require the largest sum, certainly no money could be so well and so economically expended as money applied in that direction. But so long as this question shall be left to one great committee, which has under its charge the Army, the Navy, the Treasury Department, and all the great Departments of this Government, providing for their ordinary and regular wants, the Agricultural Department will never receive the consideration which its importance deserves.

While I do not desire to go into a general discussion of this question in regard to the other appropriation bills, I am frank to say from my observation in the two Houses of Congress that one of the chief reasons to-day why we have no efficient Navy, one reason why to-day we have no sufficient seacoast defenses, will be found in the simple fact that the two great committees upon military affairs and upon naval affairs have been deprived of all power in these matters. If the question of building a new and efficient Navy lay entirely in the hands of the Naval Committee, and they had the power under our rules to bring in a bill for the building of a Navy, and if they could appropriate money in such a bill, I have no doubt whatever that we should to-day have a Navy which would be at least equal to that of some of the minor nations of South America, and instead of all of our great cities upon the Atlantic coast and upon the Pacific coast being, as we are told by the military authorities, absolutely defenseless, we should have proper coast defenses. Certainly it can not be claimed that for a number of years past there has been any deficiency in the funds of this Government to do all the things which may be necessary.

If the only object of our Government and the only object of legislation is to prevent as much expenditure as possible, then it is quite proper that all these bills should go to one grand committee, and that they in their own individual wisdom should fix the limit of the amount which could be appropriated by the Government for carrying on its great works; and then the same committee in its wisdom should proceed to divide up the sum total among the various branches of the Government. But I believe that this country is able to do any and all things which may be necessary for the good of the whole nation. If it should be found necessary to expend large sums of money upon the rebuilding of the Navy, and if the present revenue is not sufficient, the country is able to raise a revenue which shall be sufficient. If it should be found necessary, and if it should be held to be wise by the two legislative bodies of the Government to appropriate large sums of money for our seacoast defenses, then I know that the country is able to expend all the money which may be required for that purpose. If the great industry of agriculture should require a paltry \$500,000 or

\$1,000,000 to do something in the direction which I have indicated, of establishing an inspection of all food products to be exported and of doing something in the direction of protecting our farmers from the introduction of cattle diseases, I believe that we are able to do it and that we should do it; and I believe it would be wise legislation to provide all the money that may be necessary for those purposes. I do not believe at all that it is economy to limit our expenditures in those directions by any fixed or arbitrary sums which may be agreed upon by the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. President, I believe that the Senate should at least go as far as it has already indicated by this report from the Committee on Rules, and that it should go still further, and particularly that it should refer the appropriation bills for the Agricultural Department to the Committee on Agriculture, in order that that committee may consider all these questions, for, as I have said before, the expenditures of the Agricultural Department are not like those of any other branches of the Government. The expenditures for the bureau itself are very small, but as to the expenditures which may be made in the direction of investigation and of experiment the demands are very large, and they should be made much larger than they have been heretofore.

I do not care to go into any general discussion of the other amendments which were offered by the Senator from Kansas in regard to referring all the appropriation bills to the different committees and having them reported back and then sending them to the Committee on Appropriations. That is a question which is certainly worthy of grave consideration. I do not feel that I have given that subject consideration enough to express an opinion upon it at this time. I do not understand that the question of referring the appropriations for rivers and harbors to the Internal Improvements Committee is now under consideration. I will inquire of the Senator who has this measure in charge if I am correct in that supposition, or I will make the inquiry of the Chair.

Mr. HALE. My colleague is not here. That has been reserved; it is not up at present.

Mr. MILLER, of New York. That is not to be considered in this vote; so I understood. The chairman of the Committee on Commerce is not now present, and I know he is deeply interested in that, and will desire to discuss it.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, in order that we may reach a vote upon this subject in proper divisions, or what seems to me to be proper divisions, I will move that the words in the rule reported in clause 1 between the word "Improvements" in the fourth line and the words "District of Columbia" inclusive on the next line but one below, be stricken out, being these words:

And bills making appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, which shall be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

And I move also to strike out the lines which carry the same force in the lower part of the second clause:

Also amendments proposing new items of appropriations to bills for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia shall, before being considered, be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

That will bring the vote I suppose to what Senators desire to vote upon. I get that impression from listening to the discussion. I make that motion to amend, if it is in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is of opinion that it is in order, as it is to perfect the text of the rule, and takes precedence of the amendment offered by the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. HALE. I do not want to take up the time of the Senate upon this question; it is not a new one either in this body or in the other body, where my colleague, the chairman of the committee reporting this rule, had somewhat long service. There never was the time there when there was not some form or condition of a struggle to shear the Committee on Appropriations of a large part of its power; it was a struggle that constantly came up. In the course of that debate, as everybody will see who has read it, and as is shown in the extracts from it read here by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BECK], there was found, what will undoubtedly be found here, that there is a feeling on the part of other committees that the control of the money of the Government which is to be applied to any particular branch of the service should be in the hands of the committee raised to consider the interests and concerns of that Department. A Senator expressed it to me only a few moments ago quite epigrammatically. He said: "You give us power to legislate, but that is good for nothing without the money to carry it out." Of course it was precisely to meet that condition that one Committee on Appropriations was raised to consider all such subjects.

I know from my own experience that the tendency of the mind of a member of either of the other committees calling for appropriations each year—the Military or the Naval Committee (I will speak of the latter because I have had service upon that committee)—is to gain all the power in appropriating money possible, and connected with that is the unerring result of desiring to have the power to appropriate more money. There has never been any exception to that. I think few Senators will dispute the statement that if all the business of the Committee on Appropriations was taken from it and given to the several

committees we should then be confronted with a general scramble upon the part of each committee for more money. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. EDMUNDS] urged that point much more forcibly and clearly than I can, and his experience, never a member of the Appropriations Committee, but belonging to other committees here, taught him that.

The Committee on Appropriations is liable to make great mistakes; there is no committee that is not; but it is so situated that it has no favoritism for any branch of the Government; it considers all. First, it determines, so far as in it lies, how much money in all shall be appropriated. In the work that is now going on in the other legislative branch of the Government, in the work that is laid out by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, one of the first things that will be considered by the moving spirits of that committee is, how much money can we afford to give for all the branches of the Government. If there is to be a movement in the interest of what is called economy, that is the fundamental question; that is first attacked, and that is a proposition in which the Committee on Appropriations has, as I have said, no favoritism. It does not want to unduly build up the Army; it does not want to extravagantly increase the Navy; it does not want to waste money on the Indian service; and so on throughout all the Departments; and so you get an action complete in itself, though, as I have said, by no means perfect. The tendency of the mind upon other committees, that is, of my own mind I know, is the other way. I am looking, if upon the Naval Committee, to that as a question of great importance. I do believe it to be. I do not think that there are many questions likely to come before this Congress of more immediate importance than that; and if I were guided only by my investigations and desires upon that committee, I know that my mind inevitably would run to a larger appropriation than it would if I was considering all the needs of all the branches of the Government. This is so apparent that it is trite to say it, and I need not urge it.

The Senator from New York who has just sat down, in speaking of his committee—an important committee, a committee touching the interests of millions of American people—said that there should be commissions, if need be investigations, as to the relation of our commerce, the exporting of different supplies of animal food to other countries—a great question, it may be, one of growing importance—and that they should have the money to do it with. There is no doubt of it. There never has been a time when every call of that kind was not most liberally responded to by the Committee on Appropriations, considering all branches. We have appropriated money for the investigation of every subject of that kind without stint I had almost said—commissions to consider the questions of metallic currency, postal conventions, all the great growing interests that came up in the fish-culture that was alluded to yesterday, because the committee is able to see that these are some of the needs of the Government.

There is another thing which has occurred to me just now that seems to me an additional reason why we should proceed very carefully in the consideration of this question. The Committee on Appropriations in the Senate has within the last two years taken square and firm ground against the placing of legislation upon its bills. It has seen the evil of making appropriation bills the sluice-way for general legislation. It is happily so constituted that it is able to take that attitude and carry it out for the reason that it has no favoritism for one Department over another; and it can by its action divest itself of the power and the temptation to exercise the power of putting legislation upon the general appropriation bills because of its general jurisdiction over all appropriation bills for all the Departments. You, Mr. President, well remember how important it was considered in the last Congress. The Senator from Vermont who has spoken remembers that well. Nobody contributed to it more than he. It was considered an advance in the interests of good legislation; and that proposition was taken and maintained. But if you send the appropriation bills to the different committees on the different Departments that are charged also with legislation, you will find it to be almost or quite an impossibility that legislation shall be kept from those bills. The two need not and ought not to be mixed. There should be a committee that takes that position and maintains it and has nothing whatever to do with general legislation. I do not believe that a better formula for our legislation can be given here than that in these two propositions: the great departmental committees to consider, elaborate, perfect, and report the legislation necessary for those Departments, let them be ever so jealous in claiming the right to all that legislation; and then let there be one general committee that divests itself of all power to do that and appropriates the moneys from the general revenues of the Government. You have got in that a purer legislation, you have got a more economic result in your appropriations; and so it must have been considered by the great men who established these committees.

Mr. CALL. Mr. President, it seems to me that the whole of this question is properly determined by a consideration of what are the functions of the Committee on Appropriations. However important or unimportant, can they be dispensed with unless some better agency is found to promote the objects desired? It seems to me that the chief object of the Committee on Appropriations is to preserve a proper correspondence between the receipts and revenues of the government and its disbursements, its appropriations. How can that be done if each

committee of the Senate has a right to fix the amount, so far as a committee can do it by a recommendation of the amount to be appropriated? Manifestly there can be no revising power by the Senate after the specific appropriation is fixed, if separate appropriation bills are to come from each committee. There can be no general aggregate presented by any agency whatever for the consideration of the Senate, and there can be no proportion preserved between the receipts, the revenues of the Government, and its disbursements. This, undoubtedly, is a necessary object, and one to which there can be no exception. If one committee, the Committee on the District of Columbia, has it, still the disproportion will exist. It is true there will be no great difference if that committee appropriates only a small amount, but the principle is unquestionably violated. It is necessary that there shall be a correspondence preserved between the amount of revenue received by the Government and the amount appropriated, and so far, as an incident, the Committee on Appropriations is vested with authority to make recommendations as to items of appropriation which are excessive, extravagant, or too little for the object proposed. That is a necessary incident of the great power of making such recommendations to the Senate as will preserve the proper proportion between the disbursements and the revenue of the Government.

The rule simply proposes, and so does the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kansas, that a compulsory reference shall be made to the committee instead of a voluntary exercise of the power which the committees now possess, for every committee of this body has the complete power, of its own volition, to recommend to the Senate such appropriations within the sphere of its jurisdiction as it sees fit or thinks proper to recommend. The Committee on the District of Columbia has that power now, and if the rules be insufficient for that purpose, the proper remedy manifestly is to amend the rules so that the committee may make its recommendation at any time, either when the appropriation bill is pending or before. It is manifest, therefore, that the committees have all the power now that they would have then, unless this rule shall deprive the Committee on Appropriations of its entire function of supervising and revising the aggregate of appropriations submitted to the body.

The simple question is as to the necessity of a compulsory reference, when an appropriation bill comes here from the House of Representatives, to the several committees of the items of appropriations relating to the special objects and powers of each committee. It seems to me that this view of the case settles the question. There can be no proper agency but some committee which shall have power to make recommendations looking to an aggregate of the disbursements of the Government. There can be no such looking to an aggregate without a power of revision and of supervision of each particular item of appropriation, and that has been committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

I do not perceive that there is any force in the arguments which have been submitted to us, because the committees have now absolute power to make recommendations such as they see fit upon all the subjects within the jurisdiction of each committee. As I interpret the rules, a committee has power when an appropriation bill comes here to take every item of that appropriation bill, relating to the subjects within the jurisdiction of that committee, and either recommend the appropriation according to the bill or in excess of it or in diminution of it. The simple difference, as it appears to me, proposed by this rule, is that of a compulsory reference to a committee, except so far as the rule now stands without the amendment of the Senator from Kansas that it gives to the Committee on the District of Columbia and the Committee on Internal Improvements the absolute right to recommend such appropriations as they see fit for the immediate action of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], pending which the Chair asks indulgence to submit some messages from the President of the United States.

#### ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

The following message from the President of the United States was read:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I submit a communication from the governor of the State of Illinois, with a copy of an act of the General Assembly of that State, tendering to the United States the cession of the Illinois and Michigan Canal upon condition that it shall be enlarged and maintained as a national water way for commercial purposes.

The proposed cession is an element of the subject which Congress had under consideration in directing by the act of August 2, 1882, a survey for a canal from a point on the Illinois River at or near the town of Hennepin by the most practicable route to the Mississippi River at or above the city of Rock Island, the canal to be not less than seventy feet wide at the water line, and not less than seven feet in depth of water, and with capacity for vessels of at least 280 tons burden; and also a survey of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and an estimate of the cost of enlarging it to the dimensions of the proposed canal between Hennepin and the Mississippi River.

The surveys ordered in the above act have been completed and the report upon them is included in the last annual report of the Secretary of War, and a copy is herewith submitted. It is estimated in the report that by the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and the construction of the proposed canal by the shortest route between Hennepin and the Mississippi River a direct and convenient thoroughfare for vessels of 280 tons burden may be opened from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan at a cost of \$8,110,286.65, and that the annual charge for maintenance would be \$133,600.

It appears from these papers that the estimated yield of corn, wheat, and oats

for 1882 in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska was more than a thousand million bushels. It is claimed that if the cheap water-transportation route which is now continuous from the Atlantic Ocean to Chicago is extended to the Upper Mississippi by such a canal, a great benefit in the reduction of freight charges would result to the people of the Upper Mississippi Valley, whose productions I have only partly noted, not only upon their own shipments, but upon the articles of commerce used by them, which are now taken from the Eastern States by water only as far as Chicago.

As a matter of great interest, especially to the citizens of that part of the country, I commend the general subject to your consideration.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 8, 1884.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the message be printed and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Are there not accompanying papers?

Mr. CULLOM. My motion includes whatever papers accompany the message.

Mr. EDMUNDS. The papers also should be printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The message will be printed, with the accompanying papers, and referred to the Committee on Commerce if there be no objection. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the order is made.

#### MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION REPORT.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith to the House of Representatives a communication from the Secretary of War, submitting the annual report of the Mississippi River Commission.

I take this occasion to invite the early attention of Congress to the continuation of the work on the Mississippi River which is being carried on under the plans of the commission. My sense of the importance of the improvement of this river, not only to the people of the Northwest but especially to the inhabitants of the Lower Mississippi Valley, has already been expressed in a special communication to the last Congress. The harvests of grain and cotton produced in the region bordering upon the Mississippi are so vast as to be of national importance, and the project now being executed for their cheap transportation should be sufficiently provided for.

The commission report that the results due to the still uncompleted works have been remarkable and give the highest encouragement for expecting the ultimate success of the improvement.

The act of August 2, 1882, appropriated \$4,123,000 for the work on that part of the river below Cairo. The estimates of the commission already transmitted to Congress call for \$3,000,000 for the continuation of the work below Cairo, and it appears from their report that all of the last appropriation available for active operations has been exhausted, and that there is urgently needed an immediate appropriation of \$1,000,000 to continue the work without loss of time, in view of the approach of the flood season, with its attendant dangers.

I therefore recommend to Congress the early passage of a separate bill on this subject.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 8, 1884.

Mr. HARRIS. I move that the communication be referred to the Committee on the Improvement of the Mississippi River and Tributaries.

The motion was agreed to.

#### EXPENDITURES OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in compliance with Senate resolution of December 13, 1883, copies of all vouchers not heretofore communicated to the Senate audited by the First Auditor on account of expenses incurred by the Department of Justice since March 4, 1881; which was read.

Mr. VAN WYCK. I move that those papers be printed and laid on the table.

Mr. EDMUNDS. They should be referred in the end, I think, as they respect judicial matters, to the Committee on the Judiciary, but I have no objection to their being printed and lying on the table for the present.

Mr. VAN WYCK. I will probably in the future have no objection to that disposition of the matter, but I thought it best at present that they should take the course I have indicated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That order will be made if there be no objection. The Chair hears none.

#### DETACHED ARMY SERVICE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with Senate resolution of December 10, 1883, a statement of the names and rank of officers of the Army on detached service, &c., including officers on sick leave, &c.; which, on motion of Mr. PLUMB, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

#### TRADE WITH CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

Mr. MILLER, of California, submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested, if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interests, to furnish for the information of the Senate copies of any papers in his possession relative to any correspondence or negotiations with the Government of Spain upon the subject of discriminating duties upon commerce between the United States and Cuba and Porto Rico.

#### FOX AND WISCONSIN RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. SAWYER submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, instructed to report to the Senate what legislation, if any, is necessary

for the immediate carrying out of the proviso contained in the appropriation for improving the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, a part of chapter 375 of the laws passed by the Forty-seventh Congress, which proviso is in these words: "Provided, That the Secretary of War shall, without delay, cause the channel of the Lower Fox River, between Lake Winnebago and the upper Government dam at Appleton, to be restored to its natural width and capacity, and shall cause such changes and alterations to be made in the dams at Menasha and Appleton, not inconsistent with security to navigation, as may be necessary to reduce to and maintain the waters of Lake Winnebago and Lake Butte des Morts respectively at their natural height;" and to furnish such suggestions as may in his opinion be pertinent as to the method of carrying out said proviso, and what, if any, lands it is necessary to take and appropriate in order to carry out the same.

#### PAPEES WITHDRAWN AND REFERRED.

On motion of Mr. BLAIR, it was

Ordered, That the papers in the case of Isaac Polhamus, jr., and others, be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. JONAS, it was

Ordered, That Mrs. Myra Clarke Gaines be permitted to withdraw from the files of the Senate the papers in relation to her claim, subject to the rules of the Senate.

#### COMPENSATION OF CONGRESSIONAL EMPLOYÉS.

Mr. PLATT. By the act of March 3, 1883, a joint commission was appointed to consider the question of the salaries and compensation of the officers and employés of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and also the number of such employés necessary for the official transaction of the business of the two Houses, and it was directed to report at a given day, and also to recommend legislation on the subject. The commission has met, and after a good deal of consultation and investigation has been unable to arrive at any such conclusion that it is able to agree upon any legislation. I, as chairman of the commission, present now the report of the commission, and move that it lie on the table and be printed.

The motion was agreed to.

#### SPECIAL ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS.

Mr. VAN WYCK submitted the following resolution; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to examine and report what legislation, if any, is necessary to restrict the appointment of special assistant attorneys and special agents or detectives in Department of Justice, and report by bill or otherwise.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. MILLER, of New York. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. FRYE. I understand the report of the Committee on Rules to be the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That remains the unfinished business. The question is on the motion of the Senator from New York.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 17 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 3 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 8, 1884.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. JOHN S. LINDSAY, D. D.

#### THE JOURNAL.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of yesterday, when

Mr. RYAN said: I ask unanimous consent that the reading of so much of the Journal as relates to the introduction of bills and joint resolutions be dispensed with.

There being no objection, it was ordered accordingly.

The residue of the Journal having been read, the Journal was approved.

#### COMMITTEE CLERKS.

Mr. RANDALL, by unanimous consent, submitted the following resolution; which was read, considered, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Accounts be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to designate the committees which in the judgment of the said Committee on Accounts should be allowed clerks for the present Congress under the legislative, judicial, and executive appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1884, and to report to the House without delay for its action thereon.

Mr. RANDALL moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

#### PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. RANDALL. I am directed by the Committee on Appropriations to ask unanimous consent for the adoption of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations be authorized to have printed or bound all documents for the use of said committee that they may deem necessary in connection with subjects in relation to appropriations being considered or to be considered by the said committee during the present Congress.

Mr. RANDALL. This, Mr. Speaker, is the usual resolution. There being no objection, the resolution was considered and adopted. Mr. RANDALL moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. HUNT, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 78) for the immediate appropriation of \$1,000,000, in accordance with the urgent request of the Mississippi River commission, for the preservation, repair, and construction of certain works of said river; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

#### PRACTICE IN PATENT SUITS.

Mr. CALKINS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 311) to regulate practice in patent suits. The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in any suit hereafter brought, in any court having jurisdiction in patent cases, for an alleged use or infringement of any patented article, device, process, invention, or discovery, where it shall appear that the defendant in such suit purchased the same in good faith for his own personal use from the manufacturer thereof, or from a person or firm engaged in the open sale or practical application thereof, and applied the same for and to his own use, and not for sale, and not in any manufacturing process, if the plaintiff shall not recover the sum of twenty dollars or over, the defendant shall recover costs, unless it shall also appear that the defendant, at the time of such purchase or practical application, had actual knowledge or notice of the existence of such patent, or unless the defendant puts in issue the plaintiff's right to recover anything in the suit: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall apply to articles manufactured outside of the United States.*

SEC. 2. That in all suits hereafter brought as aforesaid against a defendant other than a manufacturer or seller of such patented article, device, process, invention, or discovery, the plaintiff shall, at the commencement of such suit, give bond, to the approval of the clerk, with sufficient surety, to be conditioned that the plaintiff will pay all costs and attorneys' fees that may be adjudged against him; and if the defendant shall finally prevail in such suit, the court shall allow costs, and a reasonable sum, not exceeding \$50, for counsel fees, to the defendant, which shall be recoverable by suit, in the name of the clerk, upon said bond, or by fee-bill on execution. A failure by the plaintiff to give such bond shall, on motion, be ground for dismissal of the suit.

The SPEAKER. Is there unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which has been read?

Mr. RICE and Mr. KELLEY objected.

Mr. VANCE. The Committee on Patents are preparing to consider that subject, and will no doubt report upon it during the present session.

Mr. CALKINS. The necessity for a measure of this kind is very urgent. [Cries of "Regular order."]

#### AID TO TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Mr. BINGHAM. I rise to a privileged question. I have been directed by the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads to report back with a favorable recommendation the resolution which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. That is a privileged matter under the rule, which requires resolutions of inquiry referred to committees to be reported back within one week.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Whereas Congress has at various times since the 1st day of July, 1862, passed laws aiding in the construction of railroad and telegraph lines by the loan of United States bonds and grants of land; and

Whereas the operation of said telegraph lines for the Government and the public are inseparable from the operation of the railroad lines as a condition of said aid in bonds and lands: Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to report to the House whether any railroad company so aided has granted, or attempted to grant, to any other corporation or telegraph company any rights to operate the lines of telegraph belonging to said railroad company, so as to prevent the said railroad company from fully performing its duties to the Government and the public or from granting equal facilities in all respects to all persons and corporations without discrimination.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to this resolution.

Mr. TOWNSHEND. I would like the gentleman to state the action of the committee to which the resolution has been referred.

Mr. BINGHAM. I have been unanimously directed to report the resolution back with a recommendation that it be adopted.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

#### BRITISH SPY IN POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. MONEY. I rise to make a privileged report. The Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads have unanimously directed me to report back without amendment the resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas it has been publicly and repeatedly stated in the public press that a British spy named M. E. O'Brien had been allowed to tamper with the American mails in the city of New York, and, known as such to the United States Inspector Newcome, was by him permitted to visit his office in the New York post-office, where he had apparently unlimited opportunity to tamper with and open the correspondence of American merchants and citizens, and where he

laid his plans for entrapping those unfortunate men, some of them American citizens, who were recently tried in Liverpool and sentenced to imprisonment for life: Therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Postmaster-General is hereby directed to examine into this matter and communicate to this House the facts and circumstances connected therewith, together with the correspondence relating thereto.

The resolution was considered and adopted.

Mr. MONEY moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was adopted; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Several members demanded the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order being demanded, the Chair, in pursuance of the unanimous consent given yesterday, will resume the call of States and Territories for the introduction of bills and joint resolutions.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO LETTER-CARRIERS, ETC.

Mr. SKINNER, of New York, introduced a bill (H. R. 2409) granting letter-carriers and clerks in first and second class post-offices thirty days' leave of absence in each fiscal year; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

#### COMPENSATION OF THIRD-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Mr. SKINNER, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2410) to amend section 3860 of the Revised Statutes, allowing compensation to post-offices of the third class for office-rent, clerk-hire, &c.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

#### JOHN WALLACE.

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York, introduced a bill (H. R. 2411) for the relief of John Wallace; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

#### MARY A. REYNOLDS.

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2412) for the relief of Mary A. Reynolds; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

#### FRANCIS H. ELLISON.

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2413) for the relief of Francis H. Ellison; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

#### COURT DRESS.

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York, also submitted the following resolution of inquiry; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of State is hereby directed to inform this House whether our ministers to foreign countries obey the law of March 27, 1867, in reference to dress at foreign courts, and if any correspondence has been had on this subject since the passage of said law, that copies of such correspondence may be communicated to this House for its information and action.

#### BUTLER & PITKIN.

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York, also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 79) for the relief of the late firm of Butler & Pitkin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

#### BILLS OF LADING.

Mr. DORSHEIMER introduced a bill (H. R. 2414) to make bills of lading conclusive evidence in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

#### SPANISH FERRY-BOAT.

Mr. DORSHEIMER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2415) to carry into effect the decree of the district court of the United States for the southern district of New York in the case of the Spanish ferry-boat Nuestra Senora de Regela; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

#### ABOLISHING DUTIES ON TIMBER, ETC.

Mr. DORSHEIMER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2416) abolishing duties on timber, lumber, and other products of the forest; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

#### MRS. MARY LOUISE CRAVEN.

Mr. DORSHEIMER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2417) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Marie Louise Craven; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

#### COPYRIGHT.

Mr. DORSHEIMER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2418) granting copyrights to citizens of foreign countries; which was read a first and second time.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. DORSHEIMER. I move that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks under the rules of the House it should go to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. COX, of New York. The bill looks to legislation in reference to the law of copyright, and it might as well go to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will put the question to the House.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

#### ROBERT NUTT.

Mr. RAY, of New York, introduced a bill (H. R. 2419) granting a pension to Robert Nutt; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

#### JACOB MAYER.

Mr. RAY, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2420) granting a pension to Jacob Mayer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

#### MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Mr. RAY, of New York, also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 80) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, giving to Congress power to pass uniform laws regulating marriage and divorce in the several States and Territories; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

#### IMITATION BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Mr. RAY, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2421) to regulate the exportation of articles made in imitation of butter and cheese; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

#### PREVENTION OF PENSION FRAUDS.

Mr. BAGLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2422) to protect applicants for pension and to prevent frauds on the Pension Office; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

#### ABOLITION OF TRADE-DOLLAR.

Mr. BAGLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2423) for the purchase of the trade-dollar with fractional coins of the United States and repealing the act authorizing the coinage of the trade-dollar; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

#### WILLIAM E. WOODBRIDGE.

Mr. BAGLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2424) to authorize the Commissioner of Patents to hear and determine the application of William E. Woodbridge for an extension of letters patent; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

#### PRIVATE AND LOCAL BILLS.

Mr. BEACH introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 81) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

#### CATHARINE HENRY.

Mr. BEACH also introduced a bill (H. R. 2425) granting a pension to Catharine Henry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

#### GOVERNMENT AID TO PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

Mr. BEACH also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 82) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS HUDSON RIVER.

Mr. BEACH also introduced a bill (H. R. 2426) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Hudson River between Storm King and Break Neck Mountains, in the State of New York; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

#### STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

Mr. BEACH also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 83) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

#### REPEAL OF SECTION 2771, REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. BEACH also introduced a bill (H. R. 2427) to repeal section 2771 of the Revised Statutes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

#### PHILEMON B. PURVIS.

Mr. BEACH also introduced a bill (H. R. 2428) granting a pension

to Philemon B. Purvis; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

#### NATURALIZATION

Mr. BEACH also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 84) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

#### VETO POWER.

Mr. BEACH also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 85) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

#### MRS. KATE L. CUSHING.

Mr. BREWER, of New York, introduced a bill (H. R. 2429) to place the name of Mrs. Kate L. Cushing, widow of the late Commander William B. Cushing, on the pension-roll; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

#### HEBREW PERSECUTION, RUSSIA.

Mr. COX, of New York, introduced the following resolution of inquiry; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States, if not incompatible with the public service, communicate to this House all communications between the Government of Russia and that of the United States, not heretofore communicated, with respect to the condition and treatment of Hebrews by the Government of Russia, and especially with reference to Hebrew citizens of the United States.

#### COL. CHARLES C. LONG.

Mr. COX, of New York, also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 86) tendering the thanks of Congress to Col. Charles C. Long; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

#### FREE SHIPS AND SHIP MATERIALS.

Mr. COX, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2430) amendatory of title 48 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, so as to authorize the purchase of foreign-built ships by citizens of the United States for use in the foreign carrying trade and for free-ship materials; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on American Ship-building and Ship-owning Interests, and ordered to be printed.

#### SILVER THREE-CENT COINAGE.

Mr. COX, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2431) to prohibit the coinage of the three-cent piece of silver; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

#### MRS. JANE YOUNG.

Mr. COX, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2432) for the relief of Mrs. Jane Young; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

#### LICENSE TAX—COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

Mr. COX, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2433) to relieve commercial travelers from license taxes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

#### REAR-ADMIRAL J. W. A. NICHOLSON.

Mr. COX, of New York, also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 87) to authorize J. W. A. Nicholson, rear-admiral in the United States Navy, to accept certain decorations and presents from foreign governments; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

#### LETTER-CARRIERS.

Mr. COX, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2434) for the relief of letter-carriers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

#### MONUMENTS ON BATTLE-FIELDS.

Mr. COX, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2435) to encourage the societies of the vicinage to erect monuments on battle-fields; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

#### GEORGE CONWAY.

Mr. SLOCUM introduced a bill (H. R. 2436) for the relief of George Conway; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF THE ARMY.

Mr. SLOCUM also introduced a bill (H. R. 2437) to improve the condition of the Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

#### HIRAM ANDERSON ET AL.

Mr. SLOCUM also introduced a bill (H. R. 2438) for the relief of

Hiram Anderson and others; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN T. HALL.

Mr. SLOCUM also introduced a bill (H. R. 2439) for the relief of John T. Hall; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on the Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay, and ordered to be printed.

USEBUS SWEET.

Mr. NUTTING (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 2440) granting a pension to Usebus Sweet; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PRISONERS IN CONFEDERATE PRISONS.

Mr. NUTTING also introduced a bill (H. R. 2441) granting pensions to all soldiers and sailors of the rebellion who were confined in confederate prisons and certain of their heirs in case of their decease; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on the Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES H. GETMAN ET AL.

Mr. NUTTING also introduced a bill (H. R. 2442) authorizing the payment by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to Charles H. Getman, to the firm of E. W. Rathbun & Co., the firm of Kinyon, Wright & Co., the firm of Bond & Jenkins, and the firm of Page, Fairchild & Co. certain duties paid by them on imported lumber accidentally burned while in custody of officers of customs and before the same had entered into consumption; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN DRISCOLL.

Mr. NUTTING also introduced a bill (H. R. 2443) to relieve John Driscoll, late of Company B, Second Battalion Sixteenth United States Infantry, from charge of desertion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH AND H. F. STOUGHTON.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill (H. R. 2444) for the relief of Elizabeth Stoughton and Hattie F. Stoughton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS B. NICHOLS.

Mr. JOHNSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 2445) for the relief of Thomas B. Nichols; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH CARTER.

Mr. JOHNSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 2446) for the relief of Sarah Carter; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CATHERINE TERRY.

Mr. JOHNSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 2447) for the relief of Catherine Terry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MILITARY RESERVATION AT PLATTSBURG, N. Y.

Mr. JOHNSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 2448) dedicating the military reservation at Plattsburg, N. Y., to the village of Plattsburg for a public park; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HARLEM RIVER NAVIGATION.

Mr. JOHNSON also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 88) authorizing and requiring the Secretary of War to contract for the improvement of Harlem River navigation; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

SURETIES ON OFFICIAL BONDS.

Mr. MILLARD introduced a bill (H. R. 2449) to enable corporations to become sureties on official bonds; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

DEFENSE OF FRONTIER IN 1864.

Mr. ROGERS, of New York, introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 89) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay certain expenditures incurred by the State of New York for the defense and protection of the frontier from invasion from Canada in the year 1864; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SERGT. A. B. VAN HEUSEN.

Mr. ROGERS, of New York, also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 90) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to turn over, free of duty, a silver cup, won by Sergt. A. B. Van Heusen as a member of the American rifle team at Wimbledon in July, 1883; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

REFUND OF DUTIES ON ARMS.

Mr. ROGERS, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2450) to refund duties paid by the State of New York on arms imported in 1863; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PHOEBE H. MEECH.

Mr. ROGERS, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2451) granting a pension to Phoebe H. Meech; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES GILBERT.

Mr. ROGERS, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2452) for the relief of James Gilbert; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FRANK S. MARSH.

Mr. ROGERS, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2453) granting a pension to Frank S. Marsh; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN AMMAHAIE.

Mr. ROGERS, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2454) explanatory of an act directing the Second Auditor to settle the pay and bounty account of John Ammahaie (or Ammahe) passed June 30, 1876; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on the Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay, and ordered to be printed.

ISHMAEL JONES.

Mr. SPRIGGS introduced a bill (H. R. 2455) granting a pension to Ishmael Jones; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JULIA STOKES.

Mr. SPRIGGS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2456) granting a pension to Julia Stokes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

RICHARD DILLON.

Mr. SPRIGGS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2457) granting a pension to Richard Dillon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARGARET CORRIGON.

Mr. SPRIGGS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2458) granting a pension to Margaret Corrigan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH AURAND.

Mr. SPRIGGS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2459) for the relief of Elizabeth Aurand; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CATHERINE TEACHOUT.

Mr. SPRIGGS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2460) for the relief of Catharine Teachout; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH AURAND.

Mr. SPRIGGS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2461) for the relief of Elizabeth Aurand; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BENJAMIN F. POPE.

Mr. SPRIGGS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2462) to confirm the title of Benjamin F. Pope to his office of assistant surgeon in United States Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

INTEREST ON WAR LOANS BY STATES.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill (H. R. 2463) to reimburse the several States for interest paid on war loans, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

POSTAL CLERKS.

Mr. STEVENS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2464) authorizing the Postmaster-General to grant postal clerks leave of absence with pay in case of injury by railroad accident while on duty, and to pay one year's salary to the widow or the guardian of the minor children of any postal clerk killed while on duty by railroad accident; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE DAVY.

Mr. STEVENS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2465) for the relief of George Davy, granting him arrears of pension; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE W. MATHER.

Mr. STEVENS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2466) for the relief of

George W. Mather; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS AGAINST FRANCE.

Mr. STEVENS also submitted the following resolution; which was read, and, under the rule, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to communicate to the House of Representatives, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of any correspondence that may have taken place between the Government of the United States and the Government of the French Republic relative to the withdrawal from the French and American Claims Commission of the claims of citizens of the United States for indemnity for property captured on the high seas by the naval forces of the French Republic and alleged to have been condemned as prize of war, and copies of the instructions issued to the agents and counsel of the United States and to the commissioner on the part of the United States before said commission relative to the withdrawal of said claims.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Mr. STEVENS also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 91) with reference to the claims of the commission between the Governments of France and the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

FRANK M. WOODRUFF.

Mr. PAYNE introduced a bill (H. R. 2467) granting an increase of pension to Frank M. Woodruff; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN STEVENS.

Mr. PAYNE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2468) granting a pension to John Stevens; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MICHAEL WOOD.

Mr. PAYNE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2469) granting a pension to Michael Wood; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

COL. JAMES C. DUANE.

Mr. BELMONT introduced a bill (H. R. 2470) for the relief of Col. James C. Duane, Corps of Engineers, brevet brigadier-general United States Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE M. HAWKINS.

Mr. BELMONT also introduced a bill (H. R. 2471) granting a pension to George M. Hawkins; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee and Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS C. ELLISON.

Mr. VAN ALSTYNE introduced a bill (H. R. 2472) for the relief of Thomas C. Ellison; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MARGARET A. CASWELL.

Mr. VAN ALSTYNE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2473) for the relief of Margaret A. Caswell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of New York, introduced a bill (H. R. 2474) to amend sections 1298 and 1302 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. DORSHEIMER (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 2475) for the relief of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, the Eagle Fire Insurance Company, the City Fire Insurance Company, and the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, all of New York city; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

SALE OF NAVY-YARD PROPERTY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of New York, introduced a bill (H. R. 2476) providing for the sale of navy-yard and United States hospital land on and near Wallabout Bay, in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF RANDOLPH LESCHOT.

Mr. GREENLEAF introduced a bill (H. R. 2477) for the extension of letters patent to the heirs of Randolph Leschot; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES PERLEY.

Mr. HARDY introduced a bill (H. R. 2478) for the relief of Charles Perley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ANN JANE MACKAY.

Mr. HARDY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2479) granting a pension to Ann Jane Mackay; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARGARET KEARNS.

Mr. HARDY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2480) granting a pension to Margaret Kearns; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

RICHARD H. BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. POTTER introduced a bill (H. R. 2481) for the relief of Richard H. Birmingham; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DR. GEORGE P. MCCARTHY.

Mr. POTTER (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2482) for the relief of the widow of George P. McCarthy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS THACHER.

Mr. POTTER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2483) for the relief of Thomas Thacher; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

NORMAN WIARD.

Mr. POTTER (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2484) for the relief of the creditors and assigns of Norman Wiard; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

TREADWELL SEAMAN, JR.

Mr. POTTER (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2485) for the relief of Treadwell Seaman, jr.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

COMMITTEE STENOGRAPHERS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. POTTER (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2486) relating to stenographers of committees of the House of Representatives; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Rules, and ordered to be printed.

GENERAL W. W. AVERELL.

Mr. ARNOT introduced a bill (H. R. 2487) authorizing the retirement of Bvt. Maj. Gen. William W. Averell, United States Army, with the rank and pay of a brigadier-general; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

R. D. HAY.

Mr. SCALES introduced a bill (H. R. 2488) for the relief of R. D. Hay; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PETER K. DEDERICK.

Mr. VANCE introduced a bill (H. R. 2489) for the relief of Peter K. Dederick; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM WHEELER HUBBELL.

Mr. VANCE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2490) to determine the rights of William Wheeler Hubbell and the United States, respectively, therein stated; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

FREE BRIDGE, GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Mr. VANCE (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2491) to provide a free bridge across the Potomac River at Georgetown, D. C.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

SYLVESTER MITCHELL.

Mr. VANCE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2492) for the relief of Sylvester Mitchell, a loyal citizen of North Carolina; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. MARY MERRILL.

Mr. VANCE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2493) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary Merrill; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BRYAN TYSON.

Mr. VANCE (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2494) for the relief of Bryan Tyson, to indemnify him for loss on a certain mail contract; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

H. J. WILSON.

Mr. VANCE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2495) for the relief of H. J. Wilson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MARTIN HUBBARD.

Mr. VANCE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2496) for the relief of Martin Hubbard, of North Carolina; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## DOUGLASS SYPHAX AND OTHERS.

Mr. O'HARA (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 2497) for the relief of Douglass Syphax and others; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. O'HARA also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 92) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

## REBATE ON TOBACCO.

Mr. GREEN introduced a bill (H. R. 2498) to provide for the payment to jobbers and dealers in manufactured tobacco of such sums of money as have been and may hereafter be found due them on claims presented for rebate of taxes under the provision of section 4 of the act of March 3, 1883; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

## JOSEPH C. HOGAN.

Mr. COX, of North Carolina, introduced a bill (H. R. 2499) for the relief of Joseph C. Hogan, of North Carolina; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## PUBLIC BUILDING, DURHAM, N. C.

Mr. COX, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2500) to provide for the erection of a public building for the accommodation of the post-office, custom-house, and other Government offices in the city of Durham, in the State of North Carolina; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

## CLARENCE W. DE KNIGHT.

Mr. DOWD introduced a bill (H. R. 2501) for the relief of Clarence W. De Knight; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

## JOSEPH BOST.

Mr. DOWD also introduced a bill (H. R. 2502) for the relief of Joseph Bost; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## STEPHEN JOHNSON.

Mr. YORK introduced a bill (H. R. 2503) for the relief of Stephen Johnson, of Alleghany County, North Carolina; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## JAMES KILBY.

Mr. YORK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2504) for the relief of James Kilby; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## RACHEL DANCY.

Mr. YORK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2505) for the relief of Rachel Dancy, of Wilkes, North Carolina; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## WILLIAM JENNINGS.

Mr. YORK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2506) for the relief of William Jennings; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## JOHN M'FADDEN.

Mr. MCKINLEY introduced a bill (H. R. 2507) for the relief of John McFadden; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## JOSEPH R. WHITE.

Mr. MCKINLEY introduced a bill (H. R. 2508) for the relief of Joseph R. White; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## ANN H. CUNNINGHAM.

Mr. MCKINLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2509) granting an increase of pension to Ann H. Cunningham; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## DAVID HARRINGTON.

Mr. MCKINLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2510) to remove the charge of desertion against David Harrington; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## SAMUEL BAKER.

Mr. McCORMICK introduced a bill (H. R. 2511) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Baker; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## MRS. M. W. REED.

Mr. McCORMICK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2512) granting a

pension to Mrs. M. W. Reed; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## MARIA ASHFORD.

Mr. McCORMICK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2513) granting a pension to Maria Ashford; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## EDWARD F. VANCE.

Mr. McCORMICK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2514) for the relief of Edward F. Vance; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## RICHARD ELSWICK.

Mr. McCORMICK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2515) granting a pension to Richard Elswick; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## ALFRED F. CUMPSTON.

Mr. McCORMICK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2516) granting a pension to Alfred F. Cumpston; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## JOHN CLEMMONS.

Mr. McCORMICK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2517) granting a pension to John Clemmons; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## THOMAS H. BUSH.

Mr. McCORMICK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2518) granting a pension to Thomas H. Bush; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## MICHAEL O'NEIL, SR.

Mr. McCORMICK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2519) granting a pension to Michael O'Neil, sr.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## SALLY ANN BRADLEY.

Mr. McCORMICK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2520) granting a pension to Sally Ann Bradley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## JOHN DARLING.

Mr. McCORMICK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2521) granting a pension to John Darling; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## JOHN Q. BELLVILLE.

Mr. McCORMICK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2522) granting a pension to John Q. Bellville; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## ELMER A. JOHNSON.

Mr. McCORMICK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2523) granting a pension to Elmer A. Johnson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## MARY TUMINE.

Mr. McCORMICK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2524) granting a pension to Mary Tumine; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## LOGAN COUNTY, OHIO.

Mr. KEIFER introduced a bill (H. R. 2525) to transfer Logan County from the western division of the northern judicial district of Ohio to the eastern division of the southern district of said State; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

## FREDERICK W. KOEHLER.

Mr. KEIFER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2526) for the relief of Frederick W. Koehler; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## HENRY J. SHARP.

Mr. KEIFER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2527) granting a pension to Henry J. Sharp; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## MARINDA W. REED.

Mr. KEIFER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2528) granting a pension to Marinda W. Reed; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## ALEXANDER B. JEENBARGER.

Mr. KEIFER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2529) granting a pension to Alexander B. Jeenbarger; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## JAMES A. BARR.

Mr. KEIFER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2530) for the relief of James A. Barr; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## PETER MOTT.

Mr. GEDDES introduced a bill (H. R. 2531) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Peter Mott; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## SARAH MEAD.

Mr. GEDDES also introduced a bill (H. R. 2532) granting a pension to Sarah Mead; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## CHARLOTTE BUCK.

Mr. GEDDES also introduced a bill (H. R. 2533) granting a pension to Charlotte Buck; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## WILLIAM T. ALEXANDER.

Mr. MURRAY introduced a bill (H. R. 2534) for the relief of William T. Alexander; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## WILLIAM ARCHIBALD.

Mr. MURRAY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2535) granting a pension to William Archibald; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## MICHAEL MACK.

Mr. MURRAY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2536) granting a pension to Michael Mack; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## HUGH RYAN.

Mr. MURRAY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2537) granting a pension to Hugh Ryan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## CHRISTIANA ELDERMEIER.

Mr. MURRAY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2538) granting a pension to Christiana Eldermeier; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## GEORGE W. KISER.

Mr. MURRAY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2539) granting a pension to George W. Kiser; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## PRISCILLA J. SMALL.

Mr. MURRAY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2540) granting a pension to Priscilla J. Small; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## WILLIAM J. M'PHERSON.

Mr. MURRAY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2541) granting a pension to William J. McPherson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## ISAAC H. LYNN.

Mr. MURRAY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2542) granting a pension to Isaac H. Lynn; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## JAMES RODEN.

Mr. MURRAY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2543) granting a pension to James Roden; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## MEXICAN WAR PENSIONS.

Mr. MURRAY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2544) amending the law granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 and their widows, and extending its provisions to the soldiers, sailors, and marines employed in the war with Mexico; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## JOHN SCHMIDT.

Mr. MURRAY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2545) granting a pension to John Schmidt; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## JACOB KASERMAN.

Mr. MURRAY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2546) granting a pension to Jacob Kaserman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## PATRICK M'NICHOLAS.

Mr. MURRAY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2547) granting a pension to Patrick McNicholas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## CHARLES DOENHORDT.

Mr. MURRAY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2548) to relieve Charles Doenhordt from the charge of desertion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY.

Mr. FORAN (by Mr. FOLLETT) introduced a bill (H. R. 2549) to establish and maintain a department of industry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Labor, and ordered to be printed.

## IMPORTATION OF CONTRACT LABORERS.

Mr. FORAN (by Mr. FOLLETT) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2550) to prohibit the importation of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in the United States, its Territories, and the District of Columbia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Labor, and ordered to be printed.

## CHARLES MUNROE.

Mr. FORAN (by Mr. FOLLETT) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2551) granting a pension to Charles Munroe; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## ALFRED HOPKINS.

Mr. FORAN (by Mr. FOLLETT) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2552) for the relief of Alfred Hopkins; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Mr. FORAN (by Mr. FOLLETT) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2553) donating to the city of Cleveland, Ohio, a certain tract of land for streets and park purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

## JOSEPH W. PARISH.

Mr. FOLLETT introduced a bill (H. R. 2554) for the relief of Joseph W. Parish; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## NATIONAL LAFAYETTE BANK.

Mr. FOLLETT also introduced a bill (H. R. 2555) to change the name of the "National Lafayette and Bank of Commerce" to that of "National Lafayette Bank;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

## HENRY F. SCHRADER.

Mr. FOLLETT also introduced a bill (H. R. 2556) for the relief of Henry F. Schrader; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

## CAPT. H. S. SAYRE.

Mr. HART introduced a bill (H. R. 2557) granting a pension to Capt. H. S. Sayre; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## MRS. SARAH COLES.

Mr. HART also introduced a bill (H. R. 2558) granting a pension to Mrs. Sarah Coles; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## JACOB HOLDER.

Mr. HART also introduced a bill (H. R. 2559) granting a pension to Jacob Holder; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## DAVID HICKS.

Mr. JORDAN introduced a bill (H. R. 2560) for the relief of David Hicks; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## LITIGANTS IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. JORDAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 2561) for the relief of the litigants in United States courts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

## SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. HILL introduced a bill (H. P. 2562) to provide for the sale and disposal of the public lands of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

## SUSAN R. GASSAWAY.

Mr. HILL also introduced a bill (H. R. 2563) for the relief of Susan R. Gassaway; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## MRS. HELEN RAYMOND.

Mr. HILL also introduced a bill (H. R. 2564) granting a pension to Mrs. Helen Raymond; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## CONDEMNED ORDNANCE OF DEFIANCE, OHIO.

Mr. HILL also introduced a bill (H. R. 2565) granting condemned ordnance to the Soldiers' Monumental Association of Defiance, Ohio; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## CONDEMNED ORDNANCE, ARCHBOLD, OHIO.

Mr. HILL also introduced a bill (H. R. 2566) granting condemned ordnance to James Betts Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 107, of Archbold, Ohio; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## OBEDIAH A. BIGLEY.

Mr. HILL also introduced a bill (H. R. 2567) granting a pension to Obediah A. Bigley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## POSTAL SERVICE.

Mr. HILL also introduced a bill (H. R. 2568) to provide for the construction of post-offices in the United States and to increase the efficiency of the postal service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

## PENSIONERS.

Mr. WILKINS introduced a bill (H. R. 2569) for the relief of certain pensioners; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## RACHAEL A. M'GOWAN.

Mr. WILKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2570) granting a pension to Rachael A. McGowan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## SARAH MAXWELL.

Mr. WILKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2571) granting a pension to Sarah Maxwell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## W. H. H. DEGARMO.

Mr. WILKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2572) granting a pension to W. H. H. Degarmo; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## AMOS HIXSON.

Mr. JOSEPH D. TAYLOR introduced a bill (H. R. 2573) granting a pension to Amos Hixson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## ROSELLA PEGG.

Mr. JOSEPH D. TAYLOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 2574) granting a pension to Rosella Pegg; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## ABRAHAM KELLY.

Mr. JOSEPH D. TAYLOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 2575) granting relief to Abraham Kelly; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on the Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay, and ordered to be printed.

## AMENDMENT OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. EZRA B. TAYLOR introduced a bill (H. R. 2576) to repeal section 840 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

## M. Z. GILMAN.

Mr. EZRA B. TAYLOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 2577) granting a pension to Mrs. M. Z. Gilman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## COLLINS MORSE AND HENRY C. GRAY.

Mr. EZRA B. TAYLOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 2578) for the relief of Collins Morse and Henry C. Gray; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## CHARLES H. LIGHT.

Mr. EZRA B. TAYLOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 2579) granting a pension to Charles H. Light; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## THOMAS H. LAWRENCE.

Mr. EZRA B. TAYLOR (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2580) for the relief of Thomas H. Lawrence; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

## CAPT. H. H. HUMPHREYS.

Mr. EZRA B. TAYLOR (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2581) for the relief of Capt. Henry H. Humphreys; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## JAMES R. RICHARDSON.

Mr. EZRA B. TAYLOR (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2582) for the relief of James R. Richardson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## HARRIET SHACKLETT.

Mr. EZRA B. TAYLOR (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2583) for the relief of Harriett Shacklett; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## ESTATE OF JOHN W. DEAR.

Mr. EZRA B. TAYLOR (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2584) for the relief of the administrator of the estate of John W. Dear, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## AMENDMENT OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. MOREY introduced a bill (H. R. 2585) to amend section 1207 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and to provide for the examination of officers of artillery before promotion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## LIEUT. JOHN G. KYLE.

Mr. MOREY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2586) for the payment of the funeral expenses of Lieut. John G. Kyle; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## MRS. ELIZABETH ENDERS.

Mr. MOREY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2587) for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth Enders; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## AMENDMENT OF PENSION LAWS.

Mr. MOREY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2588) to amend the pension laws; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## RESTORATION OF LANDS TO PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Mr. GEORGE introduced a bill (H. R. 2589) to restore to the public domain lands within the indemnity limits of the military wagon-road from Dalles City, on the Columbia River, to Fort Boise, on the Snake River; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

## RENT OF LAND OFFICES.

Mr. GEORGE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2590) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make allowance for rent of United States land offices; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

## BRIDGES ACROSS WILLAMETTE RIVER.

Mr. GEORGE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2591) to authorize the Oregon Pacific Railroad Company to construct one or more bridges across the Willamette River, in the State of Oregon, and to establish them as post-roads; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

## AVERY D. BABCOCK AND WIFE.

Mr. GEORGE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2592) for the relief of Avery D. Babcock and wife, of Oregon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## FEES OF REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.

Mr. GEORGE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2593) in relation to certain fees allowed registers and receivers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

## GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT-BARGE TORRENT.

Mr. GEORGE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2594) for the relief of sufferers by the wreck of the Government transport-barge Torrent; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## FREDERICK BENO.

Mr. GEORGE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2595) to grant an increase of pension to Frederick Beno; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## R. G. COMBS.

Mr. GEORGE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2596) for the relief of R. G. Combs and others for labor and material furnished in the building of the United States revenue-cutter Thomas Corwin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## HENRY H. WOODWARD.

Mr. GEORGE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2597) for the relief of Henry H. Woodward; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## COLLECTION OF TONNAGE TAX.

Mr. GEORGE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2598) to allow the cities of Portland and Astoria, in Oregon, to levy and collect tonnage taxes for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LIEUT. M. C. WILKINSON.

Mr. GEORGE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2599) for the relief of Lieut. M. C. Wilkinson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH BATES.

Mr. GEORGE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2600) for the relief of Elizabeth Bates; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## STEAM VESSEL FOR SPECIAL SERVICE IN ALASKAN WATERS.

Mr. GEORGE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2601) appropriating certain moneys for the construction of a steam vessel of the revenue marine and steam-launch for special service in Alaskan waters; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A. B. MEACHAM.

Mr. GEORGE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2602) for the relief of the heirs of A. B. Meacham; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## OREGON INDIAN WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. GEORGE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2603) to pay the Oregon Indian war claims audited by Philo Callender; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

BENJAMIN F. MILLARD.

Mr. ERMENTROUT introduced a bill (H. R. 2604) for the relief of Benjamin F. Millard; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## PUBLIC LANDS HELD BY ALIENS.

Mr. HOPKINS introduced a bill (H. R. 2605) limiting the quantity of public lands which may be acquired or held by aliens within the jurisdiction of the United States; which was read a first and second time.

Mr. HOPKINS. I ask that the paper accompanying the bill, which gives a partial statement of the lands held in the United States by aliens, be published in the RECORD for general information.

The SPEAKER. That can not be done during this call, and the gentleman will reserve it till another time.

## SALE OF DONATED LANDS.

Mr. HOPKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2606) requiring the sale of public lands donated by the United States to various corporations; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES MILLINGER.

Mr. HOPKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2607) for the relief of James Millinger; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. SARAH BRYAN LEET.

Mr. HOPKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2608) granting a pension to Mrs. Sarah Bryan Leet; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS MULVEHILL.

Mr. HOPKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2609) for the relief of Thomas Mulvehill; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

## CHRISTOPHER SHAEFNOCKER.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a bill (H. R. 2610) providing for the pay of Christopher Shaefnocker, late second lieutenant of Company D, One hundred and ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ARMAND, WILLIAM A., AND JAMES C. RAMSEY.

Mr. LAWRENCE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2611) granting a pension to Armand, William A., and James C. Ramsey; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES PLUCK.

Mr. HARMER introduced a bill (H. R. 2612) to remove the charge of desertion against James Pluck, late of Company K (subsequently C), Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## EFFICIENCY OF ARMY.

Mr. HARMER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2613) to promote the

efficiency of the Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM GADBURY.

Mr. HARMER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2614) granting a pension to William Gadbury, late of Company A, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HERMAN CLAUDIUS.

Mr. HARMER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2615) granting a pension to Herman Claudius, late of Company B, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH JOHNSON.

Mr. HARMER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2616) granting a pension to Elizabeth Johnson, foster-mother of John Johnson, late of Company H, Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MICHAEL J. DUNN.

Mr. HARMER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2617) for the relief of Michael J. Dunn, late a first lieutenant in the One hundred and fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

Mr. HARMER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2618) granting a pension to William Armstrong, late of Company F, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Mr. HARMER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1619) for the relief of William H. Young; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MARGARET D. MARCHAND.

Mr. EVANS, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill (H. R. 2620) granting a pension to Margaret D. Marchand; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

AMY MILLER.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill (H. R. 2621) granting a pension to Amy Miller; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM SWIFT.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2622) granting a pension to William Swift; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ARTHUR I. MCCONNELL.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2623) granting a pension to Arthur I. McConnell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARIAH BETTS.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2624) granting a pension to Mariah Betts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LIEUT. JOHN NELSON.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2625) granting an increase of pension to John Nelson, first lieutenant of Company K, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH A. COONS.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2626) granting a pension to Joseph A. Coons; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

NOAH CATON.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2627) granting a pension to Noah Caton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JACOB D. TETWILER.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2628) granting a pension to Jacob D. Tetwiler; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ABRAHAM HOWARD.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R.

2629) granting a pension to Abraham Howard; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HELENA HERMANS.

Mr. POST, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill (H. R. 2630) for the relief of Helena Hermans; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on the Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE A. REESE.

Mr. CONNOLLY introduced a bill (H. R. 2631) for the relief of George A. Reese; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CONNOLLY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2632) for the relief of George A. Reese; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

STATE MILITIA.

Mr. CONNOLLY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2633) for the special and uniform instruction of State militia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH SNYDER.

Mr. CONNOLLY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2634) granting a pension to Joseph Snyder, of Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN H. COOK.

Mr. CONNOLLY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2635) granting a pension to John H. Cook; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LIEUT. JOHN C. GEYER.

Mr. CONNOLLY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2636) for the relief of Lieut. John C. Geyer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

EZRA NEFF.

Mr. PATTON introduced a bill (H. R. 2637) for the relief of Ezra Neff; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ISABELLA C. SWISHER.

Mr. PATTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 2638) granting a pension to Isabella C. Swisher; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ISAAC WOODSIDE.

Mr. PATTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 2639) for the relief of Isaac Woodside; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE W. MELVILLE.

Mr. BINGHAM (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 2640) for the rewarding of Chief Engineer George W. Melville, United States Navy, for meritorious services, &c.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. S. A. WRIGHT AND MRS. C. FAHNESTOCK.

Mr. BINGHAM (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2641) for the relief of Mrs. S. A. Wright and Mrs. C. Fahnestock; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. MARGARET CASSIDY.

Mr. BINGHAM (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2642) for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Cassidy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN LEIDE.

Mr. BINGHAM also introduced a bill (H. R. 2643) granting a pension to John Leide, late of Company H, Twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES MONOHAN.

Mr. BINGHAM also introduced a bill (H. R. 2644) restoring to the pension-rolls the name of James Monohan, minor child of Roger Monohan, deceased, late a private in Company A, One hundred and eighty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ESTHER HUDSON.

Mr. BINGHAM also introduced a bill (H. R. 2645) granting a pension to Esther Hudson, mother of William H. Hudson, deceased, late of Company G, Twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Company E, One hundred and ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZA WARR.

Mr. BINGHAM also introduced a bill (H. R. 2646) granting a pension to Eliza Warr, widow of Isaac Warr, late of Company F, One hundred and fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PHILLIP LOTZ.

Mr. BINGHAM also introduced a bill (H. R. 2647) granting a pension to Phillip Lotz, late a corporal of Company I, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM F. PRATT.

Mr. BINGHAM also introduced a bill (H. R. 2648) authorizing the President of the United States to appoint William F. Pratt, late a second assistant engineer in the United States Navy, upon the retired-list of the Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MARTIN JACOBY.

Mr. SMITH introduced a bill (H. R. 2649) granting a pension to Martin Jacoby; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ISAAC WISE.

Mr. ATKINSON introduced a bill (H. R. 2650) granting a pension to Isaac Wise; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

S. A. SANDERSON.

Mr. ATKINSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 2651) for the relief of S. A. Sanderson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JESSE MEADATH.

Mr. ATKINSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 2652) granting a pension to Jesse Meadath, late of Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES WILLIAM BUTLER.

Mr. ATKINSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 2653) granting a pension to James William Butler; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARY A. TYSON.

Mr. ATKINSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 2654) granting a pension to Mary A. Tyson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.

Mr. MUTCHLER introduced a bill (H. R. 2655) to authorize the appointment of a scientific commission, which may conduct a national conference of electricians and special investigations on the occasion of the international electrical exhibition to be held in Philadelphia in 1884; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM SCHNEIDER.

Mr. MUTCHLER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2656) granting a pension to William Schneider, late a private in Company C, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE W. GRIFFIN.

Mr. MUTCHLER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2657) for the relief of George W. Griffin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DANIEL L. WHITESSELL.

Mr. MUTCHLER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2658) to increase the pension of Daniel L. Whitesell, late a sergeant of Battery C, Fifth United States Artillery; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

EDWARD W. HORN.

Mr. MUTCHLER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2659) granting an increase of pension to Edward W. Horn; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM PRINTZ.

Mr. CURTIN (by Mr. MUTCHLER) introduced a bill (H. R. 2660) granting a pension to William Printz; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ASAPH W. CLARKE.

Mr. CURTIN (by Mr. MUTCHLER) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2661) for the relief of Asaph M. Clarke, allowing him pay as a soldier in the volunteer service of Pennsylvania; which was read a first and

second time, referred to the Select Committee on the Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE W. MELVILLE.

Mr. CURTIN (by Mr. Mutchler) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2662) to provide for the proper rewarding of Chief Engineer George W. Melville, United States Navy, for meritorious service, &c.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS.

Mr. CURTIN (by Mr. Mutchler) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2663) supplementary to the act of March, 1883, increasing the pension of soldiers who lost a leg above the knee or an arm above the elbow in the late war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on the Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay, and ordered to be printed.

COMMANDER T. A. M. CRAVEN.

Mr. CURTIN (by Mr. Mutchler) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2664) granting an increase of pension to the widow of the late Commander T. A. M. Craven; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

J. P. DUNN.

Mr. CURTIN (by Mr. Mutchler) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2665) granting a pension to J. P. Dunn; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH EDWARDS.

Mr. STORM introduced a bill (H. R. 2666) for the relief of Elizabeth Edwards; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

RICHARD EDWARDS.

Mr. STORM also introduced a bill (H. R. 2667) granting a pension to Richard Edwards; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ANDREW L. CRONK.

Mr. STORM also introduced a bill (H. R. 2668) for the relief of Andrew L. Cronk; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM R. SMITH.

Mr. STORM also introduced a bill (H. R. 2669) for the relief of William R. Smith; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH A. SCOTT.

Mr. BOYLE introduced a bill (H. R. 2670) granting a pension to Sarah A. Scott, widow of John D. Scott, deceased, late first lieutenant of Company H, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JACOB HICKS.

Mr. BOYLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2671) granting a pension to Jacob Hicks; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES T. IRWIN.

Mr. BOYLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2672) granting a pension to James T. Irwin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ISAAC PRATT.

Mr. BOYLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2673) granting a pension to Isaac Pratt; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ANN RUFFNER.

Mr. BOYLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2674) granting a pension to Ann Ruffner; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL YOUNG.

Mr. BOYLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2675) granting a pension to Samuel Young; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM BEISTEL.

Mr. BOYLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2676) granting a pension to William Beistel; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARY P. MACBLAIR.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill (H. R. 2677) granting a pension to Mary P. MacBlair; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DR. A. P. FRICK.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2678)

to authorize the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Dr. A. P. Frick an assistant surgeon in the United States Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES L. SELFRIDGE.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2679) for the relief of James L. Selfridge; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. SARAH C. HAIG.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2680) granting a pension to Mrs. Sarah C. Haig; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

THEODORE ARTZ.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2681) granting a pension to Theodore Artz; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CATHARINE BERNHART.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2682) granting a pension to Catharine Bernhart; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE L. DOUGLASS.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2683) for the relief of George L. Douglass; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

J. G. FELL AND OTHERS.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2684) for the relief of J. G. Fell, Edward Hoopes, and George Burnham; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PARDON WORSLEY.

Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill (H. R. 2685) for the relief of Pardon Worsley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2686) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide a building for the use of the United States circuit and district courts of the United States, the post-office, and other Government offices at Williamsport, Pa.," and making an additional appropriation therefor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

MARGARET M'CORMICK.

Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2687) granting arrears of pension to Margaret McCormick; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES E. DEMOREST.

Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2688) to restate the pension of James E. Demorest; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

RICHARD S. SHECKELS.

Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2689) granting a pension to Richard S. Sheckels; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ANDREW J. PUTMAN.

Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2690) granting a pension to Andrew J. Putman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM B. WEBSTER.

Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2691) granting a pension to William B. Webster; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH KENNEDY.

Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2692) granting a pension to Sarah Kennedy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN TERRITORIES.

Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2693) to regulate the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the Territories of the United States, with a provision to submit the same to the voters therein for ratification; which was read a first and second

time, referred to the Select Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, and ordered to be printed.

PROTECTION OF CITIZENS.

Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2694) to provide for the further protection of citizens of the United States and others against the violation of certain rights secured to them by the Constitution of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, also introduced joint resolution (H. Res. 94) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, WEST CHESTER, PA.

Mr. EVERHART introduced a bill (H. R. 2695) for a public building at West Chester, Pa.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

CATHARINE HALL.

Mr. EVERHART also introduced a bill (H. R. 2696) granting a pension to Catharine Hall; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL PHARMACOPEIA.

Mr. RANDALL introduced a bill (H. R. 2697) to prepare and publish a national pharmacopoeia for the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF JACOB CRAMER.

Mr. RANDALL also introduced a bill (H. R. 2698) for the relief of the heirs of Jacob Cramer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES KANE.

Mr. RANDALL also introduced a bill (H. R. 2699) for the relief of James Kane; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MARTIN MURPHY.

Mr. RANDALL also introduced a bill (H. R. 2700) for the relief of Martin Murphy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

FREDERICK MAYER.

Mr. RANDALL also introduced a bill (H. R. 2701) granting a pension to Frederick Mayer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. ELLIDA I. MIDDLETON.

Mr. RANDALL also introduced a bill (H. R. 2702) granting a pension to Mrs. Ellida I. Middleton, widow of the late Rear-Admiral Edward Middleton, United States Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE W. MELVILLE.

Mr. RANDALL also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 93) tendering the thanks of Congress to and conferring additional rank on Chief Engineer George W. Melville, United States Navy, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

GRANT OF LAND TO PROVIDENCE.

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (H. R. 2703) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to convey land in Providence, R. I., for highway purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

CORPS OF JUDGE-ADVOCATES.

Mr. SPOONER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2704) to remove a discrimination against the corps of judge-advocates in the Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

STEPHEN N. SMITH.

Mr. SPOONER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2705) for the relief of Stephen N. Smith; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

SALE OF SCHOOL LANDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. MACKEY introduced a bill (H. R. 2706) to provide for the redemption and sale of the school farm lands now held in South Carolina by the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, BEAUFORT, S. C.

Mr. MACKEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2707) for the erection of a public building at Beaufort, S. C., for the use of the post-office, cus-

tom-house, and other Government offices; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. AMELIA YEOMANS.

Mr. MACKEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2708) granting a pension to Mrs. Amelia Yeomans; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BEAUFORT MOUNTED GUARD.

Mr. MACKEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2709) providing for the payment of the Beaufort Mounted Guard; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

J. A. THOMAS.

Mr. HEMPHILL introduced a bill (H. R. 2710) restoring to the pension-roll the name of J. A. Thomas, of South Carolina; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ABOLITION OF TAX ON TOBACCO.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill (H. R. 2711) to enable tobacco-planters to sell the tobacco raised by them free from any internal-revenue tax; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF DUTY ON SUGAR AND SALT.

Mr. PIERCE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2712) to admit sugar and salt free of duty; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

ALFRED H. THOMAS, DECEASED.

Mr. PIERCE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2713) to amend the war record of Alfred H. Thomas, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS E. WILSON.

Mr. BAYNE (by Mr. HOUK) introduced a bill (H. R. 2714) to increase the pension of Thomas E. Wilson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES SHERIDAN.

Mr. HOUK introduced a bill (H. R. 2715) granting arrears of pension to James Sheridan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS TO CERTAIN CIVIL OFFICERS.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2716) granting a pension to certain civil officers of the United States and their widows; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on the Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay, and ordered to be printed.

NEW MARKET COLLEGE, TENNESSEE.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2717) for the relief of the trustees of New Market College, located at New Market, Tenn.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIS N. ARNOLD.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2718) for the relief of Willis N. Arnold; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PAY OF TENNESSEE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2719) to pay members of certain military organizations therein named; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM LEWIS.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2720) for the relief of William Lewis; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS J. PROSISE.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2721) for the relief of Thomas J. Prosisie; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MARTHA TURNER.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2722) for the relief of Martha Turner; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM P. LOWERY.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2723) for the relief of William P. Lowery; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PAY OF CERTAIN NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2724) for the relief of certain honorably discharged non-commissioned officers named therein;

which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT LOUDON, TENN.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 2725) for the relief of the trustees of the Presbyterian church at Loudon, Loudon County, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

BRANDY MADE FROM FRUITS.

Mr. DIBRELL introduced a bill (H. R. 2726) to abolish the internal-revenue tax upon brandy made from fruits; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

M'MINNVILLE AND MANCHESTER RAILROAD.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 2727) directing the Quartermaster-General to settle with the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad Company, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

TENNESSEE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 2728) detaching Grundy County, Tennessee, from the southern district of Tennessee and attaching it to the middle district of said State; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

ROAD TO CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 2729) making an appropriation to complete the road to the national cemetery near Chattanooga, Tenn.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

WIDOW OF HENRY BROWN.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 2730) to pay back pay and bounty to the widow of Henry Brown, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on the Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN DAVIS.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 2731) to remove the charge of desertion against John Davis, late of Company E, Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES M. ALLISON.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 2732) to restore James M. Allison, a soldier in the war with Mexico, to the pension-roll; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

NEWTON J. MELTON.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 2733) granting a pension to Newton J. Melton, late a private in the war with Mexico; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM F. M. HYDER.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 2734) to restore the name of William F. M. Hyder to the pension-roll; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HARTFORD MATHERLY.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 2735) granting a pension to Hartford Matherly, late of Company I, Third Kentucky Infantry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH M'CLOUD.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 2736) granting a pension to Elizabeth McCloud; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH FINLEY.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 2737) granting a pension to Elizabeth Finley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM T. GREEN.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 2738) granting a pension to William T. Green; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE W. PRESBY.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 2739) granting a pension to George W. Presby, late a private Company D, First Tennessee Light Artillery; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SIMEON SAVAGE.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 2740) for the relief of

Simeon Savage, of Grundy County, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ESTATE OF THOMAS JONES.

Mr. PETTIBONE introduced a bill (H. R. 2741) for the relief of the estate of Thomas Jones; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL P. EVANS.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2742) for the relief of Samuel P. Evans; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CLEVLIN C. CREECH.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2743) granting a pension to Clevlin C. Creech; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

NOXIOUS MEDICINES IN THE MAILS.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2744) to prevent the use of the United States mails in advertising noxious and injurious medicines; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

SILAS M. M'GUIRE.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2745) for the relief of Silas M. McGuire; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN SCUDGINGTON.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2746) for the relief of John Scudgington; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JENNETTE M'LELLAND.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2747) granting a pension to Jennette McLelland; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN R. HUGHES.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2748) for the relief of John R. Hughes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

B. F. YOE.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2749) for the relief of B. F. Yoe; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES AND WILLIAM WHITE.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2750) for the relief of James White, and the legal representatives of William White, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN C. BYNUM.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2751) for the relief of the legal representatives of John C. Bynum, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH HENDERSON.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2752) for the relief of the legal representatives of Joseph Henderson, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FIELDING HENRY.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2753) for the relief of Fielding Henry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES F. CULLEN.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2754) for the relief of James F. Cullen; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN R. SCHULTZ.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2755) for the relief of John R. Schultz; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. MARTHA SMITH.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2756) granting a pension to Mrs. Martha Smith; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM F. M. HYDER.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2757) to restore the name of William F. M. Hyder to the pension-roll; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

NANCY PRITCHETT.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2758) granting a pen-

sion to Nancy Pritchett; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2759) for the relief of William Wilson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS F. JOHNSON.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2760) for the relief of Thomas F. Johnson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

J. F. M. LEWIS.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2761) restoring the name of J. F. M. Lewis to the pension-roll; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ALBIRA TRENT.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2762) granting a pension to Albira Trent and minor children; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BRUCE F. YEAGER.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2763) granting a pension to Bruce F. Yeager; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PAULINA JONES.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2764) granting a pension to Paulina Jones; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARTHA E. JONES.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2765) granting a pension to Martha E. Jones; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SARAPHINA E. DUKES.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2766) for the relief of Saraphina E. Dukes, widow of Alexander Dukes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DR. JOHN TEMPLETON.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2767) for the relief of Dr. John Templeton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL BIRD.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2768) for the relief of Samuel Bird; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JESSE HUMPHREYS.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2769) for the relief of Jesse Humphreys; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ESTATE OF JOHN D. RILEY.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2770) for the relief of the estate of John D. Riley, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES WHITE.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2771) for the relief of James White; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES A. GALBRAITH.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2772) for the relief of James A. Galbraith; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN W. MINK.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2773) for the relief of John W. Mink; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH S. HENDERSON.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2774) for the relief of Sarah S. Henderson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PETER SMITH.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2775) for the relief of Peter Smith; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PLEASANT W. FORTNER.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2776) to remove the charge of desertion against Pleasant W. Fortner from the records in the

Adjutant-General's Office; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ISAAC RAINS.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2777) for the relief of Isaac Rains; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JURORS IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2778) prescribing the method of drawing jurors in the courts of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

W. W. BOVELL.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2779) for the relief of W. W. Bovell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

TARIFF AND TAXATION.

Mr. WARNER, of Tennessee, introduced a bill (H. R. 2780) to abolish the duty on trace-chains and plows used for farming purposes, and chopping axes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WARNER, of Tennessee, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2781) to abolish the tax on tobacco in the hands of farmers and producers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WARNER, of Tennessee, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2782) to abolish the duty on the Bible; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PHILLIP NEW DECKER.

Mr. WARNER, of Tennessee, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2783) granting a pension to Phillip New Decker; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SALARIES OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. WARNER, of Tennessee, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2784) to reduce the salaries of the heads of departments of the United States, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Mr. YOUNG introduced a bill (H. R. 2785) to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent the introduction of infectious and contagious diseases into the United States and to establish a national board of health;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on the Public Health, and ordered to be printed.

APPEAL IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. YOUNG also introduced a bill (H. R. 2786) providing for appeal in all criminal cases tried in courts of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM H. WHITESIDE.

Mr. YOUNG also introduced a bill (H. R. 2787) for the relief of William H. Whiteside; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WAR RECORD.

Mr. YOUNG also introduced a bill (H. R. 2788) to provide for the printing of additional copies of the War Record; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

FEES OF CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

Mr. YOUNG also introduced a bill (H. R. 2789) to regulate the fees and emoluments of the clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, and ordered to be printed.

COSTS IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. YOUNG also introduced a bill (H. R. 2790) to provide for the payment of costs by the unsuccessful party in all suits in United States courts wherein the United States is a party; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CORONNA, TAUSSIG & CO. AND OTHERS.

Mr. YOUNG also introduced a bill (H. R. 2791) for the relief of Corona, Taussig & Co. and others; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN THOMAS BROWN.

Mr. YOUNG also introduced a bill (H. R. 2792) for the relief of John Thomas Brown; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## WILLIAM G. FORD.

Mr. YOUNG also introduced a bill (H. R. 2793) for the relief of William G. Ford, administrator of John G. Robinson, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## HIRAM JOHNSON AND OTHERS.

Mr. YOUNG also introduced a bill (H. R. 2794) for the relief of Hiram Johnson and others; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## MRS. JULIA ELLIOTT.

Mr. YOUNG also introduced a bill (H. R. 2795) for the relief of Mrs. Julia Elliott; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## REUBEN S. JONES.

Mr. YOUNG also introduced a bill (H. R. 2796) for the relief of Reuben S. Jones, of Memphis, Tenn.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## PETER TARGARONA.

Mr. YOUNG also introduced a bill (H. R. 2797) for the relief of Peter Targarona; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## H. B. WILSON.

Mr. YOUNG also introduced a bill (H. R. 2798) for the relief of H. B. Wilson, administrator of the estate of William Tinder, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## BRIDGE ACROSS MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. YOUNG also introduced a bill (H. R. 2799) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Memphis, Tenn.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

## W. J. SMITH.

Mr. YOUNG also introduced a bill (H. R. 2800) for the relief of W. J. Smith; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## FIELDING HURST.

Mr. YOUNG also introduced a bill (H. R. 2801) for the relief of Fielding Hurst; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

## ARREARS OF PENSION.

Mr. BALLENTINE introduced a bill (H. R. 2802) to allow arrears of pension to certain invalid pensioners whose names were dropped from the pension-roll and by act of Congress subsequently were restored; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on the Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay, and ordered to be printed.

## REPEAL OF TEST-OATH.

Mr. BALLENTINE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2803) to repeal all laws and parts of laws requiring Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress to take any oath or affirmation other than that prescribed in the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

## CYNTHIA MARTIN AND CATHARINE STOVER.

Mr. McMILLIN introduced a bill (H. R. 2804) for the relief of Cynthia Martin and Catharine Stover; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## ATHA L. ISENBERY.

Mr. McMILLIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 2805) for the relief of Atha L. Isenberg; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## JACKSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE.

Mr. McMILLIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 2806) for the relief of Jackson County, Tennessee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## MRS. MAGGIE A. ELLIOTT.

Mr. McMILLIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 2807) for the relief of Mrs. Maggie A. Elliott; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## W. G. POND, EXECUTOR.

Mr. McMILLIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 2808) for the relief of W. G. Pond, executor of Jeremiah Sarver; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## C. T. &amp; T. R. EUBANK.

Mr. McMILLIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 2809) for the relief of C. T. & T. R. Eubank; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Mr. McMILLIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 2810) to regulate the manner of making and collecting assessments of taxes due the Government of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

## EXPENSE OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, ETC.

Mr. McMILLIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 2811) to cheapen legal proceedings in circuit and district courts of the United States and to regulate the summoning of witnesses; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

## RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. THROCKMORTON introduced a bill (H. R. 2812) to grant to the Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## JUDICIAL DISTRICTS, TEXAS.

Mr. THROCKMORTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 2813) to amend the fourth, fifth, and ninth sections of an act approved February 24, 1879, entitled "An act to create the northern judicial district of the State of Texas, and to change the eastern and western judicial districts of said State, and to fix the time and places of holding courts in said districts," and to provide for holding terms of the court of the northern district of Texas at Gainesville, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

## TRIALS BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. THROCKMORTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 2814) relating to preliminary trials before commissioners of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

## A. B. NORTON.

Mr. THROCKMORTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 2815) for the relief of A. B. Norton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## JOHN JACKSON.

Mr. THROCKMORTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 2816) for the relief of John Jackson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## HENRY C. SMITH.

Mr. THROCKMORTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 2817) for the relief of Henry C. Smith; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## THOMAS J. RHODES.

Mr. THROCKMORTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 2818) for the relief of Thomas J. Rhodes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## J. M. WAIDE.

Mr. THROCKMORTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 2819) for the relief of J. M. Waide, of Denton County, Texas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## MRS. SUSAN M. ROACH.

Mr. THROCKMORTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 2820) for the relief of Mrs. Susan M. Roach; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## JOHN LARNES.

Mr. THROCKMORTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 2821) for the relief of John Larnes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## A. V. NEELEY.

Mr. THROCKMORTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 2822) for the relief of A. V. Neeley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG.

Mr. MILLS (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 2823) for the relief of William W. Armstrong; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## TEXAS JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Mr. LANHAM introduced a bill (H. R. 2824) to amend sections 4, 5, and 9 of an act approved February 24, 1879, entitled "An act to create the northern judicial district of the State of Texas, and to change the eastern and western judicial districts of said State, and to fix the time and places for holding court in said districts," and to provide for holding terms of the court of the western judicial district of Texas at the city of El Paso, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

## PUBLIC BUILDING AT EL PASO, TEX.

Mr. LANHAM also introduced a bill (H. R. 2825) to provide for the purchase of the necessary land and erection thereon of a custom-house and post-office building in the city of El Paso, in the State of Texas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

## C. A. DIETRICH.

Mr. LANHAM also introduced a bill (H. R. 2826) granting a pension to C. A. Dietrich; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## PUBLIC BUILDING AT HOUSTON, TEX.

Mr. STEWART, of Texas, introduced a bill (H. R. 2827) authorizing the construction of a public building for a post-office in the city of Houston, Tex.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

## ADVERTISING OF MAIL LETTINGS, ETC.

Mr. JONES, of Texas, introduced a bill (H. R. 2828) to amend the first part of section 2 of an act to regulate the advertising of mail lettings, and for other purposes, approved May 17, 1878; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

## BRIDGES OVER RIO GRANDE RIVER.

Mr. OCHILTREE introduced a bill (H. R. 2829) to authorize the construction of a bridge for the transportation of street cars and other vehicles, horses and other animals, and pedestrians over the Rio Grande River between the city of Laredo, Tex., and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. OCHILTREE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2830) to authorize the construction of a bridge for the transportation of street cars and other vehicles, horses and other animals, and pedestrians over the Rio Grande River between the city of Eagle Pass, Tex., and Piedras Negras, Mexico; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

## PAY OF SERGEANT-MAJORS, ETC.

Mr. OCHILTREE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2831) fixing the pay of sergeant-majors and quartermaster-sergeants in the United States Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## JOSEPH HAMMONS.

Mr. WELLBORN (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 2832) granting a pension to Joseph Hammons; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## LIENS OF JUDGMENTS.

Mr. CULBERSON, of Texas, introduced a bill (H. R. 2833) to regulate the liens of judgments in the courts of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

## LANDING OF GOODS, ETC.

Mr. REAGAN (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 2834) to amend certain provisions of chapter 4, title 34, of the Revised Statutes, relating to the movement of vessels and the landing of goods and personal effects; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

## HENRY BROOKS.

Mr. STEWART, of Vermont, introduced a bill (H. R. 2835) for the increase of the pension of Henry Brooks; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## EVELYN M. LOVEJOY.

Mr. POLAND introduced a bill (H. R. 2836) to pay to Evelyn M. Lovejoy, widow of Daniel W. Lovejoy, late of Company C, Ninth Vermont Volunteers, the sum therein mentioned; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## MARY P. THOMAS.

Mr. POLAND also introduced a bill (H. R. 2837) granting a pension to Mary P. Thomas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## JOHN ORD.

Mr. POLAND also introduced a bill (H. R. 2838) for the relief of John Ord; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## GEORGE J. STANNARD.

Mr. POLAND also introduced a bill (H. R. 2839) to increase the pension of George J. Stannard, late a major-general of volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## PENSIONS TO VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. POLAND also introduced a bill (H. R. 2840) granting pensions

to volunteers in the military and naval service of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on the Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay, and ordered to be printed.

## WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Mr. POLAND also introduced a bill (H. R. 2841) regulating proceedings and appeals in writs of habeas corpus; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

## FERRY-BOAT NUESTRA SEÑORA DE REGLA.

Mr. POLAND also introduced a bill (H. R. 2842) to carry into effect the decree of the district court of the United States for the southern district of New York in the case of the Spanish ferry-boat Nuestra Señora de Regla; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

## CHARLES L. LEWIS.

Mr. POLAND also introduced a bill (H. R. 2843) for the relief of Charles L. Lewis; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## GEORGE W. SAULPAW.

Mr. POLAND also introduced a bill (H. R. 2844) for the relief of George W. Saulpaw; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## C. F. BARRETT AND GARDNER J. HOWE.

Mr. POLAND also introduced a bill (H. R. 2845) to pay C. F. Barrett and Gardner J. Howe the sums therein mentioned; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## MARTIN WEBB.

Mr. TUCKER (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 2846) for the relief of the heirs of Martin Webb, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## HENRY C. BOYD.

Mr. TUCKER (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2847) for the relief of the estate of Henry C. Boyd; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

## BONDS OF EXECUTORS.

Mr. TUCKER (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2848) to amend the law relating to the bonds of executors in the District of Columbia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

## ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.

Mr. GEORGE D. WISE introduced a bill (H. R. 2849) for the relief of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## MRS. P. L. WARD.

Mr. GEORGE D. WISE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2850) for the relief of Mrs. P. L. Ward, widow and executrix of William Ward, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## ESTATE OF EDWIN D. PILKENTON.

Mr. GEORGE D. WISE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2851) for the relief of the estate of Edwin D. Pilkenton, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

## ABOLITION OF INTERNAL-REVENUE TAXES.

Mr. GEORGE D. WISE also presented a joint resolution of the General Assembly of Virginia, in relation to the abolition of internal-revenue taxation; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CABELL. I present a joint resolution of the Legislature of Virginia, asking the abolition of the internal-revenue system. I ask that the joint resolution be read, so that it may be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. It can be read, but under this call that will not take it into the RECORD.

Mr. CABELL. I ask that it be read.

The resolution was read, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## EMANUEL DOWNHAM AND HENRY STRAUSS.

Mr. BARBOUR introduced a bill (H. R. 2852) for the relief of Emanuel Downham and Henry Strauss; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

## JAMES N. CARPENTER.

Mr. BARBOUR also introduced a bill (H. R. 2853) for the relief of James N. Carpenter; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## EDWIN B. HAY.

Mr. BARBOUR also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 95) for the relief of Edwin B. Hay; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## HEIRS OF RICHARD B. MASON.

Mr. BARBOUR also introduced a bill (H. R. 2854) to provide for the payment of the outstanding claims of the heirs of Richard B. Mason, deceased, late of Virginia, against the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## VIRGINIA PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SEMINARY.

Mr. BARBOUR also introduced a bill (H. R. 2855) for the relief of the trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Seminary and High School in Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. BARBOUR also introduced a bill (H. R. 2856) for the relief of certain citizens of Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## CLAIMS AGAINST THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. BARBOUR (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2857) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of all outstanding claims against the District of Columbia, and conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear the same, and for other purposes," approved June 16, 1880; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

## JOHN CONNOLLY.

Mr. BARBOUR (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2858) for the relief of John Connolly; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

## WILLIAM E. WOODBRIDGE.

Mr. BARBOUR (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2859) for the relief of William E. Woodbridge; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

## REFUNDING OF ASSESSMENTS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. BARBOUR (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2860) making an appropriation for the refunding of two-thirds of the amount of assessment made under the act of Congress approved July 8, 1870, upon the property-holders owning property on Pennsylvania avenue, from First street to Fifteenth street, and Louisiana avenue from the intersection of Four-and-a-half street to Seventh street, in the city of Washington, D. C., during the year 1871, for street improvements on said avenues; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

## DAMAGES BY DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. BARBOUR (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2861) to give the Court of Claims jurisdiction to audit and settle claims for damages to real estate in the District of Columbia caused by reason of public improvements or repairs, &c.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

## LAUNDRESSES IN THE ARMY.

Mr. LIBBEY introduced a bill (H. R. 2862) relating to laundresses in the Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## ALLOWANCES TO DISCHARGED ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. LIBBEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2863) allowing discharged officers of the Army one year's pay and allowances; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## SOLDIERS OF MEXICAN WAR.

Mr. LIBBEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2864) requesting the President to recognize the soldiers of the Mexican war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. JOHN S. WISE introduced a bill (H. R. 2865) to repeal section 2 of an act passed June 30, 1879, entitled "An act making appropriations for certain judicial expenses for the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

## MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Several messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. GIBSON. I ask that the resolution which I send to the desk may be read and referred to the appropriate committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the authority given by the Federal Government to persons to sell by retail or wholesale—

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman from West Virginia that simple House resolutions are not in order under this call; only bills and joint resolutions are in order.

Mr. GIBSON. Then I will ask unanimous consent to have the resolution read and referred.

The SPEAKER. Unanimous consent can not be asked during this call. The gentleman might convert this into a joint resolution, if he so desires, and it could then be read and referred.

Mr. GIBSON. It is not in the nature of a joint resolution. It is a resolution which I desire to have referred to a suitable committee of the House.

The SPEAKER. It is not in order during this call to ask unanimous consent for the reading and reference of a House resolution.

## LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF JOHN G. COUCHMAN.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, introduced a bill (H. R. 2866) for the relief of the legal representatives of John G. Couchman, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## H. N. TABB.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2867) for the relief of H. N. Tabb; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF AMELIA A. ROBERTS.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2868) for the relief of the legal representatives of Amelia A. Roberts, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## MARTHA H. STRIBLING.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2869) for increase of pension of Martha A. Stribling, widow of Cornelius K. Stribling, late a rear-admiral in the United States Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## JACOB HARMON.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2870) granting a pension to Jacob Harmon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## FRANCIS M. SPEAR.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2871) granting a pension to Francis M. Spear; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## JACOB FUNKHOUSER.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2872) granting a pension to Jacob Funkhouser; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## GOVERNMENT PROPERTY, HARPER'S FERRY.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2873) to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay certain money found to be due by the Solicitor of the Treasury for repairs to and care of the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, in the State of West Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## SALE OF TOBACCO.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2874) to permit the sale of tobacco by farmers or planters raising the same free from any internal-revenue tax; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FRENCH CREEK, W. VA.

Mr. SNYDER introduced a bill (H. R. 2875) to compensate the trustees of the Presbyterian church at French Creek, W. Va., for the destruction of their church edifice by Union troops during the late war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## ELMORE HYRE.

Mr. SNYDER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2876) granting a pension to Elmore Hyre; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## JOHN BENNETT.

Mr. SNYDER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2877) granting a pension to John Bennett; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## RILEY H. SMITH.

Mr. GOFF introduced a bill (H. R. 2878) for the relief of Riley H.

Smith; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARGARET MEYERS.

Mr. GOFF also introduced a bill (H. R. 2879) granting a pension to Margaret Meyers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELMER H. FETTY.

Mr. GOFF also introduced a bill (H. R. 2880) for the relief of Elmer H. Fetty; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JACOB D. GEHO.

Mr. GOFF also introduced a bill (H. R. 2881) granting a pension to Jacob D. Geho; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN D. GRIMM.

Mr. GOFF also introduced a bill (H. R. 2882) for the relief of John D. Grimm; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ASA MONEYPENNY.

Mr. GOFF also introduced a bill (H. R. 2883) granting a pension to Asa Moneypenny; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MAJ. WILLIAM M. MAYNADIER.

Mr. GOFF (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2884) for the relief of Maj. William M. Maynadier, paymaster in the United States Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ESTATE OF JOHN W. DEAR.

Mr. GOFF (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2885) for the relief of the estate of John W. Dear; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS FUND.

Mr. GOFF (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2886) to appropriate a portion of the surplus revenue of the United States among the several States and Territories; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. DEUSTER introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 96) proposing an amendment to the Constitution in relation to the manufacture of merchandise composed of or prepared from products of the soil; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

The resolution was read:

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution in relation to the manufacture of merchandise composed of or prepared from products of the soil.

Whereas the Declaration of Independence is based upon the broad principle that every person is endowed with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, none of which can exist without that right of liberty of individual action and conduct which interferes with no rights of others and is the foundation of all civilized law; and

Whereas it is proposed to prevent the abuse of this highest right of every person by taking away the right itself, thereby furnishing an impetus to a complete revolution of the spirit of American institutions; Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following amendment to the Constitution be, and hereby is, proposed to the States, to become valid when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, as provided in the Constitution:

ARTICLE —.

Neither the Congress of the United States of America nor the Legislature of any State or Territory therein shall enact any laws prohibiting or abridging the manufacture or sale of any article of merchandise composed or prepared in whole or in part of any product of the soil.

BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. DEUSTER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2887) to establish a board of railroad commissioners to regulate commerce among the several States, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LIEUT. P. H. RAY.

Mr. DEUSTER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2888) for compensation for Lieut. P. H. Ray while on duty in the Arctic regions; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

STOCKBRIDGE AND MUNSEE INDIANS.

Mr. DEUSTER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2889) for the relief of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians in the State of Wisconsin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS MOSHER.

Mr. DEUSTER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2890) granting a restoration of pension to Thomas Mosher; which was read a first and second

time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MATHUR O. REGAN.

Mr. DEUSTER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2891) to increase the pension of Mathur O. Regan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES PRESTON.

Mr. DEUSTER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2892) granting a pension to James Preston; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN GEIBEL.

Mr. DEUSTER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2893) granting a pension to John Geibel; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY RODENBACK.

Mr. DEUSTER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2894) granting a pension to Henry Rodenback; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MORRIS O. CONNOR.

Mr. DEUSTER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2895) granting a pension to Morris O. Connor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT VINCENT.

Mr. DEUSTER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2896) granting a pension to Robert Vincent; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PHILIP FAY.

Mr. DEUSTER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2897) granting a pension restoration and an increase of pension to Philip Fay; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PETER BURNS.

Mr. DEUSTER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2898) granting a pension to Peter Burns; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES N. HAMILTON.

Mr. DEUSTER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2899) granting a pension to Charles N. Hamilton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN W. CARR.

Mr. DEUSTER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2900) granting a pension to John W. Carr; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LYDIA HOLTZ.

Mr. DEUSTER (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2901) granting a pension to Lydia Holtz; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

EDMOND GATLIN.

Mr. DEUSTER (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2902) granting a pension to Edmond Gatlin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MALINDA GRIMES.

Mr. DEUSTER (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2903) for the relief of Malinda Grimes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

LUCY BURHITE.

Mr. DEUSTER (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2904) for the relief of Lucy Burhite; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE AND SALLY HARDMAN.

Mr. DEUSTER (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2905) for the relief of George and Sally Hardman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ANN ANNIS.

Mr. DEUSTER (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 2906) for the relief of Ann Annis; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CATHARINE BRENNAN.

Mr. DEUSTER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2907) for the relief of Catharine Brennan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES M'MANUS.

Mr. DEUSTER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2908) granting a pen-

sion to James McManus; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FRANK FISHER.

Mr. DEUSTER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2909) granting an increase of pension to Frank Fisher; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES WILKINSON.

Mr. DEUSTER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2910) granting a pension to Charles Wilkinson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CYRUS K. LORD.

Mr. WOODWARD introduced a bill (H. R. 2911) for the relief of Cyrus K. Lord; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT LA CROSSE, WIS.

Mr. WOODWARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 2912) for the erection of a public building at La Crosse, Wis.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO NAVIGATION.

Mr. WOODWARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 2913) to provide for the removal of obstructions to the free navigation of the navigable waters of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

SURVEY IN VERNON COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

Mr. WOODWARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 2914) authorizing the survey of a certain township in Vernon County, Wisconsin, and making an appropriation therefor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PATRICK SULLIVAN.

Mr. SUMNER, of Wisconsin (by request), introduced a bill (H. R. 2915) for the relief of Patrick Sullivan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN DAILY.

Mr. SUMNER, of Wisconsin (by request), also introduced a bill (H. R. 2916) for the relief of John Daily; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PATRICK SULLIVAN.

Mr. SUMNER, of Wisconsin (by request), also introduced a bill (H. R. 2917) for the relief of Patrick Sullivan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PRESIDENT'S VETO POWER.

Mr. SUMNER, of Wisconsin, also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 97) proposing an amendment to the Constitution limiting the veto power of the President; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CYRUS W. BOWERS.

Mr. WINANS, of Wisconsin (by request), introduced a bill (H. R. 2918) granting a pension to Cyrus W. Bowers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS F. BAKER.

Mr. WINANS, of Wisconsin (by request), also introduced a bill (H. R. 2919) granting a pension to Thomas F. Baker; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN JOHNSON.

Mr. WINANS, of Wisconsin (by request), also introduced a bill (H. R. 2920) for the relief of John Johnson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ISAIAH H. CRONCH.

Mr. WINANS, of Wisconsin (by request), also introduced a bill (H. R. 2921) granting a pension to Isaiah H. Cronch; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HARRIET E. HOYT.

Mr. WINANS, of Wisconsin (by request), also introduced a bill (H. R. 2922) granting a pension to Harriet E. Hoyt; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MICHAEL BENNETT.

Mr. JONES, of Wisconsin (by request), introduced a bill (H. R. 2923) for the relief of Michael Bennett; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MICHAEL DALY.

Mr. JONES, of Wisconsin, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2924) granting a pension to Michael Daly; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SILAS MALOTT.

Mr. JONES, of Wisconsin, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2925) granting a pension to Silas Malott; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

EVERHARD WELTER.

Mr. JONES, of Wisconsin, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2926) granting a pension to Everhard Welter; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT MONAHAN.

Mr. JONES, of Wisconsin, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2927) granting a pension to Robert Monahan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SILAS STEWART.

Mr. JONES, of Wisconsin, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2928) granting a pension to Silas Stewart; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. PRICE introduced a bill (H. R. 2929) to provide for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Mr. OURY introduced a bill (H. R. 2930) to reimburse the States and Territories for interest on money heretofore used and expended by them in the suppression of Indian hostilities; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SINGISER introduced a bill (H. R. 2931) to authorize the Secretary of War to ascertain the expenses incurred by the Territorial authorities and the people of the Territory of Idaho in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the years 1877 and 1878, known as the Bannock and Nez Percé outbreaks; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SINGISER also presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Idaho, asking Congress to make an appropriation to defray the necessary expenses of the people of Idaho in the suppression of the Indian outbreaks in said Territory in the years 1877 and 1878; which was referred to the Committee on War Claims.

MILITARY ROAD IN IDAHO AND MONTANA.

Mr. SINGISER also presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Idaho, praying for the establishment of a military road from Fort Lapwai, in the Territory of Idaho, to Fort Missoula, in Montana Territory; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DR. HERMAN MILLER.

Mr. MAGINNIS introduced a bill (H. R. 2932) for the relief of Dr. Herman Miller; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

BITTER ROOT VALLEY, MONTANA.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2933) to establish the price of lands in the Bitter Root Valley, Montana Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM FLANNERY.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2934) for the relief of William Flannery; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

LEANDER M. BLACK.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2935) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Leander M. Black; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2936) relating to officers of the Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CAPT. A. C. GIRARD.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2937) for the relief of Capt. A. C. Girard, an assistant surgeon in the United States Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT HELENA, MONT.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2938) for the erection

of a public building at Helena, Mont.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

#### MONTANA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2939) granting and confirming title to the Montana Collegiate Institute of certain lands situated in the town of Deer Lodge, Deer Lodge County, Montana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

#### INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.

Mr. MAGINNIS also presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Montana concerning the treatment of Indians and depredations committed by them upon settlers and their property; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

#### FORT KEOGH MILITARY RESERVATION.

Mr. MAGINNIS also presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Montana for a reduction of the military reservation of Fort Keogh; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### PUBLIC SURVEYS.

Mr. MAGINNIS also presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Montana Territory for an increase of rates for public surveying; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Mr. MAGINNIS also presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Montana concerning pleuro-pneumonia in cattle; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

#### YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Mr. MAGINNIS also presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Montana Territory pertaining to the boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park; which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

#### AGNES AND MARIA DE LEON.

Mr. LUNA introduced a bill (H. R. 2940) for the relief of Agnes and Maria De Leon, heirs at law of Rebecca L. De Leon, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

#### STATE OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. BRENTS introduced a bill (H. R. 2941) to provide for the formation and admission into the Union of the State of Washington; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

#### JUDICIARY OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2942) to reorganize the judicial system of the Territory of Washington; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

#### TERRITORIAL COURTS.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2943) to amend section 1874 of the Revised Statutes and confirming the orders and proceedings of certain Territorial courts in cases arising under the naturalization laws of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

#### VALIDATION OF TERRITORIAL ACTS.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2944) to validate certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Washington; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

#### HOMESTEAD RIGHTS TO SOLDIERS, ETC.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2945) to amend section 2309, chapter 5, title 32, of the Revised Statutes, giving additional homestead rights to soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

#### EXTENSION OF BOUNTY LAND LAW.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2946) amending section 2427 of the Revised Statutes so as to extend the benefits of the bounty land law to the volunteers who served in the Oregon and Washington Indian war of 1855 and 1856; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

#### COMPENSATION TO BOILER INSPECTORS, ETC.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2947) amending section 4414 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, fixing the compensation of inspectors of hulls and boilers in the several districts of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

#### QUILLEUTE LAND DISTRICT.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2948) creating the Quilleute land district in Washington Territory; which was read a first and

second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

#### PUBLIC BUILDING AT PORT TOWNSEND.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2949) for the erection of a public building at Port Townsend, Wash.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

#### PUGET SOUND COLLECTION DISTRICT.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2950) authorizing the collector of customs in the Puget Sound district to appoint a deputy, to be stationed at Semiahmoo, with authority to enter and clear vessels and collect duties; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

#### LIGHT-HOUSES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2951) to establish a first order light-house and fog-signal on Destruction Island, Wash; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2952) to establish a light-house at the entrance of Gray's Harbor, Washington Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

#### WAGON-ROAD, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2953) to construct a wagon-road across the Snoqualmie Pass of the Cascade Mountains, in Washington Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

#### SHIP-CANAL, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2954) to provide for and aid in construction and to regulate the operation of a ship-canal between Lakes Union and Washington and Puget Sound, in Washington Territory, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals, and ordered to be printed.

#### SURVEYS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2955) to pay for the survey of certain public lands in Washington Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

#### FREDERICK H. E. EBSTEIN.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2956) for the relief of First Lieut. Frederick H. E. Ebstein; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

#### ISAAC LEMON AND ADDISON S. PERHAM.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2957) for the relief of Isaac Lemon and Addison S. Perham; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

#### SETTLERS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2958) to amend and construe an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands, and to provide for the repayment of certain fees, purchase-money, and commissions paid on void entries of public lands," approved June 16, 1880; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

#### DENNIS STORRS AND OTHERS.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2959) for the relief of Dennis Storrs, Marion Minnick, Fritz Dibberin, Donald McDonald, and Daniel Hines; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

#### JOHN G. PARKER.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2960) for the relief of John G. Parker; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

#### JOHN L. BUTLER.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2961) for the relief of John L. Butler; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

#### THOMAS J. MILLER.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2962) for the relief of Thomas J. Miller; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

#### F. PROSH AND T. F. M'ELROY.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2963) for the relief of F. Prosh and T. F. McElroy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

#### ALEXANDER S. HUGHES.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2964) for the relief of

Alexander S. Hughes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

C. H. HALE.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2965) for the relief of C. H. Hale; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN P. KIRBY.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2966) granting a pension to John P. Kirby; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE A. MILLER.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2967) for the relief of George A. Miller; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN S. HILL.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2968) for the relief of John S. Hill; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

RUFUS G. NEWLAND.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2969) confirming title in certain lands to Rufus G. Newland; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS R. LYTLE.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2970) granting a pension to Thomas R. Lytle, a soldier of the Mexican war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

A. D. FISHER.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2971) for the relief of A. D. Fisher; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PETER HUFF.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2972) granting an increase of pension to Peter Huff, a soldier of the Seminole and Mexican wars; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

EVAN MILES.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2973) for the relief of Evan Miles; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LOUISA A. INGRAM.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2974) for the relief of Louisa A. Ingram; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MARION D. EGBERT.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 2975) granting a pension to Marion D. Egbert; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PUGET SOUND SHIP-CANAL.

Mr. BRENTS also presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory relative to the construction of a ship-canal to connect Lakes Union and Washington with Puget Sound; which was referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals, and ordered to be printed.

NEW LAND DISTRICT.

Mr. BRENTS also presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory for the creation of a new land district in said Territory; which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS F. TALBOT.

Mr. POST, of Wyoming, introduced a bill (H. R. 2976) for the relief of Thomas F. Talbot; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SALE OF ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Mr. POST, of Wyoming, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2977) to provide for the sale of abandoned and useless military reservations; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT GARRARD, M. D.

Mr. POST, of Wyoming, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2978) for the relief of Robert Garrard, M. D.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER. The call of States and Territories has been concluded. Several gentlemen were absent when their States were called, and if there be no objection, those gentlemen will now be recognized. There was no objection.

NANCY ELLIS.

Mr. FORNEY introduced a bill (H. R. 2979) granting a pension to Nancy Ellis; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MICHAEL JÓ BARR.

Mr. FORNEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 2980) granting a pension to Michael Jó Barr, sergeant Captain Shelley's Company, First Regiment Alabama Volunteers, war with Mexico; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CUSTOMS AND INTERNAL-REVENUE DISTRICTS.

Mr. THOMPSON introduced the following resolution of inquiry; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish this House a tabulated statement showing the number of customs collection districts in each State and Territory of the United States and in the District of Columbia, the number of officers and employes in each district, their rank and pay, the amount of revenue collected in each district and the amount of fees and perquisites, the number of custom-houses and their cost of construction, and the cost of collection in each district of the revenue from customs duties; also, the number of internal-revenue districts in each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, the number of officers and employes in each district, with their respective rank and pay, the amount of revenue collected in each district from each source, the amount paid out for rents for buildings, and the costs of collecting the internal-revenue tax in each district.

W. W. WELSH.

Mr. SINGLETON introduced a bill (H. R. 2981) for the relief of W. W. Welsh; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MARGARET CHAMPION.

Mr. SINGLETON also introduced a bill (H. R. 2982) for the relief of Margaret Champion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

L. B. F. CHAMPION.

Mr. SINGLETON also introduced a bill (H. R. 2983) for the relief of L. B. F. Champion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

APOLLINE A. BLAIR.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Missouri, introduced a bill (H. R. 2984) granting arrears of pension to Apolline A. Blair, widow of the late General Francis P. Blair; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DR. GUSTAVUS B. HORNER.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Missouri, also introduced a bill (H. R. 2985) for the relief of the heirs and devisees of Dr. Gustavus B. Horner; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

NATHAN M'KAY AND OTHERS.

Mr. COLLINS introduced a bill (H. R. 2986) for the relief of Nathan McKay, George M. Clapp, and the executors of Donald McKay; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims; and ordered to be printed.

REBECCA WALCOTT.

Mr. MORSE introduced a bill (H. R. 2987) granting a pension to Rebecca Walcott; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. LUCY LE G. JEFFERS.

Mr. MORSE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2988) granting a pension to Lucy Le G. Jeffers, widow of the late Commodore William N. Jeffers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HAMILTON ELLIOTT.

Mr. LAMB introduced a bill (H. R. 2989) to restate the pension to Hamilton Elliott; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE W. LOOMIS.

Mr. LAMB also introduced a bill (H. R. 2990) for the relief of George W. Loomis; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WARREN HALL.

Mr. HOLMAN (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 2991) for the relief of Warren Hall; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

IMMIGRATION.

Mr. CARLETON introduced a bill (H. R. 2992) to amend the act of Congress, approved August 3, 1882, entitled "An act to regulate immigration;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

J. W. SIMMONS.

Mr. FIEDLER introduced a bill (H. R. 2993) to place J. W. Sim-

mons on the retired-list of the Navy of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

**JAMES VANNES.**

Mr. STOCKSLAGER introduced a bill (H. R. 2994) for the relief of James Vanness; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

**LIEUT. THOMAS A. PEARCE.**

Mr. STOCKSLAGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2995) for the relief of Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, of Vernon, Ind.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

**PAY OF CERTAIN VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.**

Mr. STOCKSLAGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2996) to provide for the muster and pay of certain officers of the volunteer forces; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

**REPEAL OF DUTY ON COAL, SALT, AND WOOD.**

Mr. STOCKSLAGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 2997) to reduce taxation by adding coal, salt, and wood to the free-list; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

**DEPOSIT SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, MOBILE, ALA.**

Mr. SHELLEY introduced a bill (H. R. 2998) for the relief of the creditors of the Deposit Savings Association of Mobile, Ala.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

**ELIAS B. MOORE.**

Mr. PEEL, of Arkansas, introduced a bill (H. R. 2999) for the relief of Elias B. Moore; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

**WILLIAM R. MILLER.**

Mr. PEEL, of Arkansas (by request), also introduced a bill (H. R. 3000) for the relief of William R. Miller for pension; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

**C. G. DAVIS.**

Mr. PEEL, of Arkansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3001) for the relief of C. G. Davis; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

**Z. M. PETTIGREW.**

Mr. PEEL, of Arkansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3002) for the relief of Z. M. Pettigrew; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

**POSTAGE ON DROP LETTERS.**

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE introduced a bill (H. R. 3003) to reduce the rate of postage upon drop or local letters; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

**MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.**

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3004) to extend the money-order system to the county-seats of all counties having 2,000 inhabitants; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

**J. S. PICKETT.**

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE introduced a bill (H. R. 3005) for the relief of J. S. Pickett; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

**W. A. MEGRATH.**

Mr. BLOUNT introduced a bill (H. R. 3006) for the relief of W. A. Megrath, of Georgia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

**ERASURE OF NAMES FROM PENSION-ROLLS.**

Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill (H. R. 3007) to prevent the erasure from the pension-roll of the names of pensioners without notice to them; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

**LETTERS ON DUCK VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION.**

Mr. CASSIDY introduced a bill (H. R. 3008) for the relief of certain settlers on the Duck Valley Indian reservation, in Nevada; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

**COINAGE OF SILVER.**

Mr. CASSIDY also presented a memorial of the Legislature of Nevada relative to the unlimited coinage of silver; which was referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

**DESERT-LAND ENTRIES.**

Mr. CASSIDY also presented a memorial of the Legislature of Nevada

relative to desert-land entries; which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

**CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.**

Mr. CASSIDY also presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Nevada relative to the subsidy lands of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

**NATIONAL PARK.**

Mr. CASSIDY also presented a resolution of the Legislature of Nevada relative to the preservation of the National Park; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

**PURCHASE OF PAINTINGS.**

Mr. WAIT introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 98) in relation to the purchase of four historical paintings representing leading events in the life of George Washington; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

**ROBERT A. CRITES.**

Mr. CANNON introduced a bill (H. R. 3009) granting a pension to Robert A. Crites; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

**C. C. HUMPHRIES.**

Mr. CALKINS introduced a bill (H. R. 3010) to pay C. C. Humphreys, of Pierceton, Ind., for services as a surgeon during the late war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

**GEORGE W. E. DOUGHTY.**

Mr. CALKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3011) for the relief of George W. E. Doughty; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

**LEWIS W. PERRY.**

Mr. REED introduced a bill (H. R. 3012) to grant to Lewis W. Perry an honorable discharge; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

**MARY HICKEY.**

Mr. REED also introduced a bill (H. R. 3013) to grant a pension to Mary Hickey; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

**MARY BENTON.**

Mr. REED also introduced a bill (H. R. 3014) to grant a pension to Mary Benton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

**LUCIUS S. GOFF.**

Mr. REED also introduced a bill (H. R. 3015) to increase the pension of Lucius S. Goff; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

**EDMUND W. WHITNEY.**

Mr. REED also introduced a bill (H. R. 3016) granting a pension to Edmund W. Whitney; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

**NORTH CHICAGO ROLLING MILL COMPANY.**

Mr. DUNHAM introduced a bill (H. R. 3017) for the relief of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company; which was read a first and second time.

The SPEAKER. To what committee does the gentleman ask that this bill be referred?

Mr. DUNHAM. To the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

The SPEAKER (after examining the bill). The Chair thinks it should be referred to the Committee on Claims, as it relates to money heretofore expended by the company.

Mr. DUNHAM. The company expended the money on the Calumet Harbor, and the proposition is to repay the company out of any money that may hereafter be appropriated for the improvement of that harbor.

The SPEAKER. It is for the payment of money heretofore expended, and under the rules should go to the Committee on Claims. The Chair will entertain a motion by the gentleman to make some other reference.

Mr. DUNHAM. I move that it be referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

The motion was agreed to; and the bill was accordingly referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

**CAPT. CHARLES F. KING.**

Mr. HART introduced a bill (H. R. 3018) for the relief of Capt. Charles F. King; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

**JOSEPH H. CROW.**

Mr. SHAW introduced a bill (H. R. 3019) granting a pension to Joseph H. Crow; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Mr. McKINLEY introduced a bill (H. R. 3020) to establish a bureau of labor statistics; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Labor, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES WHITMAN.

Mr. STRUBLE introduced a bill (H. R. 3021) for the relief of James Whitman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH H. FENTON.

Mr. STRUBLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3022) for the relief of Joseph H. Fenton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN DWYER.

Mr. McCOMAS introduced a bill (H. R. 3023) granting an increase of pension to John Dwyer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

R. STEWART HERBERT.

Mr. McCOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3024) granting a pension to R. Stewart Herbert; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JESSE HYDER.

Mr. McCOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3025) granting a pension to Jesse Hyder; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS B. PRICE.

Mr. McCOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3026) for the relief of Thomas B. Price; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN JOSEPH BRADSHAW.

Mr. McCOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3027) for the relief of John Joseph Bradshaw; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## MONUMENT TO FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

Mr. McCOMAS also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 99) providing for the erection of a monument at Frederick, Md., over the grave of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

## EMPLOYÉS OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Mr. HOLTON introduced a bill (H. R. 3028) granting leave of absence to the employés of the Government Printing Office and pay when actually sick; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

## MERCHANTS AND MINERS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Mr. HOLTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3029) for the relief of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company of Baltimore, Md.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ALBERT V. CONWAY.

Mr. HOLTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3030) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to Albert V. Conway, substituted trustee, for certain registered United States bonds redeemed or assigned by the Government upon forged assignments; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS S. BROOKS & CO.

Mr. MURPHY introduced a bill (H. R. 3031) for the relief of Thomas S. Brooks & Co.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

EVANS, NICHOLS & CO.

Mr. MURPHY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3032) for the relief of Evans, Nichols & Co.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM H. FARRIN.

Mr. MURPHY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3033) for the relief of William H. Farrin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS FAGAN.

Mr. MURPHY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3034) granting a pension to Thomas Fagan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

## COLLECTION OF WHISKY TAX.

Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to furnish this House with copies of all letters of collectors of internal revenue relative to suspending the collection of tax for whisky listed in September, October, November, and December of the year 1880; also to inform this House whether the time for col-

lecting tax due on whisky listed October, 1880, in the Alleghany or twenty-third collection district for the State of Pennsylvania has been extended, and if so, by what authority.

## EXTRA COPIES OF COMPENDIUM OF THE CENSUS.

Mr. TILLMAN introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 100) authorizing the publication of additional copies of the Compendium of the Tenth Census; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

## RETIREMENT OF MATES IN THE NAVY.

Mr. RANDALL introduced a bill (H. R. 3036) relative to retirement of mates in the Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. COX, of New York. I move that the House adjourn.

Mr. REAGAN. I ask the gentleman to yield that I may report back from the Committee on Commerce some bills for reference to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. COX, of New York. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. REAGAN. The various bills which I send to the desk have been referred to the Committee on Commerce, but properly belong to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

The SPEAKER. The rules of the House provide that such erroneous references shall be corrected by placing the bills in the petition-box with a memorandum indicating the proper committee.

Mr. REAGAN. I did not know there was such a rule.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the rule.

The Clerk read as follows, from Rule XXII, clause 2:

Petitions which have been inappropriately referred may, by direction of the committee having possession of the same, be properly referred in the manner originally presented.

Mr. REAGAN. Does that apply to bills as well as petitions?

The SPEAKER. Under the rules, bills proposing appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors are treated as petitions and must go into the box. The Chair, therefore, thinks this rule applies in spirit to bills as well as petitions.

Mr. REAGAN. That would be correct if these bills were now originally introduced; but they come back from a committee; and it seems to me some action by the House is required to discharge that committee from their consideration and make another reference.

The SPEAKER. The bills ought not to have been referred in open House, but should have been referred by placing them in the box. If the gentleman will return the bills to the Clerk the proper order will be made.

Mr. REAGAN. If a committee, by the action of the House, has acquired jurisdiction of a subject, how can that jurisdiction be taken away except by action of the House?

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the House has provided by rule that a committee shall be divested of jurisdiction of matters of this character which have been improperly referred to it.

Mr. REAGAN. Very well.

## COMPENSATION OF CONGRESSIONAL EMPLOYÉS.

Mr. HISCOCK. I rise for the purpose of submitting a privileged report, the report of the joint committee appointed under the sundry civil bill of last session to report to Congress by bill or otherwise in respect to equalizing the salaries of employés of the House and the Senate. A part of this report so far as it is concurred in by the representatives of the Senate and the House ought, I believe, to go to the Committee on Appropriations. The residue of the report, which is made to this House by the House members of the commission, should I think go to the Committee on Accounts. I suggest such reference of the report.

Mr. RANDALL. You can not divide it in that way.

The SPEAKER. It can only be done by resolution, referring so much as relates to a particular subject to one committee and so much as relates to another subject to another committee.

Mr. HISCOCK. So far as the report made by the members of the committee on the part of the House is concerned it refers only to the employés of the House, a subject over which the Committee on Accounts of the House has jurisdiction; and I suppose that it is in order to refer that much of the report to that committee. I will make that motion, that that part united in by the Senate and House members of the commission be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and that the part agreed to by the members of the House be referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. RANDALL. I suggest to the gentleman from New York that the report be printed.

Mr. COX, of New York. Let us have the report read now.

Mr. HISCOCK. I am entirely willing it should be printed or read, as the case may be.

Mr. RANDALL. It is, I understand, a practical disagreement, and I hope the gentleman will have the report printed in the RECORD and let it go over for the present.

Mr. COX, of New York. It can be printed in the morning.

Mr. HISCOCK. It is not a disagreement; they agree to disagree [laughter] so far as equalizing the salaries of the employés of the House and Senate is concerned. But the House members went further, and

made recommendations for an increase of the force in the Clerk's office as well as others, which we deem it proper should go to the Committee on Accounts. So far as it refers to the salaries of the employes of the two Houses, the members of the Senate and the House could not agree.

Mr. RANDALL. Is the report a long one?

Mr. HISCOCK. Not very.

Mr. RANDALL. In order that the House may be well advised on the subject, I suggest that the report go over for the present, so that it be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. HISCOCK. I consent to that.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection, and that course will be pursued.

The report is as follows:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

The undersigned, appointed by the act of March 3, 1883, a joint commission to consider during the recess of Congress the question of the salaries and compensation of the officers and the employes of the Senate and House, respectively, and also the number of such employes necessary for the official transaction of the business of the two Houses, and directing it to report to the two Houses on the second Monday in December, 1883, their conclusions with reference to the whole subject, and to recommend legislation respecting the same if, in their judgment, such legislation is necessary—the time for such report having been extended by joint resolution until the 10th day of January, 1884—submit the following report:

The commission finds that the question of the number of officers and employes necessary to transact the business of the two Houses, respectively, and the compensation which should be paid them, has been for many years a subject of controversy. The House has from time to time insisted that the officers and employes of the Senate were too many in number and received for the services rendered by them a greater compensation than that received by the officers and employes of the House for similar services. The Senate, on the other hand, has contended that the number of its officers and employes was not greater than required for the prompt and accurate dispatch of the legislative and other business of the Senate; that the compensation of the officers and employes of the Senate could not be properly measured by the apparently corresponding duties of the House officials; that while in some instances it was true that officers of the Senate were paid a larger sum than officials in the House of the same name, in other instances the reverse was true; and it has also been contended on the part of the Senate that the officers and employes of that body receiving a greater compensation than officers bearing the same title in the House have duties to perform not performed by the House officials. It is further insisted by the Senate that the whole amount paid for salaries of officers and employes of the House is about one-third larger than that paid for salaries of the officers and employes of the Senate, and that, considering the aggregate salaries paid as aforesaid in the Senate and House, the aggregate paid to the officers and employes of the Senate is not disproportionately large.

The commission has been unable to agree upon any adjustment of the salaries of the officers and employes of the two Houses which shall give to them respectively the same amount of salary and compensation for apparently corresponding positions. It is insisted by that part of the commission representing the Senate that each House must be the judge of the number of officers and employes required for the transaction of its business and their proper compensation. That part of the commission representing the House, though recognizing to a certain extent the force of this claim, is unable wholly to accede thereto. Your commission has therefore failed to agree upon any specific measure of legislation affecting the subject-matter referred to it, and can only join in the recommendation to each of the two Houses of Congress that in the passage of future appropriation bills such legislation shall be incorporated as shall seem to each House to be just and fair, prescribing the number of officers and employes necessary for the transaction of the business of the two Houses, respectively, and their salaries and compensation, having regard, first, to the prompt and accurate transaction of business; and, second, a wise and prudent economy.

O. H. PLATT,  
ANGUS CAMERON,  
F. M. COCKRELL,  
*Members of the commission on the part of the Senate.*  
FRANK HISCOCK,  
JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN,  
WM. H. FORNEY,  
*Members of the commission on the part of the House of Representatives.*

The members of the joint commission on the part of the House, in addition to the foregoing, beg leave to submit and recommend that the following additional employes in the House be provided for, namely:

**IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE.**

- One assistant journal clerk, at \$1,800.
- One assistant printing and bill clerk, at \$1,800.
- One laborer, at \$720.

**IN THE DOORKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.**

- Three messengers, at \$1,000 each.
- One folder, at \$900.
- One folder, at \$840.
- Two folders, at \$720 each.
- Two riding pages (during session), at \$2.50 per day each.
- Four pages (during session), at \$2.50 per day each.
- Two cloak-room men (during session), at \$50 per month each.
- One clerk in the folding-room, at \$1,200.

They further recommend that the salary of the Doorkeeper of the House be increased from \$2,500 to \$3,000 per annum. The former salary is, in their judgment, not commensurate with the onerous duties and responsibilities imposed upon this official.

The increase of force recommended above for the service of the House is believed to be necessary because of the large and constant increase of work in the Clerk's office and Doorkeeper's department and to the increase in membership in the present over the last House. The number of new places recommended to be created is not so great by one-half as was asked for by the Clerk and Doorkeeper.

Appended herewith are submitted, for the information of the House, the letters of the Clerk and Doorkeeper to the joint commission, asking for additional force in their respective departments.

FRANK HISCOCK,  
JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN,  
WM. H. FORNEY.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, December 8, 1883.

*To the joint commission created by act of March 3, 1883, to adjust the salaries and compensation of the officers and employes of the Senate and House of Representatives:*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request of December 6, I have the honor to submit the following statement and facts in regard to the clerical force

and employes in this office necessary to the proper discharge of the public business.

Year by year the business of the Clerk's office has increased in volume in regular ratio with the increase in population and business of the country. In the Forty-fourth Congress quite a number of positions were abolished and the clerical force largely decreased. Since then the work in this office has more than doubled at some of the desks, and has been largely increased at all of them. The increase in membership in the present House, thirty-two new members having been added, will swell the volume of the work in the office far beyond its former limits, and the present force, not large enough before, will in all probability be wholly unable to properly and promptly discharge the daily and necessary work. The Clerk's office should be an office of experts, most of the positions requiring men of intelligence, good education, and business capacity. For a proper discharge of the duties, and consequently the compensation paid should in some degree approximate the character and value of the services rendered. In submitting the following estimates for an increase of force I should perhaps add that I have sought for, and been largely aided by, the advice and experience of Hon. Edward McPherson, late Clerk of the House, who indorses the recommendations I have the honor to submit herewith.

I would respectfully recommend the following additions to the present clerical force:

First. One assistant journal clerk, at a salary of \$1,800 per annum. An assistant has been provided for the Journal Clerk by special resolution during each Congress since the position was abolished in the Forty-fourth Congress, which fact fully establishes the necessity for making this a permanent position.

Second. One assistant bill and printing clerk, at a salary of \$1,800 per annum. For the last three Congresses a clerk has been detailed from the document-room to assist the bill and printing clerk. The services of the detailed clerk will be necessary in the document-room hereafter, on account of the increase in the membership of the House and consequent increase of work in the document-room. To show the regular and great increase in the work at this desk, I have filed herewith an abstract marked "A," taken from the journals of the House, of the number of House bills and joint resolutions in each Congress from the Thirty-eighth to the Forty-seventh, inclusive. (See abstract "A.")

Third. Second assistant enrolling clerk, at a salary of \$1,800 per annum. At every session of Congress a large amount has been expended for additional assistance in the enrolling-room, approximating a sum sufficient to pay a regular salary for a permanent clerk, and mistakes made in this critical work have been mainly due to the employment of new and untried clerks toward the close of each session.

Fourth. One assistant index clerk, at a salary of \$1,800 per annum. In the Forty-seventh Congress \$900 additional was paid for the work of indexing the Journal of the Forty-sixth Congress, and a claim for a like amount is now pending for similar work in the Forty-seventh Congress. The want of the requisite clerical force to carry this work forward during the sessions of Congress necessarily causes great delay in the printing of the Journals of the House. To show how great an increase there has been in the amount of indexing required see abstract "B," herewith filed.

Fifth. Three laborers, at a salary of \$60 per month each per annum. The three additional laborers should be assigned to the Chief Clerk's rooms, the file-rooms, and the enrolling-room. The five laborers now on the Clerk's roll are assigned as follows: One to the stationery-room as a clerk, one in the House library, two in the bath-rooms, and one in the document-room. The additional laborers are needed to care for and clean up the six rooms occupied by the force in the Clerk's office, to wit, the rooms of the Chief Clerk, the rooms of the file clerk, the enrolling clerk's room, and the index clerk's room. They are also needed to run on errands between these offices and care for the public property in the rooms.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

JOHN B. CLARK, JR., Clerk.

**ABSTRACT "A."**

*Statement of bills and joint resolutions introduced in the House of Representatives from the Thirty-eighth to the Forty-seventh Congresses, inclusive.*

Congress.	Bills.	Joint resolutions.	Total.
Thirty-eighth	813	182	995
Thirty-ninth	1,234	305	1,539
Fortieth	2,023	476	2,499
Forty-first	3,091	522	3,613
Forty-second	4,073	203	4,276
Forty-third	4,891	162	5,053
Forty-fourth	4,708	196	4,904
Forty-fifth	6,549	250	6,799
Forty-sixth	7,257	419	7,676
Forty-seventh	7,685	367	8,052

*Statement of reports of committees made in the House of Representatives in the Thirty-eighth, Forty-fourth, and Forty-seventh Congresses.*

	Total reports.
Thirty-eighth Congress	173
Forty-fourth Congress	1,061
Forty-seventh Congress	2,044

**FILE CLERK'S OFFICE.**

In the Thirty-eighth Congress 40 file-boxes held the papers. In the Forty-seventh Congress 410 file-boxes were required.

**ABSTRACT B.**

*Increase of index of House Journals in the Thirty-eighth, Forty-fourth, and Forty-seventh Congresses.*

	Pages of index.
Thirty-eighth Congress	186
Forty-fourth Congress	544
Forty-seventh Congress	616

**LETTER FROM THE DOORKEEPER.**

By reason of the large increase in the membership of the present House an increase of the force in the Doorkeeper's department is necessarily required to make said department effective and for the general welfare and convenience of the members, the present force being entirely inadequate for the purpose. I therefore recommend that provision be made for the following additional force:

- Three messengers, at \$1,200 per annum each; three messengers, at \$1,000 per annum each; three folders, at \$900 per annum each; three folders, at \$840 per annum each; four folders, at \$720 per annum each; two riding pages; eight pages; two cloak-room laborers, at \$50 per month during session; and two clerks in the folding and document rooms, at \$1,200 per annum each.

J. G. WINTERSMITH, Doorkeeper.

## O'DONNELL CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. CALKINS. I move that the correspondence in the O'Donnell case, sent from the Department of State and received just before the holiday recess, be ordered to be printed.

There was no objection, and the motion was agreed to.

And then, on motion of Mr. COX, of New York (at 4 o'clock p. m.), the House adjourned.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

The following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk, under the rule, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BALLENTINE: Papers relating to the claim of William H. Brown—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARBOUR: The petition of Thomas J. Steele, praying Congress to pass an act declaring the true intent and meaning of the joint resolution of Congress approved February 28, 1867, and give force and effect to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of sundry property-holders in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BELMONT: The petition of K. T. Goldsmith and 51 others, of C. B. Warner, of James M. Worth and 5 others, of Simon S. Hawkins and 30 others, of James H. Tuthill and 40 others, and of S. A. Beckwith and 132 others, for the establishment of a harbor of safety at Horton's Point, New York—severally to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BISBEE: Paper relating to the work upon the jetties at the mouth of the Saint John's River—to the same committee.

By Mr. BRENTS: Papers relating to confirmation of certain acts of the Legislature of Washington Territory—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, the petition of citizens of Washington Territory, for an increase of the duty on wool—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, papers relating to the pension claim of Thomas K. Lytle—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Louisa A. Ingram—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers relating to the claim of C. H. Hale, of Washington Territory—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. F. B. BREWER: The petition of Olive Martindale, relative to pensions granted to soldiers' widows—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. R. T. DAVIS: The petition of Joseph B. Macy and others, for a signal station upon island of Nantucket, to be connected by telegraph with the mainland—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. DEUSTER: The petition of Joseph Wirth, for increase of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FERRELL: The petition of Charles Shivers, jr., for relief—to the same committee.

Also, the petition of Elisha M. Lockett, for relief—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FIEDLER: The petition of the Newark (N. J.) Board of Trade, in regard to the trade-dollar—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. FOLLETT: The petition of Isaac Reis, Maddux, Hobart & Co., and 61 others, and of G. P. Griffith, vice-president Citizens' National Bank, and Benjamin Eggleston, president Second National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, for extension of the bonded period on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GEDDES: Paper relating to the claim of Victoria Mott, widow of Peter Mott, late of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GEORGE: Paper relating to the improvement of certain rivers and harbors—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, two petitions of citizens of Oregon, praying for forfeiture of land grant of Oregon Central Railroad—severally to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, the petition of citizens of Oregon, for thirty days' leave of absence to letter-carriers and for increase of salary—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GREENLEAF: The petition of Lewis Williams, for increase of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, memorial of Moses S. Hotchkiss, of Rochester, N. Y., on the principles of a republican form of government—to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. HOLMAN: Papers relating to the claim of Emanuel Mason, of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JAMES: The petition of Thomas Kirkpatrick, for balance of salary as consul at Nassau, New Providence—to the same committee.

Also, the petition of Rev. Charles R. Baker and 19 others; of Rev. Joseph Pullman and 11 others; of Rev. Thomas B. McLeod, on behalf of Clinton Avenue Congregational church, and of Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., and 15 others, citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., asking that the Indians be allotted lands in severalty, protection of law, and afforded

ample facilities for education upon present reservations—severally to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. JEFFORDS: The petition of the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the town of Greenville, Miss., for an appropriation for the protection of the harbor at that place—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. J. K. JONES: The petition of Z. L. Cotton and others, asking that pensions be granted to soldiers of the Mexican war—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LACEY: The petition of Phœbe C. Doxsie, for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, the petition of E. D. Williams and 33 others, in favor of granting one hundred and sixty acres of land to soldiers, sailors, and marines—to the Select Committee on the Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay.

By Mr. LOVERING: The petition of Dileo Robinson, for relief—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAYBURY: The petition of Margaret J. McCrickett, of Detroit, Mich., for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Richard Hawley & Sons—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McCORMICK: The petition of citizens of Scioto County, Ohio, for change of mail route—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MOREY: Papers relating to the claim of Pattison & Caldwell, of Hamilton, Ohio, for the refunding of tax paid on certain spirits which had been reduced below proof by water thrown into the receiving cisterns to extinguish the fire which destroyed their distillery—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURRAY: The petition of Joel B. Martin, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON: The joint resolution of the Legislature of Minnesota, asking immediate adjustment of land grants to railroads in that State—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. O'HARA: Papers relating to the establishment of a post-route in the counties of Craven and Lenoir, North Carolina—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. S. W. PEEL: The petition of veterans of the Mexican war, for a pension—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. S. J. PEELE: The petition of Schevabacher & Selig, wholesale liquor dealers, and 15 others, and of F. L. Ritzengers and other bankers, indorsed by the Board of Trade of Indianapolis, Indiana, for the extension of the bonded period on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PETTIBONE: Papers relating to the claims of William H. Quinn, and of Lieut. Francis Ware—severally to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of James W. Anderson, Mary E. Anderson, and other heirs of Mrs. Mary Anderson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. REAGAN: The petition of J. G. Schwartz and 25 others, citizens of Kansas, for the passage of a law prohibiting stockholders, agents, or attorneys for any corporation from voting or sitting in either House of Congress during the pending of any motion affecting directly or indirectly the affairs of such corporation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REED: Paper relating to the pension claim of Hannah Hutchins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of A. N. Yates, for increase of pensions of soldiers of the war of 1812—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. W. F. ROGERS: Papers relating to the claim of Sarah E. Webster, administratrix—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHELLEY: Paper relating to the improvement of the channel at Mobile, Ala.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SINGLETON: The petition of ex-Union soldiers and their heirs, residents of the State of Mississippi, for donation of lands, &c.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. STOCKSLAGER: The petition of Virginia J. Robert Bolin, for relief—to the same committee.

By Mr. E. B. TAYLOR: The petition of George W. Arret and 48 others, of Henry Binkrey and 45 others, of James Fowler and 51 others, of John Geddes and 52 others, of Wallace Johnson and 25 others, of Harman Kline and 38 others, of Reuben Kale and 61 others, of William Longenberger and 112 others, of O. L. Miller and 41 others, of W. F. Ball, M. D., and 51 others, of J. W. Matthews and 44 others, of H. H. Marklin and 108 others, of S. B. Pine and 38 others, of James Russell and 34 others, of Daniel D. Shafer and 50 others, of O. J. Shatto and 45 others, and of Clark Stough and 110 others, relating to the tariff on wool—severally to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TUCKER: The petition of the legal representatives of the estate of David Wood, for payment of claim found due and allowed by the Court of Claims—to the same committee.

Also, the petition of Charles Beatty, representing the estate of James Beatty; of John W. Cater and of Frederick Sturges, praying for payment of claims against the United States—severally to the same committee.

Also, the petition of S. A. Groff, asking that he may be heard by the House Committee on Rules on the merits of his page and voting indicator for the Hall of the House—to the Committee on the Rules.

Also, the petition of T. M. English, administrator of the estate of Richard Fitzpatrick, deceased, for payment of his claim against the United States—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WAIT: The petition of Maj. James Belger, for relief—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. A. J. WARNER: Papers relating to the claim of William T. League—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of T. W. Stone—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers relating to the pension claim of Samuel J. Warner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WELLER: The petition of Isaac High and others, and of J. Warner and others, to equalize the pay and bounties of soldiers and sailors of the late war—severally to the Select Committee on the Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay.

By Mr. WHITING: The petition of Baker, Pratt & Co. and others, for the passage of a national bankrupt law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, the petition of Charles T. Dillingham and others, for the reduction of postage on all city and town letters from 2 cents to 1 cent—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WILLIS: Papers relating to the partition of certain land in Louisville, Ky., belonging jointly to John Echols and the Government of the United States—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WOODWARD: The petition of 59 inhabitants of township No. 12 north, of range 3 west, in Vernon County, Wisconsin, for a survey of said township—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, the petition of Lydia A. Long, Elizabeth Bedford, and Louisa Jane Shaw, for increase of pension to widows and dependent relatives—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YORK: The petition of citizens of Ashe County, North Carolina, asking Congress to aid the States and Territories by making an appropriation for educational purposes—to the Committee on Education.

Also, the petition of citizens of Ashe and other counties in North Carolina, for a stage line from Abingdon to Statesville, in that State—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

The following petitions praying for an appropriation for the payment of the rebate of tax on unbroken packages of smoking and manufactured tobacco, cigars, &c., were presented, and severally referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BELMONT: Of J. H. Newins & Son, of Riverhead, N. Y.

By Mr. CRISP: Of S. B. Bosworth and others, of Americus, Ga.

By Mr. HOWEY: Of dealers in tobacco of Washington, Warren County, New Jersey.

By Mr. KLEINER: Of citizens of Evansville, Ind.

By Mr. LAMB: Of citizens of Crawfordsville, Ind.

By Mr. MILLS: Of citizens of Limestone County, Texas.

By Mr. MORSE: Of Thomas Dana & Co. and others, of Boston, Mass.

By Mr. PRICE: Of T. J. Burhite and others, of River Falls, Wis.

By Mr. RANNEY: Of John A. Nowell and others, and of Timothy Gay & Co.

By Mr. G. W. RAY: Of tobacco dealers of Norwich, Chenango County, New York.

By Mr. ROWELL: Of Gillespie & Co., of Lincoln, Logan County, and of Humphreys, Newton & Co. and others, of Bloomington, Ill.

By Mr. SINGLETON: Of A. T. Threefoot & Son and others, of Meridian, Miss.

By Mr. WHITING: Of citizens of Adams, Mass.

By Mr. WOODWARD: Of P. Nelson and others, dealers in tobacco, of Viroqua, Wis.

## SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 9, 1884.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. ELIAS DE WITT HUNTLEY, D. D.  
The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, inclosing reports of Indian Agent Armstrong relative to the condition and necessities of the Crow Indians in Montana; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report of the surveyor-general of New Mexico relative to the private land claim in New Mexico, reported as No. 123, in the name of Francisco Sandoval, for the Santissima Trinidad or Rancho de Galvan tract; which, with the accompanying papers, was

referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the amount of the public debt, how much it has been reduced beyond the amount required by sections 3694 and 3696 of the Revised Statutes relating to the sinking fund, &c.; which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting reports from Col. Charles E. Blunt, Corps of Engineers, of surveys of certain localities in Maine, made in compliance with the river and harbor act of August 2, 1882; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PLUMB. I present the petition of a number of ex-Union soldiers, praying for the establishment of a soldiers' home in the State of Kansas. The petition is signed by more than twenty thousand ex-soldiers, representing over one thousand regiments and, I think, seventeen States and Territories. The petitioners are now residents of the States of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas, the Territories of New Mexico and Wyoming and the Indian Territory. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PLUMB. I also present, and ask that it be made part of these remarks, a preamble and resolution adopted by a reunion of the soldiers of the State of Kansas held at Leavenworth in October last, expressing the sentiment of that assemblage upon the same question. I ask that the petition itself be read, minus the names.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Kansas asks consent that the petition referred to be read. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The petition was read, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, as follows:

#### AN APPEAL FOR A SOLDIERS' HOME IN KANSAS.

To the honorable members of the Senate and

House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

We, your petitioners, representing every regiment, of all arms—artillery, cavalry, and infantry—and every man of war that participated in the defense of our country during the war of the rebellion, 100,000 ex-soldiers and sailors, now residing in the State of Kansas and hundreds of thousands at present in Colorado, New Mexico, Arkansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa, and the Indian Territory, set forth the fact that hundreds of our former comrades in arms, disabled by wounds received and diseases contracted while in the service of their country, are in a helpless condition, dependent upon the labor of their wives and children, a burden to those whom they should support, or upon charity they can not accept without humiliation, for the simplest necessities of life.

Many of these men, by reason of the length of time which has elapsed, the loss of important papers, or the death of those who could have furnished the necessary proofs, can not now hope to establish their right to a pension, and if they could, the character of the original injury would entitle them a pittance so small as to furnish no adequate relief; the influence of time, toil, and pain upon the system, weakened by wounds received or disease contracted in the service, being not considered in the award.

As an example, we cite the case of Greenville Meade, late private of Company F, One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Infantry, of Fort Scott, recently deceased. After twenty years of suffering and six years of entire helplessness, during which he was confined to the house, wholly dependent upon the labor of his wife, he died in real poverty, and the day after his death the notice came that he had been granted a pension of \$4 per month.

Such cases might be multiplied by hundreds throughout this Western country. The reason why they abound here is readily understood. When the discharged soldiers returned to their homes they found the places they had occupied filled by others, and conscious that they would have to compete with those in sound health, they moved to the West, where competition would be less and the opportunities greater. But the hardships incident to a new country increased their infirmities, and at last they are left in poverty, with no prospect of adequate relief, unless the Government, in whose defense they risked everything and lost so much, shall come to their help and furnish them a home wherein the few years of life yet remaining may be spent while they listen for the call that shall summon them from the pain and penury they have so long endured.

We send you this appeal the more cheerfully because we know you are not strangers to facts set forth, and in the past Congress has recognized the right of the soldier and sailor who bared his breast for his country in the time of her peril to a just reward for the service rendered and the injuries received.

We have seen with pleasure the order of the Secretary of War providing shelter and food for a mule that was worn out in the public service, and know that every true man will say, "The soldier who, from the effects of disease contracted in the 'prison pens' of the South, in the arduous campaigns of the war, or the injury resulting from wounds, is no longer able to work, is justly entitled to shelter and food."

We plead for those who can not plead for themselves; their helplessness renders them silent and love of their country seals their lips against complaint.

W. B. SHOCKLEY,

Chairman of Committee on Soldiers' Home.

FORT SCOTT, KANS.

Mr. PLUMB. I ask that the preamble and resolution which I have forwarded to the desk may be incorporated in the RECORD without being read.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. If there be no objection that order will be entered. The Chair hears none.

The preamble and resolution are as follows:

Whereas there are now resident in the State of Kansas upward of 75,000 honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in the armies of the Union during the war of the rebellion; and

Whereas many of said soldiers and sailors are disabled from wounds and disease received and contracted during their service in said war and are now in needy circumstances; and

Whereas many of these soldiers and sailors can not now make the necessary proof to enable them to obtain pensions and are now dependent upon the charity of their comrades and friends; and