

The SECRETARY. After the word "sitting," in line 3 of clause 3 of Rule II, it is proposed to insert:

And during the time allotted for morning business remaining unexpired.

So as to make the clause read:

3. It shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each House, immediately after the reading and approval of the Journal of the proceedings of the last day's sitting, and during the time allotted for morning business remaining unexpired, to lay before the Senate and House of Representatives, as the case may be, all messages on their respective tables, for reference to appropriate committees, or for such other action as may be deemed proper.

Mr. FRYE. I am not going to be captious about it, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is on agreeing to the third clause of the second joint rule as amended.

The clause as amended was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. MILLER, of California. Evidently we cannot finish this business to-night, and it is necessary to have an executive session. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 24 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

On motion of Mr. RANSOM, it was

Ordered, That when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

PRINTING OF THE RULES.

On motion of Mr. FRYE, it was

Ordered, That 1,000 copies of the rules as agreed to by the Senate be printed in pamphlet form for the use of the Senate, and that the Secretary be directed to cause to be prepared an index to accompany them.

Mr. MAXEY. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock p. m.) the Senate adjourned.

SENATE.

MONDAY, January 14, 1884.

Prayer by Rev. O. H. TIFFANY, D. D., of New York city.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday last was read and approved.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate the following communication from the Secretary of the Treasury; which was read:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 11, 1884.

SIR: On the 15th of June, 1880, this Department, in answer to a resolution of the Senate calling for information in regard to the claim of the United States against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, transmitted certain documents to the President of the Senate, among which were three printed volumes, which the Secretary requested might be returned in order to be restored to their appropriate places among the records.

As those volumes are now needed for immediate use, I have the honor to request that they may be returned.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. FOLGER, Secretary.

HON. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS,
President *pro tempore* United States Senate.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair has examined the letter of transmittal of three years ago in regard to these documents, and finds that the three printed volumes were stated in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury as belonging to the files of that Department, and were sent as originals on account of the length of time required for copying, and he expressed the request that they be returned. The Chair, however, did not feel at liberty to return the printed volumes without the direction of the Senate. If there be no objection, the Secretary will be directed to return the printed volumes mentioned in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the report of the Commission on Navy-yards, appointed in pursuance of the act of August 5, 1882; which, with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the 8th instant, a statement showing the date of construction, original cost, and total expense for repairs since their construction of vessels borne on the Navy Register in November, 1883; which, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, submitting a supplemental report of the surveyor-general of Arizona Territory on private land claim No. 7, known as Tumacacori y Calabazus; which, together with the accompanying papers, was re-

ferred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, inclosing reports from Majors W. McFarland and J. W. Barlow upon examinations and surveys of the harbors of Black Rock, Stamford, Duck Island, and Madison, Conn., and of Peconic River and Southold Harbors, New York, 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.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of December 4, 1883, copies of documents and correspondence relating to leases of lands in the Indian Territory to citizens of the United States for cattle grazing and other purposes.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair will call the attention of the chairmen of the Committee on Indian Affairs and the Committee on Public Lands to this letter. The Chair is not clear as to which committee the letter and the accompanying papers should be sent, whether to Indian Affairs or to Public Lands.

Mr. DAWES. What is the purport of it?

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. It is respecting cattle leases, &c., reported upon by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in part and the Secretary of the Interior, which led the Chair to doubt as to the reference it should take.

Mr. DAWES. It relates to the question of leasing Indian lands?

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair infers from the letter of the Secretary of the Interior that it embraces that among other things.

Mr. DAWES. I insist upon it that that belongs to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The letter, with the accompanying papers, will be printed, if there be no objection, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a communication from O. C. Marsh, president of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C., transmitting, in compliance with the requirements of law, a report of the operations of the National Academy of Sciences during the past year; which, on motion of Mr. HAWLEY, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

HEATING AND VENTILATING SENATE CHAMBER.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, transmitting a supplemental report of the chief engineer on heating and ventilating the Senate Chamber; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. INGALLS presented the petition of A. L. Barber, William Birney, and 72 other citizens of the District of Columbia, praying for the passage of the bill (S. 729) for the protection of children in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAWES. I am in receipt of very many papers numerously signed by respectable and earnest citizens of Massachusetts of such an informal nature that I am hardly certain what ought to be done with them. They are headed "A Memorial to Congress," and evidently were intended as such, but consist in fact of a letter addressed to me, requesting me to use my influence to secure from the Committee on Appropriations a favorable report for an appropriation for an industrial training school at Sitka and for common schools at such points as may be designated by the United States Commissioner of Education. I have no doubt these papers were intended as a memorial to Congress; and I ask leave to present them as such and have them referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

I desire also in this connection to assure my constituents who have signed these papers and others that there can be no one more solicitous than the Committee on Appropriations for carrying out the very purpose indicated in the memorial. Some years ago the Committee on Appropriations reported, and there was adopted, an appropriation of \$25,000 for the purpose of carrying out this very measure. No part of that money has been expended; I do not know for what reason. The Committee on Appropriations are already disposed to appropriate money for the education of the Indians in Alaska and all other Indians just so far as it is possible for the executive department of the Government to properly, efficiently, and economically expend it. I ask that the papers may be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Massachusetts asks leave to present sundry letters addressed to him, but intended, as he thinks, to have been in the nature of a memorial, and that they be sent to the Committee on Appropriations. If there be no objection, they will be received and so referred.

Mr. GARLAND. The Committee on Territories have under consideration a bill now covering many of the points that are there mentioned, if I caught the statement of the Senator correctly.

Mr. DAWES. I have no choice to which committee they go—

Mr. GARLAND. I suggest the Committee on Territories.

Mr. DAWES. As it was a special request to me to use my influence with the Committee on Appropriations, and as the appropriation must come from that committee, I thought proper that the papers should go there.

Mr. GARLAND. The chairman of the Committee on Territories [Mr. HARRISON] has a bill now covering these very points, and as he is absent from the city, I will ask that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Territories, at least for the time being.

Mr. MILLER, of California. The Committee on Territories have reported a bill on this very proposition.

Mr. DAWES. I have no choice as to the committee, but whatever appropriation shall come must come from the Committee on Appropriations.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Does the Senator from Massachusetts acquiesce in the suggestion of the Senator from Arkansas?

Mr. DAWES. The Senator from California states that the Committee on Territories have already discharged their duty in that respect. I suggest that the papers should go to the Committee on Appropriations.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Massachusetts moves that these papers be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. That order will be entered if there be no objection. It is entered.

Mr. FRYE presented the petition of Rush R. Shippen, William A. Bartlett, and other residents of the District of Columbia, praying for the passage of the bill (S. 729) for the protection of children in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. ALDRICH presented the petition of B. H. Warner, W. W. Curtis, and other citizens of the District of Columbia, praying for the passage of the bill (S. 729) for the protection of children in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PLUMB presented a petition of citizens of Kansas and Nebraska, praying that the body of land known as the Oklahoma lands, in the Indian Territory, may be opened to settlement; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of the Western Central Stock Association, recommending certain modifications of the public land laws; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, presented the petition of George M. Wakefield and other citizens of Oshkosh, Wis., praying for the passage of the bill (S. 691) to confirm and declare legal the acts of certain officers of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented the petition of Alexander McDonald and 36 other residents of Fond du Lac, Wis., praying Congress to relieve certain persons who have purchased land inside the Ontonagon and Brulé River Railroad grant in Michigan by declaring their titles valid; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. VEST. I present the petition of Henry Ames & Co., Francis Whitaker & Sons, and others, pork-packers and dealers in meat, of Saint Louis, Mo., praying for legislation which will protect their interest and that of other dealers against the measures recently adopted by France and Germany to prevent the importation into those countries of American meats. The petition is very brief and I ask that it be read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Missouri presents a petition of sundry citizens of that State, praying for legislation on the subject of the action of some foreign countries relating to products of the United States and asks that the petition be read. Is there objection? The Chair hears none and it will be reported.

The petition was read, as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

The undersigned, all of whom are interested either as packers or dealers in the hog product and doing business in the city of Saint Louis, Mo., would respectfully ask for such legislation as will protect this interest from the unjust prohibition now being practiced by both Germany and France against the people of the United States.

It is useless to appeal to these nations in any other way than by such legislation as will teach them to respect the rights and interests of American citizens engaged in the import trade of pork and other meats into those countries. We therefore respectfully urge the immediate necessity of such legislation on our part.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The petition will be referred, on the motion of the Senator from Missouri, to the Committee on Finance, if there be no objection.

Mr. MILLER, of California. I will state to the Senator from Missouri that that subject by petition or resolution has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and they are now considering it. Perhaps the petition had better go to that committee.

Mr. VEST. I acquiesce in the suggestion. Let it go to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The petition will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HARRIS. I present the petition of J. T. Brown, of Nashville, Tenn., administrator of the estate of Henry S. French, praying for the

proceeds of the sales of certain cotton and property of his intestate. I move that it be referred to the Committee on Claims, to accompany the bill upon the same subject which was a few days ago referred to that committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS presented the petition of J. S. and E. S. Haltom, administrators of Nathan Haltom, deceased, of Madison County, Tennessee, praying compensation for property taken and used by the United States Army during the late war; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SLATER presented a petition of citizens of Columbia County, Oregon, praying for the forfeiture of unearned lands granted to the Oregon Central Railroad; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. GARLAND presented a petition of the mayor and citizens of Hot Springs, Ark., praying for an appropriation of \$500,000 for the improvement of Hot Springs reservation; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. PALMER. I present the petition of Robert Cutler, E. Crofton Fox, Charles Fox, S. W. Osterhout, Ira W. Gilbert, Thomas S. Freeman, and O. R. Wilmarth, citizens of Grand Rapids, Mich., declaring that they bought lands of the Government located in Northern Michigan in good faith, supposing them to be public lands subject to sale, but which now prove to be within an old railroad grant, and praying relief by the passage of Senate bill 691. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. VAN WYCK presented additional papers to accompany the bill (S. 849) for the relief of George W. Ira; which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. DOLPH, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 269) for the relief of M. P. Jones, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 402) for the completion of the Capitol terraces and the stairways connected therewith, reported it without amendment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. ALDRICH asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1050) to provide for the exchange of 4 per cent. bonds for 3 per cent. bonds, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HALE asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1051) to amend section 1 of an act approved March 9, 1878, granting pensions to surviving officers, soldiers, sailors, and their widows, of the war of 1812; 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. 1052) to amend the pension law; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McMILLAN asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1053) for the relief of William Pfender; which was read twice by its title, and, together with the papers on file relating to the case, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MILLER, of New York, asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1054) 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 twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1055) for the relief of Thomas C. Ellison; which was read twice by its title, and, together with the papers on file relating to the case, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. VAN WYCK asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1056) granting an increase of pension to Sally Mallory; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1057) for the relief of The Soldiers' Nebraska Town Site Association; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HOAR. I have been requested to introduce a bill which I suppose practically in the nature of a petition, but the person interested in the bill takes this mode of asking the action of the Senate. I have no knowledge in regard to the merits of the bill.

By unanimous consent, leave was granted to introduce a bill (S. 1058) explanatory of an act directing the Second Auditor to settle the pay and bounty account of John Ammahae (or Ammahoe) passed June 30, 1876; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HOAR also (by request) asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1059) to increase the pension of Mohammed Kahn, otherwise John Ammahae; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. INGALLS asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1060) to regulate licenses in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1061) relating to police regulations in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1062) to refund the assessments made under the administration of M. G. Emery while mayor of Washington, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1063) to amend the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1064) to restore John F. Lewis to the rank of first lieutenant Twenty-first United States Infantry and place him upon the retired-list; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1065) for the relief of David Morrow; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. VANCE asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1066) to pay certain expenses of the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. VEST asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1067) for the relief of Eugene Wells; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1068) giving a pension to Alexander Thompson, of Newton County, Missouri; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BECK asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1069) to extend the time for the payment of the tax on distilled spirits now in warehouse; 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. 1070) to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from purchasing the bonds of the United States above their par value, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. BECK. I ask that that bill lie on the table, and I shall call it up to-morrow.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The bill will lie on the table for the present.

Mr. HARRIS (by request) asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1071) for the relief of James R. Howard, formerly assistant special agent Treasury Department; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1072) for the relief of Samuel B. Seat, of Montgomery County, Tennessee; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GORMAN asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1073) for the relief of Joseph H. Maddox and others; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BOWEN asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1074) to amend section 837 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also (by request) asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1075) to create a board of liquidation for the purpose of adjusting certain assessments for special improvement and redeeming certain outstanding certificates issued by the District of Columbia and the late corporation of Washington, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. MAHONE asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1076) granting to the district judge of the eastern district of Virginia specific compensation for specific services rendered by him; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1077) amending section 4414 of the Revised Statutes fixing the compensation of inspectors of hulls and boilers in the several districts of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MITCHELL asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1078) granting a pension to Caroline R. Hazeltine; 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. 1079) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Emily M. Wyman; 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. 1080) granting a pension to Mary M. Murray; 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. 1081) granting a pension to Emma De Long; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BROWN asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1082) to appropriate \$40,000 for the improvement of the Altamaha River, in the State of Georgia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1083) to appropriate \$100,000 for the improvement of the Chattahoochee River, in the State of Georgia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1084) to appropriate \$75,000 for the improvement of the Flint River, in the State of Georgia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1085) to appropriate \$50,000 for the improvement of the Savannah River, in Georgia, below Augusta, and \$10,000 above Augusta; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1086) to appropriate \$10,000 for the improvement of the Oostenaule and Coosawattee Rivers, in the State of Georgia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1087) to appropriate \$150,000 for the improvement of the Coosa River, in the States of Georgia and Alabama; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1088) to appropriate \$10,000 for the improvement of the Ocmulgee River, in the State of Georgia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1089) to appropriate \$75,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Brunswick, in the State of Georgia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1090) to appropriate \$10,000 for the improvement of the Oconee River, in the State of Georgia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. JONAS (by request) asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1091) for the relief of Peter Kiveney; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. COCKRELL asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1092) to regulate attorneys' fees in pension claims; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CALL asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1093) to repeal all laws and parts of laws prohibiting pensions to wounded or disabled soldiers of the United States without proof of loyalty; 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. 1094) providing for the establishment of a port of entry at Carrabelle, Fla.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PAPERS WITHDRAWN AND REFERRED.

On motion of Mr. JONAS, it was

Ordered, That the papers on file in the Senate in the claim of the estate of Robert H. Montgomery be taken from the files and sent to the Committee on Claims, additional testimony having been submitted since the adverse report thereon was made.

On motion of Mr. FRYE, it was

Ordered, That the papers in the claim of Mrs. Eliza H. Powers be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. COCKRELL, it was

Ordered, That the petition and papers in the claim of S. W. Marston be taken from the files and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

GOLD IN EXCHANGE FOR SILVER CERTIFICATES.

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

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, directed to report to the Senate as soon as may be the amounts of gold coin and bullion deposited in the Treasury, subtreasuries, and designated depositories of the United States in exchange for silver certificates, and for which silver certificates have been issued during the calendar years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883; or, if more convenient, during the fiscal years 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883, and during the first six months of the fiscal year 1884; and also whether there has been any refusal to receive such gold coin or bullion for silver certificates, and, if so, the reasons therefor.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.

Mr. SHERMAN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of a resolution offered by the occupant of the chair, that the Senate now proceed to elect a President *pro tempore*.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Ohio asks that the Senate now consider, under the order of resolutions, the resolution offered by Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, on the 13th day of December last, that the Senate now proceed to elect a President *pro tempore*. If there be no objection the resolution will be laid before the Senate.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate now proceed to elect a President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN. I submit for adoption the following resolution in connection with the order just made:

Resolved, That HENRY B. ANTHONY, a Senator from the State of Rhode Island, is hereby chosen President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, I think the peculiar circumstances of the case justify me in saying a word in favor of this resolution. The gentleman named in the resolution is the Senator who has longest occupied a seat in this body of all those who are here associated with us. He has been five times elected by his State a member of the Senate and is now serving his fifth term. He has been many times elected by common consent President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and has faithfully and ably discharged the duties of that position whenever they have fallen to him. I think under these circumstances it would be a graceful act for the Senate, I hope with unanimity, to elect him President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

Mr. PENDLETON. Mr. President, without meaning to dissent from the opinion expressed by the Senator from Ohio as to the qualifications, fitness, integrity, ability, and patriotism of the gentleman named in the resolution, I move to strike out the name of HENRY B. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, and to insert that of THOMAS F. BAYARD, of Delaware.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. PENDLETON] moves to amend the resolution. The amendment will be reported.

The SECRETARY. In line 1 of the resolution it is proposed to strike out the words "HENRY B. ANTHONY, a Senator from the State of Rhode Island," and to insert the words "THOMAS F. BAYARD, a Senator from the State of Delaware."

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Ohio. [Putting the question.] The noes appear to have it. The yeas have it. The amendment is disagreed to. The question recurs on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Rhode Island will please come forward to the chair and receive the oath the law requires him to take.

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. President and Senators, I thank you for this distinguished honor. It would be affectation in me to say that it has come entirely unexpected, for I have been for some time aware of your kind and flattering purpose. It would be still greater affectation in me to deny that the acceptance of it would give me pride and pleasure. But the state of my health, which you all know is precarious, warns me not to assume any labor that I can consistently and honorably avoid; and although I would not hesitate to undertake any burden laid upon me by my brother Senators, not even at the peril of health, if it was thought that for any reason I could more appropriately perform it than another, yet I think it is no shirking of duty, no evidence of cowardly indolence in me, to decline a position which so many Senators can fill with equal and greater advantage to the Senate and to the country.

Therefore, Senators, with a heart overflowing with gratitude for all your kindness to me in this matter, I most respectfully decline the position to which you would elevate me.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Rhode Island declines to accept the office to which he has been elected. The Chair awaits a further motion for the execution of the order of the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN. There being no vacancy in the office, I think no further action is necessary. It seems to me so.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair agrees with the view of the Senator from Ohio that there is no vacancy in the office, but the Senate has ordered to now proceed to elect, and as to whether the election that has taken place would be considered to be an execution of the order the Chair is in some doubt. Therefore the Chair has laid the matter before the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN. To save all question in regard to that matter I submit a resolution, although I think it is unnecessary.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator might move to dispense with the further execution of the order, if he desires to pursue that course.

Mr. SHERMAN. I ask that the resolution I offer be first read.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Ohio offers a resolution which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, a Senator from the State of Vermont, is hereby chosen President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN. As the passage of that resolution would seem to imply that there was an actual vacancy, and would make it necessary to send a message to the President and to the House of Representatives, I do not think it is necessary. Therefore I move that further proceedings under the order just adopted relating to the election of a President *pro tempore* of the Senate be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GARLAND in the chair). The question is on the motion of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BAYARD. The resolution is open to amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio has withdrawn his resolution, and has made a motion that further proceedings under the order of the Senate be suspended.

Mr. BAYARD. Then the vote is not upon the adoption of the resolution just submitted?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is not.

Mr. RANSOM. I simply rose to inquire of the Senator from Ohio in what way he proposes that the Senate can proceed without a President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN. There is a President *pro tempore* of the Senate. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. EDMUNDS] is now President *pro tempore* of the Senate. If the Senators on the other side really desire to have him re-elected, of course it can be done as a matter of form; but I do not think it is proper to pursue that course, because it would involve the necessity of sending a message to the President and a message to the other House, and it would imply that there had been a point of time when the Senator from Vermont was not President *pro tempore* of the Senate. If the Senators on the other side desire to repeat the organization in the manner proposed by me in the first instance, I will follow their lead; but if not, I simply move to postpone any further execution of the order.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, it seems to me that the raising of doubt by any Senator in regard to so grave and important a matter is enough to make it proper to remove the doubt. I entertain no doubt myself that if this resolution be withdrawn and the motion last suggested by the Senator from Ohio adopted, the organization of the Senate will be complete; but the suggestion of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. RANSOM] implies that somebody hereafter or somebody now entertains a different opinion; and it seems to me therefore in order if there should be any grave constitutional exigency that the organization of the Senate shall be beyond a doubt, that it is the safest way to proceed as originally proposed by my honorable friend from Ohio. I trust, therefore, he will withdraw his suggestion and that we shall proceed to an election. It can certainly do no harm.

Mr. DAWES. I rise simply to add that the record of the Senate now stands that the Senate has indicated a desire to have some other gentleman its presiding officer, and therefore it is entirely proper that the record should be put right by proceeding to an election. I should not think it would be entirely comfortable for the presiding officer to continue after such a record, although everybody knows the circumstances under which it is made as having no bearing upon the propriety of his continuing in the office. But such is the record, and therefore it seems to me that it is very proper that we should proceed to the election of a President *pro tempore* after having indicated by a majority our desire to have some one else in the chair.

Mr. INGALLS. Mr. President, I differ *toto caelo* from the opinion expressed by the Senator from Massachusetts on my right [Mr. DAWES]. It has always been held that the question of the Presidency *pro tempore* of the Senate was absolutely at the control of the body, and could be exercised hour by hour if a majority of the Senate so chose. I hold that the adoption of the resolution electing the honorable Senator from Rhode Island to the position vacated the chair so far as the previous incumbent was concerned, and that we are at this time, by the action of a majority of the body, without a President *pro tempore*. I should therefore hope that in the expression of the authority that has been so often asserted by this body with regard to its Presidency *pro tempore*, we now proceed to act upon the resolution submitted by the Senator from Ohio and elect the Senator named in that resolution to the place that is now vacant.

Mr. DAWES. Mr. President, I differ *toto caelo*, from the Senator from Kansas in the idea that we have vacated the chair by the simple passage of that resolution. The Senator from Rhode Island has declined to accept the position. Until a new President *pro tempore* has accepted and qualified we have not put anybody in that place, and it is because the law of the Senate is that we hold this office every day in our power to change, and it is because simply the record stands so, without affecting the legal title of the Senator from Vermont to that office, that I suggested that it would be more comfortable by a new vote to show to the Senate that the Senator from Vermont was not holding office after a majority of the Senate had indicated a desire to have some one else. The Senator from Vermont understands that I do not

mean to intimate that a majority of the Senate is not to-day just as well disposed to have him hold the place as they ever were, but the record does not carry this explanation along with it.

Mr. BAYARD. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Kansas has truly stated the present condition of the Senate and that under our rules we are proceeding only by unanimous consent, that if strictly our rules were followed the Secretary of the Senate would now be presiding until a President *pro tempore* was again chosen. Our honored friend from Rhode Island was duly elected by the vote of the Senate its President *pro tempore*, and *ipso facto* that avoided any title that preceded his. As he has declined to assume the duties of that place there is a vacancy, and that vacancy ought in all regularity to be filled, and I doubt not will be filled in accordance with the suggestion of the resolution of the Senator from Ohio read just now before the Senate; that is by the election of the honorable Senator from Vermont. But I am clear that the presence of the Senator now in the chair is only by unanimous consent of the Senate and that it will be proper that we should proceed to vote to fill that place made vacant by the resignation or the declination of the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, to remove a doubt where there is no doubt in my mind, I will renew again the resolution that I offered a while ago and withdraw the motion to suspend.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio withdraws his motion and offers a resolution which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, a Senator from the State of Vermont, is hereby chosen President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

Mr. BAYARD. That resolution is open to amendment. I move to strike out the name of GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, and substitute the name of GEORGE H. PENDLETON, of Ohio; and upon that I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. JONES, of Florida. The Senator from Kansas a while ago stated that it had been the custom for this body to exercise its power of removing its presiding officer. I think that that rule has been one of very recent date. I think, sir, that the history of this body will show that the best minds that ever occupied seats in it were until a few years ago clearly of the opinion that when the Senate elected a Senator to the position of President *pro tempore* of this body in the absence of the Vice-President of the United States or when he entered the Presidential office, he should hold until the office became again constitutionally vacant. That was the deliberate opinion of no less a man than William H. Seward, expressed on this floor.

I happened to be somewhat a pioneer on this question when the then Senator from Illinois, Mr. Davis, was elected the last time over the head of my distinguished friend from Delaware [Mr. BAYARD]. I then stated to the Senate my opinion that when the Senator from Delaware was elected there was a vacancy within the meaning of the Constitution, and when the Senator from Illinois was elected there was none. So in this case I was prepared to hear that the Senator from Vermont had resigned his position as presiding officer, in which case there would have been clearly a vacancy for the election that occurred a while ago; but there was no vacancy. Here is the language of the Constitution on the subject, which is very clear:

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore* in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

There was a vacancy when the Senator from Vermont was elected. There was no vacancy when the Senator from Rhode Island was elected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BAYARD], upon which he asked for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. COCKRELL (when his name was called). I am paired generally with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON], who is still absent, and I presume he has no other pair on this question. I shall therefore not vote. Were he present, I should vote "yea" and he would vote "nay."

Mr. JONAS (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARRISON]. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. KENNA (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SABIN]. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. MILLER, of California (when his name was called). I am paired with my colleague [Mr. FARLEY].

Mr. McMILLAN (when Mr. SABIN's name was called). My colleague [Mr. SABIN] is absent from the Chamber necessarily, and is paired with the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KENNA]. If my colleague were here, he would vote "nay."

Mr. SEWELL (when his name was called). I am paired with my colleague [Mr. MCPHERSON]. If he were here, I should vote "nay."

Mr. VAN WYCK (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WILLIAMS].

The roll-call was concluded.

Mr. VAN WYCK. I am informed that a pair has been arranged be-

tween the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WILLIAMS] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. RIDDLEBERGER]. I therefore vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 24, nays 32; as follows:

YEAS—24.

Bayard,	Colquitt,	Jackson,	Ransom,
Beck,	Fair,	Jones of Florida,	Saulsbury,
Brown,	Garland,	Lamar,	Slater,
Call,	Gibson,	Maxey,	Vance,
Camden,	Gorman,	Morgan,	Vest,
Coke,	Harris,	Pugh,	Walker.

NAYS—32.

Aldrich,	Dolph,	Lapham,	Palmer,
Anthony,	Frye,	Logan,	Pike,
Blair,	Hale,	McMillan,	Platt,
Bowen,	Hawley,	Mahone,	Plumb,
Cameron of Wis.,	Hill,	Manderson,	Sawyer,
Conger,	Hoar,	Miller of N. Y.,	Sherman,
Cullom,	Ingalls,	Mitchell,	Van Wyck,
Dawes,	Jones of Nevada,	Morrill,	Wilson.

ABSENT—20.

Allison,	Farley,	Jonas,	Riddleberger,
Butler,	George,	Kenna,	Sabin,
Cameron of Pa.,	Groome,	McPherson,	Sewell,
Cockrell,	Hampton,	Miller of Cal.,	Voorhees,
Edmunds,	Harrison,	Pendleton,	Williams.

So the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS advanced to the chair and said: If the occupant of the chair will administer the oath to me, it will remove all question.

The oath of office was administered by Mr. GARLAND to Mr. EDMUNDS and subscribed by him.

Mr. SHERMAN. I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate inform the President of the United States and the House of Representatives that the Senate has chosen Hon. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, a Senator from the State of Vermont, President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

Mr. GROOME. I wish to announce that I was temporarily out of the Chamber when the vote was taken on the amendment of the Senator from Delaware to the resolution of the Senator from Ohio. If I were present I should have voted for the Senator from Ohio [Mr. PENDLETON].

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GARLAND in the chair). The question is on the adoption of the resolution of the Senator from Ohio.

The resolution was agreed to.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The morning hour having expired, the Chair will lay before the Senate the unfinished business.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I desire to ask the unanimous assent of the Senate to call up Senate bill 227, in order that I may make some remarks upon the bill before it is referred to a committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado asks unanimous consent to call up a bill the title of which will be reported by the Secretary.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 227) to establish a system of postal telegraphs in the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. HOAR. I ask the Senator from Colorado if he will yield to me that I may ask the Senate to pass a bill changing the time of holding the district court in Maine, a bill of three or four lines.

Mr. HILL. If the bill will not be discussed.

Mr. HOAR. It will not be.

DISTRICT COURT AT BANGOR.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill called up by the Senator from Colorado will be temporarily laid aside, and the Senator from Massachusetts asks the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill indicated by him.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 686) to fix the time for holding the district court in the district of Maine at Bangor. It provides that the regular term of the district court of the district of Maine, now held at Bangor on the fourth Tuesday, shall hereafter be held on the first Tuesday, of June.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. HILL] now has the floor on the bill (S. 227) to establish a system of postal telegraphs in the United States.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, in the history of governments it has sometimes happened that functions first exercised by rulers for the sole purpose of extending and maintaining their power have become converted into instruments for the benefit and service of the people. To subdue and keep in subjection the provinces of the Roman Empire Europe was covered with military roads, which were afterward used as

avenues of commerce and friendly intercourse between the descendants of the conquerors and conquered. Lines of couriers established to bear along these roads messages of emperors and military commanders were gradually superseded by systems of postal communication, in whose benefits the subject was permitted to share. In the course of time, as trade and intercourse developed, the share of the governed in the benefits of these systems became more and more important and that of the rulers comparatively more insignificant. For a time the privilege of carrying on the postal service was granted to the court favorites or farmed out for purposes of revenue. But these monopolies have long since been abolished, and civilized governments have everywhere themselves undertaken the service. In performing it they mainly act as agents of society, for the promotion of its happiness and prosperity, and not for their own aggrandizement. Even the direct raising of revenue is no longer a prime object, but only an incident of the service. The limits of political boundaries which confine the other functions of government have been by mutual consent broken over by the postal system, and it is now operating as a mighty force to bind together in amity the nations of the world. Upon governments considered as mere instruments for the preservation of the peace the effect of cheap and frequent postal communication has been to bring the people into closer relations, thus diminishing the chances of foreign and domestic troubles, and at the same time to make more easy the maintenance of their ordinary powers by stimulating and giving greater play to the productive forces from which the revenues to support these powers must be provided.

But who shall say what the effect has been upon the people themselves in their social and commercial relations? In anticipating the result of the introduction of the penny post in England Mr. O'Connell declared in Parliament that it would be impossible to exaggerate its benefits, and even if it would not pay the expenses of the post-office, he held that the government ought to make the sacrifice for the purpose of facilitating communication. Viscount Sandon insisted that the post-office was not a proper source of revenue, but ought to be used for the purpose of stimulating other sources of revenue. Mr. Goulburn admitted that it would ultimately increase the wealth and prosperity of the country. Sir Robert Peel said that great social and commercial advantages would arise from the change independent of financial considerations, and Mr. Wallace described it as one of the greatest boons that could be conferred on the human race. Lord Ashburton, speaking of a high-rate postage, said:

I think it is one of the worst taxes. We have, unfortunately, many taxes which have an injurious tendency, but I think few, if any, have so injurious a tendency as the tax upon the communication of letters.

And again:

It is, in fact, taxing the conversation of people who live at a distance from each other.

You might as well tax words spoken upon the royal exchange as the communications of various persons living in Manchester, Liverpool, and London. You cannot do it without checking the disposition to communicate very essentially.

In describing the results of the reform after its accomplishment, the following picture was drawn by Senator Sumner in debate in this body:

The smallest part of the result was in the revenue, except so far as this was advanced by the increased activity of the country, represented by the added millions of correspondence. Commerce and business were quickened infinitely, while the ties of social life were brightened and the heart was rejoiced. Here the testimony is complete. Tradesmen wrote to Rowland Hill, their benefactor, saying how their business had increased. Charles Knight, the eminent publisher, who did so much for the literature of the people, wrote that every branch of bookselling was stimulated, while the country seller was brought into daily communication with the London houses. The publisher of the polyglot Bible, in twenty-four languages, requiring a peculiar revision, declared that it could not have been printed but for penny postage. The secretary of the Parker Society, composed of church dignitaries and intelligent laymen, which has done so much for ecclesiastical literature by reprinting the works of early English reformers, stated that without penny postage the society could not have come into existence. Secretaries of other societies, literary and benevolent, wrote how their machinery had been improved; conductors of educational establishments testified that people were everywhere learning to write for the first time, in order to enjoy the benefits of untaxed correspondence, and that night classes of adults for this purpose were springing up in all large towns.

A leading advocate for the repeal of the corn laws gave it as his opinion that this reform must have waited but for penny postage; that through this ally it reached its triumph two years earlier than it otherwise could have done. All this is easy to believe; for penny postage lends itself to all knowledge and to every reform. Others wrote with rapture of its operations. The accomplished naturalist Professor Henslow, of Oxford, rejoiced over "its importance to those who cultivate science," and pictured the satisfaction of the humble people about his country parsonage "at the facility they enjoy of now corresponding with relatives," together with what he calls the "vast domestic comfort which the penny postage added to homes like his own." Miss Martineau declared the social advantages that were assured in her neighborhood. Rowland Hill himself, showing how much it had done for the poor, said "the postman has now to make long rounds through humble districts where heretofore his knock was rarely heard." And from the outlying Shetland Islands a visitor reported: "The Zetlanders are delighted with cheap postage. The postmaster told me that the increase in the number of letters was astonishing." But, perhaps, the heartfelt exultation was never better expressed than by the accomplished traveler Mr. Laing, when, after describing the Prussian system of education, and giving the palm to penny postage as "a much wiser and more effective educational measure," destined to be "the great historical distinction of the reign of Victoria," he proceeds to say that "every mother in the kingdom who has children earning their bread at a distance lays her head upon her pillow at night with a feeling of gratitude for this blessing." (Laing's Notes of a Traveler, chap. vi.) Such was the unbought tribute from all quarters—alike the cottage of the lowly and the home of the professor, the counting-house of the merchant and the activi-

ties of benevolence, business in its various forms and the commanding efforts of the political reformer, all, all confessing their debt to penny postage.

The increase of correspondence in Great Britain by the cheapening of postage was enormous. In 1840 (the first year) the number of letters more than doubled, and in 1856 the number of letters had grown to 778,393,803; and that of money-orders to 6,178,982, as against 75,907,572 letters, and 188,921 money-orders in the last year of the old system. In 1882 the letters numbered 1,229,354,800, and the money-orders 14,880,821. In addition to this 10,902,318 registered letters, 135,329 postal cards, 140,789,100 newspapers, and 271,038,700 book packages and circulars were carried by the mail in the United Kingdom. The number of letters per capita is shown by the report of the British postmaster-general to have increased from 3 in 1839 to 7 in 1840, 28 in 1872, and 35 in 1882.

While the increase of revenue was the result least considered when the reform was under consideration, yet the predictions of Mr. Cobden and of Rowland Hill in that regard were fully realized.

The net receipts of the British post-office had reached \$6,000,000 in 1856 and in 1882 over \$15,000,000. Yet it was of a reform which has produced such beneficent results that a noble lord then postmaster-general said in anticipation:

Of all the wild and visionary schemes I have ever heard of, it is the most extravagant.

In the United States the benefits derived from successive reductions of the postal rate have been not less astonishing. Prior to 1845 the rates for single letters were graded by distance as follows:

Not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cents.

Over 30 and not exceeding 80 miles, 10 cents.

Over 80 and not exceeding 150 miles, 12½ cents.

Over 150 and not exceeding 400 miles, 18½ cents.

Over 400 miles, 25 cents.

And for double, treble, or quadruple letters in proportion.

Under these oppressive rates the limit of correspondence had apparently been reached, since the receipts of the Department remained about stationary for ten years prior to 1845, in which year, indeed, they were 13 per cent. less than in 1837. The first important reduction took place on the 1st of July, 1845, to 5 cents for distances under 300 miles and 10 cents for longer distances. So great was the impetus given to correspondence that the immediate loss of revenue was more than recovered in three years, and the receipts, which in the year ending January 30, 1845, had stood at \$4,289,841, amounted in the year ending June 30, 1848, to \$4,555,211.10. In three years more, 1851, it reached \$6,410,604.33.

Then came the sweeping reduction of 1851, namely, to 3 cents for single letters under 3,000 miles. The loss of revenue which this induced was much greater than that following the reduction of 1845, but it was more than recouped in four years. The revenue in the year ending June 30, 1855, was \$6,642,146.13, and in 1860 it had reached \$8,518,067.40. These figures may be roughly assumed to have represented about 250,000,000 letters in 1860.

No important reduction in the letter-postage has taken place since that time until the present fiscal year, and the increase has gone on more gradually, but still rapidly and surely. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, the sale of ordinary stamps and stamped envelopes for letters and circulars had reached about 1,340,000,000, and for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, the number was about 1,432,000,000.

But in 1873 a new feature was introduced into the postal system in the shape of 1-cent postal cards. With no advantages over letters in point of speedy transportation, and with the double disadvantage of smaller size and lack of secrecy against them, their sales have yet risen from 91,079,000 in 1874 to 379,516,750 in 1883, or an increase of more than fourfold in nine years. The whole of this vast increase of correspondence may be mainly attributed to the cheapness of communication.

It may well be said that the benefits to our people from a cheap and efficient postal service are incalculable. In conferring them our republican Government has merely carried out one of the purposes, and one of the most important purposes, for which it was created, and performed a service which could not properly, or indeed safely, be committed to any other agency.

When our forefathers separated from the mother country, there had long been in operation through the Colonies a system—although an imperfect system—of postal communication. Its direction was assumed by the Continental Congress in ordinances which declared its functions to be "the communicating intelligence with regularity and dispatch from one part to another of these United States." And by the Articles of Confederation the power of "establishing and regulating post-offices from one State to another" was expressly committed to Congress.

Although post-roads were not mentioned in the Articles of Confederation, the power to establish them was necessarily presumed, and by the act of October 18, 1782, an extended system of postal communication was put in operation. In the first draught of the Constitution there was a clause:

Congress shall have power to establish post-offices.

But the words "and post-roads" were added by a vote of the majority of the State delegations, and the amendment was afterward unanimously concurred in.

From the beginning the simple words of the Constitution "to establish post-offices and post-roads" have been given all the breadth of construction necessary to carry into effect the power which the clause granted. By its authority statutes have been passed under which thousands of officers and sworn agents have been appointed and paid by the Government to conduct and superintend the transportation of the mails.

"Post-roads" were not thought to mean merely the highways on land existing at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. On the contrary, in the first permanent act of Congress "to establish post-offices and post-roads within the United States," passed February 20, 1792, provision was made for the postal service "in packet-boats or vessels passing by sea to and from the United States or from one point to another therein." The act of February 27, 1813, authorized the Postmaster-General "to contract for carrying the mails of the United States in any steamboat or boats which are or may be established to ply between one post-town and another post-town." Penalties for the non-delivery of the mails within a certain time by persons employed on such boats were provided by the act of February 27, 1815, and by the act of March 23, 1823, it was enacted—

That all waters on which steamboats regularly pass from port to port shall be considered and established as post-roads, subject to the provisions contained in the several acts regulating the Post-Office establishment.

The act of March 25, 1864, required all citizens of the United States owners of vessels plying between the United States and foreign ports to carry the mails, and by various acts the post-office clause of the Constitution has been drawn upon to authorize, in part at least, the charter by Congress of lines of steamers between the United States and foreign countries. [15 Statutes, 229.] Under that clause alone the Postmaster-General has been authorized to conclude conventions with foreign governments for the exchange of postal correspondence, and to make contracts with private persons for the carriage of the United States mails through foreign territory. The navigable waters of the United States, and canals and plank roads within their limits, have been declared post-roads while the mails were carried thereon. And by a sweeping clause in the act of July 7, 1838, it has been enacted "that each and every railroad within the limits of the United States which now is or hereafter may be made and completed shall be a post-road."

Railroads thus chartered as postal agents of the Government have been required to furnish special cars for the convenient transportation of the mails and otherwise to provide for their prompt transmission and delivery. On the other hand, they have incidentally received valuable franchises from the postal legislation of Congress. Their bridges across navigable streams have been declared post-roads, and the Supreme Court has held that such declaration made them legal structures.

In the foregoing instances, as in most others, the power to establish post-roads was used merely to designate existing routes over which the mails should be carried, but in the practice of the Government the power has by no means been confined to such designation. Under the administration of Jefferson, authority was given the President and exercised by him to cause to be opened roads in Georgia, in the Indian country, and from Nashville, Tenn., to Natchez, Miss. [2 Statutes, 397.] At the same session he was authorized to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, to the State of Ohio. The road was constructed and appropriations were made for its maintenance down to the year 1838.

Many acts were also passed for the repair of old post-roads in the States and for surveying new roads. The practice was discontinued for two reasons: First, because the invention of railroads made its continuance unnecessary; and, second, because the construction by the General Government of roads through the States which might and would be used more largely for other purposes than for postal communication seemed to be of doubtful policy. It was the fear that such schemes of internal improvement would interfere with the rights of the States that led to the several vetoes of Presidents Madison, Monroe, and Jackson. In his message of the 4th of May, 1822, vetoing a bill for the repair of the Cumberland road, Mr. Monroe did, indeed, argue that the words "to establish post-offices and post-roads" conveyed merely a power to designate existing places and existing roads between and over which the mail should be carried, but although the particular bill was not passed over his veto, yet, as before seen, his views did not prevail in subsequent Congresses.

So far as the authority to construct roads is concerned it has not yet been directly passed upon by the courts, but the word "establish," as used with reference to post-offices, has within the past ten years been given the widest possible meaning by the Supreme Court of the United States. For many years it had been the practice for the Government to purchase sites in the States and to erect its own buildings at the more important post-offices. In the appropriation act of June 10, 1872, provision was made "to commence the erection of a building at Cincinnati, Ohio, for the accommodation of the United States courts, custom-house, United States depository, post-office, internal-revenue and pension offices, and for the purchase at private sale or by condemnation of ground for a site therefor."

Under this act, for the first time in the history of the Government, it was sought to secure the condemnation of the necessary land by pro-

ceedings in the United States courts. The proceedings were resisted, and the case was brought to the Supreme Court, which said in the course of its opinion:

When the power to establish post-offices and to create courts within the States was conferred upon the Federal Government, included in it was authority to obtain sites for such offices and for court-houses, and to obtain them by such means as were known and appropriate. The right of eminent domain was one of these means well known when the Constitution was adopted and employed to obtain lands for public uses. Its existence, therefore, in the grantee of that power ought not to be questioned. (Kohler vs. The United States, 91 U. S. R., 372.)

If under the power "to establish post-offices" the Government may acquire lands in the States by condemnation through its own agencies, it can not be doubted that it may by similar means acquire whatever may be necessary to enable it "to establish post-roads," and that the courts will so decide if the occasion shall ever arise. It may be presumed that the power would never have been questioned if its exercise had not, as before shown, involved the establishment of roads to be used for the carriage of freight and passengers. If, therefore, there had existed in the early days a method of communication adapted only to the wants of the postal service, surely no one would have doubted the authority of the Government to avail itself of that method under the post-office clause of the Constitution. A pneumatic tube under-ground, or a balloon route through the air, would have been held to be a post-road equally with the common highway or the railway on land, the navigable rivers and canals, or the trackless waters of the ocean.

About the time that Congress declared that railroads were post-roads, and while the people of Great Britain were still rejoicing over the establishment of the penny post, an invention was perfected whose sole use and object was to carry out the functions of the post-office as described in the ordinances of the Continental Congress, namely, "the communicating of intelligence with regularity and dispatch from one part to another." The inventor brought it to the attention of Congress, and an act was passed March 3, 1843, appropriating \$30,000 to test the practicability of establishing a system of electro-magnetic telegraphs by the United States. A line was built from Washington to Baltimore, and placed in charge of the Postmaster-General. For three years it was maintained by the Government, and its revenues were directed "to be placed in the Treasury of the United States for the benefit of the Post-Office Department in the same manner as other revenues from postages." But the people were slow to recognize its advantages, and its workings were so imperfect that it was thought to be unavailable for long distances. Under the authority of the act of June 19, 1846, the line was sold to private parties, and the invention passed from the hands in which it had been properly placed, and under which alone the public could ever hope to realize its full benefit.

It may be doubted whether the statute-books contain a piece of more ill-advised legislation than this act of 1846, an act which has already cost the people a hundred million dollars in the excessive cost of telegrams, which has produced most serious evils in the past, and which, unless its consequences can now be checked, may be fraught with yet more serious evils in the future.

The act was not passed without earnest protest. In 1845 the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives made a report [No. 187, second session Twenty-eighth Congress], in which, after asserting with emphasis the constitutional right and duty of the Government to adopt for the benefit of the people this new system of postal communication, the committee said:

Should the arrangements into which he (the inventor) may find it necessary to enter with private individuals or associations stipulate exclusive rights in their favor, it is manifest how greatly Government and people would lie at their mercy. Having in their hands the monopoly of such a medium of intelligence on the important lines, they could make such use of their advantages over the Government and the community as would at length enable them to exact their own terms as the price of the surrender of their exclusive right; for the truth can not be too often repeated, or too deeply impressed, in relation to this subject, that the people will never submit long to the mischiefs and discredit of the public post being outstripped by any private monopoly or establishment whatever. The loss of revenue will co-operate with the complaints and sufferings of the people to do what were better done at once, namely, to establish the telegraph in connection with and as a branch of the post-office.

And again:

The committee might easily add to the views and arguments which they have now presented others of a highly commanding character, especially those which relate to the extreme value of which the magnetic telegraph would be in the emergencies of war, and its singular adaptableness to render our system of Government easily and certainly maintainable over the immense space from the Atlantic to the Pacific which our territory covers. Doubt has been entertained by many patriotic minds how far the rapid, full, and thorough intercommunication of thought and intelligence so necessary to a people living under a common representative republic could be expected to take place throughout such immense bounds. That doubt can no longer exist. It has been resolved and put an end to forever by the triumphant success of the electro-magnetic telegraph of Professor Morse, as already tested by the Government.

These views were concurred in by the Postmaster-General of that day, Mr. Johnson, who described the telegraph as an agent vastly superior to any other ever devised by the genius of man for the diffusion of intelligence, and said:

The use of an instrument so powerful for good or evil can not with safety to the people be left in the hands of private individuals uncontrolled by law.

The states of the continent of Europe were the first to appreciate the advantages of governmental control of the telegraph. They received

the inventor as a public benefactor, covered him with honors, and from the beginning they assumed the erection and management of the telegraph lines. It may be said that in taking control of the telegraphs the monarchical governments of the Old World were actuated as much by the desire to use them for the maintenance of authority as by the advantages which they offered for the service of the people. To a certain extent this is doubtless true, but it is none the less true that the people have reaped the most solid benefits, and that the tendency has been rather to liberalize government than to maintain arbitrary power. From the various administrative departments to which it was at different times confided the management of the telegraphs in the most important states has been transferred to the post-office and amalgamated with that establishment, and by successive reduction of rates the system has been brought within the reach of the poorest classes, and at the same time, through the increase of correspondence thus produced, it has, in the majority of cases, been made self-sustaining.

Moreover, the greatest progress and the best management have alike been shown in those countries where the forms of government are most liberal, as in Switzerland and Belgium. The area of these countries is so small (the former covering only about 16,000 square miles and the latter only about 11,330 square miles), that the telegraph has the least possible advantage over mail communication. A few hours will carry a letter from one end of either country to the other, but the management of the telegraphs has been such that their small margin of usefulness has been availed of to the utmost. Under the tariff of one franc, or less than twenty cents for twenty words, the number of internal messages in Belgium grew from 80,216 in 1860 to 332,721 in 1865. On the 1st of December of that year the rate was reduced one-half, and in 1866 the number of messages increased to 692,936, or more than 100 per cent. In 1882 the number was 2,225,094, in addition to 579,931 international messages sent and 620,923 international messages received, and 3,095,177 messages in the service of telegraph, post-office, railroad, navy, and other government departments. In Switzerland, under a like tariff of one franc for twenty words, the number of internal messages had in 1867 reached 397,333. The rate was reduced to half a franc on the 1st of January, 1868. In the very first year of the reduction the number of messages increased to 798,186, or more than 100 per cent.; and since that time it has grown to 1,837,385 in 1881, in addition to 879,727 international messages sent and received.

These figures alone would seem to be sufficient to show the popular character of European systems as illustrated in these two countries; but that character further appears from the classifications made by Belgian and Swiss administrations of the nature of the telegrams in 1872 and prior years, from which it appears that more than half the telegrams in these countries were on social affairs. In 1872 the proportion of social messages in Belgium was over 55 per cent., and in Switzerland 61 per cent. of the total number. In striking contrast with this is the statement which has been made on good authority, that of the 40,000,000 messages which passed over the wires in this country last year less than 12 per cent. were on social matters.

In the other countries on the continent the progress of the telegraph has varied with the character of the people and their institutions, the rates charged, and the advantages offered by telegraphing over postal communication.

In France, under the tariff of 1858 of 2 francs fixed and 10 centimes per myriameter (about 6 miles) for twenty words, 1 franc in the same department, and 1½ francs between adjacent departments, the number of messages in 1861 was only 734,352. January 1, 1862, the rates were reduced to 2 francs per twenty words, without regard to distance, and 1 franc in the same department. The number of messages rose to 1,241,774 in 1862. In 1868 the rates were reduced to 1 franc throughout France and one-half franc within a department; and the number of messages increased from 2,916,734 in that year to 4,085,408 in 1869.

Since the establishment of the republic the progress has been most rapid. In 1878 the service was amalgamated with that of the post-office, and in 1880 the tariff was reduced to 5 centimes, or less than one-half cent per word, with a minimum tariff of 50 centimes. The result of this reduction appears in the increase of internal messages from 13,998,736 in 1879 to 21,210,510 in 1882. In the last-named year the French sent and received also 3,379,620 international messages. For 1 franc messages may now be sent from the north of France to Algiers, a distance of 2,000 miles.

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While the progress of telegraphic correspondence in Germany is thus seen to have been less rapid, so far as the reduction in rates and increase of messages are concerned, the management of the system in other respects leaves little to be desired; and further reduction may be expected to place the system on the same popular basis as in the other countries. In 1876 an extensive system of under-ground lines was commenced, which now extends to 221 cities and aggregates 3,400 miles of line, carrying 23,318 miles of conducting wires.

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In Mr. Scudamore's report the success of the postal telegraph of Belgium and Switzerland was adverted to, as well as that of the system of the colony of Victoria, where the telegraph had for some time been under the control of the post-office. It was shown that the proportion of telegrams to letters in the United Kingdom had ranged from 1 to 439 in 1855 to 1 to 121 in 1866, while in Switzerland the proportion had been 1 to 84 in 1860 and 1 to 69 in 1866.

In Belgium, after the reduction in telegraph tolls from 1 franc to one-half franc, the proportion rose from 1 to 73 in 1865 to 1 to 37 in 1866. If this proportion had obtained in the United Kingdom there would in 1866 have been transmitted 19,700,000, instead of 6,000,000, the actual number.

From the foregoing premises and from the greater intelligence and social and commercial activity of the British people, as well as the greater advantages which the longer distances give to the telegraph over the mail, Mr. Scudamore argued that the establishment of a postal telegraph in Great Britain was desirable and that it would become even a greater success than on the continent. In conformity with his opinions a bill was prepared by the post-office department and submitted to the lords of the treasury February 14, 1868. In transmitting the bill the Earl of Montrose, the postmaster-general, said:

It is merely a permissive bill, and does not contemplate the acquisition of any monopoly by the postmaster-general. * * * It is not proposed in the enclosed bill to confer on the postmaster-general any rights which the existing companies have not been authorized to exercise, or to give him any greater power over the holders of private property than the existing companies have already obtained from Parliament. In short, if the bill should become a law it would merely place the postmaster-general in the position of a newly-organized telegraph company, and will leave him to negotiate with existing companies for the transfer of their property on such terms as shall be satisfactory to him and them.

Upon its introduction into Parliament the bill was at once attacked by the representatives of the telegraph companies. Their arguments need not here be adverted to. They have been so often urged from the same quarters in this country that they are already familiar to the Senate and to the American people. After an exhaustive hearing by a parliamentary committee they were decided not to be well founded, and in July, 1868, an act was passed "to enable her majesty's postmaster-general to acquire, work, and maintain electric telegraphs." Its main features were as follows: The Postmaster-General was authorized, two-thirds of the stockholders consenting, to purchase the whole or any part of the undertakings of the telegraph companies at a price equal to twenty times their net profit during the year ending June 30, 1868. In addition to this price, special arrangements were provided for the compensation of the competing United Kingdom Company in consideration of its efforts to establish a shilling rate before alluded to, and for the assumption of the lines owned by the railway and canal companies, or operated by them, under contracts with the railways.

The rate for messages was fixed throughout the kingdom at 1 shilling for twenty words, excluding the address and signature. This rate covered delivery within one mile of the office of address or within its

postal delivery. If delivered beyond these limits the post-office might be used or special messengers employed at a cost of sixpence per double mile. No agreement entered into under authority of this act was to bind the government until it had lain for one month on the table of both houses of Parliament without disapproval.

It is not easy to say whether the fixing of these favorable terms of purchase was due to deception practiced by the companies as to their actual profits or to concessions made by the friends of the bill in order to avert the opposition of the companies, but it is certain that before its passage that opposition was withdrawn, and for the best of reasons.

Referring to the matter, Mr. Gladstone said (Hansard, volume 193, page 1586):

That at all events, at that time (before they knew of the proposed terms) the companies treated the proposed purchase as a disadvantage. The price of the Electric Telegraph Company's shares was then £153; on the 23d of June, just after the reference in committee, the shares had risen to £165. The rise might be taken to represent the normal, fair, and legitimate improvement in the value of the property, connected with the approximate realization of the plans of the government. But what were they to say when, instead of a rise of £12 between the 2d of January and the 23d of June, they found a rise of £41 between the 23d of June and the 21st of July? And would the reasoning of the honorable and learned gentleman account for that? He had set up an ingenious theory that there was something so delightfully scientific in the possession of telegraph property that it attracted to itself, quite irrespective of vulgar calculation, what was known as a *pretium affectionis*, but he was afraid that the change which had occurred during the last few weeks must be attributed to considerations of a different character. The Electric Telegraph Company's shares were £153 on the 2d of January, £165 on the 23d of June, and £206 on the 1st of July; and the Magnetic Company's shares were £115 on the 2d of January, £125 on the 23d of June, and £150 on the 21st of July. In the former case the increase was one-fourth, and in the latter it was one-fifth, between June and July.

Under the agreements made with the telegraph companies by the authority of the indefinite provisions of the act of 1868 the compensation to be paid the companies grew from £3,000,000, the estimate of Mr. Scudamore, to over £7,000,000. When the money bill came to be discussed by the new Parliament, Mr. Crawford, a member of the commons, who had opposed the original bill, said (Hansard, volume 198, page 759):

He confessed the terms now proposed to be given to the companies were, in his opinion, exorbitant and preposterous beyond all reason. Still he thought the house was bound by its bargain. The Parliament undertook last year to pay these companies twenty years' purchase, and if it could be shown that the profits amounted to the sum set down, the house could not help itself without breaking faith with the companies. He thought the bargain a very bad one, but he was afraid it must be carried out.

It was this sentiment that led Parliament to change the original intention and to confer a monopoly of the telegraphs on the post-office department. Thus one mistake necessarily led to another, and the British postal telegraph was from the first handicapped by an enormous interest charge, and to some extent by the odium which always attaches to a legal monopoly.

But, notwithstanding the exorbitant price paid for the telegraph, the investment has not proved an unprofitable one. Since the date of the transfer of the telegraph to the state, January 29, 1870, the length of line has been increased from 5,651 miles to 27,096 miles, and that wire from 48,999 miles to 132,431 miles.

The number of offices has grown from 2,488 to 5,747, and the number of messages from about 6,000,000 to nearly 33,000,000. Much of this increase was very sudden, the number of messages in 1872 having jumped to about 17,000,000. The popular appreciation of the benefit derived from the transfer of the telegraph to the state was so marked that for a short time the lines, notwithstanding their great extension, were clogged with business. This difficulty was soon obviated, however, and the steady progress of the system has enabled the government to pay all the expenses out of the receipts and to fall but little short of paying the interest on the entire investment.

For the whole of Europe it appears that the total number of internal messages sent in 1882 (excluding Portugal, Spain, Turkey, and Bulgaria), namely, 90,053,781, were sent at a total cost of \$24,278,164, or an average cost per message of less than 27 cents. When it is considered that these figures represent more than the average tariff for the minimum number of words, and that the statistics include such unprogressive countries as Russia, Servia, Roumania, and Greece, where rates are exceptionally high, it will be seen that the average rate, taking Europe as a whole, is extremely low.

The interest which European governments take in their telegraphic systems is shown by the fact that they have been accustomed for many years to hold conferences, at which all matters relating to telegraphy are discussed. They have also organized an international bureau, with headquarters at Berne, presided over by a director-general, Mr. L. Curchod, a gentleman selected for his abilities for that important office, to whom advocates of a governmental telegraph in the United States are much indebted for statistical and other information.

In the United States, after the relinquishment by the General Government of the control of the line from Washington to Baltimore, the construction of a telegraph was commenced by individuals and corporations organized under State laws. The most enterprising of these was the Western Union Company, organized at Rochester, N. Y., which first built a line from New York to Louisville, via Buffalo, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, at a cost of about \$150,000. The company then turned its

attention to the purchase of lines of struggling Western companies, acquiring the Erie and Michigan from Buffalo to Milwaukee, and the Wade line from Cleveland to Cincinnati, and leasing the Louisville, Saint Louis and Pittsburgh, and the Cincinnati and Louisville lines. It also built from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. The lines were cheaply built and still more cheaply purchased, so that the expenditure, as is stated by those in position to know, was up to this time about \$300,000. This expenditure was more than recouped by the cash dividends, and the company's stock was quadrupled, making it about \$2,000,000. From that time forward it is believed that the investments were paid out of the earnings, after deducting handsome dividends. These investments were sometimes in cash, but more generally in the shape of new issues of stock, and the policy of absorption of old and the construction of new lines was continued.

Down to 1860 the intervention of the General Government had been confined to the passage of a few acts granting aid and protection to parties proposing to extend the telegraph to the Pacific coast and to the Atlantic Cable Company. In June of that year Congress offered a bonus of \$40,000 a year for ten years, in addition to rights on the public lands, to parties who would undertake the construction of a line from the Missouri to the Pacific. This offer was accepted by certain directors of the Western Union Company, and the line constructed from Brownsville, Nebr., a distance of 1,100 miles, to Salt Lake City, where it connected with the line to San Francisco. Four hundred and seventy-five miles of the eastern end of this line, from Brownsville to Sedgwick, were erected by Charles M. Stebbins, a well-known telegraph builder and operator, at that time I believe a citizen of my State, at a cost of \$67 per mile, including the hauling of the poles and all the materials long distances in wagons.

The western end, according to Mr. Stebbins' statement, was built much more expensively, at a large profit to the contractors, but the whole cost only \$147,000, or about \$134 per mile.

On this expenditure \$1,000,000 of stock was issued in the name of the Pacific Telegraph Company. In speaking of this line Mr. Stebbins, in a sworn statement, dated March 26, 1870, said:

This one million dollars of Pacific telegraph stock (prominent men of the Western Union Telegraph Company being the sole owners) was afterward taken into the Western Union Telegraph Company by issuing therefor \$2,000,000 of Western Union Telegraph Company stock. After this the Western Union Telegraph Company's stock was trebled, by which manipulation an original expenditure of \$147,000 (and a part of that not honestly spent) came to represent \$6,000,000 of Western Union Telegraph stock.

The property thus represented by \$6,000,000 of stock had itself been three times paid for by the Government bonus of \$40,000 per annum for ten years.

At the beginning of the civil war the telegraphic territory of the country was divided mainly between the American Company, running through the eastern slope from Nova Scotia to New Orleans; the Southwestern, extending from New Orleans through Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky to Louisville; and the Western Union Company, extending through the Middle and Western States. The California State Telegraph Company operated the lines on the Pacific slope, connected with the Western Union by the line above alluded to; the Illinois and Mississippi Company operated lines west of Chicago; the Northwestern Company those through Wisconsin and Minnesota, which maintained an independent organization until their recent absorption. These lines all worked in connection as one system, although under different managements.

In 1863, as stated by eminent authority (Mr. Gardiner G. Hubbard), the capital stock of the Western Union Company was \$3,000,000, representing the \$2,000,000 to which it had been quadrupled and accretions from various sources. In that year a stock dividend of \$3,000,000 was added. In 1863 and 1864 \$5,000,000 more was issued to represent extensions and new lines, and in the latter year the stock was doubled by an issue of \$11,000,000 as a dividend. In 1863 and 1864 the Russian extension was organized, with a capital of \$10,000,000. The success of the Atlantic cable of 1865 made this line utterly useless, and it was saddled on the Western Union Company by an issue of \$3,300,000 in bonds of the latter.

During and after the war an active opposition arose from the United States Telegraph Company, competing in the territory of the Western Union over some 14,000 miles of wire.

In 1866 commenced a grand scheme of consolidation. The 14,000 miles of the United States Company's wires, which were very poorly built and which offered few additional facilities to the public, were stocked into the Western Union at \$6,345,800. The Illinois and Mississippi and the Southwestern Companies' lines were absorbed. Bonds to the amount of \$1,652,000 were issued for the California telegraph lines, and for each share of the American Company's stock, which amounted to \$4,000,000, three shares were issued, making an addition of \$12,000,000.

When this consolidation was accomplished the Western Union Company stood without an important rival in the telegraph business of the country, with a capital stock of \$41,000,000 and a total nominal investment of \$47,877,350, of which \$22,475,000 represented nothing but pure water, and \$9,645,000 property almost worthless. The remaining

the inventor as a public benefactor, covered him with honors, and from the beginning they assumed the erection and management of the telegraph lines. It may be said that in taking control of the telegraphs the monarchical governments of the Old World were actuated as much by the desire to use them for the maintenance of authority as by the advantages which they offered for the service of the people. To a certain extent this is doubtless true, but it is none the less true that the people have reaped the most solid benefits, and that the tendency has been rather to liberalize government than to maintain arbitrary power. From the various administrative departments to which it was at different times confided the management of the telegraphs in the most important states has been transferred to the post-office and amalgamated with that establishment, and by successive reduction of rates the system has been brought within the reach of the poorest classes, and at the same time, through the increase of correspondence thus produced, it has, in the majority of cases, been made self-sustaining.

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In Mr. Scudamore's report the success of the postal telegraph of Belgium and Switzerland was adverted to, as well as that of the system of the colony of Victoria, where the telegraph had for some time been under the control of the post-office. It was shown that the proportion of telegrams to letters in the United Kingdom had ranged from 1 to 439 in 1855 to 1 to 121 in 1866, while in Switzerland the proportion had been 1 to 84 in 1860 and 1 to 69 in 1866.

In Belgium, after the reduction in telegraph tolls from 1 franc to one-half franc, the proportion rose from 1 to 73 in 1865 to 1 to 37 in 1866. If this proportion had obtained in the United Kingdom there would in 1866 have been transmitted 19,700,000, instead of 6,000,000, the actual number.

From the foregoing premises and from the greater intelligence and social and commercial activity of the British people, as well as the greater advantages which the longer distances give to the telegraph over the mail, Mr. Scudamore argued that the establishment of a postal telegraph in Great Britain was desirable and that it would become even a greater success than on the continent. In conformity with his opinions a bill was prepared by the post-office department and submitted to the lords of the treasury February 14, 1868. In transmitting the bill the Earl of Montrose, the postmaster-general, said:

It is merely a permissive bill, and does not contemplate the acquisition of any monopoly by the postmaster-general. * * * It is not proposed in the enclosed bill to confer on the postmaster-general any rights which the existing companies have not been authorized to exercise, or to give him any greater power over the holders of private property than the existing companies have already obtained from Parliament. In short, if the bill should become a law it would merely place the postmaster-general in the position of a newly-organized telegraph company, and will leave him to negotiate with existing companies for the transfer of their property on such terms as shall be satisfactory to him and them.

Upon its introduction into Parliament the bill was at once attacked by the representatives of the telegraph companies. Their arguments need not here be adverted to. They have been so often urged from the same quarters in this country that they are already familiar to the Senate and to the American people. After an exhaustive hearing by a parliamentary committee they were decided not to be well founded, and in July, 1868, an act was passed "to enable her majesty's postmaster-general to acquire, work, and maintain electric telegraphs." Its main features were as follows: The Postmaster-General was authorized, two-thirds of the stockholders consenting, to purchase the whole or any part of the undertakings of the telegraph companies at a price equal to twenty times their net profit during the year ending June 30, 1868. In addition to this price, special arrangements were provided for the compensation of the competing United Kingdom Company in consideration of its efforts to establish a shilling rate before alluded to, and for the assumption of the lines owned by the railway and canal companies, or operated by them, under contracts with the railways.

The rate for messages was fixed throughout the kingdom at 1 shilling for twenty words, excluding the address and signature. This rate covered delivery within one mile of the office of address or within its

I do not need to assume the responsibility of charging the present existence of all the abuses which are possible, or even of those referred to, in the management of the telegraph. It will be sufficient for us to say, in the words of the late Postmaster-General Howe:

Knowing that it can be so abused, it seems to be the dictate of prudence not to wait until it is so abused. It is an agency much too dreadful to be intrusted to private hands.

For evils like those that have been briefly indicated it is conceded by all who have investigated this subject impartially, even by those who like the late Postmaster-General came to the investigation reluctantly and with a strong indisposition to interfere with private interests, that the remedy must come in some form of action by the National Government. Competition might afford relief, but it is certain that competition will not do so, because competition is at the expense of capital. This I believe to be the overwhelming sentiment of the country, accentuated by the occurrences of last summer, and it remains for us to decide sooner or later upon the form of relief best adapted to the nature of the case.

Four leading plans to this end have been proposed to Congress, differing widely in their provisions. I will endeavor to describe them briefly without regard to the order of time in which they were submitted. While I would not antagonize any one of them that would meet with the approval of the Senate, certain objections to each, which have occurred to me in investigating the subject, have induced me to suggest a fifth, and still a different plan.

First, it has been proposed to charter a new company to build or purchase telegraph lines, with which the Government should contract for the transmission of telegrams at specified rates, the Government to attend to their receipt from and delivery to the public; the wires of the company being admitted to the post-offices in most cases, and its operators in many places acting as postmasters or postal clerks. This plan has met with some favor in the House, and was strongly indorsed by Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, chairman of the Post-Office Committee. It is considered by the present Executive and the Postmaster-General the least objectionable of all the schemes yet proposed; but, with great deference to these authorities, it seems to me open to serious criticism.

The establishment of a postal telegraph can only be justified on the ground that it is a public business, under the post-office clause of the Constitution; the power to regulate commerce between the States, even if applicable, not being broad enough to authorize an effective intervention. From the interference of the Government, so far as it extends, no one should be allowed to derive a direct private profit; least of all should Congress, by chartering a particular company, favor one private interest to the exclusion of another.

The administrative objections to the scheme are well stated by one of our ablest Postmasters-General, Mr. Creswell, who gave the subject of postal telegraph exhaustive attention in his annual report of 1872.

It is not—

Said he—

in analogy with the workings of the mail service in any important particular. In the latter the Department transmits the mails under the charge of its own officers, and controls all the machinery necessary for that purpose; in the former it is proposed to make the Department a mere agent to receive and deliver telegraph messages for the benefit and profit of a private corporation.

After describing the duties of the company and the Post-Office under the proposed dual management, Mr. Creswell adds:

The Government, inasmuch as it would deal directly with the parties sending and receiving messages, would be alone looked to for redress in case of default, and yet it would have no adequate power to compel the company to execute its contract. This would lead to endless confusion and irreconcilable conflicts between the Government and the company, and would certainly result in great inconvenience and pecuniary disaster to the people.

The bill of General Butler, reported in 1875 from the House Judiciary Committee, proposed to declare all telegraph lines to be post-roads, and to require the Postmaster-General to contract for the transmission of messages in the same way that he contracts with railroads for the transportation of the mails. While this plan is not open to the charge of favoritism, it is difficult to see how it could escape the administrative difficulties before suggested.

A third plan contemplates the construction of lines by the Government without making any provision for the use of existing facilities. In 1868 Mr. Elihu B. Washburne, and in the last Congress Mr. Anderson, introduced bills looking to such construction over certain specified routes only between the larger cities. It may well be doubted whether such partial systems would give sufficient relief or whether their operation would be such as to encourage Congress to afterward authorize the necessary extension. In the telegraph as in railroad business, the traffic on the trunk lines is not more necessary, important, or profitable than the local traffic, or that on the branch lines, which act as feeders. Moreover it would be a serious inconvenience to the patrons of the telegraph to divide their messages, sending those to the larger cities by the postal lines and those to smaller points by the lines of the company. The latter could doubtless afford without much loss to reduce its rates to competing points to a level with those of the Government and through its superior connections it could retain the bulk of the telegraphic business. The loss which such a system would entail on the Government

would be a constant argument in favor of its abandonment instead of its extension by further legislation.

If the present is a favorable time for Congress to determine whether it shall perform what I regard as its constitutional duty, to establish telegraph post-roads, then the establishment should be made co-extensive with the needs of the people, and the governmental system should not be outstripped in extent by that of private parties.

If the principle is once decided upon, the same Congress which decides it should authorize it to be carried out in its entirety, and not have a system half established, and perhaps a financial failure, exposed to attacks from those influences which would surround our legislation when it was proposed to extend it hereafter.

Furthermore, as an objection to a proposition of this character, I submit that if the existing lines could be acquired for anything near what it would cost the Government to build, sound policy requires that they should be purchased. I concede that on the principles analogous to those laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of the Charles River Bridge Company the Government is under no obligation to purchase existing lines; but that company was given the option of selling its property at a fair valuation, and it would seem to be expedient to give the telegraph companies the same option before proceeding to construct lines in competition with them. This would do only in case they refused to sell.

The fourth plan to which I have alluded was that proposed by Mr. C. C. Washburn in the House of Representatives in 1870 and afterward indorsed by Postmaster-General Creswell, to wit, the enforcement of the existing contract with the companies who accepted the provisions of the act of 1866 by the purchase of their "telegraph lines, property, and effects" at an appraised value. This plan was the subject of two bills in the last House. One, introduced by Mr. SPRINGER, would authorize the appointment of the appraisers provided for in the act of 1866, and direct them "to ascertain the actual cash value of all the plant, property, and effects of the companies interested, including the value and character of all leases, choses in action, contracts, and franchises, and the receipts of the company from all sources; the operating expenses and the rates charged for transmitting messages, royalty paid to inventors, and all other facts which such appraisers may deem necessary for a thorough knowledge of the subject." This information was to be reported to Congress at its next session for its action or non-action, as the case might be.

The other bill, that of Mr. Ford, is the same as the bill reported by Mr. C. C. Washburn from the Select Committee on Postal Telegraphy in the Forty-first Congress. It would authorize the appointment of appraisers under the act of 1866, and give the Postmaster-General power to contract with the companies for the purchase of their lines, &c., at the appraised value, but subject to the approval of Congress. A basis of appraisal is, however, laid down for the appraisers, as follows: First, what would be the actual cost to the Government of erecting new lines of equal value of those appraised; second, the value of said lines as a means of earning dividends, regarding a stock which will earn regularly 10 per centum on all proper expenditures equivalent to par; and the average of the above modes of appraisal shall be the true basis of value.

While this mode of appraisal might not have been too liberal at the date of Mr. Washburn's report, when the market value of Western Union property, at the selling price of the stock, was about \$16,000,000, it would not answer for the present, when that value is over \$60,000,000. Moreover, it is contended, first, that the act of 1866 did not give either party the right to fix the basis of appraisal; and, second, that the companies were not bound to submit to an appraisal until the Government had first provided absolutely for the purchase of their lines at the value to be determined by the appraisers.

I have little doubt of the meaning of the act of 1866. It was intended, in the first place, to give the companies five years' notice in which to prepare for the entry of the Government into the telegraph business; and, in the second place (in return for that notice and for the very valuable franchises conferred upon the companies which should voluntarily accept its provisions), to provide a means whereby the Government might acquire the facilities necessary for the conduct of such business without the trouble of building or manufacturing them. Under the act "the telegraph lines, property, and effects" of the companies were to be bought under appraisal, *i. e.*, such property and effects as are necessary and convenient for the proper working of telegraph lines, without regard to the value of the stock or the price of good-will or monopoly. The forbearance of the Government in not exercising for five years its undoubted right to undertake the telegraphic business and the privileges granted to the companies constituted a valuable consideration for the stipulation on their part to sell their "telegraph lines, property, and effects." The contract was one of perfect mutuality and justice to the different companies, as well to the Western Union, whose property was paying large dividends, as to the opposition lines, which were losing money; and if the Government before making it was perfectly at liberty to undertake the business without regard to the existence of the companies, then surely our forbearance and concession to the latter, which have aided the Western Union since 1866 to amass a profit of \$65,000,000, were not intended to place us in a worse position than before the passage of the act.

But these views are stoutly disputed by the Western Union Company, which has many times in the course of the discussion of this question claimed that the appraisal of its lines must be based on "their capacity to earn money;" or, in other words, the profits which its practical monopoly, built up largely since the act of 1866 was passed, has enabled that company to reap.

On this point the act itself is silent. I do not see how its provisions could be brought before the courts for construction until after the appraisers had acted, and perhaps committed us to the views of the companies and to an expenditure which would perpetuate by taxation on the whole people dividends which are now paid by the senders of telegrams.

The act of 1866, if we should now attempt to enforce its provisions, would involve us in serious difficulties, and leave us in no better position than that in which Great Britain was placed in the absence of a prior statute on the subject.

If we go to an appraisal we are bound irrevocably to abide the award of five appraisers, of whom two are to be named by the Government, two by the companies, and the fifth to be agreed upon by the other four. We know in advance that the two appraisers selected by the companies will insist upon the most exorbitant award which the companies, in their greed, can possibly demand, and that they will have at least an equal chance to secure the fifth appraiser in their interest. In fact, they can refuse their assent to any fifth appraiser who does not suit them, and thus either defeat the Government by preventing any appraisal at all, or obtain such fifth appraiser as they feel confident of their power to manipulate. The Government almost invariably goes to the wall in appraisements of this kind, and especially where the other side has an unlimited command of money. Appraisers appointed by the Government, who neither will have nor ought to have any other purpose than to do impartial justice between the parties, will be no match for the appraisers appointed by the companies, whose object is sure to be not impartial justice between the parties, but the highest obtainable award in favor of their employers and clients.

In making these observations I am not assuming that the managers of telegraphic companies are either worse or better than other men. The Government is rich and able to pay round prices for all it buys. Upon the average and common views of morality which prevail, nobody loses character nor suffers much from conscientious scruples by driving a sharp bargain with the Government about anything. The cases are exceptional in which men do not obtain and retain all they can get from it.

But we are not bound to put the provisions of the act of 1866 in operation in order to acquire a system of postal telegraphs. No such agreement is to be implied, either from the concessions made by the act or from the forbearance of nearly eighteen years to take advantage of our rights under it. We are still at liberty to compete with the telegraphic company as we do with the banks and express companies in our money-order and parcel-post business; and unless the telegraph owners shall agree to sell at a fair price, or to come under appraisal on a reasonable basis, I am in favor of such a competition. The bill which I have had the honor to introduce provides for this contingency, by allowing the purchase of the existing lines, if they are offered, at a certain percentage (which I have left blank) over the cost of new construction. In its other details, the discussion of which at length I shall postpone until the committee shall have had an opportunity to consider it, I have endeavored to meet the objections which have seemed to me to apply to the other plans heretofore presented, and to incorporate in it the most approved features of European systems, leaving matters of administration largely to the Postmaster-General, subject to Congressional disapproval.

The bill fixes a popular uniform rate of 1 cent per word for all distances, with reductions for the press, and provides for the transmission of telegrams by mail between postal telegraph offices and all post-offices where telegraph offices are not established under its provisions. Postal telegraph offices are to be opened at all places where telegraph offices now exist by July 1, 1887.

The telegraphic service of the country ought not to be performed upon the methods of private business operations, the governing principle of which is necessarily that of obtaining the greatest profit and charging the highest rate which the business will bear. The people are entitled to telegraphic communications upon the methods of an enlightened public service, not looking at all to pecuniary gains, and not even insisting as a necessary condition that the cost shall at all times be directly reimbursed in money, but having regard to the indirect benefits of stimulating trade, diffusing intelligence, and strengthening social and family ties. The postal service by the telegraph ought, in short, to be governed by the same policy which we have so long and with such manifest and admitted advantage applied to the postal service in transmitting letters and newspapers.

Upon considerations of public policy, and because we believed it to be for the common advantage of the people, we have long since, without regard to the relative cost of transmitting letters over long and short distances, adopted a uniform rate of postage for the entire country.

The reasons are stronger in the case of the telegraph than of the mail for the adoption of a uniform rate.

The telegraph has already so largely taken the place of the mail, and will in the future, under the benignant and fostering administration of the Government, supersede the mail to such a degree that the people of the remote and thinly settled districts are entitled to be placed upon the same footing in respect to this mode of communication as the people of our densely populated cities.

No time can be more auspicious than the present to encounter the expenditures of the new policy, including the cost of the lines and other plant of a Government telegraph. Our revenues are so abundant, that in order to reduce them, and for the mere sake of reducing them, propositions are made to repeal the taxes on articles such as whisky and tobacco, taxes which oppress nobody, and on articles which are admitted on all hands to be the most fitting objects of taxation. Under a condition of things which gives rise to suggestions which receive no inconsiderable support, to throw away money by the repeal of such taxes for the sake of throwing it away, it will not be denied that now is the accepted time to meet the first cost of a Government telegraph service, if it is ever to be undertaken.

I am aware that the passage of such a bill would increase by several thousands the number of Government officers and employes, and that this is an objection which has been raised by opponents of a Government-telegraph system; but the same objection would prevent the extension of the postal service, which is growing with enormous rapidity and benefit to the country. If the telegraph is properly, as I claim it is, only a branch of the postal system, which the Constitution authorizes Congress to provide, we should not be alarmed at the number of employes which it requires. To quote once more from the late Postmaster-General Howe:

I know of no law but necessity limiting the employment of officials. That government is not wise which employs a single officer not needed; it is unwise if it refuse to employ thousands when they are needed.

Again, he says that—

The increase has doubtless been exaggerated. At a very large percentage of the offices the telegraph operator would not supplement the postmaster, but would supplant him, and that would result in giving to the administration of not a few offices men who have learned to do one thing in place of those who have never learned to do anything.

To this extent at least the adoption of a postal telegraph would reduce political patronage and be a movement in the direction of civil-service reform, and I am assured it would also to some extent reform the *personnel* of the telegraph. By amalgamating the two establishments better salaries could be paid without an increase of the present expenditure. The best educated operators would then be content to serve at the smaller offices, instead of crowding into the cities, striking for higher wages, and seeking other occupations where their efforts to better themselves in their own have failed.

The foregoing considerations negative the idea that the telegraph would be used as a political machine by the party in power. The system would require the service of the whole body of telegraphers in the country. Its officers and employes would necessarily be appointed for their technical skill, without regard to their political affiliations. The ward striker and the more genteel campaign organizer would thus both be excluded from its service. A system in the hands of men of all parties, appointed for their efficiency, could not be used largely for the benefit of any party. In my judgment, founded upon some experience, there is much more political interference by the present telegraph employes than there would be under a postal system regulated by law. But if this were not so, it seems that the public would suffer less from the active efforts of a few more place-holders to elect this or that man to office than it is likely to suffer from the control of its communications by monopolists seeking their own profit and aggrandizement.

It is doubtless of great importance who shall direct, make, and execute our laws, but it is of much greater importance that the system of telegraphic intercourse should not be left to grow under private control into one of those strong yet subtle forces which are constantly operating in this country to transfer the production of the many to the pockets of the few and to reduce the reward of labor, and make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

Whatever abuses there may be in the post-office, no one would propose to surrender our postal communication wholly to a corporate monopoly; yet if we fail to assume the telegraph, we may sooner or later find that we have substantially done so.

The use of the telegraph is now restricted by its cost to extraordinary communications, and by its nature to messages which do not need to be in the handwriting of the sender. Under these conditions the proportion of telegrams to letters is about one to thirty. But who shall say how soon some great discovery no more wonderful than the telephone may enable fac-simile messages to be sent instantaneously and cheaply over the wires instead of by the slow and costly process by which they are now transmitted in Europe. If that result shall be accomplished (and it is being earnestly sought by inventors), the post-office will be stripped of its most important business. Every letter which does not require absolute secrecy or which can be written in cipher will be taken from the mails and sent by electricity. Drafts will be drawn and balances settled daily by telegraph, and the monopoly which shall have grown up in the control of this business will overshadow not only the Post-Office Department but the Government itself.

I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

The motion was agreed to.

FREEDMEN SETTLERS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER 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 of 10th instant from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting, with accompanying papers, an estimate of appropriation in the sum of \$25,000 for the settlement, under existing treaties, of certain freedmen and their descendants upon lands known as the Oklahoma district, within the Indian Territory.

The matter is presented for the consideration of the Congress.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 14, 1884.

MISSION INDIANS IN CALIFORNIA.

The PRESIDING OFFICER 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 of the 11th instant from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting, with accompanying papers, a draught of a bill for the relief of the Mission Indians in the State of California.

The subject is presented for the consideration of the Congress.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 14, 1884.

BOUNDARY LINES OF INDIAN LANDS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which 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 of the 11th instant from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting, with accompanying papers, an item of appropriation in the sum of \$3,000 for the location and survey of boundary lines of certain lands purchased by the United States from the Creek Indians for the use of the Seminole Indians in the Indian Territory.

The matter is presented for the consideration of the Congress.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 14, 1884.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The unfinished business will now be laid before the Senate, being the report of the Committee on Rules relative to the joint rules.

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

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 1 hour and 55 minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 14, 1884.

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

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last was read and approved.

HOUSE POST-OFFICE.

Mr. COX, of New York, by unanimous consent, submitted the following resolution; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Accounts:

Resolved, That the Postmaster of the House of Representatives be authorized to employ four more assistants.

HOT SPRINGS CREEK, ARKANSAS.

Mr. ROGERS, of Arkansas. I ask unanimous consent to submit for consideration at this time the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to transmit to the House a copy of the original contract and all subsequent modifications thereof, if any, and any other papers on file in his office, touching the work of improving the Hot Springs Creek, in the town of Hot Springs, in the State of Arkansas, together with the amount expended thereupon, the balance, if any, of the appropriation for that purpose remaining unexpended, the condition of the work, and any suggestions touching the completion thereof which he may deem proper to make.

There being no objection, the resolution was received, considered, and adopted.

Mr. ROGERS, of Arkansas, moved to reconsider the vote just taken; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. RANDALL. I call for the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order, this being Monday, is the call

of States and Territories for the introduction of bills and joint resolutions for printing and reference to their appropriate committees. During this call memorials and resolutions of State and Territorial Legislatures are in order; also resolutions of inquiry calling upon heads of Departments for reference to their appropriate committees.

ALFRED HEDBERG.

Mr. FORNEY introduced a bill (H. R. 3062) for the relief of Alfred Hedberg; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LOUIS GROVERMAN.

Mr. HEWITT, of Alabama (by request), introduced a bill (H. R. 3063) granting a pension to Louis Groverman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. EMILY M. WYMAN.

Mr. HEWITT, of Alabama (by request), also introduced a bill (H. R. 3064) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Emily M. Wyman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

EMMA DE LONG.

Mr. HEWITT, of Alabama (by request), also introduced a bill (H. R. 3065) granting a pension to Emma De Long; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GULF AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

Mr. HEWITT, of Alabama (by request), also introduced a bill (H. R. 3066) granting the right of way over the public lands in Alabama to the Gulf and Chicago Air-Line Railway Company, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. SHELLEY introduced a bill (H. R. 3067) for the relief of the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad Company; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

STREET RAILROADS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. SHELLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3068) for the better security of persons and greater facility of transportation and to adjust passenger fares on street railroads within 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.

MRS. MARY E. HERNDON.

Mr. JONES, of Alabama, introduced a bill (H. R. 3069) making an appropriation to Mrs. Mary E. Herndon, widow of the late Hon. T. H. Herndon, deceased, late Representative-elect from the State of Alabama; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

HARRALSON & CO.

Mr. JONES, of Alabama, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3070) for the relief of Harralson & Co. of Mobile, Ala.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SELMA AND MERIDIAN RAILROAD.

Mr. JONES, of Alabama, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3071) for the benefit of the Selma and Meridian Railroad Company; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SUITS ON CONTRACTS.

Mr. OATES introduced a bill (H. R. 3072) to require the circuit courts and the Supreme Court of the United States to decide all cases predicated upon contracts or the breach thereof, coming within their respective jurisdictions according to the law of the State or place where the contract was made or to be performed; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM M. GREGORY.

Mr. PEEL, of Arkansas, introduced a bill (H. R. 3073) to grant a pension to William M. Gregory, late a private in Company A, ——— Regiment Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JASPER J. HENRY.

Mr. PEEL, of Arkansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3074) to grant a pension to Jasper J. Henry on account of wounds received while acting as guide for the First Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers in the war of the rebellion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HOMESTEADS AND PRE-EMPTIONS.

Mr. PEEL, of Arkansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3075) to repeal an act entitled "An act to provide additional regulations for home-

steads and pre-emptions of the public lands," approved March 3, 1879; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

JASPER J. HENRY.

Mr. PEEL, of Arkansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3076) for the relief of Jasper J. Henry for a horse killed while acting as guide to the First Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers in the late civil war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HOT SPRINGS CREEK, ARKANSAS.

Mr. ROGERS, of Arkansas, introduced a bill (H. R. 3077) appropriating money to complete the improvement begun upon Hot Springs Creek, Arkansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

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

Mr. ROSECRANS introduced a bill (H. R. 3078) 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.

HENRY A. ARMSTRONG.

Mr. ROSECRANS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3079) granting a pension to Henry A. Armstrong; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

A. P. JACKSON AND OTHERS.

Mr. HENLEY introduced a bill (H. R. 3080) for the relief of A. P. Jackson and others; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

REGULATION OF TRANSPORTATION RATES.

Mr. BELFORD introduced a bill (H. R. 3081) to promote the public welfare by securing reasonable rates of transportation to the people over railroads aided by the issue of large amounts of United States bonds; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS FOR INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.

Mr. BELFORD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3082) to provide for the payment of ten claims for depredations committed by the Ute Indians at the time of the massacre at the White River agency in 1879; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill (H. R. 3083) to amend section 4742 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to Revolutionary pensions, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE F. SELLECK.

Mr. MITCHELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3084) for the relief of George F. Selleck; 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 WATERHOUSE.

Mr. MITCHELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3085) for the relief of Charles Waterhouse; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MARIM H. AMESBURY.

Mr. MITCHELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3086) for the relief of Marim H. Amesbury; 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.

CALVIN DURAND.

Mr. MITCHELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3087) to refund to Calvin Durand, of Milford, State of Connecticut, certain customs duties improperly collected; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

ANDREW J. CALLAHAN.

Mr. MITCHELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3088) for the relief of Andrew J. Callahan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. F. P. GARDNER.

Mr. MITCHELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3089) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. F. P. Gardner; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

M. L. WICKS.

Mr. TULLY introduced a bill (H. R. 3090) for the relief of M. L. Wicks, of California; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, AUGUSTA, GA.

Mr. REESE introduced a bill (H. R. 3091) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Augusta, Ga., for United States court-

house, post-office, and internal-revenue service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

SANFORD A. PINYAN.

Mr. CANDLER introduced a bill (H. R. 3092) for the relief of Sanford A. Pinyan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DICY D. FOWLER.

Mr. CANDLER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3093) for the relief of Dicy D. Fowler; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JASPER N. MARTIN.

Mr. CANDLER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3094) for the relief of Jasper N. Martin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CANDLER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3095) for the relief of Jasper N. Martin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SANFORD A. PINYAN.

Mr. CANDLER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3096) for the relief of Sanford A. Pinyan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT M'UTCHEEN.

Mr. CANDLER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3097) for the relief of Robert McCutchen; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARGARET S. FAIN.

Mr. CANDLER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3098) for the relief of Margaret S. Fain, widow of Capt. William C. Fain; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SANFORD A. PINYAN.

Mr. CANDLER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3099) for the relief of Sanford A. Pinyan, late a private in Company A, First Regiment Georgia Infantry Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH WOOD.

Mr. CANDLER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3100) for the relief of Elizabeth Wood; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

RODY M'CLELLAN.

Mr. BUCHANAN (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3101) granting a pension to Rody McClellan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

REUBEN FLETCHER.

Mr. CLEMENTS (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3102) granting a pension to Reuben Fletcher, late of Company C, Fifth Tennessee Mounted Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. EVELINE DUNN.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, introduced a bill (H. R. 3103) granting a pension to Mrs. Eveline Dunn, widow of the late Capt. William M. Dunn; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

REDUCTION OF PATENT FEES.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3104) to reduce patent fees in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

PETER SWANSON.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3105) for the relief of Peter Swanson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS FROM COMMANDING OFFICERS.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3106) authorizing the Secretary of War to receive additional reports from commanding officers of commands serving in the war of the rebellion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3107) 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.

PROTECTION OF FISH IN THE POTOMAC.

Mr. TOWNSHEND (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3108) to protect fish in the Potomac River, in the District of Columbia, and to provide a spawning ground for shad and herring in the said Potomac River; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

JOSHUA TEAGUE.

Mr. TOWNSHEND also introduced a bill (H. R. 3109) granting a pension to Joshua Teague; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

EDWARD STEVENS.

Mr. ELLWOOD introduced a bill (H. R. 3110) for the relief of Edward Stevens; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZA R. WELLER.

Mr. ELLWOOD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3111) for the relief of Eliza R. Weller; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ALONZO B. CHATFIELD.

Mr. ELLWOOD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3112) for the relief of Alonzo B. Chatfield; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

THEODORE LORING.

Mr. ELLWOOD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3113) for the relief of Theodore Loring; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. ELLWOOD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3114) authorizing the organization of national banking associations with a circulating currency secured by United States standard gold and silver coins deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

EXPENSES OF CONTESTED-ELECTION CASES.

Mr. MOULTON introduced a bill (H. R. 3115) regulating and reducing the expense in cases of contested elections; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Elections, and ordered to be printed.

DISTRIBUTION OF GLOBE AND RECORD.

Mr. MOULTON also introduced joint resolution (H. Res. 103) providing for the distribution of the Congressional Globe and Record; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

AUGUSTUS H. TOPP.

Mr. FINERTY introduced a bill (H. R. 3116) granting a pension to Augustus H. Topp; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

REORGANIZATION OF INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

Mr. FINERTY (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3117) to reorganize the infantry regiments of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REGULATION OF PROMOTIONS.

Mr. FINERTY (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3118) to regulate promotions in and to increase the efficiency of the Army of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

AMELIA S. PARSONS.

Mr. DUNHAM (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3119) granting a pension to Amelia S. Parsons; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Mr. DUNHAM also introduced a bill (H. R. 3120) to establish a department of commerce; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. BONDS.

Mr. DUNHAM also introduced a bill (H. R. 3121) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 2½ per cent. forty-year bonds, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

LOUISA K. ROSE.

Mr. ROWELL introduced a bill (H. R. 3122) to increase the pension of Louisa K. Rose, widow of the late Capt. Thomas Rose, of Company D, One hundred and seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

E. J. CHILDERS.

Mr. ROWELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3123) for the relief of E. J. Childers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LUCINDA TRIMBLE, ADMINISTRATRIX.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3124) for the relief of Lucinda Trimble, administratrix of William Trimble, de-

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

JOHN HOFFMAN SMITH.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3125) for the relief of John Hoffman Smith; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH TRIMBLE.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3126) for the relief of Joseph Trimble; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REBECCA SEARS, ADMINISTRATRIX.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3127) for the relief of Rebecca Sears, administratrix of James W. Sears, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

G. R. WILFRED MARSHALL.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3128) for the relief of G. R. Wilfred Marshall; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CATHARINE A. TALBURTT.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3129) for the relief of Catharine A. Talburtt, administratrix; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

G. R. WILFRED MARSHALL, ADMINISTRATOR.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3130) for the relief of G. R. Wilfred Marshall, administrator of John P. Waring, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ESTATE OF JULIANA BARRY.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3131) for the relief of the estate of Juliana Barry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

S. M. GOLDEN.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3132) for the relief of S. M. Golden; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES C. BROOKE.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3133) for the relief of James C. Brooke, of the District of Columbia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT S. PERKINS.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3134) for the relief of Robert S. Perkins, of the District of Columbia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN R. CONDON.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3135) for the relief of John R. Condon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ESTATE OF THOMAS TALBERT.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3136) for the relief of the estate of Thomas Talbert; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ESTATE OF EVAN LYONS.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3137) for the relief of the estate of Evan Lyons; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ESTATE OF REZIN ARNOLD.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3138) for the relief of the estate of Rezin Arnold; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM H. ARNOLD.

Mr. ROWELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3139) for the relief of the estate of William H. Arnold; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

C. F. F. ROSENTHAL.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3140) for the relief of C. F. F. Rosenthal; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY A. BUTLER.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3141) for

the relief of Henry A. Butler; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ZADOCK WILLIAMS.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3142) for the relief of Zadock Williams; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ESTATE OF ANTHONY ADDISON.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3143) for the relief of the estate of Anthony Addison; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY STELLO.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3144) for the relief of Henry Stello; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

OTHO HENSON.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3145) for the relief of Otho Henson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES HEITMÜLLER.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3146) for the relief of Charles Heitmüller; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. S. A. STEEVER.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3147) for the relief of Mrs. S. A. Steever; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE R. WILSON.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3148) for the relief of George R. Wilson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

AMMONIATED FERTILIZER COMPANY.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3149) for the relief of the Ammoniated Fertilizer Company of Washington, D. C.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO.

Mr. ROWELL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3150) for the relief of Sweeny, Rittenhouse, Fant & Co.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

INTERNAL REVENUE AND TARIFF.

Mr. HITT introduced a bill (H. R. 3151) to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce internal-revenue taxation, and for other purposes," and to place sugar and molasses on the free-list; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

EDWARD B. HUGHES.

Mr. WORTHINGTON introduced a bill (H. R. 3152) for the relief of Edward B. Hughes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM HERBST.

Mr. RIGGS introduced a bill (H. R. 3153) to restore the name of William Herbst to the pension-roll; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FREDERICK A. NOELLER.

Mr. RIGGS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3154) to remove the charge of desertion against Frederick A. Noeller; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES T. DODSON.

Mr. RIGGS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3155) for the relief of James T. Dodson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM HUDDLESTON.

Mr. RIGGS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3156) to increase the pension of William Huddleston; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BENJAMIN GOODWIN.

Mr. RIGGS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3157) granting a pension to Benjamin Goodwin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WERNER LENTZ.

Mr. MORRISON introduced a bill (H. R. 3158) for the relief of Werner Lentz; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES B. SIGNOR.

Mr. CULLEN introduced a bill (H. R. 3159) for the relief of Charles B. Signor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH J. COLBERT.

Mr. CANNON introduced a bill (H. R. 3160) granting a pension to Elizabeth J. Colbert; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SILAS CORZATT.

Mr. CANNON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3161) granting a pension to Silas Corzatt, late of Company K, Second Ohio Cavalry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ISREAL B. SPANGLER.

Mr. CANNON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3162) authorizing the Secretary of War to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Isreal B. Spangler; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM H. KERMAN.

Mr. NEECE introduced a bill (H. R. 3163) granting a pension to William H. Kerman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

STEVENS W. MERRILL.

Mr. NEECE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3164) granting a pension to Stevens W. Merrill, of Illinois; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LIEUT. WASHINGTON L. LEMLEY.

Mr. NEECE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3165) granting a pension to Lieut. Washington L. Lemley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WOOD PULP, ETC.

Mr. WOOD introduced a bill (H. R. 3166) to admit free of duty all wood pulp and certain kinds of paper manufacture, books, &c.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

FREE-LIST.

Mr. WOOD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3167) to admit free of duty certain goods; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

LUMBER, WOOD, AND SALT.

Mr. WOOD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3168) to admit lumber, wood, and salt, of any kind, grade, or quality, free of duty; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

COLORED AND BLEACHED COTTONS.

Mr. WOOD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3169) to reduce the specific duty on colored and bleached cotton goods to an ad valorem duty of 35 per cent.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES VOORHEES.

Mr. WOOD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3170) granting a pension to James Voorhees; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELLA STOLZ.

Mr. WOOD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3171) granting a pension to Ella Stolz, widow of William Stolz; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PEYTON DAVIDSON.

Mr. WOOD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3172) granting a pension to Peyton Davidson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

AUGUSTA YOST.

Mr. KLEINER introduced a bill (H. R. 3173) for the relief of Augusta Yost; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

W. H. L. DOUDLE.

Mr. KLEINER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3174) for the relief of W. H. L. Doudle; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN D. HOLLAND.

Mr. KLEINER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3175) for the relief of John D. Holland; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MATHIAS WHETSTONE.

Mr. MATSON introduced a bill (H. R. 3176) for the relief of Mathias

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

CHARLES F. PARIS.

Mr. MATSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3177) granting a pension to Charles F. Paris; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE M. STRAIN.

Mr. MATSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3178) granting a pension to George M. Strain; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES W. HETRICK.

Mr. WARD introduced a bill (H. R. 3179) for the relief of James W. Hetrick; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES E. CREAGER.

Mr. LAMB introduced a bill (H. R. 3180) granting a pension to Charles E. Creager; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

J. T. PICKETT.

Mr. LAMB also introduced a bill (H. R. 3181) for the relief of J. T. Pickett; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JANE CASSADY.

Mr. STOCKSLAGER introduced a bill (H. R. 3182) for the relief of Jane Cassidy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BAR-ROOMS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HEPBURN (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3183) to regulate bar-rooms 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.

LEASES BY APACHE INDIANS.

Mr. HEPBURN (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3184) to authorize the Secretary of War to loan certain arms and accoutrements, with tents, camp equipage, &c., for the use of the soldiers' reunion to be held at Muscatine, in the State of Iowa, in September or October, 1884; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DAVID PETERSON.

Mr. MCCOID (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3185) granting a pension to David Peterson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CONSULSHIP AT CHEFOO, CHINA.

Mr. MCCOID also introduced a bill (H. R. 3186) creating a consulship at Chefoo, China, and fixing the salary thereof; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSOURI RIVER.

Mr. PUSEY introduced a bill (H. R. 3187) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at a point connecting the city of Council Bluffs and Omaha, Nebr.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

AMANDA CUTTER.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill (H. R. 3188) granting a pension to Amanda Cutter; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LOAN OF TENTS, ETC., FOR SOLDIERS' REUNION.

Mr. MURPHY introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 104) authorizing the Secretary of War to loan certain arms and accoutrements, with tents, camp equipage, &c., for the use of the soldiers' reunion to be held at Muscatine, in the State of Iowa, in September or October, 1884; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

G. S. SMILEY.

Mr. HANBACK introduced a bill (H. R. 3189) for the relief of G. S. Smiley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN G. LEEFE.

Mr. HANBACK also introduced a bill (H. R. 3190) for the relief of John G. Leefe; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM ERVIN.

Mr. HANBACK also introduced a bill (H. R. 3191) for the relief of William Ervin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM H. WILCOX.

Mr. HANBACK also introduced a bill (H. R. 3192) for the relief of William H. Wilcox; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH A. PORTER.

Mr. PETERS introduced a bill (H. R. 3193) granting a pension to Joseph A. Porter; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES M. LAWRENCE.

Mr. PETERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3194) to allow James M. Lawrence to purchase from the Government certain lands in Sumner County, Kansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM H. NELSON.

Mr. PETERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3195) granting a pension to William H. Nelson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

L. A. MORRIS.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (H. R. 3196) for the relief of L. A. Morris; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

H. L. NEWMAN.

Mr. PERKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3197) for the relief of H. L. Newman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE W. CUSHMAN.

Mr. PERKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3198) for the relief of George W. Cushman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JACOB THEIRER.

Mr. ANDERSON introduced a bill (H. R. 3199) for the relief of Jacob Theirer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WELLINGTON V. HUESTED.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3200) granting arrears of pension to Wellington V. Husted; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

KICKAPOO DIMINISHED RESERVATION.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill (H. R. 3201) to provide for the sale of the Kickapoo diminished reservation in Kansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM D. MATTHEWS.

Mr. MORRILL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3202) for the relief of William D. Matthews; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CATHERINE GANNON.

Mr. MORRILL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3203) for the relief of Catherine Gannon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN H. MASSEY.

Mr. HALSELL introduced a bill (H. R. 3204) for the relief of John H. Massey; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. CLAY introduced a bill (H. R. 3205) to repeal an act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, OWENSBOROUGH, KY.

Mr. CLAY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3206) for the purchase of suitable grounds in the city of Owensborough, in the State of Kentucky, and the erection thereon of a public building for post-office, United States collector's office, United States commissioner's office, and for the use of other United States officers in said city, and appropriating money for said purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PROSECUTION OF CLAIMS.

Mr. WILLIS introduced a bill (H. R. 3207) to prevent persons under fictitious and assumed names from prosecuting claims before the Executive Departments of the Government; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SECURITY FOR COST.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3208) to enable certain persons to sue in the United States courts without payment of or security for costs; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

DRY-DOCK, FALLS OF THE OHIO.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3209) to complete the dry

dock and other improvements at the Falls of the Ohio; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

JACOB HOERTH.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3210) for the relief of Jacob Hoerth; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

NAVY-YARD, ALGIERS, LA.

Mr. HUNT introduced a bill (H. R. 3211) to establish a navy-yard and depot of supplies on the Mississippi River at Algiers, or in its immediate vicinity; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA.

Mr. HUNT (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3212) for the relief of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

G. ALEXANDER RAMSAY.

Mr. HUNT (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3213) providing for the relief of G. Alexander Ramsay; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

IMPROVEMENT OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. KING introduced a bill (H. R. 3214) to provide for closing gaps in the levees of the Mississippi River for the improvement of the navigation and commerce of said river; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River, and ordered to be printed.

RESTORATION OF LANDS TO PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Mr. KING also introduced a bill (H. R. 3215) to restore certain lands in Louisiana to the public domain and also confirm title of settlers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

MARY T. HICKMAN AND OTHERS.

Mr. BLANCHARD introduced a bill (H. R. 3216) for the relief of Mary T. Hickman and others; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CLARA H. FLOWER AND OTHERS.

Mr. BLANCHARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3217) for the relief of Clara H. Flower and others; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF LAURA P. MADDOX.

Mr. BLANCHARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3218) for the relief of the heirs of Laura P. Maddox, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FANNIE M. WELLS AND IDA F. WELLS.

Mr. BLANCHARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3219) for the relief of Fannie M. Wells and Ida F. Wells; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MARY J. CLOUD.

Mr. BLANCHARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3220) for the relief of Mary J. Cloud; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF RAFT FROM BAYOU PIERRE.

Mr. BLANCHARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3221) to remove the raft from Bayou Pierre, in Northwestern Louisiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

COMMERCE OF RED RIVER VALLEY, LOUISIANA.

Mr. BLANCHARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3222) to promote the commerce of the Red River Valley in Louisiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

PROTECTION OF ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Mr. BLANCHARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3223) to protect the town of Alexandria, La., against damage by the action of the current of Red River; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. C. O. M'KENNEY.

Mr. MILLIKEN introduced a bill (H. R. 3224) granting a pension to Mrs. C. O. McKenney; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ANNA E. CARROLL.

Mr. TALBOTT (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3225) for the relief of Anna E. Carroll; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DENNIS W. MULLAN.

Mr. TALBOTT (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3226) for the relief of Dennis W. Mullan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

RICHARD T. MORSELL.

Mr. TALBOTT (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3227) for the relief of Richard T. Morsell, of Washington, D. C.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES DEMENT.

Mr. TALBOTT (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3228) to relieve James Dement, formerly of Company D, Third Maryland Volunteers, of the charge of desertion and to grant him an honorable discharge; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. COVINGTON introduced a bill (H. R. 3229) to authorize the Washington and Atlantic Railroad Company to extend its railroad into and within 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.

PURCHASE OF FOREIGN-BUILT SHIPS.

Mr. FINDLAY introduced a bill (H. R. 3230) 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; 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.

SARAH E. DARLEY.

Mr. FINDLAY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3231) granting a pension to Sarah E. Darley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

EMILY J. FARDY.

Mr. FINDLAY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3232) for the relief of Emily J. Fardy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

W. H. WILSON.

Mr. FINDLAY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3233) for the relief of W. H. Wilson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SUPERVISORS OF ELECTIONS.

Mr. FINDLAY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3234) to pay certain supervisors of elections for extra services rendered; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

CONVEYANCES OF LAND, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. FINDLAY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3235) relating to acknowledgments of conveyances of land 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.

ERNEST H. WARDWELL.

Mr. McCOMAS introduced a bill (H. R. 3236) for the relief of Ernest H. Wardwell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PATRICK M'DONALD.

Mr. LOVERING introduced a bill (H. R. 3237) for the relief of Patrick McDonald; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. ELLEN M. FLAGG.

Mr. WHITING introduced a bill (H. R. 3238) granting a pension to Mrs. Ellen M. Flagg; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SCHOONER WALTER B. CHESTER.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts (by Mr. STONE), introduced a bill (H. R. 3239) for the relief of the owners of the schooner Walter B. Chester; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN A. KNOWLES.

Mr. RUSSELL introduced a bill (H. R. 3240) for the relief of John A. Knowles; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

LAURA A. TURNER.

Mr. LONG (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3241) for the relief of Laura A. Turner; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

NAVAL HOSPITAL AT CHELSEA, MASS.

Mr. MORSE introduced a bill (H. R. 3242) authorizing the sale of the naval hospital at Chelsea, Mass.; which was read a first and second

time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

C. P. SYKES AND J. CURREY.

Mr. MORSE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3243) to confirm the title to certain lands in the Territory of Arizona to Charles P. Sykes and John Currey; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH DENNY RIPLEY.

Mr. MORSE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3244) granting a pension to Sarah Denny Ripley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT M. FLACK.

Mr. HERR introduced a bill (H. R. 3245) for the relief of Robert M. Flack; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ORRIN CARPENTER.

Mr. ELDREDGE introduced a bill (H. R. 3246) for the relief of Orrin Carpenter; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Mr. ELDREDGE also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 105) to amend the Constitution so as to elect United States Senators by the vote of the people; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. ELSIE OSBORN.

Mr. HATCH, of Michigan (by request), introduced a bill (H. R. 3247) granting a pension to Mrs. Elsie Osborn; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. SARAH SPAULDING.

Mr. HATCH, of Michigan (by request), also introduced a bill (H. R. 3248) granting relief to Mrs. Sarah Spaulding; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

Mr. MAYBURY introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 106) for printing 25,000 copies of each of parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of the Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH COLLINS.

Mr. MAYBURY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3249) to expunge from the records of the War Department an entry of desertion in the case of Joseph Collins; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

STEAM-BARGE TECUMSEH.

Mr. CARLETON introduced a bill (H. R. 3250) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an American register to the steam-barge Tecumseh; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

TRANSPORTATION OF FREIGHTS.

Mr. WINANS, of Michigan, introduced a bill (H. R. 3251) to regulate the transportation of freights by railways, to prevent an unjust discrimination therein, and to provide for a uniform rate; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MARTHA SEWELL.

Mr. WINANS, of Michigan, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3252) granting a pension to Martha Sewell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

REBECCA GOODRICH.

Mr. WINANS, of Michigan, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3253) for the relief of Rebecca Goodrich; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

TIMBER CULTURE.

Mr. STRAIT introduced a bill (H. R. 3254) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to encourage the growth of timber on the Western prairies,'" approved June 14, 1878; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL A. LUNDBORG.

Mr. STRAIT also introduced a bill (H. R. 3255) granting a pension to Samuel A. Lundborg; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HARRIET W. SHACKLETT.

Mr. STRAIT (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3256) for the relief of Harriet W. Shacklett; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS.

Mr. STRAIT (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3257) to authorize the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of certain persons named therein; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

BRIDGE ACROSS SAINT CROIX RIVER, MINNESOTA.

Mr. WASHBURN introduced a bill (H. R. 3258) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Saint Croix River at the most accessible point between Stillwater and Taylor's Falls, Minn.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. WASHBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3259) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Saint Paul, in the State of Minnesota; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PATRICK NASH.

Mr. WASHBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3260) for the relief of Patrick Nash; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MARSH IN FARIBAUT COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

Mr. WAKEFIELD introduced a bill (H. R. 3261) to authorize the draining of a marsh in the county of Faribault, State of Minnesota, and granting the reclaimed land to certain parties draining the same; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH DEVINE.

Mr. WAKEFIELD introduced a bill (H. R. 3262) for the relief of Joseph Devine; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FERRY ACROSS MISSOURI RIVER.

Mr. WAKEFIELD (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3263) to authorize Frank W. Hunt to erect and maintain a ferry across the Missouri River at the military reservation of Fort Buford, Dak.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MINING ON FORT BUFORD RESERVATION.

Mr. WAKEFIELD (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3264) to authorize Frank W. Hunt to mine and sell coal upon the military reservation of Fort Buford, Dak.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. BARKSDALE introduced a bill (H. R. 3265) to regulate commerce by railroads among the several States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN W. MARTIN.

Mr. BARKSDALE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3266) for the compensation of John W. Martin for services as postmaster at Brookhaven, Miss., by authority of the military commandant, from July, 1865, to July, 1866; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY COLLINS.

Mr. BARKSDALE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3267) granting a pension to Henry Collins; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

NATCHEZ NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Mr. VAN EATON introduced a bill (H. R. 3268) to construct a road to the national cemetery at Natchez, Miss.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, PEARLINGTON, MISS.

Mr. VAN EATON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3269) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a deputy collector of customs at Pearlington, in the State of Mississippi; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE, PEARL RIVER, MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. VAN EATON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3270) making an appropriation to erect a light-house near the mouth of the Pearl River; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

W. J. POITEVENT.

Mr. VAN EATON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3271) for the relief of W. J. Poitevent; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

NORAH WALSH.

Mr. VAN EATON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3272) for the relief

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

MAIL TRANSPORTATION ON RAILROADS.

Mr. MONEY introduced a bill (H. R. 3273) to regulate the compensation of railroads for transportation of the mails on railroad routes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERY, SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Mr. FYAN introduced a bill (H. R. 3274) making appropriation to construct a road from the city of Springfield, Mo., to the national military cemetery; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DONATION TO SAINT LOUIS, MO.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Missouri, introduced a bill (H. R. 3275) to donate Creve Cœur Lakes to the city of Saint Louis and the county of Saint Louis, in the State of Missouri, as a pleasure-resort for the working classes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF RULES.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Missouri, also submitted the following proposition to amend the rules; which was referred to the Committee on the Rules:

Amend Rule XI, section 21, so as to read:
"To improve the Mississippi River and its tributaries, to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River; and the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River shall have the same privilege in reporting bills making appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi River and its tributaries and its levees as is accorded to the Committee on Appropriations in reporting general appropriation bills."

SAMUEL CANES.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (H. R. 3276) for the relief of Samuel Canes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. MORGAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3277) to abolish the postage on newspapers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

REFUND OF INTERNAL-REVENUE TAX.

Mr. MORGAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3278) to refund internal-revenue tax illegally collected; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

JURISDICTION OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

Mr. GRAVES introduced a bill (H. R. 3279) to determine the jurisdiction of the circuit 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.

CIRCUIT COURTS IN MISSOURI.

Mr. GRAVES also introduced a bill (H. R. 3280) to change the times for holding the regular terms of the circuit court of the United States in the eastern division of the western district of Missouri; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

JURISDICTION OF COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. GRAVES also introduced a bill (H. R. 3281) to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

DAVID WALDO.

Mr. GRAVES (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3282) for the relief of David Waldo; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DAVID WALDO & CO.

Mr. GRAVES (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3283) for the relief of David Waldo & Co.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN A. S. TUTT.

Mr. GRAVES also introduced a bill (H. R. 3284) for the relief of John A. S. Tutt; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

W. T. H. FORMAN.

Mr. GRAVES (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3285) for the relief of W. T. H. Forman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SIMON SCHABLE.

Mr. GRAVES (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3286) for the relief of Simon Schable; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FRANCES A. ROBESON.

Mr. GRAVES (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3287) for

the relief of Frances A. Robeson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

RELINQUISHMENT OF AN ISLAND.

Mr. CLARDY introduced a bill (H. R. 3288) relinquishing the right of the United States to an island therein named; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

MINERVA T. THOMPSON.

Mr. CLARDY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3289) granting a pension to Minerva T. Thompson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL A. LOWE.

Mr. CLARDY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3290) for the relief of Samuel A. Lowe; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ARREARS OF PENSION.

Mr. CLARDY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3291) to provide for the payment of arrears of pensions to the widows and minor heirs of persons who died in the United States service during the late war of the rebellion, or who have since died from wounds or injuries received or contracted in such service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH DIEHL.

Mr. COSGROVE introduced a bill (H. R. 3292) for the relief of Joseph Diehl, Moniteau County, Missouri; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN G. EBERLE.

Mr. ALEXANDER introduced a bill (H. R. 3293) for the relief of John G. Eberle; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

EMMA A. PORCH.

Mr. BLAND introduced a bill (H. R. 3294) granting a pension to Emma A. Porch; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MILLIE E. HAYS.

Mr. BLAND also introduced a bill (H. R. 3295) for the relief of Millie E. Hay; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

RED CLOUD AND OTHER SIOUX INDIANS.

Mr. BLAND (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3296) for the relief of Red Cloud and other Sioux Indians; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REINHART BREINNEISS AND OTHERS.

Mr. BLAND (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3297) for the relief of Reinhart Breinneiss, John H. Moas, Henry W. Kolkmeier, Frank Breinneiss, and Louis Tompkins; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PAY OF DISCHARGED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

Mr. BUCKNER (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3298) amendatory of the act of March 3, 1865, providing for the pay of the discharged officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LOUIS COON.

Mr. BUCKNER (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3299) for the relief of Louis Coon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

BRIDGES ACROSS THE MISSOURI RIVER.

Mr. BURNES introduced a bill (H. R. 3300) to authorize the Kansas City, Des Moines and Northwestern Railroad Company to build a bridge across the Missouri River at Quindaro, and across other rivers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were received of Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries.

ELIJAH MOSGROVE.

Mr. BURNES also introduced a bill (H. R. 3301) granting a pension to Elijah Mosgrove; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT MYERS.

Mr. BURNES also introduced a bill (H. R. 3302) for the relief of Robert Myers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SOLDIERS OF MEXICAN WAR.

Mr. BURNES also presented joint resolution of the senate and house

of representatives of the State of Missouri, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State in the Congress of the United States to favor the passage of an act granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the Mexican war; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PRESERVATION OF YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

Mr. BURNES also presented joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives of the State of Missouri, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State in the Congress of the United States to support a law protecting the natural curiosities, timber, lakes, rivers, animals, birds, and fish of the Yellowstone National Park, and also thanking Senator VEST for his efforts in that behalf; which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

SALT ON FREE-LIST.

Mr. BURNES also presented joint resolution of the senate and house of representatives of the State of Missouri, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State in the Congress of the United States to support a bill placing all kinds of salt imported into this country on the free-list; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

NICHOLAS HIBNER.

Mr. DOCKERY (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3303) for the relief of Nicholas Hibner; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JACOB MARTIN.

Mr. DOCKERY (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3304) for the relief of Jacob Martin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS, ETC.

Mr. DOCKERY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3305) repealing all acts or parts of acts which require the payment of postage on newspapers and periodicals published in the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

SYLVESTER MARSH.

Mr. RAY, of New Hampshire, introduced a bill (H. R. 3306) for the relief of Sylvester Marsh; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. HARRIET P. DAME.

Mr. RAY, of New Hampshire, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3307) granting a pension to Mrs. Harriet P. Dame; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLOTTE DAY.

Mr. FIEDLER introduced a bill (H. R. 3308) for the relief of Charlotte Day; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM H. JONES.

Mr. FERRELL introduced a bill (H. R. 3309) for the relief of William H. Jones; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY M. MUNION.

Mr. FERRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3310) for the relief of Henry M. Munion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH SMUTE.

Mr. FERRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3311) for the relief of Sarah Smute; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

AMY STANTON.

Mr. FERRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3312) for the relief of Amy Stanton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FOREIGN LABOR UNDER CONTRACT SYSTEM.

Mr. FERRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3313) to protect American workmen from the effects of importation of foreign labor under the contract labor system, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Labor, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN JORDAN.

Mr. PHELPS introduced a bill (H. R. 3314) for the relief of John Jordan; which was read a first and second time.

The SPEAKER. This bill should properly go to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PHELPS. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

The bill was accordingly referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, PATERSON, N. J.

Mr. PHELPS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3315) for the erection of a public building at Paterson, N. J.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

CALEB ABER.

Mr. HOWEY introduced a bill (H. R. 3316) granting a pension to Caleb Aber; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN CATTLE.

Mr. HEWITT, of New York, submitted joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New York; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. HEWITT. I ask that the resolution be read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. It will be read and appear in the RECORD.

The resolution is as follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK, IN ASSEMBLY,
Albany, January 8, 1884.

Whereas the subject of the existence in the United States of the contagious disease of cattle known as the lung plague, or contagious pleuro-pneumonia, and the necessity and practicability of its being suppressed, has during several recent sessions of Congress been presented for the consideration of both Houses without any effective action being taken, although earnest appeals have been made, not only by individual members but by legislative bodies, by agricultural associations, and by representatives of the dairy and grazing interests in many of the States; and

Whereas it has been conclusively shown by the report of the commissioners appointed under the authority of Congress to consider the matter, and known as the Treasury Cattle Commission, that the disease in question is entirely of foreign origin, that its existence in any country threatens the supply of beef and of milk to the inhabitants, that the neglect to extirpate it in time has brought great calamity in some countries, while in others, in which proper and timely measures have been taken, it has been wholly driven out and kept out, and that, under the circumstances existing, the work can be effectually accomplished in the United States only by means of an organization unlimited by State lines and such as Congress alone can authorize and establish, which shall exist for the purpose of harmonizing and unifying the action of the several States involved, and shall for that purpose be furnished with funds from the national Treasury, to be expended for an object which is national in its character and importance: Therefore,

Resolved (if the senate concur), That the Senators of this State in Congress be requested and the Representatives of this State be requested to use their best efforts to secure the enactment of a law to carry into effect the recommendations made by the Treasury Cattle Commission in its report transmitted to Congress in February, 1882, for the extinction of the lung plague, and to provide means therefor, or to secure such other legislation as may speedily and effectually accomplish the result.

TAX ON VINEGAR FACTORIES.

Mr. HEWITT, of New York (by request), also introduced a bill (H. R. 3317) to repeal an act entitled "An act relative to vinegar factories established and operated prior to March 1, 1879," approved June 14, 1879; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

J. B. CORNELL.

Mr. HEWITT, of New York (by request), also introduced a bill (H. R. 3318) for the relief of J. B. Cornell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ADMINISTRATRIX OF JOSEPH WHEATON.

Mr. VAN ALSTYNE introduced a bill (H. R. 3319) for the relief of the administratrix of Joseph Wheaton, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

EARNINGS OF UNITED STATES MARSHALS AND OTHERS.

Mr. VAN ALSTYNE also submitted the following resolution of inquiry; which was read and referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, requested to furnish to the House of Representatives a statement from the records of his office showing the gross earnings per annum of each United States marshal, attorney, and clerk, the expenses of his office, and the net earnings which have been paid to him each year from the beginning of the fiscal year 1873 to the close of the fiscal year 1883.

HAMMOND POST, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Mr. BEACH introduced a bill (H. R. 3320) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to Hammond Post, No. 343, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New York, four condemned cannon and four cannon-balls; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MICHAEL SHIELDS.

Mr. BEACH also introduced a bill (H. R. 3321) granting a pension to Michael Shields; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CONDEMNED CANNON, ETC., FOR MONUMENTAL PURPOSES.

Mr. BEACH also introduced a bill (H. R. 3322) to empower the Secretary of War to deliver condemned cannon and cannon-balls for monumental purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

EDWARD B. LANSING.

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York, introduced a bill (H. R. 3323) for the relief of Edward B. Lansing; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF TAX ON LEGACIES AND SUCCESSIONS.

Mr. COX, of New York, introduced a bill (H. R. 3324) to repeal the tax on legacies and successions; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIM OF NEW YORK, WAR OF 1812.

Mr. COX, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3325) for the relief of the State of New York and to pay off certain certificates issued by that State to the soldiers of the war of 1812; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

EX-CONFEDERATES IN UNITED STATES ARMY.

Mr. COX, of New York, introduced a bill (H. R. 3326) to repeal section 1218 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as to the service of ex-confederates in the Army of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

STATUARY, ETC., FOR SARATOGA MONUMENT.

Mr. WEMPLE introduced a bill (H. R. 3327) to provide statuary and historical tablets for the Saratoga monument; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Mr. WEMPLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3328) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the city of Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York, four condemned cannon and four cannon-balls for decoration of the soldiers' monument; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM J. RIGGS.

Mr. WEMPLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3329) for the relief of William J. Riggs; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM H. STARIN.

Mr. WEMPLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3330) for the relief of William H. Starin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ANN M'CARNEY.

Mr. WEMPLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3331) for the relief of Ann McCarney; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE S. RIGGS.

Mr. WEMPLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3332) granting a pension to George S. Riggs; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FRANCES M'NEIL POTTER.

Mr. SLOCUM introduced a bill (H. R. 3333) for the relief of Frances McNeil Potter; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ESTATE OF F. Z. TUCKER.

Mr. SLOCUM also introduced a bill (H. R. 3334) for the relief of the estate of F. Z. Tucker; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 1754, REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. SLOCUM also introduced a bill (H. R. 3335) to amend section 1754 of the Revised Statutes, relative to the employment of persons discharged from the military or naval service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SHERMAN C. PERRY.

Mr. PARKER introduced a bill (H. R. 3336) for the relief of Sherman C. Perry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

STEAMSHIP KENT.

Mr. PARKER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3337) authorizing the inspection of the boiler of the steamship Kent; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

NICHOLAS BUSH.

Mr. PARKER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3338) for the relief of Nicholas Bush; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ERASTUS C. WEAVER.

Mr. RAY, of New York (by request), introduced a bill (H. R. 3339)

granting an increase of pension to Erastus C. Weaver; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES M. PIKE.

Mr. JOHNSON introduced a bill (H. R. 3340) granting a pension to James M. Pike; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH L. BRAGG.

Mr. GREENLEAF introduced a bill (H. R. 3341) for the relief of Sarah L. Bragg, late matron of linen department, Fairfax Seminary Hospital, Virginia, in the late war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JARED CHADDOCK.

Mr. PAYNE introduced a bill (H. R. 3342) granting a pension to Jared Chaddock; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDING.

Mr. PAYNE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3343) for the erection of a public building in the city of Auburn, N. Y.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

TRUSSES FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Mr. BAGLEY introduced a bill (H. R. 3344) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for furnishing trusses to disabled soldiers;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY NEWMAN.

Mr. COX, of North Carolina, introduced a bill (H. R. 3345) to remove the political disabilities of Henry Newman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES JURORS.

Mr. BENNETT introduced a bill (H. R. 3346) to amend section 819 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and regulate the standing of jurors to the foot of the panel; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES MAHONEY.

Mr. VANCE introduced a bill (H. R. 3347) for the relief of James Mahoney, 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.

SARAH A. HOOPER.

Mr. VANCE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3348) granting arrears of pension to Sarah A. Hooper; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

Z. F. RUSH.

Mr. VANCE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3349) for the relief of Z. F. Rush, of North Carolina; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DANIEL LUCUS.

Mr. VANCE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3350) granting arrears of pension to Daniel Lucus; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HARVEY P. BUCKNER.

Mr. VANCE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3351) to restore the name of Harvey P. Buckner to the pension-roll; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WARREN SAMS.

Mr. VANCE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3352) to restore the name of Warren Sams to the pension-roll; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FIRST SCHOOL DISTRICT, BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. VANCE also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 107) for the relief of the committee of the first common-school district (colored) for Burke County, North Carolina; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. DORA JOHNSON.

Mr. O'HARA introduced a bill (H. R. 3353) granting a pension to Mrs. Dora Johnson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT WINSTON, N. C.

Mr. YORK introduced a bill (H. R. 3354) to appropriate \$10,000 to build a post-office in the town of Winston, N. C.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

MARY MULHOLLAND.

Mr. FOLLETT introduced a bill (H. R. 3355) for the relief of Mary

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

RETIREMENT OF THE TRADE-DOLLAR.

Mr. WARNER, of Ohio, introduced a bill (H. R. 3356) to provide for the retirement of the trade-dollar; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

SILAS H. BUCKLEY.

Mr. CONVERSE introduced a bill (H. R. 3357) granting a pension to Silas H. Buckley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

NANCY A. WEST.

Mr. McCORMICK introduced a bill (H. R. 3358) granting a pension to Nancy A. West; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS J. BRADNEY.

Mr. McCORMICK also introduced a bill (H. R. 3359) granting a pension to Thomas J. Bradney; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

NATHANIEL WELTY.

Mr. McCORMICK also introduced a bill (H. R. 3360) relating the pension of Nathaniel Welty; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN W. DAVIS.

Mr. HILL introduced a bill (H. R. 3361) authorizing the Secretary of War to remove from the record the charge of desertion against Private John W. Davis; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM WILSON.

Mr. HILL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3362) authorizing the Secretary of War to remove the charge of desertion from William Wilson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CONDEMNED ORDNANCE.

Mr. HILL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3363) granting condemned ordnance to I. Donafin Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Hicksville, Ohio; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HILL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3364) granting condemned ordnance to Losiere Post No. 35, Wauseon, Ohio; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MANUEL TIBBS.

Mr. HILL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3365) granting a pension to Manuel Tibbs; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

C. H. EDDY.

Mr. HURD introduced a bill (H. R. 3366) for the relief of C. H. Eddy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES E. HAWKES.

Mr. HURD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3367) for the relief of Charles E. Hawkes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL A. RANK.

Mr. GEDDES introduced a bill (H. R. 3368) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Samuel A. Rank; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DONATION OF CONDEMNED CANNON.

Mr. GEDDES also introduced a bill (H. R. 3369) to donate condemned cannon to Given Post, No. 133, Grand Army of the Republic, at Wooster, Ohio, for monumental purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A. SCHUYLER SUTTON.

Mr. GEDDES also introduced a bill (H. R. 3370) to amend an act entitled "An act granting a pension to A. Schuyler Sutton," approved June 4, 1872; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McCook, its Secretary, announced that the Senate had chosen Hon. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, a Senator from the State of Vermont, President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the bill (H. R. 686) to fix the time for holding the district court in the district of Maine at Bangor.

The message further announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

A bill (S. 1038) making an appropriation for continuing the improvement of the Mississippi River.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. JOSEPH D. TAYLOR introduced a bill (H. R. 3371) prohibiting in the District of Columbia the sale of intoxicating liquors within two squares of any public school building, or Government building in which persons are employed in the service of the Government; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. JOSEPH D. TAYLOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 3372) to authorize national banks in cities, towns, and villages whose population is less than 20,000 inhabitants to make loans to the extent of one-half of their capital and surplus upon mortgage of real estate, and providing that national banks whose capital does not exceed \$150,000 shall be entitled to receive circulating notes equal in amount to 90 per cent. of the market value of the bonds deposited as security therefor and not less in amount than the par value thereof; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

APPOINTMENTS IN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Mr. JORDAN introduced a bill (H. R. 3373) to authorize the appointment of certain officers in the Medical Department of the United States Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY F. SCHRADER.

Mr. JORDAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3374) 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.

MINNIE HARMON.

Mr. JORDAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3375) granting a pension to Minnie Harmon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH A. HICKS.

Mr. JORDAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3376) granting a pension to Sarah A. Hicks; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FREDERICK DEMMING.

Mr. JORDAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3377) for the relief of Frederick Demming; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE KIEL.

Mr. JORDAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3378) for the relief of George Kiel; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN H. JONES, AND THOMAS D. HARRIS.

Mr. MCKINLEY introduced a bill (H. R. 3379) for the relief of John H. Jones and Thomas D. Harris; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES PATTERSON.

Mr. MCKINLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3380) for the relief of James Patterson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LEWIS D. CHANCE.

Mr. MOREY introduced a bill (H. R. 3381) to restate the pension of Lewis D. Chance; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ALBERT BRANT.

Mr. MOREY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3382) granting a pension to Albert Brant; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BOUNTIES FOR MILITARY SERVICE, ETC.

Mr. MOREY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3383) to secure to certain meritorious soldiers of the late war an honorable discharge from the service and to provide for the payment of the salary and bounty due to such soldiers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. MOREY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3384) to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors, and marines of the late war for the Union; 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.

JANE BLACKMER.

Mr. MOREY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3385) granting a pension to Jane Blackmer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH FRY TAYLOR.

Mr. MOREY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3386) granting a pension to Sarah Fry Taylor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LOYAL LEGION BADGES, ETC.

Mr. MOREY also introduced joint resolution (H. Res. 108) granting permission to officers and soldiers members of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and of the Grand Army of the Republic to wear the badges adopted by those orders; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. LYDIA ANN KIRBY.

Mr. MURRAY introduced a bill (H. R. 3387) granting a pension to Mrs. Lydia Ann Kirby; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN M'GRAW.

Mr. MURRAY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3388) granting a pension to John McGraw; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT QUINN.

Mr. MURRAY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3389) granting a pension to Robert Quinn; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY B. SPOONER.

Mr. MURRAY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3390) granting a pension to Henry B. Spooner; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.

Mr. GEORGE submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be hereby directed to furnish this House with a list of all claims allowed in his Department for depredations committed by tribes of Indians who now have annuities or treaty or other funds due to them from the United States, with a statement of all the names and addresses of the claimants and amounts allowed.

EDSON HYDE.

Mr. ELLIOTT introduced a bill (H. R. 3391) granting a pension to Edson Hyde; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARY LEWIS.

Mr. ELLIOTT also introduced a bill (H. R. 3392) granting a pension to Mary Lewis; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

V. B. HOLLIDAY.

Mr. ELLIOTT also introduced a bill (H. R. 3393) for the relief of V. B. Holliday; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FRANCIS J. CONLAN.

Mr. CONNOLLY (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3394) for the relief of Francis J. Conlan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN MANNING.

Mr. POST, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill (H. R. 3395) granting a pension to John Manning; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

J. M. COOK, DECEASED.

Mr. EVANS, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill (H. R. 3396) granting a pension to Martha J. Cook and Edgar J. Cook; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARY T. BURROWS.

Mr. EVANS, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3397) for the relief of Mary T. Burrows; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Mr. EVANS, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3398) for the relief of John Wright; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

NAVAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Mr. HARMER introduced a bill (H. R. 3399) to organize the chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department into a naval advisory board; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MARY M'NAMARA.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a bill (H. R. 3400) granting arrears of pension to Mary McNamara; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DAVID L. M'DERMOTT.

Mr. DUNCAN introduced a bill (H. R. 3401) granting a pension to David L. McDermott; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

AMOS C. WERTZ.

Mr. DUNCAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3402) granting a pension to Amos C. Wertz; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JACOB J. MORNINGSTAR.

Mr. DUNCAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3403) for the relief of Jacob J. Morningstar; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES MITCHELL.

Mr. DUNCAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 3404) granting an increase of pension to James Mitchell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT M. CHEW.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a bill (H. R. 3405) for the relief of Robert M. Chew; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN MONTGOMERY AND THOMAS E. WILLIAMS.

Mr. PATTON introduced a bill (H. R. 3406) for the relief of John Montgomery and Thomas E. Williams; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ALEXANDER GOBLE.

Mr. PATTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3407) for the relief of Alexander Goble; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER HOWARD D. POTTS.

Mr. BARR introduced a bill (H. R. 3408) for the relief of Assistant Engineer Howard D. Potts, United States Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, ALLENTOWN, PA.

Mr. MUTCHLER introduced a bill (H. R. 3409) to authorize the purchase of a site and erection of a suitable building for a post-office and other Government offices at the city of Allentown, Pa.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN ELLENBERGER.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill (H. R. 3410) granting a pension to John Ellenberger; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIM OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. BRUMM introduced a bill (H. R. 3411) to authorize the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to audit and pay the claim of the county of Schuylkill, in the State of Pennsylvania, for money advanced by it under allotments made by soldiers from said county during the late rebellion, by virtue of section 12 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July 22, 1861; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

AUDLEY W. GAZZAM.

Mr. CURTIN introduced a bill (H. R. 3412) granting a pension to Audley W. Gazzam; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM H. HUNT.

Mr. CURTIN also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 109) granting permission to William H. Hunt to accept a medal presented to him by the Emperor of Russia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

S. DILLINGER & SONS.

Mr. BOYLE introduced a bill (H. R. 3413) for the relief of S. Dillinger & Sons; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

DEPOSITORIES FOR AND DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. CHACE (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3414) to establish depositories and provide for the distribution of public documents; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

Mr. DIBBLE introduced a bill (H. R. 3415) to provide for rebuilding the custom-house wharves at Charleston, S. C.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. LUCY H. HASELL.

Mr. DIBBLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3416) for the relief of Mrs. Lucy H. Hasell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Mr. MACKEY introduced a bill (H. R. 3417) to simplify the criminal procedure in United States courts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PERJURY.

Mr. MACKEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3418) to amend section 5392 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the crime of perjury; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 843 OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. MACKEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3419) to amend section 843 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.

B. S. JAMES.

Mr. TILLMAN introduced a bill (H. R. 3420) for the relief of B. S. James, of South Carolina; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

NAVIGATION OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. YOUNG introduced a bill (H. R. 3421) to make the Lake Borgne outlet, to improve the low-water navigation of the Mississippi River from New Orleans, La., to Cairo, Ill., and incidentally to reclaim and protect the valley lands of the Mississippi River and tributaries from overflow without levees; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

COMMISSIONERS OF ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. YOUNG also introduced a bill (H. R. 3422) to extend the duration of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES R. HOWARD.

Mr. YOUNG also introduced a bill (H. R. 3423) for the relief of James R. Howard; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL B. SEAT.

Mr. CALDWELL introduced a bill (H. R. 3424) for the relief of Samuel B. Seat, administrator of Christian Krapp, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PRACTICE-SHIPS CONSTELLATION AND DALE.

Mr. BALLENTINE submitted the following resolution; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, requested to inform the House of Representatives as to the present condition of two practice-ships, the Constellation and the Dale, and particularly as to the safety of those vessels for cruising purposes.

HENRY ERNI.

Mr. DIBRELL introduced a bill (H. R. 3425) for the relief of Henry Erni; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES SCOTT AND OTHERS.

Mr. DIBRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 3426) for the relief of James Scott and others; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DUTY ON AXES, PLOWS, ETC.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, introduced a bill (H. R. 3427) to admit axes, trace-chains, plows, and hoes, free of duty; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

FRANCIS M. KIRBY.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3428) for the relief of Francis M. Kirby; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT P. CHAMBERS.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee (by request), also introduced a bill (H. R. 3429) for the relief of Robert P. Chambers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DUTY ON BIBLES, ETC.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3430) to admit Bibles and hymn-books free of duty; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

OSCAR M. BROWN.

Mr. LANHAM introduced a bill (H. R. 3431) for the relief of Oscar M. Brown; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

H. W. BRANCH.

Mr. MILLER, of Texas, introduced a bill (H. R. 3432) to authorize payment for certain mail service rendered by H. W. Branch; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

Mr. MILLER, of Texas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3433) to provide for the redemption of the circulation of national banks, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

FORT WORTH AND DENVER CITY RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. THROCKMORTON introduced a bill (H. R. 3434) to grant the right of way to the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company 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.

INDIAN DELEGATE IN CONGRESS.

Mr. THROCKMORTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3435) to authorize the appointment of a Delegate to the House of Representatives by the council of the Indian tribes resident in the Indian Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN PROPERTY.

Mr. THROCKMORTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3436) to provide for a revision of distribution of the "invested and other common property" of the confederate Peoria, Kaskaskia, Wea, and Piankeshaw Indians, made under the treaty of 1867 with the United States, and for the payment of those Indians who became citizens of the United States under said treaty, the survivors of them, their heirs or legal representatives, of their proportionate share of the "invested and other common property" of the tribe still held in trust for them by the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JEROME M'ALLISTER.

Mr. THROCKMORTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3437) for the relief of Jerome McAllister; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

W. A. WESTOVER.

Mr. THROCKMORTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3438) for the relief of W. A. Westover; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Z. W. RAINS.

Mr. THROCKMORTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3439) for the relief of Z. W. Rains; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

S. N. WOOD.

Mr. THROCKMORTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3440) for the relief of S. N. Wood; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Mr. HANCOCK (by Mr. THROCKMORTON) introduced a bill (H. R. 3441) for the erection of a public building at San Antonio, Tex.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS FOR MEXICAN AND INDIAN WARS.

Mr. HANCOCK (by Mr. THROCKMORTON) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3442) granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican, Florida, and Black Hawk wars; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS.

Mr. MILLS introduced a bill (H. R. 3443) for the relief of certain persons therein named; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MISSISSIPPI LAND TITLES.

Mr. WELLBORN introduced a bill (H. R. 3444) to quiet land titles in the State of Mississippi; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

J. MELLIFONT AND ELLEN RIORDON.

Mr. REAGAN introduced a bill (H. R. 3445) for the relief of John Mellifont and Ellen Riordon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

LEWIS B. COOK.

Mr. STEWART, of Vermont, introduced a bill (H. R. 3446) to restore to the pension-roll the name of Lewis B. Cook; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LICENSES IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. BARBOUR introduced a bill (H. R. 3447) to regulate licenses,

&c., in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

POLICE REGULATIONS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. BARBOUR also introduced a bill (H. R. 3448) relating to police regulations in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

ANNA M. FITZHUGH.

Mr. BARBOUR also introduced a bill (H. R. 3449) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Anna M. Fitzhugh, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. A. FANT.

Mr. BARBOUR also introduced a bill (H. R. 3450) for the relief of Mrs. A. Fant; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A. BURGESS, J. HALL, AND W. T. ROUNDTREE.

Mr. BARBOUR (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3451) for the relief of Andrew Burgess, John Hall, and William T. Roundtree, of the District of Columbia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

BENWOOD HUNTER.

Mr. BARBOUR (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3452) for the relief of Benwood Hunter; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

EMERY ASSESSMENTS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. BARBOUR (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3453) to refund certain assessments made by M. G. Emery while mayor of Washington city, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

COURTS IN WESTERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. BOWEN (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3454) to amend section 572 of the Revised Statutes so as to provide for the holding of the regular terms of the district courts for the western district of Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

COMPENSATION OF BOILER INSPECTORS, ETC.

Mr. BOWEN (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3455) amending section 4414 of the Revised Statutes 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.

JONATHAN B. DAVIS.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, introduced a bill (H. R. 3456) granting a pension to Jonathan B. Davis; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILDEY LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3457) for the relief of the trustees of Wildey Lodge, No. 27, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Charlestown, W. Va.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN LYON.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3458) to relieve John Lyon 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.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. GIBSON introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 110) in relation to the alcoholic liquor traffic under the laws of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY T. WOODY.

Mr. SNYDER introduced a bill (H. R. 3459) for the relief of Henry T. Woody; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN COOK.

Mr. SNYDER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3460) for the relief of John Cook; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ISAAC BLOSS.

Mr. GOFF introduced a bill (H. R. 3461) for the relief of Isaac Bloss; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WEST VIRGINIA TROOPS.

Mr. GOFF also introduced a bill (H. R. 3462) for the relief of West Virginia troops acting under authority of the governor of the State; 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.

MARY CUNNINGHAM.

Mr. GOFF also introduced a bill (H. R. 3463) for the relief of Mary Cunningham; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE TROOPS.

Mr. GOFF also introduced a bill (H. R. 3464) for the relief of West Virginia State troops acting under authority of the governor of the State; 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.

CRUISE OF UNITED STATES REVENUE-STEAMER CORWIN.

Mr. DEUSTER submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Whereas an elaborate report has been made to the Secretary of the Treasury by Capt. Calvin L. Cooper, of the United States Revenue Marine, on the cruise of the United States revenue-steamer Corwin in Behring Sea, of which the appendix only has been published; and

Whereas preparations for the relief of the Greeley party are being made, and as it is of the utmost importance to obtain all the information relating to the Arctic Seas: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby requested to report to this House the reasons why the main body of said report has not been published, submitted as it was in 1882.

SOPHIE F. KAMPF.

Mr. DEUSTER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3465) granting a pension to Sophie F. Kampf; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

AZZUR W. READER.

Mr. DEUSTER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3466) granting a pension to Azzur W. Reader; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

H. D. PRIOR.

Mr. DEUSTER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3467) granting a pension to H. D. Prior; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARGARET UNDERWOOD.

Mr. DEUSTER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3468) granting a pension to Margaret Underwood; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM SWEENEY AND OTHERS.

Mr. DEUSTER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3469) for the relief of William Sweeney and other employes of the Census Office, Department of the Interior; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SALE OF TIMBER ON WISCONSIN INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. GUENTHER introduced a bill (H. R. 3470) to authorize the sale of timber on certain lands reserved for the use of the Menomonee 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.

JOSEPH CONANT.

Mr. GUENTHER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3471) for the relief of Joseph Conant; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WARREN CROAN.

Mr. STEPHENSON introduced a bill (H. R. 3472) granting a pension to Warren Croan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SETH W. HOMESTEAD.

Mr. STEPHENSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3473) for the relief of Seth W. Homestead; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS ANDRESS.

Mr. STEPHENSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3474) for the relief of Thomas Andress; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FREDERICK WALES.

Mr. STEPHENSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3475) for the relief of Frederick Wales; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FREDERICK WALES.

Mr. STEPHENSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3476) for the relief of Frederick Wales; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS JUDKINS.

Mr. STEPHENSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3477) for the relief of Thomas Judkins; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SYLVANUS BRIMHALL.

Mr. STEPHENSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3478) granting a pension to Sylvanus Brimhall; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FREDERICK WALES.

Mr. STEPHENSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3479) granting a pension to Frederick Wales; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BRIDGET LEARY.

Mr. JONES, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill (H. R. 3480) for the relief of Bridget Leary; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MARIA B. SCHUG.

Mr. DEUSTER introduced a bill (H. R. 3481) for the relief of Maria B. Schug; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH H. WEATHERBE.

Mr. JONES, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill (H. R. 3482) for the relief of Joseph H. Weatherbe; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. RANKIN introduced a bill (H. R. 3483) amending an act re-establishing the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims, and for the distribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award, approved June 5, 1882; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

O. W. STREETER.

Mr. OURY introduced a bill (H. R. 3484) to reimburse and compensate O. W. Streeter for moneys expended and services performed in taking the census of Dakota in 1860; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS.

Mr. BRENTS introduced a bill (H. R. 3485) to fix the rate of pensions in certain cases; 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.

COWLITZ RIVER.

Mr. BRENTS also presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory for an appropriation to improve the Cowlitz River; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

FREDERICK H. SPARLING.

Mr. BRENTS also presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory for the reinstatement to the Naval Academy of Frederick H. Sparling as naval cadet from said Territory; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CHEYENNE, BLACK HILLS AND MONTANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. POST, of Wyoming, introduced a bill (H. R. 3486) to authorize the Cheyenne, Black Hills and Montana Railroad Company to build its road across the Fort Russell and Fort Laramie military reservations; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER. The call of the States and Territories is now concluded, but, by unanimous consent, the Chair will recognize gentlemen who were absent when their States were called.

THOMAS L. TERRY.

Mr. BLANCHARD introduced a bill (H. R. 3487) for the relief of Thomas L. Terry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. ERÉZIA GUNNEY.

Mr. BLANCHARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3488) for the relief of Mrs. Erézia Gunney; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

NORTHWEST LAND DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

Mr. BLANCHARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3489) to protect certain purchasers of public lands in the northwest land district of Louisiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

T. ALONZO WALKER AND AUGUSTA C. TODD.

Mr. BLANCHARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3490) referring the claim of T. Alonzo Walker and Augusta C. Todd for proceeds of cotton to the Court of Claims for adjudication; which was read a first and

second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL CEMETERY, PINEVILLE, LA.

Mr. BLANCHARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3491) making an appropriation to construct a road and approaches from Pineville, La., to the national military cemetery near that town; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

BRIDGE ACROSS SAINT CROIX RIVER.

Mr. BOUTELLE introduced a bill (H. R. 3492) for the construction of a bridge across the Saint Croix River; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ANN HUNTER.

Mr. BOUTELLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3493) granting a pension to Ann Hunter; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH M. STONE.

Mr. McMILLIN introduced a bill (H. R. 3494) granting a pension to Elizabeth M. Stone; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF HARPER P. HUNT.

Mr. JEFFORDS introduced a bill (H. R. 3495) for the relief of the heirs of Harper P. Hunt, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DEWISEES OF JOHN RUPPERT.

Mr. JEFFORDS (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3496) for the relief of the devisees of the late John Ruppert; which was read a first and second time referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

DR. ROBERT CARTER.

Mr. JEFFORDS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3497) for the relief of Dr. Robert Carter; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

W. JASPER BLACKBURN.

Mr. JONES, of Arkansas, introduced a bill (H. R. 3498) for the relief of W. Jasper Blackburn; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

RECORDS OF WAR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, introduced a bill (H. R. 3499) to amend the records of the War Department; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

TERREL HAMLIN.

Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3500) granting a pension to Terrel Hamlin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

G. W. FRALEY.

Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3501) granting a pension to G. W. Fraley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES W. MINNIX.

Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3502) granting a pension to Charles W. Minnix; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

J. R. H. CALDWELL.

Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3503) granting a pension to J. R. H. Caldwell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. KING introduced a bill (H. R. 3504) to close the gaps in the levees of the Mississippi River for the improvement of the navigation and protection of the commerce of said river; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River, and ordered to be printed.

LANDS FOR LEVEE PURPOSES.

Mr. KING also introduced a bill (H. R. 3505) providing for the appropriation of lands needed for levees and other works in the improvement of the Mississippi River; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. KING also introduced the following resolution, proposing an

amendment to Rule XI; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Rules:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives, That Rule XI, paragraph 21, be amended so as to read:

To the levees and improvements of the Mississippi River: to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.

JOHN H. KINKEAD AND OTHERS.

Mr. CASSIDY introduced a bill (H. R. 3506) for the relief of John H. Kinkead and others; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN A. DARLING.

Mr. REED introduced a bill (H. R. 3507) for the relief of John A. Darling; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM D. PORTER.

Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill (H. R. 3508) for the relief of William D. Porter; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. SHAW introduced a bill (H. R. 3509) to repeal an act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States approved January 16, 1883; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM WALTERS.

Mr. DUNHAM introduced a bill (H. R. 3510) granting a pension to William Walters; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BAZIL H. BEAULIEU AND OTHERS.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (H. R. 3511) to refer the claim of Basil H. Beaulieu and others to the Court of Claims for adjustment; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

GILBERT HAYFORD.

Mr. NELSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 3512) to place Gilbert Hayford on the pension-roll; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM PFAENDER.

Mr. WAKEFIELD introduced a bill (H. R. 3513) for the relief of William Pfaender; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Mr. BARBOUR introduced a bill (H. R. 3514) for the relief of the Washington and Ohio Railroad Company; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM W. SUTHARD.

Mr. MAYO introduced a bill (H. R. 3515) for the relief of William W. Suthard; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MARY SWEENEY.

Mr. MURPHY (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3516) for the relief of Mary Sweeney; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The SPEAKER. The Chair asks unanimous consent to lay before the House at this time for reference certain executive communications.

There was no objection.

OKLAHOMA DISTRICT, INDIAN TERRITORY.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting, with accompanying papers, an estimate of appropriation in the sum of \$25,000 for the settlement under existing treaties of certain freedmen and their descendants upon lands known as the Oklahoma district, within the Indian Territory.

The matter is presented for the consideration of the Congress.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 14, 1884.

SEMINOLE INDIAN LANDS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication of the 11th instant, from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting, with accompanying papers, an item of appropriation in the sum of \$3,000 for the location and survey of boundary lines of certain lands purchased by the United States from the Creek Indians for the use of the Seminole Indians in the Indian Territory.

The matter is presented for the consideration of the Congress.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 14, 1884.

MISSION INDIANS, CALIFORNIA.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, 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, submitting, with accompanying papers, a draught of a bill "for the relief of the Mission Indians in the State of California."

The subject is presented for the consideration of the Congress.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 14, 1884.

REPORT ON NAVY-YARDS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the report of the Commission on Navy-yards; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PRINTING DEFICIENCY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, requesting an appropriation to supply deficiency in public printing; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

SURVIVORS OF JEANNETTE EXPEDITION.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the draught of a bill for the relief of the survivors of the exploring steamer Jeannette; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SOLICITING POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, in relation to the distribution of circulars in the Treasury Department asking contributions for political purposes; which was referred to the Select Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Attorney-General, transmitting papers in the claim of the estate of William G. Brownlow; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

HARBOR OF REFUGE, GRAND BEACH, LAKE HURON.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter of the Chief of Engineers and inclosing the draught of a bill providing for the operating and care of the harbor of refuge at Grand Beach, Lake Huron; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Postmaster-General, recommending a special appropriation for the public building at Cincinnati, Ohio; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. BROWNE, of Indiana. I move that the House now adjourn. The question was taken; and upon a division there were—ayes 124, noes 44.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Pending the announcement of the result of the vote on the motion to adjourn, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. HOPKINS for one day, to obey a subpoena from the court of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

To Mr. JOHN S. WISE for one week, on account of important business.

To Mr. GEORGE D. WISE for three days, on account of important business.

To Mr. STORM, for two days.

To Mr. RAY, of New Hampshire, for four days, on account of important business.

To Mr. TUCKER for three days, on account of important business.

To Mr. BURLEIGH for one week, on account of sickness in his family.

And then the result of the vote as above taken was announced; and accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 20 minutes 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. J. J. ADAMS: The petition of Sarah E. E. Perine, administratrix, for relief—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ARNOT: Papers relating to the retirement of Bvt. Maj. Gen. W. W. Averell, United States Army, with the rank and pay of a brigadier-general—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BALLENTINE: Papers relating to the claim of J. B. Stacy—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARBOUR: The petition of Maria Gibson, for relief—to the same committee.

Also, papers relating to the claim of J. V. Davis—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARKSDALE: The petition of John W. Martin, for relief—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, papers relating to the improvement of Pearl River and of Big Black River and other navigable streams in the State of Mississippi—severally to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BAYNE: The petition of A. Guckenheimer & Bro., distillers, and 23 others, and of Alex. M. Rogers, president of the Iron City National Bank, and 76 other business firms of Pittsburgh, Pa., for the extension of the bonded period on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BEACH: The petition of Howard Tillotson and 380 others, citizens of Sullivan County, New York, asking the Government to refund to John Waller the moneys paid by him while acting as postmaster of Monticello, New York—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, the petition of Michael Shields, of the National Soldiers' Home, Virginia, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BELFORD: The petition of S. N. Wood, cashier First National Bank of Denver, of Governor A. B. Grant and 99 bankers and merchants, for extension of the bonded period on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BINGHAM: The petition of Joseph W. Sparks, for relief—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BLANCHARD: Paper relating to the improvement of the Bayou La Fourche, Louisiana—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BLOUNT: The petition of citizens of the State of Georgia, for a post-route—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BOUTELLE: The petition of citizens of Aroostook, Me., for aid in the construction of bridges across the Saint John River—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, the petition of citizens of Maine, for aid in the construction of a bridge across the Saint Croix River at Baring, in Washington County, Maine—to the same committee.

By Mr. BOYLE: The petition of S. Dillinger & Sons, of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, for relief—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BRENTS: Paper relating to the granting of certain lands to William Rockwood—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BURNES: The petition of Henry Ames & Co. and others, pork packers and dealers, of Saint Louis, for legislation to protect their trade in France and Germany against unjust discrimination—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, the petition of the Henry King Packing Company and Hox Brothers, of Saint Joseph, Mo., for legislation to protect their trade in healthful meat against the unjust discriminations of France and Germany—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, paper relating to the claim of Calvin Gunn—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of R. H. Hoffman—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. J. M. CAMPBELL: Papers relating to the claim of Frances M. Bell and of Terrence Delozier—severally to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers relating to the pension claim of Miss Mary E. Murray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers relating to the application of John W. Gumont to be relieved of the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CANNON: The petition of A. P. Cunningham, of Champaign, Ill., for relief—to the same committee.

Also, the petition of C. E. Baker, of Beatrice, Nebr., relative to judgment liens—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, the petition of Rev. J. R. Locke, of Decatur, Ill., for an amendment of the homestead law—to the same committee.

By Mr. CLARDY: The petition of citizens of Missouri, praying that Charles M. Scott, of Saint Louis, be compensated for services rendered the Government during the civil war—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CLEMENTS: The petition of Rufus Barker, of Floyd County, Georgia, to be restored to the pension-roll—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers relating to the pension claim of Rufus Barker—to the same committee.

By Mr. S. S. COX: The petition of B. F. Randall, for increase of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper relating to the pension claim of Ellen Horgan—to the same committee.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Joseph B. Elam and of E. Lawrence—severally to the Committee on Elections.

Also, papers relating to the contested-election case of Robertson vs. Nash—to the same committee.

By Mr. W. R. COX: The petition of William H. Oliver and others, in relation to the French spoliation claims—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. W. W. CULBERTSON: The petition of Samuel Lytle and A. T. Wood, for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, the petition of Samuel McKee, to be paid his expenses of contest for seat in the Fortieth Congress—to the Committee on Elections.

By Mr. CUTCHEON: Memorial of R. G. Peters and others, in regard

to certain lands claimed by the Ontonagon and Brulé River Railroad Company—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. G. R. DAVIS: The petition of Peter Swanson, for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, memorial of ex-paymasters in the Army, relative to additional compensation—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DEUSTER: Papers relating to claim of Dabny Walker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of William T. Duvall and of John Whitaker—severally to the same committee.

Also, papers relating to the pension claim of Mathew O. Reagan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DIBBLE: Memorial of the Charleston (S. C.) Chamber of Commerce, in regard to the jetties in the harbor at that place—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DINGLEY: The petition of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of California, of the People's Church, and of the Church of the Strangers, of New York city, for a commission of inquiry concerning the alcoholic liquor traffic—severally to the Select Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, the petition of the State Temperance Alliance of Oregon, and of Marcus Hendrick and others, citizens of New York, for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages—severally to the same committee.

By Mr. DOCKERY: The petition of Henry Ames & Co., and other dealers in pork, of Saint Louis, Mo., for such action as will protect the hog product from unjust discrimination by the Governments of Germany and France—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. EATON: The petition of N. Shipman and others, in relation to the divorce laws of the several States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ELDREDGE: The petition of Carpenter Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 180, of Michigan, for the relief of Orrin Carpenter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of Henry S. Wyman and 39 others, members of Myron Baker Post, No. 33, Grand Army of the Republic, of Michigan, asking a grant of lands to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the late war—to the Select Committee on the Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay.

By Mr. J. H. EVINS: Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., for an immediate appropriation to continue work upon the jetties in the harbor at that place—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. FERRELL: The petition of citizens of Cape May County, of citizens of Millville, of citizens of Pemberton, N. J.; of citizens of Philadelphia, Pa.; of citizens of Vineland, N. J.; of citizens of Wilmington, Del., and of citizens of Woodbury, N. J., for an appropriation to build jetties at Corson's Inlet and Townsend's Inlet, on the coast of New Jersey, adjacent to Ludlam Island—severally to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. FINDLAY: The petition of Edward Walters & Co. and 23 others, of Baltimore, Md., for extension of the bonded period on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FINERTY: The petition of masters, mates, and pilots and engineers of the United States to amend the act relating to the employment of certain aliens as engineers and pilots—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, the petition of Augustus H. Topp, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOLLETT: Memorial of the National Association of Fire Engineers for the appointment of a commission to investigate the causes of the enormous loss of life and property by fires, &c.—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. FORNEY: Papers relating to the claim of Samuel Noble—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FYAN: The petition of S. P. Cope and others, to build a macadamized road from the city of Springfield, Mo., to the national cemetery—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GEORGE: The petition of citizens of Oregon, for forfeiture of the Oregon Central Railway land grant—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GOFF: The petition of L. D. Westfall and 75 others, for the relief of the West Virginia militia in the service of the United States during the late civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAVES: The petition of the Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo., for legislation granting the right of way to the Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas Railway Company across the Indian Territory—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, paper relating to the improvement of the Missouri River near Kansas City, Mo., and Wyandotte, in the State of Kansas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, the petition of letter-carriers of Kansas City, Mo., for legislation to grant them the usual vacation of thirty days allowed to other employes of the Government—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, the petition of George Bain and other merchants of Saint Louis,

praying that the vaporizing laws of 1879 be not repealed—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, the petition of Henry Ames & Co., Francis Whitaker & Sons, and other pork packers and dealers, of Saint Louis, for legislation to protect the trade against unjust discrimination by France and Germany—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GREENLEAF: Papers relating to the pension claim of Sarah Bragg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GUENTHER: The petition of George M. Wakefield, G. W. Roe, and others, citizens of Oshkosh, Wis., for legislation to confirm titles to lands sold by the Government lying within the limits of certain land grants in Northern Michigan—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, the petition of Alex. McDonald and 38 others, residents of Fond du Lac, Wis., praying Congress to relieve firms who have purchased land inside the Ontonagon and Brulé River Railroad grant in Michigan, by declaring their titles valid—to the same committee.

By Mr. HALSELL: The petition of William Draper and others and of James Martin and others, for the improvement of the navigation of Green River—severally to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, the petition of H. P. Cortright, M. D., and others, of Kentucky, for the passage of an act for the relief of certain volunteers who enlisted in 1846 and 1847 but were not mustered into the service of the United States—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, the petition of citizens of Butler and Ohio Counties, Kentucky, for the establishment of a post-route—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, the petition of William Watkins, for payment of Government loan certificates issued in 1780—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. D. B. HENDERSON: The petition of D. W. Reed, for the relief of postmasters of the second class—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, papers relating to the pension claim of Armand Cutter, of Independence, Iowa—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEMPHILL: Paper relating to the work on the Wateree River, in South Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HOLMAN: Papers relating to the claim of W. T. Pate & Co.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Silas Q. Howe and W. T. Pate & Co.—to the same committee.

By Mr. HOUSEMAN: The petition of Otsego and Citizens' Post, No. 34, Grand Army of the Republic, of Michigan, for the passage of an act giving each honorably discharged Union soldier, sailor, and marine 160 acres of unoccupied Government land—to the Select Committee on the Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay.

Also, the petition of Robert Cutler, E. Crofton Fox, and others, residents of Grand Rapids, Mich., asking Congress to make good to them the titles to lands which the Government held out to be public lands and sold to them but which are now claimed by the Ontonagon and Brulé River Railway Company—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HUNT: Paper relating to the claim of G. Alexander Ramsay—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HURD: Paper relating to the claim of Wehele, Werk & Son—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JEFFORDS: The petition of citizens of the Mississippi Valley, for the improvement of the Mississippi River and its tributaries—to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.

By Mr. JORDAN: The petition of Edward A. Anthony, for relief—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KLEINER: The petition of Indiana Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Newburg, representing a membership of 1,824, for the appointment of a commission of inquiry concerning the alcoholic liquor traffic—to the Select Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, the petition of R. B. Brozelton, for relief—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LACEY: The petition of L. L. Harth and 39 others, in favor of granting 160 acres of land to soldiers, sailors, and marines—to the Select Committee on the Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay.

By Mr. LANHAM: The petition of citizens of the northern judicial district of Texas, for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the erection of a public building at Graham, Texas—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LOVERING: The petition of Patrick McDonald, to be placed on the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MAYBURY: Memorial in relation to licensing of alien engineers—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. McCORMICK: The petition of Harrison Frazier Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and of A. E. Sibley and others, officers of O. P. Davis Post, Grand Army of the Republic, for payment of pensions, &c.—severally to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers relating to the pension claim of Richard Elswick—to the same committee.

Also, the petition of Newton Hempsted, to be restored to the pension-roll—to the same committee.

By Mr. McCOMAS: Papers relating to the claim of Capt. E. H. Wardwell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MITCHELL: The petition of Richard E. Rice and others, of

New Haven, Conn., for the establishment of a postal savings depository—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MORGAN: The petition of citizens of South Carolina, for an appropriation for the improvement of the Great Pee Dee River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MORRILL: The petition of W. B. Townsend and others, for passage of bill granting mail-carriers thirty days' leave of absence and for other relief—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, the petition of the Kansas Wool-growers and Sheep-breeders' Association, asking that the tariff on wool be restored—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORSE: The petition of merchants, ship-owners, and others, of Boston, for the establishment of signal stations upon the island of Nantucket and for the necessary connections with the telegraph upon the mainland—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, the petition of Felton & Son, distillers, and 20 others, of Boston, for extension of the bonded period on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MURRAY: The petition of George Kays, for relief—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers relating to the pension claims of Mrs. Lydia Ann Kirby, of John McGraw, and of Robert Quinn—severally to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON: The petition of J. D. Knox and others, against the repeal of the pre-emption law—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, the resolutions adopted by the John Ball Post, No. 45, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Minnesota, relative to pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of Charles E. White, relative to the timber-culture law—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, the resolutions adopted by the Staunton Post, No. 33, Grand Army of the Republic, of Minnesota, in favor of the passage of the Logan bill granting land-warrants to honorably discharged soldiers—to the Select Committee on the Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay.

By Mr. NICHOLLS: Memorial and report of the special committee of the Savannah Rice Association, relative to the foreign and domestic production of rice, &c.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. J. J. O'NEILL: Paper relating to the condemnation of land and materials for purposes of Mississippi River improvement—to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.

Also, paper to define the powers and jurisdiction of the Mississippi River Commission and authorizing the appropriation of land and material, &c.—to the same committee.

Also, the petition of John Tobin and others, for equalization of bounties, granting land-warrants to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, &c.—to the Select Committee on the Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay.

By Mr. PETERS: The petition of citizens of Sumner County, Kansas, for legislation to enable James N. Lawrence to purchase a certain tract of land in that county—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, the petition of members of Prairie Grove Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, for equalization of bounties, arrears of pensions, &c.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of letter-carriers of Leavenworth, Kans., to be allowed thirty days' leave of absence annually—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. PIERCE: Papers relating to the claim of Elisha Nelson, of Gibson County, Tennessee—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, the petition of Richard Kempter, for relief—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, the petition of Daniel G. Dill and others, of the eighth district of Wisconsin, for the improvement of the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.

Also, the resolutions adopted by the Black River Company, in relation to the improvement of the Mississippi River—to the same committee.

By Mr. RANDALL: The petition of the Philadelphia Board of Marine Underwriters, for the establishment of signal stations upon the island of Nantucket—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. RAYMOND: Papers relating to the claim of E. Parham—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RIGGS: The petition of William Herbst, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of Frederick A. Noeller, for relief—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. J. H. ROGERS: The petition of J. D. Reinhardt, M. L. Anderson, and M. D. Anderson, heirs of Mrs. Maria A. Reinhardt—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, two petitions relating to the Hot Springs in Arkansas—severally to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial relating to the construction of a public building at Fort Smith, Ark.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Papers relating to the pension claim of Mrs. Ellen Dacey, mother of Lieut. Timothy Dacey, Company I, Ninth Massachusetts Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS G. SKINNER: The petition of George S. Atmore and others, in relation to the French spoliation claims—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, the petition of William H. Basnight and others, and of Edward Pickup and others, for an appropriation for the improvement of the Alligator River—severally to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SINGLETON: The petition of W. W. Welsh, for compensation for services alleged to have been rendered as local mail agent—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, the petition of citizens of the fourth Congressional district of Mississippi, for the improvement of the Mississippi River and its tributaries—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Mrs. Mary Jane Veazie—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SPOONER: The petition of letter-carriers of Pawtucket, R. I., for an annual vacation and for equalization of pay—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STOCKSLAGER: The resolutions adopted by the Indiana State board of agriculture, relative to the exclusion of American pork products from France and Germany—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STRAIT: Memorial of the Legislature of Minnesota, asking that Big Stone Lake, Lake Traverse, and Boix de Sioux River may be embraced in the reservoir system—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. C. A. SUMNER: Paper relating to the claim of Thomas B. Shannon—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. J. M. TAYLOR: Papers relating to the claim of Frederick A. Replogle, of Madison County, Tennessee—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, the petition of G. W. Thomas, J. A. Timberlake, and others, for relief—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, the petition of James M. Hunter, of Harriet E. McClelland, and of John C. Trice, for relief—severally to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. E. B. TAYLOR: Paper relating to the pension claim of Seymour D. Burr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS: Papers relating to the claim of Rear-Admiral John L. Worden and the officers and crew of the United States steamer Monitor—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Hugh Worthington—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. THOMPSON: Papers relating to the claim of Culven Sanders—to the same committee.

By Mr. THROCKMORTON: The petition of Peter Smith and others, citizens of Fort Worth, Tex., for passage of bill granting the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad Company—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. WAIT: Papers relating to the claim of Fred. A. Holden—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WARD: Paper relating to the pension claim of Margaret J. Boyd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers relating to the pension claim of Jehu C. Hannum—to the same committee.

By Mr. WASHBURN: Papers relating to the claim of James D. Wood—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MILO WHITE: The petition of Henry Rogers Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Minnesota, in regard to pensions—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, the petition of citizens of Minnesota, for the improvement of the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.

By Mr. W. L. WILSON: Paper relating to the claim of the heirs of Daniel Bedinger—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. YOUNG: Papers relating to the claim of R. Dudley Frayser, administrator of the estate of Fletcher Lane; of John W. Ledbetter; of Robert H. Walton, and of James I. Williams—severally to the same committee.

Also, paper relating to the claim of O. M. Alsup, administrator of the estate of Thomas B. Cunningham—to the same committee.

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. BAGLEY: Of citizens of Kingston, Ulster County, New York.

By Mr. BLANCHARD: Of merchants of Shreveport, La.

By Mr. BURNES: Of Nave-McCord Mercantile Company and 16 others, wholesale dealers of Saint Joseph, Mo.

By Mr. CANNON: Of R. Coddington and others, of Danville, Ill.

By Mr. J. H. EVINS: Of Reid & Lyles and others.

By Mr. GEORGE: Of citizens of Oregon.

By Mr. CURTIN: Of citizens of Ridgway, Elk County, Pennsylvania.

By Mr. DOWD: Of A. A. Shuford & Co. and others, of Hickory, and of Springs & Burwell and 15 others, merchants of Charlotte, N. C.

By Mr. GOFF: Of Ruhl, Koblehard & Co. and 9 others, of Clarksburg, W. Va.

By Mr. GRAVES: Of Ryley, Ely & Co. and others, of Kansas City, Mo.

By Mr. H. H. HATCH: Of citizens of Bay City, Mich.

By Mr. HUTCHINS: Of James F. Martin and others, dealers in manufactured tobacco, of Peekskill, Westchester County, New York.

By Mr. JOHNSON: Of Stevenson, Smith & Co. and others, and of J. P. Higgins and others, of Troy, N. Y.

By Mr. LUNA: Of citizens of Albuquerque, N. Mex.

By Mr. MAYBURY: Of B. T. Farmington & Co. and others, and of Swift & Dodds and others, of Detroit, Mich.

By Mr. MITCHELL: Of five petitions of citizens of New Haven, Conn.

By Mr. OATES: Of E. C. Bullock and others, of Eufaula, Ala.

By Mr. O'HARA: Of citizens of Goldsborough, and New Berne, N. C.

By Mr. O'NEILL: Of citizens of Saint Louis, Mo.

By Mr. PATTON: Of H. J. Hopkins and others, of Forest County, Pennsylvania.

By Mr. PAYNE: Of J. Bryan & Co. and others, of New York.

By Mr. PHELPS: Of citizens of Paterson, N. J.

By Mr. W. F. ROGERS: Of four petitions of citizens of Buffalo, N. Y.

By Mr. SEYMOUR: Of L. B. Booth and others, of Newtown; of S. K. Stanley and others, of Norwalk, and of O. P. Coe & Co. and others, of Bridgeport, Conn.

By Mr. T. G. SKINNER: Of S. R. Fowle & Son and others, and of Charles H. Robinson and others, of North Carolina.

By Mr. THROCKMORTON: Of Goldstein & Philipson and others, of Austin, Tex.

By Mr. VAN ALSTYNE: Of citizens of Albany, N. Y.

By Mr. WELLER: Of citizens of Decorah, Iowa.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, January 15, 1884.

Prayer by Rev. JOSEPH COOK, of Boston.

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 the General Land Office submitting a report of the surveyor-general of New Mexico on the private land claim of the town of Albuquerque; which, together 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 War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers submitting reports from Col. John Newton of results of surveys under his direction of certain rivers and harbors in New York, made in compliance with the river and harbor act of August 2, 1882; which, together with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CONGER presented the petition of C. C. Royce, Louis Stegmiller, and 42 others, residents of Escanaba, Mich., praying for the passage of the bill (S. 691) to confirm and declare legal the acts of certain officers of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a petition of the Ladies' Seaman's Friends' Society, of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the passage of laws providing for the payment and discharge of sailors in foreign ports; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PLUMB: I have two petitions signed by numerous citizens of the State of Kansas addressed to me but intended for the Senate, requesting the passage of what is known as the sixteenth amendment, conferring suffrage upon women. I ask permission to offer them and have them referred to the Select Committee on Woman Suffrage.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Kansas asks leave to present for reference to the Select Committee on Woman Suffrage sundry papers addressed to him but intended to be petitions to the Senate, concerning woman suffrage. They will be referred to the committee on that subject, if there be no objection.

Mr. PENDLETON presented a petition of citizens of Jacksonville, Adams County, Ohio, praying for the extension of the arrears-of-pension act, and also the passage of the equalization-of-bounty bill; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, presented the petition of E. T. Pettengill, D. W. Patterson, and others, praying for the passage of the bill (S. 729) for the protection of children in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. MITCHELL presented a memorial of the Wayne Presbyterian Church of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, in favor of certain changes in relation to the Indian policy of the Government; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. MANDERSON presented the petition of William H. Fenton, late private Company G, Nineteenth Regiment Ohio Veteran Volunteers,