

By Mr. HOUK: Papers relating to the claim of Henry B. Tyler—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: The petition of S. A. Pengh, for compensation as witness before an investigating committee of the House of Representatives—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. MAYBURY: The petition of Samuel S. Harris and others, asking for the compilation of the statistics and facts concerning divorces in the States and Territories of the Union—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MITCHELL: The petition of Theodore D. Woolsey and others, for the collection of divorce statistics, with reference to the extraterritorial effect to be given to decrees of divorce.

By Mr. NELSON: Papers relating to the Sisseton Indian reservation—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, the petition of John M. Martin and others, and Nels, Johnson, and others, for a mail-route in Minnesota—severally to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, the petition of James R. Walker, for an appropriation for medical services for Indians, &c.—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, the petition of over 1,000 people of Minnesota, relating to the protection of *bona fide* purchasers of public lands—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. NICHOLLS: The petition of Mary C. Hamilton, for payment of sutler's supplies furnished during the war—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POLAND: The petition of Franklin Fairbanks and others, for the collection of statistics of the divorce laws of the several States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROCKWELL: The petition of Downing, Sturtevant & Taylor and others, and of West, Stone & Co. and others, of Springfield, Mass., for tobacco-rebate appropriation—severally to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. J. M. TAYLOR: Papers relating to the claim of Wm. R. Collier—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. YAPLE: The petition of members of A. W. Chapman Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Saint Joseph, Berrien County, Michigan, and members of Granger Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 142, of Bridgman, Mich., for increase of pension for deafness and loss of eyesight.

Also, the petition of members of Edwin Colwell Post, No. 23, Grand Army of the Republic, Michigan, for the passage of an act giving to each honorably discharged soldier, who served sixty days during the rebellion, 160 acres of land—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WASHBURN: The petition of citizens of Minnesota, for an appropriation for an industrial training-school at Sitka, Alaska, and for establishment of common schools at other points in Alaska by the Commissioner of Education—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, the petition of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Minnesota, for a constitutional amendment enfranchising women—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. G. D. WISE: Papers relating to the claim of P. L. Ward—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. YOUNG: Papers relating to the claim of Mary S. Hunt—to the same committee.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, January 29, 1884.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. ELIAS DE WITT HUNTLEY, D. D.
The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* signed the following enrolled bill and joint resolutions; which had heretofore been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

A bill (S. 713) to remove the political disabilities of Samuel H. Lockett, of Alabama;

A joint resolution (H. Res. 113) authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point Antonio Barrios, of Guatemala, and José Victor Zavala, of Nicaragua; and

A joint resolution (H. Res. 117) to correct an error in the enrollment of the act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, and for other years, approved March 3, 1883.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, recommending an appropriation for the payment of persons who have been, or may be, employed in or about the work of counting, canceling, and redeeming internal-revenue checks and proprietary stamps; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. HARRISON. I present a petition of the common council of the city of Lawrenceburg, Ind., praying Congress to appropriate \$150,000, with a view of strengthening a levee for the defense of that city against floods in the Ohio and Miami Rivers, and also protecting the navigation of the Ohio River. I desire to say that this city, with a population of some 6,000, has very important manufacturing interests, and pays from its distilleries from a million and a half to two million dollars annually to the United States. If the policy which seems to have been adopted in our legislation of protecting cities, and and even farms, from overflow by levees on the Mississippi River is to prevail there, I see no reason why it should not be extended to this city, situated upon one of the tributaries of that river, which has suffered most disastrously in some recent floods by overflow.

I move the reference of the petition to the Committee on Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. INGALLS. I present the petition of a number of citizens of the town of Fargo, in the Territory of Dakota, praying for certain amendments to the laws upon the subject of pensions. I move that it be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. INGALLS. I also present certain papers in the nature of evidence in support of the claim of John F. Lewis, of Great Bend, Kans., for whose relief a bill is pending before the Committee on Military Affairs. I move that the papers be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CALL presented the petition of T. S. Winn, G. T. Willis, John M. Coleman, John King, Dr. W. A. Shands, J. W. Atkinson, Rev. J. B. Harolson, and others, citizens of Hernando County, Florida, praying for an appropriation for the improvement of Crystal River and its channels, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BLAIR. I present resolutions of the New Hampshire State Grange, composed of representative farmers of one hundred towns in that State, protesting against the reduction of the tariff upon wool by the recent act of Congress and against any proposed further reduction of the same as injurious and ruinous to the agricultural interests, and especially to the wool-growing interests of that State. I move that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, presented a petition of the Monominee Mining Company and other owners of land within the limits of the Ontonagon and Brulé River Railroad Company land grant, praying that the titles of private owners within that grant be confirmed; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. MILLER, of California, presented resolutions adopted by the trustees of the city of Sacramento, Cal., in regard to a proposed Indian policy; which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of citizens of the Pacific coast, remonstrating against any reduction in the present tariff duties upon lumber; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

FUNERAL OF REPRESENTATIVE MACKAY.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. CLARK, its Clerk, announced that the House had passed a resolution that the funeral ceremonies of the late EDMUND W. M. MACKAY, late a Representative in the House from the State of South Carolina, be held in the Hall of the House on Wednesday, January 30, at 1 o'clock p. m., and directing the Clerk to communicate the resolution to the Senate, and inviting the Senate to attend the funeral ceremonies.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. GARLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 60) to declare certain lands subject to taxation, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. JACKSON, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, submitted adverse reports thereon, which were agreed to; and the bills were postponed indefinitely:

A bill (S. 742) granting a pension to Nathan L. Meands;

A bill (S. 650) for the relief of Elizabeth Gordon; and

A bill (S. 837) granting a pension to Mary Joyce.

Mr. CAMDEN, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 189) granting a pension to Amos C. Weeden, submitted an adverse report thereon, which was agreed to; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. VOORHEES, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (S. 528) for the relief of Silas Q. Home, surviving partner of William T. Pate & Co., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 590) amending clause 2 of section 2426 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to persons in the naval service of the United States entitled to bounty land-warrants, reported it without amendment.

Mr. COLQUITT, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 592) for the relief of William Porter, submitted an

adverse report thereon, which was agreed to; and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 217) to amend section 3734 of the Revised Statutes and to provide for the erection of public buildings by contract with the lowest bidders, reported it with amendments.

Mr. GORMAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 933) for the relief of the estate of H. H. Dalrymple, deceased, reported adversely thereon; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. DOLPH, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 321) amendatory of an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain settlers on public lands, and to provide for the repayment of certain fees, purchase-money, and commissions paid on void entries of public lands," approved June 16, 1880, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 425) to repeal the timber-culture laws, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 551) to extend the laws of the United States over certain unorganized territory south of the State of Kansas, reported it with amendments.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3926) to repeal the act of July 2, 1862, and such sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States as perpetuate the oath prescribed in said act, reported it with an amendment.

Mr. BECK, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (S. 350) for the relief of the estate of Thomas L. Price, deceased, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; which was agreed to.

Mr. INGALLS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 1) for the payment of certain moneys to the Crow Indians and the confederated tribes of Flathead, Kootenay, and Pen d'Oreilles Indians, in Montana Territory, reported it favorably, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations; and the joint resolution was so referred.

Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 314) granting a pension to John C. Hughes, submitted an adverse report thereon, which was agreed to; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 279) granting a pension to Alfred M. Jarboe, submitted an adverse report thereon, which was agreed to; and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 777) granting a pension to Albert Jehle, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

DETAIL OF PENSION-OFFICE CLERKS.

Mr. MITCHELL. I am instructed by the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. Res. 127) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to detail from that Department two clerks to act as assistant clerks to certain House committees, to report it without amendment, and to ask for its present consideration. It should take but a moment.

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

Mr. SHERMAN. Let it be read for information.

The joint resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized, if in his opinion the public interests will not suffer thereby, upon the request of either of the committees hereinafter named, to detail from that Department one clerk to act as assistant clerk to the House Committee on Pensions, and one clerk to act as assistant clerk to the House Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. MITCHELL. If the Senate will listen just one moment I will state that the object of the joint resolution, practically, is simply to authorize the Commissioner of Pensions to designate two clerks to take charge of the pension papers relating to the cases pending in the House of Representatives. A great deal of confusion has arisen in that respect and the Commissioner is anxious to have some one representing his Department to have charge of the papers. Incidentally these committees of the House are also anxious to have such a detail made, because they say that the advice of such persons from the Pension Office will be of very great advantage to those committees. I trust the joint resolution will pass.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

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

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PLUMB introduced a bill (S. 1284) granting pensions to all persons who, having enlisted in the regular or voluntary Army or Navy of the United States in any way waged by the United States, served three months, were honorably discharged, and who are unable by reason of physical disability to earn their subsistence, or who are sixty-five years of age and are dependent upon their own labor for support, and

for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1285) for the relief of J. L. Whitaker; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GORMAN introduced a bill (S. 1286) for the relief of Henrietta M. Sands; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1287) for the relief of Juliet H. Palmer; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1288) for the relief of Nathaniel C. Bateman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SLATER (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1289) supplementary to an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, on the Pacific coast, by the northern route," approved July 2, 1864; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. MCPHERSON introduced a bill (S. 1290) for the relief of William H. Hunt; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CONGER introduced a bill (S. 1291) to quiet and confirm the title to certain lands in the Saginaw Bay, in the State of Michigan; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1292) to incorporate the Luther Statue Association of the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1293) providing for the distribution to members of Congress of ten charts and other publications of the Hydrographic Office for each session of Congress; which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. CONGER. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN. Let it be read for information.
The bill was read the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That Senators, Representatives, and Delegates to the House of Representatives shall each be entitled to ten charts or other publications of the Hydrographic Office for each regular session of Congress.

Mr. CONGER. At the suggestion of the officer in charge, who says that he has no power to send such charts to members who require them for their constituents, I have introduced the bill instead of a resolution. I ask that it may be considered now.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Is there objection?

Mr. VOORHEES. I never object to the consideration of any Senator's bill, but the morning hour is somewhat precious, at least to some of us who are behind in our business. If this measure is going to take any length of time I should be glad to transact morning business myself first.

Mr. CONGER. I suppose it will take but a moment.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HAWLEY. I ask for information whether the Senator knows how many charts it would include, and whether he can give us any information about the expense?

Mr. CONGER. These charts are all published, and they are furnished to the captains of vessels and to those interested in the subject now; but members have requests for the charts from their constituents, and the officer in charge says he has no authority to give them in that way until Congress orders it. They may not be needed by any member, but if requested by constituents he may send them.

Mr. SHERMAN. I think it is bad policy to introduce a bill and pass it through all its stages in the Senate on the day of its introduction. I do not know when I have seen it done. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Printing.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1294) enlarging the powers of the Washington Safe Deposit Company, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1295) relative to the claims of certain Northern creditors; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. LAPHAM introduced a bill (S. 1296) for the relief of Mrs. Henrietta H. Cole; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1297) for the relief of W. H. Huson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1298) to constitute the city of Washington, D. C., a port of entry; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 1299) to increase the pension of Alonzo B. Chatfield; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1300) to authorize the President to restore Tenedore Ten Eyck to his former rank in the Army, and to place him upon the retired-list of Army officers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SHERMAN (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1301) to empower Morgan, Orr & Co. to bring suit in the Court of Claims for taxes erroneously paid; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DOLPH introduced a bill (S. 1302) for the relief the First National Bank, of Portland, Oreg.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1303) to grant the right of way over the public lands of the United States to the Lost Lake and Mount Hood Improvement Company; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1304) to authorize the Secretary of War to ascertain the expenses incurred by the Territorial authorities and the people of the Territory of Idaho in the suppression of Indian hostilities in the years 1877 and 1878, known as the Bannock and Nez Percé outbreaks; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1305) for the relief of John S. Hill; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. BLAIR (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1306) to fix the rate of pensions in certain cases; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill (S. 1307) abolishing the office of Assistant Surgeon-General of the Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MILLER, of New York, introduced a bill (S. 1308) to grant arrears of pension to the widow of Milton Searle; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1309) to provide statuary and historical tablets for the Saratoga monument; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill (S. 1310) to abolish the military reservation of Fort Rice, in the Territory of Dakota, and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to have the lands embraced therein surveyed and made subject to homestead and pre-emption entry and sale the same as other public lands; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1311) vacating all that portion of the Fort Randall military reservation, in the Territory of Dakota, lying east of the Missouri River; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1312) providing for two additional associate justices of the supreme court of the Territory of Dakota; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1313) establishing the Territory of North Dakota and providing a temporary government therefor; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. VAN WYCK introduced a bill (S. 1314) to change the name of the James Sweet National Bank of Nebraska City, Nebraska; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. KENNA (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1315) for the relief of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company; which was read twice by its title, and, with the papers on file relating to the case, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. JACKSON (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1316) for the relief of William W. Armstrong; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. VOORHEES introduced a bill (S. 1317) appropriating \$150,000 for the improvement of the Miami and Ohio Rivers at and near the city of Lawrenceburg, Ind.; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. VOORHEES. I present in connection with this bill the proceedings and resolutions adopted in the common council of the city of Lawrenceburg on this subject. I move that they be referred, with the bill, to the Committee on Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. VOORHEES also introduced a bill (S. 1318) for the relief of William B. Browne; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1319) for payment to Thomas McMahon for labor and services rendered under Peter McNamara, a contractor of the board of public works, District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. LAMAR introduced a bill (S. 1320) for the relief of Mrs. Emily Miller; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CALL introduced bill (S. 1321) for the improvement of Manatee River from Hamer to Mitchellville, Florida; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. GROOME asked and, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to introduce a bill (S. 1322) granting a pension to Jane Welsh; which was

read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill (S. 1323) to increase the pension of David J. Whitman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1324) to increase the pension of William Taylor; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1325) granting an increase of pension to Merlin C. Harris; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1326) to compel the prosecution of proceedings in bankruptcy to a final decree; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1327) to amend section 604 of the Revised Statutes, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PENDLETON introduced a bill (S. 1328) to establish consular and other courts and to define their jurisdiction, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. VEST introduced a bill (S. 1329) appropriating \$200,000 for continuing the improvement of the Missouri River near Wyandotte, Kans., and Kansas City, Mo.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SEWELL introduced a bill (S. 1330) for the relief of the heirs of Samuel B. Colby; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 1331) making appropriation for the relief of the National Bank of Newton, Mass.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill (S. 1332) for the relief of Joseph Walker & Co.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill (S. 1333) to provide for the erection of a post-office building at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. McPHERSON introduced a bill (S. 1334) granting arrears of pension to Mary Ringgold Archer, widow of Robert H. Archer, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1335) to authorize the settlement of the accounts of the late John V. B. Bleeker, late paymaster in the Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

AMENDMENT TO A BILL.

Mr. PLUMB submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1155) to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banking associations; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. If there be no further bills, resolutions are in order. It is the duty of the Chair to lay before the Senate the resolution offered by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] on a former occasion, which has not yet been reached in the order of resolutions. According to the explanation that the Chair made the other day, under the new rules the Chair thinks that this is the only time for the laying before the Senate of resolutions which have been heretofore offered and objected to. The Chair therefore lays before the Senate the resolution of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. SHERMAN. I have no objection, if Senators desire to submit formal resolutions this morning, to have the pending resolution lie over informally. I am prepared to address the Senate on the resolution, but I do not want to interfere with the ordinary current run of business if Senators have such business to present.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The resolution of the Senator from Ohio is before the Senate for consideration, pending which the Senator from Ohio states that he has no objection to the formal introduction of orders and resolutions which do not lead to debate.

The Chair will receive, if there be no objection, the ordinary routine resolutions.

PAPERS WITHDRAWN AND REFERRED.

On motion of Mr. VOORHEES, it was

Ordered, That the papers in the claim of William Hunter be taken from the files of the Senate and referred to the Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. SEWELL, it was

Ordered, That the papers in the case of Anson Atwood be withdrawn from the files of the Senate and referred to the Committee on Claims, in accordance with the rules of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. INGALLS, it was

Ordered, That W. H. Powell is hereby permitted to withdraw from the files of the Secretary of the Senate the papers relating to his claim.

On motion of Mr. SLATER, it was

Ordered, That the papers in the case of the bill for the relief of sufferers by the wreck of the Government transport-bark Torrent be taken from the files of the

Senate and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs for consideration in connection with Senate bill 622, now pending before said committee, there having been a favorable report in this case and the bill having passed the Senate during the Forty-seventh Congress.

On motion of Mr. McPHERSON, it was

Ordered, That the papers in the claim of the heirs of George McDougall be taken from the files of the Senate and referred to the Committee on Claims.

PAY OF POSTMASTERS.

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

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be directed to report to the Senate the cause or causes of delay, if any, in the adjustment of the salaries and pay of postmasters under the act of Congress of March 3, 1883, and whether, in his opinion, any further legislation is necessary on this subject.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Mr. PLATT. I offer the resolutions which I send to the Chair, and ask for their present consideration. If the resolutions should lead to debate, of course they will be objected to. I ask that they may be read for information.

The resolutions were read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads are hereby instructed to inquire whether the cost of telegraphic correspondence between the several States and Territories of the United States, or with foreign countries, has been injuriously affected by large stock dividends made by the Western Union Telegraph Company, by consolidations between different telegraph companies, by working contracts with cable or other companies, by the leasing of connecting or competing lines, or by other means.

Resolved, That said committee further inquire whether the Western Union Telegraph Company directly, or through the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, or any other company or association, have prescribed rules or regulations for the transmitting of press news, or made differential rates, whereby discriminations are made restricting the free and independent use of the telegraph by the press.

Resolved, That the said committee be empowered to send for persons and papers, employ a stenographer, and report by bill or otherwise, and in print.

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

Mr. SHERMAN. That is an important matter. I object to the present consideration of the resolutions. Let them be printed and laid on the table.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Ohio objects to the present consideration of the resolutions. They will be printed and go over.

REPRINTING OF BILLS.

Mr. BLAIR. I offer the following order:

Ordered, That Senate bill 140 to establish a bureau of statistics of labor; Senate bill 141 to fix and regulate the hours of laborers and workmen and mechanics employed by the Government of the United States; and Senate bill 398 to provide temporary aid to common schools, be reprinted, the files being exhausted.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Rule XIX provides that "every motion to print documents, reports, and other matter," &c., "shall, unless the Senate otherwise order, be referred to the Committee on Printing." The statute requires that if the expense of additional copies exceeds \$500 every such motion to print additional copies shall go to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. BLAIR. I do not know how great the expense may be. They are very short bills. The usual number has once been printed, but the copies have been exhausted. When the committee came to consider the bills we could find no copies. We simply want them reprinted for use.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair finds in the second paragraph of Rule XIX a positive direction that motions of this character shall go to the Committee on Printing:

Motions to print additional numbers shall also be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. BLAIR. Very well; let the resolution be referred to the Committee on Printing. I should like to have the committee take early cognizance of the matter.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair will direct that the order be referred to the Committee on Printing.

LIST OF PENSIONS BY SPECIAL ACT.

Mr. BLAIR. I present, by direction of the Committee on Pensions, a document received from the Pension Office in reply to a communication from the committee asking for a list and some data with reference to those officers of the Army and Navy who either themselves or their widows have received pensions by special act. It is a document of considerable consequence to the committee in its deliberations, and may be to the Senate, and possibly to the other House. I ask to have it printed, and I move that it be referred to the Committee on Printing, if that reference must be made so that it may be printed.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair thinks that as it is not an additional number the usual order to print may be entered without a reference.

Mr. BLAIR. Very well.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. If there be no objection the document, the nature of which the Senator from New Hampshire has stated will be printed for the use of the Senate. That order is entered.

DISTRICT PRISONERS.

Mr. RIDDLEBERGER. I beg leave to offer a resolution, and ask unanimous consent that it be put on its passage this morning.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit to the Senate the following information:

1. How many persons have been convicted of crime and sentenced by the supreme court of the District of Columbia to imprisonment in any penitentiary since January 1, 1873?

2. How much money has been paid out of the public moneys of the United States for the transportation of such prisoners and their necessary guards since June 1, 1873?

3. At what prisons have such persons been confined in execution of sentences of said court, and how much money has been paid by the United States for the maintenance and support of such persons so imprisoned since June 30, 1873?

Mr. ANTHONY. I will suggest a verbal correction of that resolution that the Attorney-General be "directed" instead of "requested."

Mr. RIDDLEBERGER. I did not hear whether the Senator objected or not.

Mr. ANTHONY. I did not object.

Mr. RIDDLEBERGER. I will state that the only purpose of the resolution is to get at some information that is necessary to enable an intelligent report to be made in answer to petitions that have come up from the District of Columbia in reference to the building of a penitentiary here.

Mr. ANTHONY. I merely suggested that the word "directed" be used instead of the word "requested."

Mr. RIDDLEBERGER. I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The resolution will be modified to read "directed," according to the customary course of the Senate.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

FREE POSTAGE FOR PRINTED MATTER.

Mr. VOORHEES. I offer the following resolution for the purpose of taking off a tax the Government does not need and which I regard as very unjust:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads be instructed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of admitting all newspapers, periodicals, and other printed matter to the United States mails free of postage, and said committee to report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. LOGAN. I ask the Senator from Ohio if he will be willing to allow without objection the joint resolution (S. R. 9) making an appropriation for the improvement of the pool above the dam at the Rock Island arsenal to be voted on. It was just about being acted upon by the Senate yesterday when a message came from the House which caused an early adjournment.

Mr. SHERMAN. I would rather go on with the resolution offered by me.

Mr. LOGAN. If there is a word of debate on this matter I shall not press it now. It is very important that it shall be passed at this time.

Mr. SHERMAN. Very well. If it will not lead to debate I shall not object.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senator from Illinois asks unanimous consent to call up at this time for consideration the joint resolution indicated by him.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution (S. R. 9) making an appropriation for the improvement of the pool above the dam at the Rock Island arsenal. To enable the Secretary of War to complete the improvement of the water pool above the dam at the Rock Island arsenal \$11,000 are appropriated by the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALLEGED ELECTION OUTRAGES IN VIRGINIA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. SHERMAN. I call now for the reading of the resolution which is pending.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The resolution offered by the Senator from Ohio will be reported.

The Chief Clerk read the following resolution, submitted by Mr. SHERMAN January 24, 1884:

Whereas among the expressed objects for which the Constitution of the United States was established were those to establish justice and insure domestic tranquility; and

Whereas the Constitution provides for the security to all citizens of equal civil rights and to all citizens the privileges and immunities that belong to the condition of citizenship, and that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied by the United States, or any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and further provides "that no State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws;" and

Whereas among the privileges and immunities inherent in citizenship are the right peaceably to assemble for the consideration of questions of State and national concern and safely to discuss the same, and the right to exercise the elective franchise in every State freely and without molestation or intimidation; and Whereas a general election was to occur, and did occur, in the State of Virginia on the 6th day of November, 1883; and

Whereas it is alleged and currently reported in the public press that on or about the 3d day of November, 1883, at Danville, in said State, a large number of peaceable citizens of the United States and of said State were violently assailed by an organized body of men and fired upon, and several of them killed, by said armed men, conspiring to affect, and with the purpose of affecting, the result of said election so about to occur, by creating, by means of such unlawful violence and homicide, a state of alarm on the part of peaceable citizens

throughout said State, which should induce them to refrain from voting or to vote differently from their previous intentions at said election; and

Whereas it is alleged that all the victims of said attack were of one race and of one political party, and all their assailants of another; and

Whereas it is alleged that the authorities of said State of Virginia have not brought any of the persons connected with said alleged conspiracies, violence, and homicides before the courts of justice for examination or trial, whereby the equal rights of citizenship and the equal protection of the laws have not been secured to all the people of said State; and

Whereas a general election was to occur, and did occur, in the State of Mississippi on the 6th day of November, 1883; and

Whereas it is alleged and currently reported in the public press that prior to said election, in the county of Copiah, State of Mississippi, there was an organized movement by members of one party to prevent members of another party from voting at that election and to prevent the free and open discussion and expression of political opinions; that this purpose was carried into execution by organized plans of terror and violence; that the means used for that purpose were by lawless and organized mobs, moving by night and by day, assaulting, and in some cases killing, lawful voters, with a view, by terror and fear of violence, to deter others from voting; that this violence was committed by one party upon the members of another party, with a view to deprive the latter of their constitutional rights, and extended throughout the said county of Copiah and into portions of other counties of that State; that, as a part of this general plan and conspiracy, one J. P. Matthews, a peaceable and law-abiding citizen of Copiah County, was warned not to vote, and upon his voting on the day of election was murdered at the place of election by a person selected for that purpose, and with the approval, express or implied, of the officers of election, and no effort was made to punish the murderers; that this killing was subsequently approved by a public meeting in said county, composed strictly of members of one party, and the following resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas certain rumors are current that the relatives of the late J. P. Matthews have threatened the peace of society, in order to avenge his death, by killing Democrats and destroying their property; Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the people of Copiah County in mass-meeting assembled this day at the court-house of said county. That if any person shall be injured, or an attempt made to injure him, either in person or in property, in any manner, by the said relatives or friends of said J. P. Matthews, we hereby declare that we will hold his said relatives and friends who participate accountable for the same, and that we will regard them as without the pale and protection of the law and common enemies of society, and that we will visit upon them certain, swift retribution.

Be it further resolved. That so long as the friends and relatives of the said J. P. Matthews obey the laws and become good citizens, we hereby pledge them the protection of the law.

Resolved further. That in the opinion of this meeting it is necessary to the safety of society and the welfare of all races and classes in this county that the Matthews family shall keep out of politics in Copiah County.

Resolved further. That from henceforth no man or set of men shall organize the negro race against the whites in this county, and if it shall be attempted in the future, we hereby give notice that it shall be at the peril of the person or persons attempting so to do.

Resolved. That we do hereby pledge ourselves, each to the other, our lives and fortunes and our sacred honor, that we will, all and individually, from henceforth, hold ourselves in readiness to enforce the foregoing resolutions, and to meet at any time upon the call of the chairman of this meeting.

Resolved. That a committee of twenty-four from each supervisor's district be appointed by the chair to present a copy of these resolutions to the brothers and sons of the late J. P. Matthews, and that the same be published in the Copiah Signal and the Crystal Springs Meteor.

Resolved by the citizens of Copiah County in mass meeting assembled. That the honors heretofore worn, and worthily so, by beat No. 2 be, and the same are hereby, awarded to beat No. 3.

Be it further resolved. That this resolution is by no means intended to reflect upon the past and present services of beat No. 2, but to show our appreciation of the result of the election of the ticket in beat No. 3.

It is also resolved. That the clubs continue their organizations, and consider themselves not disbanded, subject to the call of the chairman of the Democratic executive committee.

Resolved. That the thanks of this meeting be extended to the Hazlehurst brass band for their services on this occasion.

"J. L. MEADE, Chairman.

"JESSE THOMPSON, Jr.,

"C. J. ALLEN,

"Secretaries."

And whereas it is alleged that the authorities of the State of Mississippi have utterly failed and neglected to protect and preserve to the citizens of that State the equal enjoyment of civil and political rights, but have in some cases contributed to their overthrow, and have failed to punish or bring to trial persons alleged to be guilty of the conspiracies, violence, and homicides above stated, in disregard of the equal rights of citizenship in the equal protection of the law guaranteed to all the people of that State: Therefore,

Resolved. That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be, and it is hereby instructed to inquire into all the circumstances of, and connected with, the said alleged events, and into the condition of the constitutional rights and securities before named of the people of Virginia and Mississippi, and that it report, by bill or otherwise, as soon as may be; and that it have the power to send for persons and papers, and to sit during the sittings of the Senate, and that it may employ a stenographer or stenographers.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, since the beginning of the present session I have felt that the recent events in the States of Virginia and Mississippi were of such importance as to demand a full and impartial investigation of the causes which led to them, of the facts involved, and of the proper constitutional remedy to prevent their recurrence, and, if necessary, to further secure to all American citizens freedom of speech in the open assertion of their political opinions and in the peaceful exercise of their right to vote.

Now that sufficient time has elapsed to allay to some extent the excitement caused by these events, I hope the Senate will make this investigation, so that our citizens in every State may understand how far the National Government will protect them in the enjoyment of their rights, or if it is helpless or listless, that, no longer relying upon the barren declarations of the Constitution, each man for himself may appeal to the right of self-defense or to the boasted American right of migration to more friendly regions.

The allegations in this resolution as to the Danville riot or massacre are founded upon statements in the public prints, supported by the oaths of witnesses, and their substantial truth is also verified by the

published statement of a member of this body, a Senator from the State of Virginia.

The allegations as to Mississippi are founded upon copious narratives in the public prints, the proceedings of public meetings, and the actions and failure to act of officers of the State government, including governors, judges, courts, and juries.

I have not deemed it proper at this stage of the investigation, if it is to be made, to enter into the details of the facts, although I have before me a voluminous collection of all these various statements published in the papers of different political parties and from different persons.

If these statements are true, then in both these States there have been organized conspiracies to subvert the freedom of elections, accompanied by murder and violence in many forms. The crimes depicted are not ordinary crimes, common in all societies where the criminal falls under the ban of public justice, and is pursued by officers of the law, tried, convicted, or acquitted; but the crimes here alleged are that a prevailing majority subverts by violence the highest constitutional rights and privileges of citizens, and can not from their nature be inquired of or punished by ordinary tribunals. If they are true, then in those communities the members of one party and race have no rights which the prevailing party is bound to respect.

It is not well to assume these allegations to be true without the fullest investigation and inquiry by the legislative power, for, if true, the gravest questions of public policy arise that we have been called upon to consider since the close of the civil war. I have no desire to open up sectional questions or to renew old strifes, but would be glad to turn my back upon the past and devote myself to questions of peace, development, and progress. Still, if these allegations are true, it would be a cowardly shrinking from the gravest public duty to allow such events to deepen into precedents which would subvert the foundation of republican institutions and convert our elections into organized crimes. I do not say these allegations are true, but they come to us with such apparent seeming of truth that we are bound to ascertain their truth or falsehood by the most careful and impartial inquiry.

If the events at Danville were the result of a chance outbreak or riot between opposing parties or different races of men, they may properly be left to be dealt with by the local authorities; but if the riot and massacre were part of machinery, devised by a party to deter another party or a race from the freedom of elections or the free and open expression of political opinions, then they constitute a crime against the National Government, the highest duty of which is to maintain, at every hazard, the equal rights and privileges of citizens.

If the events in Copiah County, Mississippi (which is a large and populous county, containing twenty-seven thousand inhabitants, and evidently a very productive county), were merely lawless invasions of individual rights, then, though they involved murder as well as other crimes, they should be left to local authority, and if justice cannot be administered by the courts, and the citizen is without remedy from lawless violence, then he must fall back upon his right of self-defense, or, failing in that, he must seek a home where his rights will be respected and observed. But if these individual crimes involve the greater one of an organized conspiracy of a party or a race to deprive another party or race of citizens of the enjoyment of their unquestioned rights, accompanied with overt acts, with physical power sufficient to accomplish their purpose, then it becomes a national question, which must be dealt with by the National Government.

The war emancipated and made citizens of five million people who had been slaves. This was a national act, and whether wisely or imprudently done it must be respected by the people of all the States. If sought to be reversed in any degree by the people of any locality, it is the duty of the National Government to make its act respected by all its citizens. It is not now a question as to the right to stop at an inn, or to ride in a car, or to cross a bridge, but it is whether the people of any community can by organized fraud, terror, or violence prevent a party or a race of citizens from voting at an election, or the expression of opinions, or denying to them the equal protection of the law. No court has ever denied the power of the National Government to protect its citizens in their essential rights as freemen. No man should be allowed to hold a seat in either House of Congress whose election was secured by crimes such as are depicted here.

Nor is it sufficient to say that the elections referred to were not national elections in the sense that they did not involve the election of a President or of a member of Congress. While the power of Congress over the election of Senators, Representatives, and the President extends to making and altering laws and regulations passed by the respective States, and therefore is fuller than in respect to State elections, yet the Constitution provides that "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated;" that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States;" that "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws;" and

that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." It was also declared that "Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or officer thereof." Power is also given to Congress to enforce the recent amendments by appropriate legislation.

If the essential rights of citizenship are overthrown by a State or by the people of a State with the sanction of the local authorities within the limits of the State, then Congress, as the legislative power of the United States, is bound to provide additional safeguards, and should exhaust all the powers of the United States Government to maintain these essential rights of citizenship within the limits of all the States in as full and complete a manner as it will guard and protect the unquestioned rights of citizens of the United States within the domains of the most powerful nations of the world. Surely a citizen of the United States has as much right in any one of the States as he would have in a foreign land, however remote or how powerful its government may be. Protection at home in the secure enjoyment of the rights of person and property is the foundation of all human government, without which its forms are a mockery and with which mere forms of government become a matter of indifference. Protection goes with allegiance, and allegiance ceases to be a duty when protection is denied.

I can appreciate the great change that has occurred in the Southern States, the natural antagonisms which would arise by the emancipated slaves mingling in the same community with their former masters with equal civil and political rights with those who had held them as slaves; I can pardon the prejudices of race, of caste, and even of local ties; and the American people have, I think, waited with great forbearance, waited patiently for the time when constitutional rights would be respected without regard to race, or color, or creed, or party. If the time has come, as alleged in the papers before me, when members of the Republican party, through whose agency largely the existence of the Government has been maintained intact over the broad extent of our country, can not express their free opinions, can not enjoy their constitutional rights, are murdered at the ballot-box without fear on the part of their murderers of punishment, and driven from their homes by outrage and terror, and that white and black alike are subject to ostracism and injustice, and as a party are disfranchised in large portions of the regions where in war they asserted and maintained the powers of the National Government, then indeed is there demanded the most patient inquiry and a full, open, and manly assertion that the rights and equalities of citizens shall be maintained and enforced at every hazard.

If the Copiah resolutions are the creed of the Democratic party in the South, then indeed is the war a failure, and we must expect again the fierce sectional excitement, deepened by injury and disappointment. Written in the light of the events alleged to have transpired in the presence of the men who wrote and adopted these resolutions, they seem to me the very germ of despotism and barbarity, and yet I am assured by a gentleman friendly to them that they are the creed of nine-tenths of the party in power in Mississippi. I should like to know—it is right that we should learn—the groundwork of opinions so utterly repugnant to Republican institutions.

In this investigation I would seek every palliation or excuse for the conduct of the people complained of. I would give to their motives and to the natural feelings of mankind in their situation the most charitable construction. I would give to them all the political power they ever enjoyed, and, without unkindness, or pains, or penalties, or even reproaches, I would extend to them every right, favor, or facility that is enjoyed by any citizen in any part of our country; but when this concession is made to them I would demand that in the States under their control the freedom and equality of rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws to all citizens, white or black, native or naturalized, poor or rich, ignorant or learned, Republican or Democrat, shall be secured by the State government, or, if not, that their rights and privileges shall be asserted and maintained by the National Government. Upon this issue I would appeal to every generous-minded man, to every lover of his country, to every one who wishes to enjoy his own rights by his own fireside free from embarrassment, to stand by those who, yielding to others the protection of the laws in the enjoyment of equal rights, will demand the same for themselves and for their associates.

Mr. President, this is all I desire to say at this time on the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. MAHONEY. Mr. President, it behooves me in the name of Virginia to express regret that there should be found in the conduct of any portion of her constituency occasion for such inquiry as that on which the resolution before the Senate is in part predicated.

That it has come and is known of all men I do not hesitate to confess, but neither for the conception nor for the incendiary proceedings which inspired and led up to the violent overthrow of the civil law and the unprovoked brutal murder of unarmed citizens, painfully conspicuous at Danville, I protest are the real majority of her people in any wise responsible.

It is due to her fair name, and to the love of that people for liberty and their respect for law, their devotion to the free and unhindered exercise of the rights and privileges of citizenship, that such contrary and vicious methods, such lawless proceedings as characterized the conduct of the Bourbon party now and here at Danville, culminating in high crime against the laws of man and Creator, should be exposed; it is but just to the unstained character of her people that both the actors and the conspirators in these foul deeds, done within her borders, in contempt of the civilization of the age and the Constitution and laws of both the State and National Governments, should be brought to the bar of public opinion if they can not be under the hand of a righteous administration of justice.

At no time in the glorious history of Virginia until the late canvass and election for the Legislature has the sentiment found root with any party that political ends may be achieved by such festering methods and means as gave rise to the Danville massacre, and the kindred proceedings, abuses, and disorders which marked the conduct of that political faction. Its leaders and organs, weary of ambition for place and of desire to dominate over a people who had repeatedly repudiated them and their shifting principles, openly advised any resort which might perchance give them the power.

That a reign of terror and lawlessness suppressed and superseded the functions of the civil law, restraining the liberties of the citizen and exposing human life to the disordered will and frenzied passions of a political mob, licensed by the teachings of its own political faction to enact such outrages as transpired at Danville, the chief magistrate of the Commonwealth in his general message to the Legislature sufficiently bears witness. He says:

The condition of the State as to health and prosperity is such that congratulations may be exchanged. Providence has extended to our fields genial suns and refreshing rains. We have had bountiful harvests, increased industry, and a growing population.

It is sad to mar this pleasant picture by alluding to an unhappy circumstance which all good people should pray God shall never be repeated in the State of Virginia. Far be it from the governor of this Commonwealth, whose duties are purely executive, to characterize or criticize, in any partisan sense, the trouble by which death and blood came on the 3d of November to many citizens in one of the cities of our State. There is no purpose here to ask your honorable body to investigate the matter. There is no right vested in the governor to do so. But the charge made against the State and that community—it can not be denied—is this: that men were killed, men were wounded, of no matter what party, of no matter what color; and that contrary to all the law-serving habit of this people no man has been accused, arrested, or tried for his part in the killing or wounding. This is the view of the affair in which all good people should join. Judicial investigation should be had, witnesses should be allowed to testify, should be made to testify, and the truth should be made apparent, so that the Commonwealth of Virginia should be placed before the world as one of the States which tries crime, no matter who may be the criminal.

The report of the grand jury following the calamity to which he refers but completes the damnable picture. That the law there in Danville and in that region fails of rightful supremacy and the power of maintaining order, peace, and the safety of organized society is paralyzed, let the murders and unprovoked attempts to take life, since the speaking picture at Danville, argue the force of this assertion.

The time has come, it occurs to me, when this Government should consider of its duty, where the local authority fails to protect the citizen in the enjoyment of the immunities guaranteed by the supreme law.

I hope, Mr. President, the proposed investigation will proceed, and that this whole matter may be probed to the bottom, and somewhere in the power of the nation the cure may be found for a political disease fraught, as I conceive, with grave concern to the safety of human life, the liberties of the citizen, the peace, welfare, and happiness of the nation, if not for the integrity of our own republican form of Government.

What consideration follows paramount allegiance if the right to live and to exercise the privileges common to citizenship and to enjoy the immunities of government do not inure and obligate the power of that government to secure them unto every citizen? Whatever may have been the wisdom or the unwisdom of the qualifications on which our citizenship is based, the Constitution is and should be the governing law, and its honest and cheerful observance the duty of all.

Virginia's unfortunate connection with the slavery institutions of a section lay at the bottom of the consideration which induced her to make, as reluctantly she did, common cause with the South in the sectional war which for a time separated her from the Union she had contributed so largely to found and, following the spirit of her Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, so earnestly endeavored to promote and preserve. But in resuming, Mr. President, her place here, and believing that the fratricidal contest had ended and should be forever closed by the event which transpired at Appomattox, Virginia came in good faith, declaring for the first time in her great history that this was a nation, she a part of it, the Union indissoluble, and that its Constitution and laws were paramount and superior in every State.

Her people have faithfully endeavored to observe these solemn declarations and have honestly labored to establish, as they have done, equal citizenship, and never until now have any portion of her constituency sought to evade and destroy that duty by resort to violence.

Such methods are in conflict with the temper, habits, traditions, and convictions of her people, and are shocking to the moral sense of the State.

The sentiment which instigated them, and of which was born the foulest crime that has ever been committed upon the soil of Virginia within the memory of living men—the massacre at Danville of unarmed, unresisting, fleeing colored people—must not, I protest, be left, for the lack of full and authoritative investigation, to cloud her noble escutcheon.

Let it be fastened upon the political leadership of the faction to which it singularly belongs, and which now condones and seeks to screen from exposure and punishment the lawless proceedings and bloody deeds committed in that behalf.

In the name of her civilization and her high esteem for the respect and good-will of the Christian family this investigation is invoked.

It is of no measurable consequence what the fate of political parties where questions of human right and the character of a great Commonwealth are imperiled.

No State of those engaged on the Southern side in the unhappy sectional war had more thoroughly, cordially, and sincerely acquiesced in the result and turned her face to the morning of an indissoluble Union, one and inseparable—a nation forever.

Dismembered as she had been as a consequence of her loyalty to the right as she believed, and lacerated as she was by the ravages of contending armies, embarrassed by the loss of millions of values, a disorganized labor system, and by an unadjusted accumulated public debt, yet her manhood with surprising individuality and energy addressed all its power to the prodigious work of regeneration.

The rapid and substantial strides she has made in every phase of human progress answers for the grade of prosperity she had reached.

Liberty of thought and freedom of political action had been set at will and the qualifications of the elector disencumbered of any other condition than prescribed by the letter and spirit of the supreme law.

The sources of free education had been advanced over a hundred-fold, and the spirit for learning had been incited to the full measure of the opportunity.

Ample provision had been added for the proper care and treatment of the afflicted members of every community; the barbarous feature of a degenerated code—the whipping-post—had been abolished, and every discrimination incompatible with the rights of citizenship, as ordained by the Constitution and laws of both the State and National Governments, had been removed.

A carefully formulated settlement of the greatly misunderstood and long embarrassing question of the public debt had been reached, which both as to item and method remains unimpeached and unimpeachable, finally receiving the highest sanction known to any code, the sanction of the self-styled "honor and honesty" faction of the State.

The credit of the State had been restored to its aforesaid integrity, her indebtedness to asylums, schools, colleges, &c., amounting to quite \$2,000,000 (besides arrearages of interest aggregating five and a half millions), had been reduced to less than \$725,000, with a million and a half cash in her treasury.

The expenses of government had been reduced full 25 per cent. and the rate of taxation 20.

Enterprise, thrift, and well-doing marked the labors of the people in all the employments of life.

Peace, prosperity, and the sunshine of a larger future beamed in all her borders, and inspired all ranks and conditions of her people.

Sectional asperities had passed away and cordial relations with our brethren of the nation were honestly cultivated.

Responding to a rancorous sentiment, re-enforced by a diseased and uncontrollable ambition for place and power, it was to prevent the continued success of the party which had inaugurated such an era of wholesome reforms, peace, plenty, and good-will toward men, that an unscrupulous leadership of a political faction conceived and contrived by such agencies to defeat the honest will of a majority of the people at the election on the 6th of November last and to force a result in its own favor.

The scheme was by the shot-gun practice and other means of compulsion to frighten and restrain the colored voter from exercising his constitutional rights of franchise and by inciting and promoting the prejudices of caste and a conflict of blood—to compel the more irresolute, less informed, and more dependent class of white voters to abandon their own political faith and to indorse a leadership and principles which had been repeatedly condemned at the polls.

But, Mr. President, I forbear to enter now upon the facts which are to be the subject of the proposed investigation further than may be incident to a discussion of the powers of Congress over the matter.

Here in connection with the exercise of a right guaranteed by the Constitution, on which the very integrity of this Government rests, a number of wanton murders have been committed which have not been prosecuted nor can be made the subject of judicial investigation, as appears.

The murdered men all belong to a race or a class who are, notwithstanding and none the less, citizens of the State and of the United States, entitled as such to the protection of the laws, the privileges of the ballot, and enjoyment of liberty.

These murders which, in the dawn of civilization, "when the rough feelings of barbarism had not experienced the softening touches of time,

would have needed the gloss of apology," are charged to have been of political design, and the exculpation of the participants is alleged to be part of the same political object, that object being to deprive by intimidation of their right of suffrage a race of citizens who are guaranteed it by the Constitution of the United States, and who, on the assumption that they are free to enjoy the exercises of that right, are counted to a man in making up the apportionment of representation allowed to each State in the popular branch of the National Legislature and in the electoral college of the Union; while failure to punish such crimes, and to protect the citizen in the full and safe pursuit of that right, is expected to operate, as reasonably it must, to lower his manhood, circumscribe his energies and his productive capacity, lessen his respect for the Government and his love of country, and finally to subdue his honest convictions or work him out as a political factor.

Where shall the inquiry be instituted if not here in the Congress of the United States whether representation conforms to the theory of the organic law?

If a State enjoys representation in Congress on the faith that the right of suffrage is free to all its legally qualified voters, it is a breach of faith with the other States of the Union to deprive any class or any part of any class of voters of this right.

The enforcement of any such restriction, no matter the device or the means employed, nor the measure of the result, is a wrong to other States of the Union and an assault upon the spirit of the Constitution which I submit it is the duty of Congress not only to investigate but to rebuke and correct.

There is, Mr. President, another even broader ground than this, if broader there can be, on which this power of Congress to inquire into such matters rests. The United States by constitutional obligation guarantees to each State a republican form of government, that is to say a form of government in which the unhindered will of the majority of the legally qualified voters controls the administration of its public affairs. If by murder or any kind of violence this will of the majority is overthrown and those who commit the murders go unwhipped of justice, or other acts of violence designed to substitute the will of a minority for that of a majority are allowed impunity, then we have a government wherein the minority governs, governs by the practice of fraud and of crime, and therefore a government that is not republican.

The Union was formed on the fundamental condition, mutually pledged between the States, that it was to be a union of republics, and that each State would preserve a republican form of government; and it is a high duty that Congress owes to all the States that such government in fact and in spirit as well as in form be maintained. When, therefore, it appears that in any State the elective franchise is so far overthrown by lawless practices which the local government can not or will not punish, or by methods and devices calculated to abridge the right, then not only does the power vest in Congress but that body is under solemn obligation to inquire into the subject and to enforce a remedy.

Mr. Madison, treating of this question (in No. XLIII of the *Federalist*) when the reach, powers, and duties of the National Government were not so large as now and its relations with the citizen were less direct, seemed to have contemplated a case precisely like the one under consideration. He says:

Is it true that force and right are necessarily on the same side in a republican government? May not the minor party possess such a superiority of pecuniary resources, of the military talents and experience, * * * as will render it superior also in an appeal to the sword? * * * Nothing can be more chimerical than to imagine that in a trial of actual force victory may be calculated by the rules which prevail in a census of the inhabitants or which determine the report of an election. * * * In cases where it may be doubted on which side justice lies, what better umpire could be desired by two violent factions, flying to arms and tearing a state to pieces, than the representatives of confederate states not heated by the local flame? To the impartiality of judges they would unite the affection of friends. Happy would it be if such a remedy for its infirmities could be enjoyed by all free governments, if a project equally effectual could be established for the universal peace of mankind.

These passages show that the power in question was given to Congress in an enlarged and patriotic view, and that the framers of the Constitution contemplated its exercise in a case like that to which the resolution is directed.

Mr. President, in the year 1869 Virginia resumed her place in the Union with a State constitution, adopted almost unanimously—but 9,000 votes against it—which embodied the following declarations:

That this State shall ever remain a member of the United States of America, and that the people thereof are part of the American nation, and that all attempts, from whatever source or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve said Union or to sever said nation are unauthorized and ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State.

That the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress passed in pursuance thereof constitute the supreme law of the land, to which paramount allegiance and obedience are due from every citizen, anything in the constitution, ordinances, or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Thus she took her place in the Union without (as in 1789) any express reservation of power or mental reservation of doctrines such as were known in the political controversies of a past era. She came with heart in hand, surrendering her all and pledging her all for the national peace and prosperity. She gave up powers which had brought ruin and desolation to her people and came to share the fate of the Union as a nation, regarding no special destiny as worth preserving out of the Union or in antagonism with it.

It is to vindicate her good faith in these declarations and in this act that I desire this investigation. It is to remove by such formal instrumentality any doubt which may linger in a respected public judgment that the uncondoned practices and crimes which a political leadership has inaugurated upon her soil are not of the sentiment of a majority of her people, who protest against any desire to nullify any law of the Union.

It is in the hope that such consideration may be brought to the subject as will lead to the arrest of such practices, which militate against the peace and welfare of the people, and in their tendency and direction conspire to a war upon the very integrity of the Constitution.

Virginia, Mr. President, has no cause of hostility against the colored people who in large part compose her population. They are no more responsible for their freedom than for their presence there. They were invested with the rights of citizenship by the grace of the nation, and have worn the immunities with remarkable propriety of conduct. They are as essential to her fields of industry as the machinery of New England is to her manufactories. They are a factor in her life for which no other can be substituted, and between the races as between classes there is a community of interests on which is dependent the happiness and welfare of all—the march of intellectual and material progress—that wisdom and humanity ought to conserve.

'Tis liberty alone which gives the flower
Of fleeting life its luster and perfume,
And we are weeds without it.

It conspires to enlighten human action.

Bondage, personal or political, is the natural implement of usurpation, a serious and fearful evil in every free community. Nothing more degrades the man than living among freemen himself a slave. "Even the very earth, which teems profusion under the cultivating hand of free labor, shrinks into barrenness from the contaminating sweat of the slave;" and who is not a slave, measurably, whose liberty by any means is restrained in contravention of the rights guaranteed to all?

I rejoice that personal slavery is no longer legalized in our own fair Eden of liberty, and that all men are liberated to an even chance in the race of life to which God and nature have given them the title. In Virginia the colored people ask no more, and the white man there who envies him this privilege and apprehends his supremacy reproaches the intelligence and manhood of his own race.

To discover the gross violations of these principles which have been committed in Virginia during the late political campaign and to find and apply the remedy I take to be the object of the proposed investigation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, in the chair). Will the Senator suspend? The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, it is the duty of the Chair to lay before the Senate the Calendar of General Orders.

Mr. MAHONE. I shall have done in a very few minutes.

Mr. SHERMAN. I hope we shall finish this matter. I propose when the Senator is through to submit a motion to that effect.

Several SENATORS (to Mr. MAHONE). Go on! Go on!

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There being no objection, the Senator from Virginia will proceed.

Mr. MAHONE. I have no fear that the State will suffer by the inquiry. On the contrary, I am confident she will emerge from it free from all stain upon the reputation of the majority of her people, while upon a violent faction will be found the responsibility and the blood of her murdered citizens.

Here, in this Capitol, where the breath of freedom has ever inspired devotion to the God-given rights of men, here in a government which is founded on the ever-molding basis of equal rights, is the place to set on foot investigation of such flagrant acts of moral turpitude and of crime in contravention of the Constitution and laws of the Union and to reach out for the remedy.

Mr. SHERMAN. I move that the general orders be postponed with a view to continuing the debate and taking a vote on this resolution. I hope indeed to get a vote, if possible, before adjournment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to continuing the consideration of the resolution at this time? The Chair hears none. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. SHERMAN. I call for the yeas and nays.

Mr. BAYARD. Let us have the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. VANCE. Mr. President, what is the question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Upon the resolution.

Mr. VANCE. Not upon the preamble?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Not upon the preamble, but upon the resolution.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BLAIR (when his name was called). On this question and all political questions I am paired with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. BUTLER (when his name was called). On this question I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON]. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

Mr. COCKRELL (when his name was called). The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McMILLAN] requested me yesterday evening to pair with him on political questions. I reckon this would be considered one, and he would probably vote "yea," would he not [addressing the Republican side of the Chamber]?

Several SENATORS. We think so.

Mr. COCKRELL. I should vote "nay" if I felt at liberty to do so.

Mr. JACKSON (when the name of Mr. HARRIS was called). My colleague [Mr. HARRIS] is necessarily absent, and is paired with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR]. If present, my colleague would vote "nay."

Mr. HOAR (when his name was called). Some time last week the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. HARRIS] said he intended to be absent a portion of this week, and desired me to pair with him. Unless he be paired with some one else or is present, I shall refrain from voting. I am in favor of the resolution, and should vote for it if I were at liberty to do so.

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

Mr. MILLER, of California (when his name was called). I am paired with my colleague [Mr. FARLEY]. If he were here, he would vote "nay" and I should vote "yea."

Mr. VAN WYCK (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WILLIAMS], who, if here, would vote "nay" and I should vote "yea."

Mr. HOAR. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BLAIR] announced his pair with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. BECK. The Senator from Nebraska can vote. I know the Senator is generally paired with my colleague, but the Senator from New Hampshire, I understand, makes this pair with my colleague.

Mr. VAN WYCK. Then I vote "yea."

The roll-call was concluded.

Mr. PUGH (after having voted in the negative). I have just been reminded of the pair I had with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. DAWES] on all political questions. I therefore withdraw my vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The vote will be withdrawn.

The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 29; as follows:

YEAS—33.

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

NAYS—29.

Bayard,	Garland,	Jones of Florida,	Slater,
Beck,	George,	Lamar,	Vance,
Brown,	Gibson,	McPherson,	Vest,
Call,	Gorman,	Maxey,	Voorhees,
Camden,	Groome,	Morgan,	Walker.
Coke,	Hampton,	Pendleton,	
Colquitt,	Jackson,	Ransom,	
Fair,	Jonas,	Saulsbury,	

ABSENT—14.

Blair,	Dawes,	Kenna,	Sabin,
Butler,	Farley,	McMillan,	Williams.
Cameron of Pa.,	Harris,	Miller of Cal.,	
Cockrell,	Hoar,	Pugh,	

So the resolution was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the preamble.

Mr. SHERMAN. I call for the yeas and nays.

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

Mr. BLAIR (when his name was called). I am, paired as before stated, with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. BUTLER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CAMERON]. If he were present, I should vote "nay."

Mr. COCKRELL (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McMILLAN]. Were he present, he would vote "yea" and I would vote "nay."

Mr. KENNA (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SABIN].

The roll-call having been concluded, the result was announced—yeas 32, nays 29; as follows:

YEAS—32.

Aldrich,	Edmunds,	Logan,	Platt,
Allison,	Frye,	Mahone,	Plumb,
Anthony,	Hale,	Manderson,	Riddleberger,
Bowen,	Harrison,	Miller of N. Y.,	Sawyer,
Cameron of Wis.,	Hawley,	Mitchell,	Sewell,
Conger,	Hill,	Morrill,	Sherman,
Cullom,	Ingalls,	Palmer,	Van Wyck,
Dolph,	Lapham,	Pike,	Wilson.

NAYS—29.

Bayard,	Garland,	Jones of Florida,	Slater,
Beck,	George,	Lamar,	Vance,
Brown,	Gibson,	McPherson,	Vest,
Call,	Gorman,	Maxey,	Voorhees,
Camden,	Groome,	Morgan,	Walker.
Coke,	Hampton,	Pendleton,	
Colquitt,	Jackson,	Ransom,	
Fair,	Jonas,	Saulsbury,	

ABSENT—15.

Blair,	Dawes,	Jones of Nevada,	Pugh,
Butler,	Farley,	Kenna,	Sabin.
Cameron of Pa.,	Harris,	McMillan,	Williams.
Cockrell,	Hoar,	Miller of Cal.,	

So the preamble was agreed to.

FUNERAL OF REPRESENTATIVE MACKAY.

Mr. BUTLER. I ask that the resolution from the House of Representatives be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the funeral ceremonies of the late EDMUND W. M. MACKAY, late a Representative in this body from the State of South Carolina, be held in this Hall on Wednesday, January 30, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate the foregoing resolution to the Senate and invite the Senate to attend the said funeral ceremonies.

Mr. BUTLER. I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That, pursuant to the invitation of the House of Representatives, the Senate will attend the funeral ceremonies of Hon. EDMUND W. M. MACKAY, late a member of the House of Representatives, in the Hall of the House, on Wednesday, January 30, at 1 o'clock p. m.

I ask for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on this day approved and signed the act (S. 844) to authorize the increase of the capital stock of the First National Bank of Fort Worth, Tex.

DESTITUTE INDIANS.

Mr. BAYARD. I rise to call for the special order made for to-day at 2 o'clock and which was passed by informally.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask the Senator from Delaware to yield to me until I can have passed two small appropriation bills that ought to be passed to-day. I think they will take but a few moments of time.

Mr. BAYARD. Let it be done without displacing the regular order.

Mr. ALLISON. Certainly.

Mr. BAYARD. With the understanding that the special order is not displaced but only temporarily laid aside to let the appropriation bills be passed, I shall make no objection.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The special order undisposed of is before the Senate, pending which the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] asks unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution reported by him yesterday.

Mr. ALLISON. House joint resolution 121.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. Res. 121) appropriating \$50,000 for the support of certain destitute Indians.

Mr. ALLISON. The Committee on Appropriations instruct me to move an amendment. It is in line 3, to strike out "fifty" and insert "one hundred;" and in line 8, after the word "Territory," to insert:

And out of this appropriation the sum of not exceeding \$5,000 may be expended for telegraphing and making purchases of such supplies, including cost of advertising.

So as to make the joint resolution read:

That the sum of \$100,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the same to be immediately available, to be applied to the support and maintenance of the Indians at Crow agency, at Fort Belknap, Fort Peck, and Blackfeet agencies, in Montana Territory; and out of this appropriation the sum of not exceeding \$5,000 may be expended for telegraphing and making purchases of such supplies, including cost of advertising.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON, the title was amended so as to read: "A joint resolution appropriating \$100,000 for the support of certain destitute Indians."

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEFICIENCIES.

Mr. ALLISON. Now I ask the Senate to take up the House bill No. 3948.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3948) making appropriations to supply deficiencies on account of the appropriations for the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1884, in regard to rebate of tax on tobacco, and to provide for the expenses of the meeting of the Legislature of the Territory of New Mexico, and for other purposes.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

The first amendment was to insert, after line 12:

For the purpose of reimbursing to the appropriation for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, the sum of \$8,137.62, expended by said bureau in payment of persons employed in the Bureau of Internal Revenue in and about the work of counting, canceling, and redeeming internal-revenue checks and proprietary stamps during the months of July, August, September, October, and November, 1883, and for the payment of such persons as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall necessarily employ in his office in and about the work of counting, canceling, and redeeming internal-revenue checks and proprietary stamps, the pay for such labor to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury at rates not exceeding the rates usually paid for such work, \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to insert after line 35:

Provided, That the legislative proceedings, records, and laws of said Territory shall be printed in the English language.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Mr. BAYARD. I call for the special order.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin. For the purpose of settling the practice under the new rules, I desire to raise a question in regard to the alleged special order. The bill to provide for ascertaining and settling private land claims in certain States and Territories was, by a vote of the Senate, made the special order for yesterday at 2 o'clock. It was not reached or taken up at that time, and I think under the old rules there would be no doubt whatever that it would fall and would not be the special order to-day. Now, whether this is changed by Rule X of the present rules or not is the question that I desire to submit to the Chair. I myself am of the opinion, and so stated when in the chair a few minutes ago, that the Calendar of General Orders was in order at 2 o'clock; that the special order made for yesterday not having been taken up or laid before the Senate fell at that time, and is not to-day the special order.

Mr. BAYARD. I would refer the Chair respectfully to Rule X, relating to special orders. The construction of any rule or law is that no man shall be driven to an impossibility. Yesterday the hour of 2 o'clock had not arrived when the Senate adjourned, and therefore it was not within the compass of possibility that the special order could have been called; but by reference to the tenth rule, in relation to special orders, it will be found the presiding officer shall lay it before the Senate unless there be unfinished business of the preceding day; and if it is not finally disposed of on that day, it shall take its place on the Calendar of Special Orders in the order of time at which it was made special. So that, there being no other special order on the Calendar of Special Orders, this bill would stand there by the force of Rule X.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair has considered the question somewhat on previous occasions in regard to the force of this language, and has been in considerable doubt as to the true construction of Rule X. The Chair came to the conclusion with considerable hesitation that if a special order were not reached and laid before the Senate at the date for which it was appointed, when any preceding unfinished business should be disposed of and the morning business was gone through and 2 o'clock reached so that otherwise the Calendar of General Orders would be in order, it would be his duty to lay the special order before the Senate. But the question is so doubtful on the language of the rule that the Chair would be glad to take the opinion of the Senate, and he will submit to the Senate the question whether this special order under the circumstances stated is now before the Senate. He will leave it to the decision of the Senate to make a precedent for the future action of the Chair.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin. I have no objection to this bill being taken up at this time. The Senate is so thin now that perhaps the question had better be submitted to the Senate at some other time.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the point of order be reserved, and let us go on.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin. I ask unanimous consent that this bill may now be proceeded with.

Mr. BAYARD. If the Senator withdraws his objection to the consideration of the bill, I ask that the Senate proceed with bill No. 19.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin. I ask unanimous consent that the bill may now be proceeded with, not admitting that it is the special order at this time.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. But the effect of unanimous consent, the Chair would suggest to the Senator from Wisconsin, would seem to imply that the bill is not now before the Senate, and that is the ques-

tion which the Chair wishes to submit to the Senate. If there is no objection, the Chair will proceed with the special order without prejudice to any future decision of the Senate on the question.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin. Very well; that is satisfactory.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The special order is before the Senate, being the bill (S. 19) to provide for ascertaining and settling private land claims in certain States and Territories. It has been read through in Committee of the Whole and is now open to amendment.

Mr. BAYARD. As a matter of fact, the reading of the bill was suspended on the application I think of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. CONGER]. I suppose therefore the reading had better be concluded.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair is now informed that the reading of the bill was not entirely concluded. The reading will be resumed at the point where it was suspended on the former occasion.

The Chief Clerk resumed at section 6 and concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. BAYARD. I have no desire to delay the consideration of the Senate by a repetition of statements or explanations of this measure. As I have said before upon its preceding consideration, it has been for many years before the Senate. It first was debated and passed in 1879. It was again brought up, debated, and passed by the Senate in 1880. In 1883 it was again unanimously recommended by the committee for passage, and reported by me as the organ of the committee for that purpose, but was prevented from being considered by the pressure of the tariff bill which occupied the whole time of the Senate at the last session.

The object of the bill may be stated in a few words to be the scrupulous, punctilious performance of treaty stipulations between the Government of the United States and Mexico, not simply as a treaty but a treaty under the Constitution which has all the force of any law passed in pursuance of the Constitution. Many claims of the character of those covered by the bill have been subjected to adjudication by the courts of the United States, and various expedients have preceded the introduction of this bill such as the formation of land commissions as in the case of California, the delegation of the power to examine and hear to the surveyors-general of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona. All these methods of considering the question and passing upon the rights and interests of citizens of the United States, private claimants to lands within these Territories, having been subjected to experience and criticism, the result is the present measure as being far more potential and far preferable to protect the rights of private owners, great and small, and to restrain the rapacity of the larger owners proceeding under the indefiniteness which marked grants of land by Mexico or under the more ancient Spanish title.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. CONGER] very naturally desired to inspect a bill of this importance, and I am glad the time was allowed for that purpose, for that Senator intimated an apprehension that the rights of the smaller owners had not been cared for sufficiently. I think an examination of this bill will show to him that the right of trial in the local court, the district court of the United States in the Territory, is given to each and to all, with the right of appeal, of retrial, of obtaining increased and new testimony, even up to and in the Supreme Court of the United States, so that if there has been a failure of justice in any court below, if there has been an emission to take testimony in any court below, if there has been any fraud that could not be well detected in the court below, it is brought here so that it can be examined by lights both before and after the suit and full protection can be given to the United States as well as to the various claimants to this property.

The bill carefully protects the United States against the granting of minerals, none of which passed under the Mexican grant. It protects the United States against the granting of unknown areas of land which the Supreme Court of the United States has declared to be the cause of the greatest confusion and the cause of the greatest injustice and has led to the confirmation of titles to the same land to a number of wholly different litigants. We are intending by this legislation to prevent such confusion, so that when the Supreme Court shall pass upon questions of title they shall have something less vague, less uncertain than the guesswork, the mere sweep of the eye and the direction of the hand that really was the controlling power to a Mexican land grant. The grant can not exceed either in square leagues or otherwise an amount exceeding about fifty thousand acres in round numbers.

I do not know, Mr. President, that there is any explanation necessary for me to give to the Senate as the matter has been before them heretofore; and although I know that there are gentlemen now members of the body who were not present when the bill was formerly discussed, still as they have had the opportunity to examine this bill as it was reported at the last session and has been upon the Calendar since early in December of the present session and has been now brought a week ago before their attention, I do not think it necessary for me to detain the Senate by an explanation in advance of the provisions of this bill. Suffice it to say that lawyers in this body who command the confidence on every ground of the country and of the Senate have matured this measure, that in it they have endeavored to protect the interests of the United States and have endeavored to protect the honest interests of every claimant, and I trust the measure will meet now the ap-

proval of the Senate, and will be adopted without substantial amendment.

Mr. CONGER. Mr. President, I had hoped the gentleman in charge of this bill, after the statement which I had made somewhat hurriedly and as I then said without a proper opportunity for examination of the bill, would be at least ready to answer some of the objections which I made in good faith, and which I thought important enough to have the consideration of Senators and to have an explanation from those who had charge of this bill. But I am answered to-day, after a few days of reflection, by the Senator from Delaware, that this bill must be passed by right of prescription, having been passed two or three times heretofore by the Senate, and been favorably considered by a committee at other times and having been printed and on the tables of Senators during this session, that it is hardly open to criticism now, and further that it is the result of deliberation of such learned men in the law that it is presumptuous in any one to question the correctness of any of its provisions. I submit to that reproof with that humility for which I trust I have ever been noted and which I hope I shall continue to follow and to exhibit.

Now, sir, there are some things in this bill, notwithstanding it has passed the Senate three or four times, notwithstanding it has received the consideration of gentlemen whom the world knows are learned in the law, that ought to receive the attention of the Senate, if they are objections to the bill. I characterized some of these provisions in some remarks I made when the bill came up before, as being unjust, oppressive, and I said that I would almost say infamous.

In that expression I referred especially to one of the provisions of this bill which authorizes general scrip to be issued to those who make out a claim where the lands have been granted by the Government for some other purpose or reserved for the use of the Government, allowing the issue of a kind of scrip which has heretofore been used to the oppression and to the absolute ruin of citizens of the United States in my own State and in others, like what is called Porterfield scrip, like what is called Valentine scrip, a kind of scrip conferring such general privileges and so desirable that upon the very passage of a law authorizing that scrip and the issuing of the scrip it would be worth for every acre granted of the scrip from fifteen to twenty dollars per acre as fast as issued. When I come to that provision of the bill, I will call the attention of the Senate to it more particularly.

Now, I ask Senators to examine the provision in the third section of this bill on the sixth line; I ask the Senator reporting the bill to look at the provision in section 3, line 6, which declares—

That the testimony which has been heretofore lawfully and regularly received by the surveyor-general of the proper Territory or State, or by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, upon all claims presented to them, respectively, shall be admitted in evidence in all trials under this act when the person testifying is dead, so far as the subject-matter thereof is competent evidence.

By the provisions of an act of Congress passed July 22, 1854, the surveyor-general of New Mexico was authorized to ascertain the origin, nature, character, and extent of all claims to land under the laws, usages, and customs of Spain and Mexico, and for that purpose the act gave him the power to issue notices, summon witnesses, administer oaths, and do and perform all other necessary acts in the premises.

The surveyor-general, under that law, was required to make a full report of all such claims, with his decision as to the validity or invalidity of each of the same under the laws, usages, and customs of the country before its cession to the United States, provided that that report should be laid before Congress for such action thereon as might be deemed just and proper, with a view to confirm *bona fide* grants and give full effect to the treaty. By an act of July 15, 1870, the same authority, powers, and duties were imposed upon the surveyor-general of Arizona.

Under the provisions of the law passed in 1854 these public officers, authorized by law, with their powers fully defined and the limits of their discretion and of their power fully prescribed, have been proceeding for almost thirty years to examine cases presented to them and to take testimony and to make reports. Claimants of all kinds, of large tracts and of small tracts, have under the law of the United States appeared before the proper authority, and at great expense, with great labor, have assiduously prosecuted their claims, procured the testimony of witnesses, procured authentic copies of all papers relating to their grants both from the Mexican Government and our own. Many of them have exhausted all their pecuniary resources in complying with the law and presenting their claims to the surveyors-general of these different Territories, procuring reports, having them transmitted to the Commissioners of the General Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior, and having them presented to Congress. They stand here to-day upon our files, the result of the labors and the expenditure of our citizens to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars; and after all this labor, this care, this expenditure in following out a proceeding sanctioned by law, and the only proceeding in which they were authorized by law to engage, after waiting year after year, as many of these cases have done, for the action of Congress, they take this testimony, they take these reports, they have them passed upon by committees with some recommendation to Congress either to pass or reject them, and they are met thirty years after these labors were performed and this expenditure incurred

with a new bill which disallows all that they have done, which throws out all the testimony that with so much care and painstaking they had gathered together, except that of witnesses who are dead. If that is not a mockery of justice, if that is not judgment and justice long delayed to claimants who have rights, their own natural rights and the rights guaranteed to them through solemn treaty stipulations, I do not know what the delays and the quibbles of justice are.

These reports of the surveyors-general, with the testimony, with all that is done before them, may be presented to the court provided to renew and carry on the duties of surveyors-general under the old law, but no testimony is to be admitted and be considered by that court unless the witnesses who gave the testimony are dead. I do not wonder that such a bill as this never got further than the Senate. I do not wonder that this bill has passed the Senate of the United States three different times, and yet could never gain a hearing among the Representatives of the immediate wants, and necessities, and rights of the people of the United States. It could not have been spoken to its credit that year after year the Senate had passed it, and it had died in the House as it has. If it is a proper bill; if it does justice to claimants; if it is fair in the eyes of the people; if it has the sanction of law, and of usage, and of custom, the marvel is that the bill should not have passed the other House long ago. That it did not might be taken as some indication that it was a questionable measure, and that, however highly it might have been estimated as mere abstract, cold, philosophical law, the common judgment of men close to the people and their wants, and their rights, failed to approve of the bill. To my mind the reason given for its passage by the Senator from Delaware is a reason why the Senate should call a halt in this matter and reconsider their action, and not press upon the consideration of new Senators and old Senators, and all Senators who have not had time to examine this matter, a measure which has failed to meet year after year the approval of the other branch of Congress.

When the Senator from South Carolina who has the ear of the Senator reporting this bill, to whom I am immediately talking, has concluded I will go on.

Mr. BUTLER. I beg the Senator's pardon; I was not aware of the fact that he was addressing the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CONGER. I do not much expect, perhaps, a reply to any of these objections, but it would at least be gratifying to me if I could feel some assurance that the Senator reporting this bill had heard them.

Mr. BUTLER. I will listen to the Senator from Michigan with a great deal of pleasure from this time on, so far as I am concerned.

Mr. CONGER. Not that it makes any particular difference about what I have to say, but it would be personally gratifying to know that my objections to the bill could be heard by the Senator who has charge of it.

If I understand it aright (and I can be corrected if I am wrong) the unvaried custom of this Government through a long succession of years, and a satisfactory one, from the formation of the Government until the present time, in settling the rights of parties under treaty stipulations to the territories or lands in the ceded portion, has been to appoint a commission to whom should be referred all cases of a class affected by the treaty, who should have the power to hear and receive evidence in regard to all such claims. I do not know that any other provision has ever been made by law except the one provision which made *ex officio* the surveyor-general of the Territory the commission to inquire. In looking over the history of these commissions I find that all old French claims that originated before the surrender of the Canadian possessions by France to Great Britain and were continued by treaty stipulations in the surrender of portions of Canadian and old French territory to the United States, were settled by commissions. All along our borders adjoining Canada, in New York, in Michigan, in Minnesota, in all places where they were, the old French claims handed down through the occupancy and jurisdiction of the British Government till their surrender to us have been settled by commissions.

In that connection I desire to say that at the proper time I shall present a substitute for this bill providing for a commission, which has heretofore been presented to the Senate, which has substantially had some consideration here on former occasions, and to which I believe the attention of many Senators has been called. I may say that it is in conformity to the custom and usages and practice of this Government from the beginning till now. It perhaps would not be improper to say that it meets the approval of those having more immediate charge of the lands and territories within the United States, and which are the subjects embraced in the bill now before the Senate and in the substitute which I shall present.

I have said that the provision which would throw aside testimony taken before the surveyors-general of these Territories under the authority of law in all cases unless it was shown that the parties giving the testimony were dead is a violation of the rights of all those people who have been acting under law for thirty years, more or less. At the proper time I shall move to strike out, in section 3, line 6, the words "when the person testifying is dead," so that all the testimony, whether of the dead or of the living, if this bill shall pass, may go before the courts having jurisdiction of this matter and may be considered by them in their conclusions.

There is another clause in section 9, lines 16 and 17, which I think can not pass the Senate or any other body with the experience we have had in regard to the kind of scrip authorized by this bill. Section 9 provides that when a claimant has maintained his claim and there shall have been sold or granted by the United States any of the lands embraced within that claim, "scrip for an equal amount of acres so released, in quantities not exceeding six hundred and forty acres each, which scrip shall be assignable in such form as may be prescribed by said Secretary, and shall be receivable, acre for acre, in payment for any public lands in either of said Territories or States, respectively, that may be subject to private entry at the minimum price."

The main objection which I have to this is a provision of the bill which, as I understand it, authorizes the locating this scrip outside of the Territory in which the grant may be found to exist, that kind of scrip which may be laid anywhere and everywhere where there are subject to private entry any lands of the United States. I have said that if that be the provision, if it be like other scrip of that kind which may be laid in any of the Territories or States of the United States, it has worked infinite hardship to citizens, some of whom had expended, after they thought they had obtained a good title to their land, long years of labor in making homes upon it, and suddenly by the operation of law and by the application of this scrip upon such lands were deprived of the benefits of their homes and the title to their land. I think the mere reference to that, if I construe this provision aright, suggested to any mind, would cause that clause to be stricken out, and I shall move in the proper place to strike out the words beginning in line 16 of section 9, and to substitute words therefor, so as to read:

In payment for any public lands in the Territory of New Mexico or the other Territories or States in which said lands and claims may have been situated.

There is only one other clause to which I wish to call attention in this bill with which I have at present any concern, and to that I only call the attention of those who may be interested. Section 13 provides—

That section 8 of the act of Congress approved July 22, A. D. 1854, entitled "An act to establish the offices of surveyors-general of New Mexico, Kansas, and Nebraska, to grant donations to actual settlers therein, and for other purposes," and all acts amendatory or in extension thereof or supplementary thereto, and all provisions of law inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

With that I have nothing to do except to inquire of those who reported the bill whether that would remove surveyors-general of those States or Territories or throw into any confusion the rights of parties who may have filed in those surveyors-general's offices their claims to any of the lands of the United States.

In furtherance of what I have said I desire to offer as a substitute to the bill a bill to provide for ascertaining and settling private land claims in certain States and Territories. The principal provisions of this substitute are that it provides for a commission, with the proper machinery and apparatus, to hear by one body all these claims, and not, as in the present bill, to have one claim brought in Arizona, another in New Mexico, another in Colorado, and another in Utah, three or four different courts passing upon these several claims without, perhaps, uniformity of practice.

Another feature of the substitute which I like very well is that by virtue of the provisions of the bill the claim shall be established after having been passed upon by the commissioners, after having been reviewed by the courts, but that the final payment for any lands withheld or substitution of other lands shall await the further action of Congress; that none of the objectionable scrip to which I have alluded shall be issued. I think it is a more direct and more compact way of settling these claims, easier for the claimants to produce their proof, easier for the Government to meet false claims, than the bill before the Senate.

I send to the President's desk this substitute for the bill now under consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FRYE in the chair). The substitute is not in order at present. There are certain amendments offered by the committee to the text of the bill, and they are entitled to precedence as perfecting the bill before the substitute will be in order.

Mr. CONGER. If I understand the rule, the rule is especially intended to provide that a bill may be amended after a substitute is offered and before it is voted on. There is no doubt about amendments to the bill being in order before any vote is taken upon the substitute, but not before its presentation, if I know the rule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has a right to offer his substitute, but no vote can be taken upon it, as the Chair understands, until after votes have been taken upon the amendments touching the text of the bill reported by the committee.

Mr. CONGER. I had already intimated by my statement that I should offer certain amendments to the bill, but I first offered the substitute, and then under the rule to perfect the bill I desired to offer those amendments after the committee amendments had been acted upon.

Mr. BAYARD. Let the amendments of the committee be passed upon. They are purely verbal. I think they will not excite debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The first amendment of the Committee on Private Land Claims is, in the fourth line of section 1, to strike out the word "corporations" and insert "corporation." It is adopted

without objection. The second amendment is, in the ninth line of section 1, to strike out "Mexico" and insert "Mexican." It is adopted without objection. The third amendment is, in section 2, line 42, to insert the words "as aforesaid." It is adopted without objection. The fourth amendment is, in section 11, line 4, to strike out the word "hereinafter" and insert the word "hereinbefore." It is adopted without objection. Those are all the amendments reported by the committee. The bill is still before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment.

Mr. MCPHERSON. I wish to ask the Senator from Delaware who has the bill in charge if any simpler machinery could be devised by the committee who reported the bill to adjust and perfect these contesting land claims? It seems to me that the machinery is very complicated, is very expensive, that it requires a very long time to reach a result: first, an appeal to the territorial courts; afterward an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, if that be necessary. It involves a long-continued litigation, a great expense, in many cases equal to if not in excess of the absolute value of the land for which the claimants are contending. It will prevent a great number of worthy legal holders of land in these Territories from even attempting to defend their rights.

I also see in the seventh clause of the twelfth section a provision which to my mind is totally at variance with justice and right. After making provision for determining who is the proper and legal owner of the land, the section proceeds in this way:

Seventh. No confirmation shall in any case be made or patent issued for a greater quantity than eleven square leagues of land to or in the right of any one original grantee or claimant, or in the right of any one original grant to two or more persons jointly, nor for a greater quantity than was authorized by the respective laws of Spain or Mexico applicable to the claim.

Let me state a case to the Senator from Delaware. Suppose, for instance, that Spain originally, as she has done in very many of these cases, issued a grant for lands within the territory of what afterward became Mexico or was Mexico at the time. In the treaty with Mexico, Mexico agreed to guarantee and keep sacred all the rights of property that had been transferred by any title from the Crown of Spain. The Government of the United States in like manner in our treaty with Mexico agreed also to preserve all the rights of property owners in the territory acquired from Mexico. Now, we will suppose that some claimant has title, perfect title—because the title must be good until such time as it is overthrown—to not only eleven square leagues of land, which amount to about 48,000 acres, but he has title to four hundred thousand acres. The tribunal having charge of this case, and jurisdiction and control over it, declare in express terms that, however good the title may be to a greater quantity than eleven square leagues, no confirmation shall be made and no patent issued for a greater quantity. This seems to me like a virtual confiscation of the property over and above eleven square leagues.

I suppose the authority for this proposed legislation is found in a law passed by Mexico subsequent to the time of the case of which I speak. I now speak of titles coming from Spain to Mexico, guaranteed by Mexico by treaty. I know that Mexico has passed some subsequent law restricting a grant to eleven square leagues of land; but why should that be adopted as to Mexican titles? Under this bill it will be necessary for almost every claimant of lands in any of the Territories, particularly those derived from Mexico, to quiet title in the manner prescribed by the bill. The title is quieted and made good as to eleven square leagues of land, but to give a patent simply clouds the title to every acre above that quantity, because the claimant has made this appeal to the court, to the law, to defend his title against all comers and all claimants, and the tribunal declares that he shall not have such title as the bill proposes to give to not more than eleven square leagues.

I wish to ask the Senator from Delaware if it would interfere very materially with his plan if I should move to strike out the entire seventh clause of the twelfth section.

Mr. BAYARD. Of course such an amendment to the bill will be considerably debated. The honorable Senator from Michigan [Mr. CONGER] intimated an intention of amending the third section of the bill. He has also intimated an intention of offering either a substitute for the entire bill or for one of the sections in another direction, I did not understand precisely which. Now comes my friend from New Jersey [Mr. MCPHERSON] and asks me whether it would interfere with any plan of the bill to strike out the clause restricting the area of land confirmed to eleven square leagues.

The question is which of these propositions shall we take up first? If my friend from Michigan will offer his amendment to make all proceedings, all affidavits and depositions, whether the party be dead or alive, testimony in a court of justice, we will meet that; or his other amendment relating to the location of land-scrip will be considered; or the third proposition, that of my friend from New Jersey to strike out the limitation upon the confirmation and the area of land.

Any amendment that is offered I will endeavor to answer, or to show if I can to the Senate why it ought not to be made. Now which comes first? My friend from Michigan first made the objection to the bill, and if he will put his objection in the form of an amendment to be offered to the third section we had probably better discuss and end that, and then proceed to that offered by my friend from New Jersey.

Mr. MCPHERSON. I understood the Senator from Michigan to make some suggestions as to a betterment of the bill in different parts as we went along, notably the third section. I then understood the Senator from Michigan not to offer any particular amendment, but that he preferred to offer a substitute for the entire bill which contained all that he wished to accomplish in the shape of legislation upon this subject.

Mr. CONGER. The Senator misunderstood me, if he will allow me. I desired, as I thought I had the right, to offer a substitute first. There was some question about when it could be offered, but I stated to the Chair that when that was offered I myself had three or four amendments which I designed to offer to the bill, and which could be offered after the substitute for the whole bill had been offered, under the rule that we may always perfect a bill before a substitute is voted on. I have no objection to the Senator from New Jersey going on with any amendment he proposes to offer now.

Mr. MCPHERSON. It is impossible for us to understand the full import of the substitute offered by the Senator from Michigan. It has not been printed and laid before the Senate, and therefore for one I can not judge of the details of his measure; but upon the general principle which he sets forth, to wit, that of a commission to determine this question, I must confess that I am very strongly in favor of the proposition. The machinery is just as perfect, or can be made so in all its workings, it is far less expensive, far more rapid in its results, and far better. But as to the details, the machinery which he employs for the purpose of carrying into effect his measure, that must certainly be a matter of consideration.

Therefore, if the substitute is not to be voted upon at present, and I think it can not be intelligently voted upon now, I will offer an amendment to strike out the seventh clause of the twelfth section entirely and leave the whole question as to ownership, the number of acres, the title to the number of acres, and everything connected with it to the same tribunal without any restriction whatever. Less than that is less than absolute justice.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MCPHERSON] to strike out in section 12 from line 45 to line 51, inclusive, being clause 7.

Mr. CONGER. The Chair will permit me to say that I sent to the Chair, and there is now on the Secretary's desk, a substitute which I offered for the bill. A little question as to the time when it should properly be offered intervened, but I have just been informed that it was a proper thing to send and have read and presented to the Senate before we proceed to perfect the bill. That was my design in sending it to the Chair, and I ask that it may be read in its proper order of presentation. The question which arose of course is past now, the amendments of the committee having been acted upon.

Mr. PLUMB. If the Senator from New Jersey will permit me, I suggest to him that I think the object he has in view would be better accomplished by leaving a portion of the seventh clause in the bill. If he will simply let it read, "No confirmation shall be in any case made for a greater quantity than was authorized by the respective laws of Spain or Mexico applicable to the claim;" that would amount simply to an admonition to the court to specially observe the question of the right of the executive officer making the grant to confer upon the grantee the particular land specified in the grant. Certainly we are not required to do anything more for these people than they would have been entitled to under the law of Mexico or Spain.

Mr. MCPHERSON. I submit to the Senator from Kansas that this is a very peculiar bill if it admits more than that. I did not suppose that such a repetition was necessary. In other words, it would be equivalent to saying that no greater quantity of land shall be awarded to any one individual than he owns.

Mr. PLUMB. This might arise: there may have been grants for larger amounts than under the law the executive officer had the right to grant; so I think in that respect there ought to be some portion of the clause reserved.

Mr. MCPHERSON. I have no objection to the modification.

Mr. VEST. The clause of the bill which the Senator from New Jersey moves to strike out is, I think, beyond any question in direct violation of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, made in 1848 between the United States and Mexico. I can not conceive that any legislation can be framed more directly in violation of the provisions of that treaty than the clause of the bill now before the Senate. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in its whole scope and intent upon the part of Mexico was, and of both contracting parties, intended to preserve the rights of Mexican citizens as to lands or other property held by them under grants from Mexico or under Spanish grants at the time the treaty was made. I quote now from a clause of that treaty. Article 8 reads:

Mexicans now established in territories previously belonging to Mexico, and which remain for the future within the limits of the United States, as defined by the present treaty, shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to remove at any time to the Mexican Republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said territories, or disposing thereof and removing the proceeds wherever they please, without their being subjected on this account to any contribution, tax, or charge whatever.

Those who shall prefer to remain in the said territories may either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens or acquire those of citizens of the United States. But they shall be under the obligation to make their election within

one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty; and those who shall remain in the said territories after the expiration of that year without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans shall be considered to have elected to become citizens of the United States.

In the said territories property of every kind now belonging to Mexicans not established there shall be inviolably respected. The present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy with respect to it guarantees equally ample as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States.

In article 9 the treaty says:

The Mexicans who in the territories aforesaid shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States according to the principles of the Constitution, and in the mean time shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction.

Now, I submit that these clauses show beyond a scintilla of doubt or criticism that the intention of the Mexican Republic and of the contracting parties was that all property and all property rights and all title held by Mexicans who were then living upon this ceded territory, the results of the defeat of Mexico in the Mexican war, should be protected in the hands of the holders, whether the grants came from old Spain or from Mexico after it became a republic. The Senator from New Jersey has said that some of these claims came originally from as far back as the time of Ferdinand and Isabella. The Spanish Government, a government which has exceeded all others in spoliations by force of arms, paid its soldiers and its adventurers by giving immense grants of land, principally for mineral acquisition, and, as the Senator justly remarked, these grants were transferred for value received before the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo to innocent parties. Grants were made by Spain. This provision now before the Senate absolutely nullifies all those grants and sweeps away in one single clause all the vested rights which were thus acquired.

What is the excuse for this, Mr. President? It is what is called the colonization act of Mexico, passed in 1824. The object of that act has been entirely misconceived, in my judgment, by the committee that reported this bill, and that can be readily tested by reference to the act itself.

The colonization act of Mexico was intended to put upon these vast areas of land in New Mexico foreigners. The only provision in the act of 1824 passed by the General Congress of Mexico which applies to its own citizens was that upon any territory within twenty leagues of a foreign country or ten leagues of the seacoast none but Mexicans should be allowed to settle. They were afraid of the incursion of foreign powers; they were afraid then of a war with the Government of the United States, which subsequently occurred; and they put in this clause in the act of 1824 that within twenty miles of the boundaries of Mexico from any foreign country or ten miles of the seacoast only citizens of Mexico should be permitted to settle; but as to the other colonization for New Mexico, Chihuahua, and all the territories we acquired by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, except within twenty miles of the frontier, it was left open to the settlement of foreigners. The act of 1824 was called the "colonization act" and intended for the purpose of bringing foreigners into the country.

Let us look at the act of 1824. Section 1 of the decree of the Mexican Congress of August 10, 1824, respecting colonization, is in these words:

The Mexican nation promises—

To whom now?—

to those foreigners—

Mark the language—

to those foreigners who may come to establish themselves in its territory security in their person and property, provided they subject themselves to the laws of the country.

The second section says:

The objects of this law are those national lands which are neither private property nor belong to any corporation or pueblo, and can therefore be colonized.

Surely, Mr. President, *ex vi termini* the Congress of Mexico never could have talked about colonization by Mexicans. Would any Senator on this floor believe that an act of our Congress which proposed colonization upon its own domain meant colonization from the people or citizens of the United States? Surely no one would contend that. Colonization meant the colonization of foreigners. It meant to encourage immigration into Mexico in order that lands might be taken up and be rendered subject to the skill of the agriculturist. Section 4 of this act says:

Those territories comprised within twenty leagues of the boundaries of any foreign nation or within ten leagues of the seacoast can not be colonized without the previous approval of the supreme general executive power.

In other words, that applied to the territory adjacent to foreign nations and on the seacoast where there was danger of invasion. Then the act of Congress said the government itself must approve of the grants before any title should pass. In another section they provide that Mexicans shall have the preference in regard to the lands last named intended for military purposes, and intended to keep the title of these lands within the reach of their own citizens. The act of 1824

never meant that all citizens of Mexico holding under Spanish grants or otherwise should not receive after that time more than eleven square leagues of land.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. PLUMB] asks me, in support of my position, to refer to article 58:

That to no new settler—

Says the act of 1834—"creador" is the Mexican term—

That to no new settler more than four square leagues shall be granted or sold, unless it can be shown that on account of the abundance of stock owned by such new settler he needs more; in which case the treasurer-general will concede him only so much as he may need as shown by the testimony of impartial witnesses.

Mr. BAYARD. What does the Senator quote from?

Mr. VEST. I read from a "Compilation of the laws, regulations, usages, and conditions of Spain and Mexico under which lands were granted and held, and missions, presidios, and pueblos established and governed," by John Wasson, United States surveyor-general for Arizona.

Mr. BAYARD. I have in my hand the Mexican law.

Mr. VEST. I am reading from the act of July 11, 1834, "Ley Organica de Hacienda" (Organic Law of the Treasury). Article 57 of this law provides:

That any one having necessity for a tract of land for grazing or other purposes shall present himself before the treasurer-general.

Mr. BAYARD. Will the Senator give me the date of that law?

Mr. VEST. The 11th of July, 1834, but I was referring especially to the act of 1824, which was the basis of this legislation.

Again, if there be anything in legislative construction or in any sort of construction on the part of a government, I assert here that the Government of Mexico has never carried out any such provision as this committee say must be in existence in order to support the provision which the Senator from New Jersey is struggling against. I deny that Mexico ever annulled any grant of over eleven square leagues since 1824, for they paid no attention to it; and I say more than that, the Supreme Court of the United States has decided absolutely, if I can understand its language, that the Mexican law of 1824 substantially could not affect the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which is the supreme law of this land under the Constitution. In the case of *Higuera vs. The United States* (5 Wallace, 827) the Supreme Court says:

That when the grant is made by specific boundaries, the grantee is entitled to the entire tract described.

Suppose Spain had granted to one of her own citizens so many thousand leagues of land in Mexico, and described it by mountains and rivers and marked boundaries, the Supreme Court holds that description must govern, notwithstanding any act of the Mexican Congress, and this Government under the treaty of 1848 will respect that grant by confirming the claim according to its boundaries, and carry out the intention of the treaty.

In the case of the *United States vs. Sutherland* (19 Howard, pages 363-365) the court says:

Since the country (California) has become part of the United States, these extensive rancho grants, which then had little value, have now become very large and very valuable estates. They have been denounced as enormous monopolies, princedoms, &c., and this court has been urged to deny to the grantees what it is assumed the former government had too liberally and lavishly granted. This rhetoric might have a just influence when urged to those who have a right to give or refuse. But the United States have bound themselves by a treaty to acknowledge and protect all *bona fide* titles granted by the previous government, and this court has no discretion to enlarge or curtail such grants to suit our own sense of propriety, or defeat just claims, however extensive, by stringent technical rules of construction to which they were not originally subjected.

In the *United States vs. Moreno* (3 Wallace, pages 478, 491) the Supreme Court held that—

The cession of California to the United States did not impair the rights of private property; these rights are held sacred by the laws of nations, and protected by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

In the case of the *United States vs. Peralta et al.* (19 Howard, page 347) the court says:

We have frequently decided that the public acts of public officers, purporting to be exercised in an official capacity and by public authority, shall not be presumed to be usurped, but that a legitimate authority has been previously given or subsequently ratified.

The whole scope and intent of these decisions, the whole meaning of the Congress of Mexico since the passage of the act of 1824, is to the effect, and only to the effect, that every Mexican citizen holding at the time of the making of the treaty a claim, without regard to its extent, shall be protected in it.

Sir, what right has the Congress of the United States to sit here as a land court and to determine the extent and scope of an act of the Mexican Congress? The decision of the judicial tribunal which it is proposed to establish by this bill is invoked, and yet the bill prejudices the case and says we will not permit the act of the Mexican Congress to be decided by that court, but we will decide ourselves in advance that no Mexican under any Spanish grant, and no other claimant, shall have more than eleven square leagues of land, no matter what may be the boundaries of his grant, no matter though he may hold a patent under the sign-royal of the King of Spain himself prior to 1824. We shut off all beyond eleven leagues. Our act is conclusive. It is robbery in my judgment.

Mr. McPHERSON. I should like to change the language of my

amendment to meet the views of the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PLUMB]. I see no particular objection to it, though really I do not know that there is any very good reason for it. I have given the Secretary the proposed amendment in order that it may be laid properly before the Senate. The amendment is to so change the seventh clause of section 12 as to read as follows:

No confirmation shall in any case be made or patent issued for a greater quantity of land than was authorized by the respective laws of Spain or Mexico applicable to the claim.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey withdraws the amendment originally offered, and in its place offers what will now be read.

The SECRETARY. After the word "quantity," in line 46 of section 12, it is proposed to strike out "than eleven square leagues," and after the word "land," in line 47, to strike out down to and including the word "quantity," in line 49, as follows: "to or in the right of any one original grantee or claimant, or in the right of any one original grant to two or more persons jointly, nor for a greater quantity;" so that the whole clause will read:

No confirmation shall in any case be made or patent issued for a greater quantity of land than was authorized by the respective laws of Spain or Mexico applicable to the claim.

Mr. BAYARD. Mr. President, no greater question can arise in Congress than the maintenance of national faith. The lands we are now considering were ceded to the jurisdiction of the United States by the Republic of Mexico in 1848 partly by the treaty known as that of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and in 1854 another portion by what was known as the Gadsden treaty, or better known as the Gadsden purchase. The eighth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo provided that—

In the said Territories, property of every kind, now belonging to Mexicans not established there, shall be inviolably respected. The present owners, the heirs of these, and all Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy with respect to it guarantees equally ample as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States.

And in the ninth article:

The Mexicans who, in the Territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged of by the Congress of the United States) to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States, according to the principles of the Constitution; and in the mean time, shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction.

The fifth article of the Gadsden treaty recited that—

All the provisions of the eighth and ninth, sixteenth and seventeenth articles of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, shall apply to the territory ceded by the Mexican Republic in the first article of the present treaty, and to all the rights of persons and property, both civil and ecclesiastical, within the same, as fully and effectually as if the said articles were herein again recited and set forth.

So that the same guarantees apply to the territory ceded under either treaty.

In the first place I may ask what are our duties as a nation under this treaty, and next what is the proposition of the present bill? Let us see first what classes of claims are those to be settled by this bill. They are only cases where the title is incomplete, where the case arises referred to by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. VEST] where a man was in possession of one league or of ten thousand leagues, if such a possession were possible, no matter what was the area of his possession, if he was found entitled and in possession at the time of the cession he held under the law of the land, and was protected as any American citizen would be in his legal and constitutional rights of property. He needed no further legislation because this treaty was not simply a convention, a contract between this Government and a foreign government, but it became under our Constitution the supreme law of the land, and every judge of every court of the United States and of every State was bound to construe it as a paramount authority equal to an act of Congress in support of the rights of any party claiming under it. We do not propose by this bill to deal with, or touch or disturb the complete title of any man in any portion of any of these States or Territories. There is no such thing as confiscation of private property under its provisions; there is no such thing as a default in any public obligation. It is simply a legal provision that wherever a man had rights under Spanish or Mexican law and so held them, he could plead them in the courts of the United States; and this bill and the purpose of this bill is surely misunderstood or not comprehended by the Senators from Missouri and New Jersey and by the Senator from Michigan if they imagine that anything else is proposed.

We are not dealing with perfected titles. They need no further action upon the part of the Government, and will be fully recognized by the courts. If the man has his house and ground, his rancho, or any other description of property, it is his, and the treaty protects him in its possession and enjoyment with all the force of any affirming law.

But what is the just claim upon the Congress of the United States? It is that they shall perform the uncompleted obligations of the government from whom the territory was derived, and the duty upon the United States Government is only this, and the present bill only intends this, that we should do those things which the Government of Mexico would have been obliged to do in law and in conscience had these people and had this property remained under the jurisdiction of

her laws. That is all that this bill provides; that is all it pretends to do. It takes from no man his completed title. It simply gives to those who have an incomplete title under the laws of Mexico the opportunity to go into a proper tribunal (as to the propriety of that tribunal I shall presently speak) and perfect his claim and obtain his title there according to law and evidence as administered in the courts of the United States.

Look at page 4, section 2, and at line 12 and you will see what decree the courts are to enter in cases proceeding under this bill.

And by a final decree to settle and determine the question of the validity of the title and the boundaries of the grant or claim presented for adjudication, according to the law of nations, the stipulations of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the 2d day of February, A. D., 1848, or the treaty concluded between the same powers at the city of Mexico on the 30th day of December, A. D., 1853, and the laws and ordinances of the Government, questions properly arising between the claimants or other parties in the case and the United States, which decree shall in all cases refer to the treaty, law, or ordinance under which such claim is confirmed or rejected.

There you have as plainly as the English language can give it, and in the fullest terms, the character of the property to be passed upon, and the rule that shall decide it. Is there any default there? Is there any delinquency under the treaties with Mexico or either of them? On the contrary the courts are to enforce the full measure of duty of that government, and only where the title is incomplete, because, Senators, if the title be complete and perfect the owners want nothing further from the United States. They can come into court to enforce their rights as effectually as any other owners in relation to any other land in any other part of the Union. The laws of Mexico are made, by the treaty, the laws controlling the rights of these private claimants. We are not settling the validity or invalidity of an act; we are simply providing for cases where they come to the Government of the United States, and say, "You have assumed to stand in the shoes of the Republic of Mexico, now perform this guarantee that that government was bound to perform."

That, Senators, is the measure of the duties of the Government of the United States under these treaties. There it begins and there it ends. They are to have so much and no more, and that I submit is an entire answer to the charge of attempted confiscation or the trial of a title already perfect which is expressly excluded from this bill. We are not trying such. The language of the act carefully drawn will be found at page 1 of the bill and on line 10:

That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons or corporation, or their legal representatives, claiming lands within the limits of the territory derived by the United States from the Republic of Mexico, and now embraced within the Territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Arizona, or Utah, or within the States of Nevada or Colorado, by virtue of such lawful incomplete Spanish or Mexican grant, concession, warrant, or survey as the United States are bound to recognize and confirm by virtue of the treaties of cession of said country by Mexico to the United States which, at the date of the passage of this act, have not been confirmed by act of Congress, or otherwise finally decided upon by lawful authority, and which have not become complete and perfect.

I beg Senators to remember therefore what is the scope and purview of this act. It is only for those titles that are incomplete and where there is a duty imposed by treaty stipulation upon the United States. We are now seeking to perform that, but not to touch the question of perfected titles or interfere with possession where it has been lawfully assured under the laws of Mexico.

Mr. HARRISON. Will the Senator from Delaware allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. BAYARD. Certainly, with pleasure.

Mr. HARRISON. I desire to ask the Senator what in his mind constitutes the difference between what he calls a completed title under a Mexican or Spanish grant, and one incomplete?

Mr. BAYARD. I think it would be impossible to summarize all the cases in which there may be incompleteness of title under the Mexican laws—

Mr. HARRISON. No; the point I make is this: Suppose a case where a party is holding under a Mexican grant described by certain natural boundaries. There has been no action by Congress, no decree by a court establishing that title. If you ask the man for his title he says, "I find it in the Mexican grant," of which we have no record in this country. Would not that be an incomplete grant within the meaning of this bill, and would not such a person under this bill have to go into the court to have that title established?

Mr. BAYARD. Yes, sir—and I imagine that wherever there was an inchoate title, wherever the party had commenced a performance of those things which were to eventuate in a complete title, and had not an opportunity to perfect it under the Mexican law, this bill would enable him to come to the United States, addressing the United States instead of Mexico, to obtain his title, and the court would be obliged to give him a decree which would fully answer all that Mexico could have given him had he completed the requirements and conditions under her laws. That is what I understand to be the object and effect of this bill.

Mr. HARRISON. Then might there not be cases where a really perfect grant would be provided for in the bill?

Mr. BAYARD. I want to come to that presently; I shall have to go back a little; but the Senator will allow me to go on and answer the

question he has already put to me. I am glad the Senator from Indiana has repeated it and I will endeavor to answer it.

In the first place I should like to refer here to the report of the land commission of 1880. I will give the reference, as it was a commission of ability specially constituted for the consideration of the condition and laws relating to the whole public domain of the United States. The report is Executive Document 47, part 4, of the Forty-sixth Congress, third session. I read first the composition of the commission: President, James A. Williamson, Commissioner of the General Land Office; Clarence King, United States geologist; Alexander T. Britton; John W. Powell; James Donaldson; secretary, Clarence E. Dutton, captain ordnance, United States Army. A preliminary report was published in February, 1880, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879, in which a very valuable and interesting history of the public domain of the United States and of the private land claims which we are now considering will be found. I read from page 406 an extract from the report to the Secretary of the Interior.

After a lapse of nearly thirty years more than one thousand claims have been filed with the surveyors-general, of which less than one hundred and fifty have been reported to Congress, and of the number so reported Congress has finally acted upon only seventy-one. The construction of railroads through New Mexico and Arizona, and the consequent influx of population in those Territories, render it imperatively necessary that these claims should be finally settled with the least possible delay. I have therefore the honor to recommend that the attention of Congress be called especially to this subject, with a view to securing action upon the claims pending before it, and upon the pending bill providing for the settlement of the remaining claims. (Hon. Secretary of the Interior, report 1880.)

I may say that bill is the bill now before the Senate amended in the light of the repeated debates three and four years ago and the advice and approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

With no statute of limitation as to the time of filing these claims, with paper titles of grant held by men and women, stored away in old boxes or carried about their persons, no one can form any estimate of the area yet claimed in New Mexico or Arizona. The surveyors-general and commissioners of the General Land Office for years past have called upon Congress for the enactment of a statute of limitation as to the time of filing these private land claims. There may yet be 1,000 or 5,000. As time moves along the best evidence is fast passing away, which will necessitate more energy and expense on the part of the United States to head off the prospective modern manufacture of ancient muniments of title. There have been patents issued by the United States for 4,456,158.43 acres of private land claims in New Mexico and Colorado; the largest grant being for 1,714,764.94 acres, and the smallest for 1,720 acres.

There were, on the 30th of June, 1880, forty-six claims for private land grants in New Mexico and Colorado, containing an area of 4,675,173.57 acres, pending in the General Land Office for patents, as follows:

June 30, 1880, there were sixty private land claims in Colorado and New Mexico pending in Congress for confirmation, embracing an area, so far as the same have been surveyed, of 4,294,672.473 acres. The largest contains 472,736.90 acres, and the smallest 1,003.55 acres.

I cite this to show the condition of these land claims at the end of thirty years, and to submit to the Senate the absolute necessity of doing two things that this bill provides: first, having a settlement so that what is public land may be known and may be made subject to sale and also to private entry; and what is private land may be segregated and held by the owners, that these Territories shall not be paralyzed in their progress to civilization and the development retarded by reason of this uncertainty as to boundaries. It is our duty, therefore, to take such steps as practically shall make the property of each man, be it much or little capable, of ascertainment, of definition, and of being segregated for his use.

The next is as to the statute of limitations. Why it has been, that for thirty years a statute so necessary to the repose of every community should have been delayed, I know not; but it has been so, and at last by this bill a statute of limitations has been proposed, and three years after the passage of this act shall be the limit within which claims to complete the titles of private claimants under the Mexican grants shall be allowed, and after that the bar of limitation shall be interposed that there may be an end to litigation and a repose to titles. Now we come to the question of the restriction of the quantity of land which could be obtained under Mexican grants.

Mr. GARLAND. It is evident we can not progress much further with the bill this evening, and the question the Senator is now approaching is a very important one, and if it will suit him that we go into executive session a while, I will make that motion, and he can go on to-morrow.

Mr. BAYARD. I have no objection.

Mr. GARLAND. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. COCKRELL. I wish first to offer an amendment that it may be printed.

Mr. GARLAND. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. COCKRELL. I offer an amendment to come in as an additional section at the end of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri offers an amendment which he asks may be printed. That order will be made.

Mr. CONGER. I desire to have the bill which I offered as a substitute for this bill printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan moves that his substitute be printed. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. CONGER. I desire that it shall be considered as offered and pending before the Senate.

Mr. MILLER, of California. I wish to offer an amendment to this bill to be printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received and printed.

Mr. MILLER, of California. It is to come in at the end of section 11.

HELL GATE, EAST RIVER.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit to Congress a communication from the Secretary of War, in relation to the necessity of an immediate appropriation of not less than \$42,000 to enable the engineer in charge to make next autumn the explosion required for the removal of Flood Rock, in the East River, New York. The importance of the work is well known, and as it appears that without a speedy appropriation a delay of a year must follow, accompanied by large expenses to protect from injury the work already done, I commend the subject to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 28, 1884.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. GARLAND. I renew my motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas moves 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 five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, January 29, 1884.

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

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES OF HON. E. W. M. MACKEY.

Mr. PETIBONE submitted the following resolution; which was considered, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the funeral ceremonies of the late EDMUND W. M. MACKEY, late a Representative of this body from the State of South Carolina, be held in this Hall on Wednesday, January 30, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate the foregoing resolution to the Senate, and invite the Senate to attend the said funeral ceremonies.

UNION AND CONFEDERATE NAVAL RECORDS.

The SPEAKER, by unanimous consent, laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, in reply to the resolution of the House adopted on the 17th instant, concerning the publication of the Union and confederate naval records of the war of the rebellion.

Mr. COX, of New York. This communication should go to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The SPEAKER. The Chair, without having read the accompanying papers, supposed that an appropriation would be necessary to provide for the publication of these records. It may go to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and if it be discovered that an appropriation is required it can be reported back.

Mr. COX, of New York. The resolution of inquiry to which this is an answer came from the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

COMMISSIONED ARMY OFFICERS.

The SPEAKER also, by unanimous consent, laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a reply to the resolution of the House asking the average number of commissioned officers in the Army of the United States from March 4, 1857, to March 4, 1861, and from March 4, 1877, to March 4, 1881; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

ELECTION CONTEST—WOOD VS. PETERS.

The SPEAKER also, by unanimous consent, laid before the House depositions in the contested-election case of Wood vs. Peters, from the State of Kansas; which were referred to the Committee on Elections.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. RANDALL. In consequence of a sad event, of which we are all aware, the opportunity was not presented yesterday for the introduction of bills and joint resolutions for reference. I therefore ask, in accordance with the wish of many members—and I suppose there will be no objection to the request—that there be to-day, by unanimous consent, a call of the States and Territories for the introduction of bills and joint resolutions as on Monday.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RANDALL] asks unanimous consent that the States and Territories be called to-day for the introduction and reference of bills and joint resolutions under

the rules applicable to Monday, the opportunity for this business not having been afforded yesterday.

Mr. COX, of New York. I suppose that includes the ordinary proceedings of Monday.

Mr. RANDALL. Not the entire business of Monday.

The SPEAKER. But, as the Chair understands, the ordinary proceeding under the rule with regard to the introduction of bills and joint resolutions.

Mr. COX, of New York. That will admit resolutions of inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection to the request; and it is ordered accordingly.

MESSENGER FOR CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE.

Mr. ERMENTROUT. I am directed by the Committee on Accounts to submit a privileged report.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the following resolution of Mr. BLAND—

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be authorized to appoint a boy as messenger in the office of the Chief Clerk of the House, at a salary not to exceed \$25 per month, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, until otherwise ordered.

respectfully report that they have carefully considered the same, and considering the employment of this boy as a necessity for the proper transaction of business, recommend the passage of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the resolution reported from the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. McMILLIN. I ask that the resolution reported by the committee be again read.

The Clerk again read the report.

Mr. ERMENTROUT. Mr. Speaker, I hope there will be no objection to the adoption of this resolution. As the House is aware, the several offices for the transaction of the business of the Clerk of the House are now separated, and at a considerable distance from each other; so that there is constant necessity for the sending of a messenger from one office to another. This duty has heretofore been discharged by a messenger at a salary of \$100 a month. The resolution which we now report calls for the employment of a boy at a salary of \$25 a month; and this is necessary for the proper execution of business.

Mr. HOLMAN. Can the gentleman tell us how many persons are now employed in connection with the office of the Clerk of the House?

Mr. ERMENTROUT. I can not. But I know that the transaction of the business of that office requires the employment of a person to travel from one office to another. The different offices are now farther separated than they have ever been; and of course the time of the clerks can not be occupied in running to and fro. The messenger heretofore found necessary for that purpose has been paid \$100 a month; and this resolution, therefore, is in the direction of economy, and I hope the gentleman from Indiana will not insist on his objection.

Mr. HOLMAN. The only objection I have to it is I do not understand, and it has not yet been shown, what necessity there is for this additional employé.

This room of the Clerk of the House is not one in which important business is done. It is the newspaper office, where the newspapers are gathered for the convenience of the members. I must confess I am not able to see any necessity for the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. VAN ALSTYNE. I understand an application is to be made by the Clerk that will bring him into closer connection with the various offices of the Clerk's department. It has been regarded as important they should be permitted to get the room which quite recently has been assigned to the Clerk as a private office. My information is the adoption of that resolution, if it should not absolutely do away, would in any event lead to doing away, with the necessity of this messenger, and it is for that reason I make the motion that for the present the pending resolution be laid upon the table.

Mr. ERMENTROUT. I hope no such motion as that will be adopted. While it may be true there is but little business of a clerical nature transacted in the office of Chief Clerk, every gentleman understands the necessity there is for constant communication with the Clerk of the House and with the enrolling clerks, and with the disbursing clerk, who is in the basement of the building. The Committee on Accounts have instructed me to make this report because they were satisfied this should be granted. The Clerk at the present has in his employment a boy he is paying out of his own pocket.

Mr. VAN ALSTYNE. From explanation made to me privately I withdraw my motion.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 96, noes 25.

So the resolution was adopted.

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

The latter motion was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. MCCOOK, its Secretary, announced that that body had agreed to the resolution of the House for the appointment of a select joint committee to take order for superintending the funeral of EDMUND W. M. MACKAY, late a Representative from the

State of South Carolina, and to escort the remains of the deceased to their place of burial, and had appointed as such committee on its part Mr. BUTLER, Mr. PENDLETON, and Mr. HILL.

ADDITIONAL CLERK CLAIMS COMMITTEE.

Mr. BREWER submitted the following privileged report:

The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the following resolution—
"That the Committee on Claims be authorized during this session only, until the further order of the House, to employ an assistant clerk, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House at the same rate of compensation now paid to session committee clerks respectively"—
report they have carefully considered the same, and ask it be now passed.

Mr. HOLMAN. If there is a report accompanying this resolution, I hope it will be read.

The SPEAKER. It has been read, but there was so much confusion it could not be heard by the gentleman.

The report was again read.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I regret very much to see a disposition to increase the number of employés of the House by simple resolution, and authorize the payment of their compensation out of the contingent fund of the House. I think that practice always leads to the employment of an unnecessary number of employés.

The Committee on Claims is a very important committee, but at a period when its duties were the largest, before the formation of the War Claims Committee, covering the entire period of the war and years afterward, down, I believe, to 1873, when it had before it more business than is now before the two committees, a single clerk was all that was deemed necessary. The Committee on War Claims has now two clerks. The business requires but one competent person. The business of the Committee on Claims can not be increasing. On the contrary, the last Congress showed a great decline in the measures requiring consideration. I think all gentlemen must regret to see a tendency to increase from year to year the number of our employés. If, however, the Committee on Claims insist they can not get along with their business without an additional clerk, of course it will have to be granted; but unless some imperative necessity is shown for the employment of this additional clerk I hope it will not be done.

Mr. McMILLIN. Mr. Speaker, by instructions of the Committee on Claims I introduced the resolution which has just been read. I have been here with the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HOLMAN] long enough, I think, to convince him that I would be one of the last who would improperly increase the offices of this House or of this Government without sufficient cause. But there are certain duties that it is essential for those of us who compose the Committee on Claims to perform. One of these duties is the proper consideration of bills that have been referred to us for our consideration by the House. We have before that committee to-day a docket, in addition to those bills that have not come up from the Printer and also in addition to those that have not been sent down to us which *have* come from the Printer, of 507 bills for our consideration. This list involves claims ranging all the way from one hundred to millions of dollars. I will state further that the clerk of that committee, Mr. W. B. Pettie, reached this Capitol soon after the reassembling of Congress after the holidays, and I venture to say that he has never seen this Hall when Congress was in session yet, so closely has he been confined to his duties. Further, I state that there have been only two nights since he came here, Sunday evenings excepted, that he has not come up to this Capitol and worked till 10 or 12 o'clock in the preparation of these bills for the committee and in keeping up the dockets. He is here before 8 o'clock in the morning, and he has done more than we could have reasonably expected from any one man. I know that if the work continues as heavy as it is now he can not do it in the future. His physical strength will not endure it through a session.

Now, if the House wants the committee to act upon the claims which have been referred to it I believe that the adoption of this resolution is essential. If the clerk of the committee did not have to wait upon any members of the House who come there for information as to the status of the measures which they may have introduced for the benefit of their constituents, or who want information as to where claims have been referred, to whom referred, and other references to the files for any other information connected with them, it is possible that the clerical force of the committee as at present constituted would be able to keep up with the work. But I do not believe that can be done if he is called upon to give satisfactory information to members of Congress concerning their claims—such information as they are entitled to and should have. We ought to act upon the claims which are referred to us in some way. If they are just, they should be paid or at least their passage recommended; if they are unjust, they ought not to be permitted to lie there unacted upon and without condemnation in the form of an adverse report.

In order to do justice to the claimants and to Congress we must have some assistance in this matter. If the House is not ready after this statement and in view of the facts which I have suggested to adopt this resolution, they must take the consequences. We can only do our best in the way that we are now going with one clerk, and will, of course, do the utmost that we can. But in the very nature of things these claims can not all be acted upon.

Mr. REED. I should like to ask the gentleman from Tennessee a question, if he will permit an inquiry.

Mr. McMILLIN. With pleasure.

Mr. REED. During the last Congress we passed a bill, which was introduced and promoted by Mr. Bowman, of Massachusetts, whereby it was expected that a great many of these claims would be referred for adjudication as to matters of fact to the Court of Claims. I desire to ask the gentleman from Tennessee if the Committee on Claims have availed themselves of the provisions of that bill, and if, having availed themselves of its provisions, it will still be necessary for them to have this increase of clerical force?

I ask this because I would like to have his views upon the subject. I am, for one, most desirous of giving the committees all the clerks which may be necessary to aid them in the transaction of public business. But I should like to be informed if that bill under its provisions, if advantage be taken of it by the committee, will not give all the relief that the committee requires?

Mr. McMILLIN. I beg leave to state, in response to the gentleman from Maine, that the committee has availed itself of the provisions of the Bowman bill when claims are reached which in the opinion of the committee ought to be referred to the Court of Claims. I doubt whether the bill is going to give all the relief that was expected by its most sanguine friends. It can, however, be made to give relief to Congress and to the committee if properly guarded.

But it can not give any relief in the direction to which I am now referring. On the contrary, if it has any effect at all it will be to cause an increase of the clerical duties of the committee; because it is the duty of the clerk in the first place, after the claim has been passed upon in committee, to make a minute of the action. Then, if it is referred to the Court of Claims, the duty of making a record of that fact devolves upon him. When it comes back he must note again upon the docket what is done, and in addition note upon the docket what has been the course recommended by the Court of Claims; and the gentleman will see that all of these various obligations must necessarily increase rather than diminish the clerk's duties, while it may diminish the duty devolving upon the committee in the consideration of the claims.

Mr. STORM. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. McMILLIN. Certainly.

Mr. STORM. How many clerks are there now attached to this committee?

Mr. McMILLIN. The committee has now but one. In that connection I may say, and in response also to the gentleman from Indiana, that I have inquired of the old clerk of the committee, Mr. Smith, who sits at the desk now, and have been informed by him that for ten years, both under the Republican and Democratic administrations, this committee has had the assistance provided for in this resolution.

We do not seek an additional annual clerk. We do not seek pay for any time that Congress is not in session. It is with the members of the House to do as they think proper with it, and with their action after this explanation we will be satisfied, whatever that action may be.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the resolution. The resolution was adopted.

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

The latter motion was agreed to.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The SPEAKER. By unanimous consent of the House, it has been ordered that the call of States and Territories shall proceed to-day as of Monday. The States and Territories will now be called in alphabetical order for the introduction of bills and joint resolutions and resolutions of inquiry for reference, beginning with the State of Alabama.

ABANDONED HOMESTEAD ENTRIES IN ALABAMA.

Mr. FORNEY introduced a bill (H. R. 3968) to provide for disposing of lands embraced in abandoned homestead entries in Alabama; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

BRIDGE ACROSS COOSA RIVER.

Mr. FORNEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3969) to authorize the East and West Railroad Company of Alabama to construct a bridge across the Coosa River; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM L. WHITLOCK.

Mr. FORNEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 3970) to refund to William L. Whitlock, of Alabama, taxes illegally collected as income tax; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

CONFISCATION ACT OF 1862.

Mr. HERBERT (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3971) for the relief of purchasers under the confiscation act of July 17, 1862, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

ALABAMA DIAGONAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. HERBERT also introduced a bill (H. R. 3972) granting the right of way over the public lands in Alabama and Florida to the Alabama Diagonal Railroad Company and to grant to said company the right to build bridges across certain rivers in said States, 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.

ARMS, ETC., FOR NATIONAL GUARDS.

Mr. HERBERT also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 128) authorizing the Secretary of War to exchange Gatling guns or other light field-pieces for the heavy field-pieces now in possession of the National Guard of the several States; also to give said National Guard tents in lieu of arms and ammunition of equal value; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF JOHN ROGERS.

Mr. ROGERS, of Arkansas, introduced a bill (H. R. 3973) for the relief of the heirs of the late John Rogers, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM PREWETT AND OTHERS.

Mr. ROGERS, of Arkansas (by request), also introduced a bill (H. R. 3974) for the relief of William Prewett and others; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN T. CROWNOVER AND OTHERS.

Mr. ROGERS, of Arkansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3975) for the relief of John T. Crownover and others; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

EZEKIEL RAWLINS.

Mr. PEEL, of Arkansas, introduced a bill (H. R. 3976) to grant a pension to Ezekiel Rawlins; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES R. BERRY.

Mr. PEEL, of Arkansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3977) to refund illegal internal-revenue tax collected of James R. Berry, as late auditor of the State of Arkansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE H. PETTIGREW.

Mr. PEEL, of Arkansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 3978) for the relief of George H. Pettigrew; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MARY ANNA EGAN.

Mr. BUDD introduced a bill (H. R. 3979) granting an increase of pension to Mary Anna Egan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PAY OF LETTER-CARRIERS.

Mr. BUDD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3980) to amend section 5 of an act approved February 21, 1879, entitled "An act to fix the pay of letter-carriers;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

LOUIS FRANCOIS.

Mr. BUDD also introduced a bill (H. R. 3981) for the relief of Louis Francois; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

EVALINA P. LOW.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill (H. R. 3982) for the relief of Evalina P. Low; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE O. DONNELL.

Mr. WAIT introduced a bill (H. R. 3983) for the relief of George O. Donnell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

Mr. LORE introduced a bill (H. R. 3984) to provide for the construction of a new public building at Wilmington, Del.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

COUNTERFEITING FOREIGN SECURITIES.

Mr. LORE also introduced a bill (H. R. 3985) to prevent and punish the counterfeiting within the United States of notes, bonds, or other securities of foreign governments; which was read a first and second time.

The question was upon the reference of the bill.

Mr. LORE. I desire that the bill shall be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that under the rules of the House

it should go either to the Committee on Banking and Currency or the Committee on the Judiciary. But the Chair will entertain any motion the gentleman may submit in regard to the reference of the bill.

Mr. LORE. I think it should go to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. RANDALL. Let the bill be read, so that we may be able to judge of its character.

The bill was read at length.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks this bill does not affect the relations between this Government and foreign governments, but it relates to the criminal laws of the United States, and the Chair thinks it should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LORE. I will say that it affects our relations with foreign nations simply in this respect: Brazil and some other foreign nations are suffering from this kind of spurious currency which is manufactured in the United States and sent to those countries, and in that way it does affect our relations with foreign nations. The reason that induced me to desire its reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs was that that committee has access to and communication with the representatives of foreign nations.

The SPEAKER. Of course, incidentally this bill, if it shall become a law, may affect the interests of foreign nations, just as any legislation may do so. But the main purpose of the bill is to change, and in a very material respect, the criminal law of the United States. The Chair thinks it should go to the Committee on the Judiciary, and unless the gentleman submits some motion to refer it to another committee it will take that direction.

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

MAJ. WILLIAM KENDALL.

Mr. NICHOLLS (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3986) for the relief of the legal representatives of Maj. William Kendall, late sutler in the United States Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS A. M'LAUGHLIN.

Mr. NICHOLLS (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 3987) for the relief of Thomas A. McLaughlin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

EDWARD E. STONE.

Mr. HARDEMAN (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 3988) for the relief of Commander Edward E. Stone; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH BURNETT.

Mr. CANDLER introduced a bill (H. R. 3989) for the relief of Sarah Burnett; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH H. TUMLIN.

Mr. CANDLER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3990) for the relief of Elizabeth H. Tomlin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

TAXES ON DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Mr. CANDLER also introduced a bill (H. R. 3991) to amend the laws providing the machinery for collecting the taxes on distilled spirits; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT COLUMBUS, GA.

Mr. BUCHANAN introduced a bill (H. R. 3992) for the erection of a public building at Columbus, Ga.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Mr. CLEMENTS introduced a bill (H. R. 3993) granting a pension to Joseph Davis; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM STRICKLIN.

Mr. TOWNSHEND introduced a bill (H. R. 3994) granting a pension to William Stricklin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BOUNTY LANDS TO SOLDIERS.

Mr. TOWNSHEND also introduced a bill (H. R. 3995) granting bounty lands to soldiers of the late war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

LABORERS IN HOUSE FOLDING-ROOM.

Mr. TOWNSHEND also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 129) allowing extra compensation to the laborers in the House folding-room for extra work; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

RETIREMENT OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. THOMAS introduced a bill (H. R. 3996) authorizing the volun-

tary retirement of certain officers of the United States Navy who have rendered conspicuous service in battle or who have served thirty years in the Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MOLLIE B. WALDO.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3997) granting a pension to Mollie B. Waldo; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DWIGHT R. STONE.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3998) granting a pension to Dwight R. Stone; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GILBERT PARRIGIN.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. 3999) for the relief of the estate of Gilbert Parrigin, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CAPT. J. H. GILLIS.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 130) tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. J. H. Gillis; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

COMMODORE JOHN LEE DAVIS.

Mr. THOMAS also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 131) authorizing the President of the United States to appoint Commodore John Lee Davis a rear-admiral in the United States Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

TENEDORE TEN EYCK.

Mr. DAVIS, of Illinois, introduced a bill (H. R. 4000) to authorize the President to restore Tenedore Ten Eyck to his former rank in the Army, and to place him upon the retired-list of Army officers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

BENJAMIN HEWITT.

Mr. PAYSON (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 4001) for the relief of Benjamin Hewitt; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY VIGNAUD.

Mr. HITT introduced a bill (H. R. 4002) to permit Henry Vignaud, second secretary of legation at Paris, to receive the decoration of the Legion of Honor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ALEXANDER JOLLY.

Mr. CANNON introduced a bill (H. R. 4003) for the relief of Alexander Jolly; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DONATION OF CONDEMNED CANNON.

Mr. WORTHINGTON introduced a bill (H. R. 4004) granting condemned cannon to Joe Hooker Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Canton, Ill.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE W. SHERWOOD.

Mr. WORTHINGTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 4005) granting a pension to George W. Sherwood; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CAPT. BENJAMIN F. SLATEN.

Mr. RIGGS introduced a bill (H. R. 4006) to grant a pension to Capt. Benjamin F. Slaten; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN G. HUNTER.

Mr. MATSON introduced a bill (H. R. 4007) for the relief of John G. Hunter; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES H. WOODARD.

Mr. MATSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 4008) for the relief of James H. Woodard; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS.

Mr. MATSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 4009) to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM V. B. WARDWELL.

Mr. MATSON (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 4010) for the relief of William V. B. Wardwell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

EMPLOYÉS OF BUREAU OF PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

Mr. MATSON (by request) also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 132) to compensate the employés of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for lost time; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

C. COPELAND.

Mr. WARD introduced a bill (H. R. 4011) removing the charge of desertion from the record of C. Copeland; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT C. M'KEE.

Mr. WARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 4012) to restore Robert C. McKee to the pension-roll; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LARKIN F. ROBERTS.

Mr. WARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 4013) granting a pension to Larkin F. Roberts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ISAAC REED.

Mr. KLEINER introduced a bill (H. R. 4014) for the relief of Isaac Reed; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, WABASH, IND.

Mr. STEELE introduced a bill (H. R. 4015) to authorize the increase of the capital stock of the First National Bank of Wabash, Ind.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. PEELLE, of Indiana (by request), introduced a bill (H. R. 4016) for the relief of certain officers who served as captain or as company and regimental staff officers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES PAGET.

Mr. COBB introduced a bill (H. R. 4017) for the relief of James Paget; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BENJAMIN F. RICHARDSON.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 4018) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Richardson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARTHA BASTIN.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 4019) granting a pension to Martha Bastin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARY J. BOOKER.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 4020) for the relief of Mary J. Booker; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions; and ordered to be printed.

ABRAHAM COVER.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 4021) granting a pension to Abraham Cover; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ZIBA WHITLEY.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 4022) for the relief of Ziba Whitley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM C. FINE.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 4023) for the relief of William C. Fine; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CUTLER S. DOBBINS.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 4024) granting a pension to Cutler S. Dobbins; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GABRAEL DOUGHERTY.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 4025) for the relief of Gabriel Dougherty; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM H. HOUGHTON.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 4026) for the relief of William H. Houghton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ALFRED F. PHILLIPS.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 4027) for the relief of Alfred F. Phillips; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WIDOW AND HEIRS OF ARTHUR W. GRAY, DECEASED.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 4028) for the relief of the widow and heirs of Arthur W. Gray, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

AUGUSTUS C. LARKIN.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 4029) for the relief of Augustus C. Larkin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES B. PEASE.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 4030) for the relief of Charles B. Pease, of Orange County, Indiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HUBBARD M. SMITH.

Mr. COBB also introduced a bill (H. R. 4031) for the relief of Hubbard M. Smith; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATES RETAINED IN SERVICE.

Mr. STOCKSLAGER introduced a bill (H. R. 4032) to prevent the retroactive operation of that portion of the naval appropriation act of August 5, 1882, limiting the number of graduates of the Naval Academy to be retained in the service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. WOOD introduced a bill (H. R. 4033) authorizing the commissioners of the District of Columbia to complete a contract for the sale of real estate, &c.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

REDUCTION OF TARIFF ON SUGARS.

Mr. WOOD also introduced a bill (H. R. 4034) to reduce tariff rates on different kinds and qualities of sugars; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

REDUCTION OF TARIFF ON WOOLEN GOODS, ETC.

Mr. WOOD also introduced a bill (H. R. 4035) to reduce tariff on woolen goods, flannels, blankets, women's and children's dress goods, and ready-made clothing; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS WARD.

Mr. WOOD also introduced a bill (H. R. 4036) to increase the pension of Thomas Ward; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

OPERATIVES ON RAILROAD TRAINS.

Mr. WOOD also introduced a bill (H. R. 4037) to prevent employment of operatives of railroad trains longer than twelve consecutive hours out of twenty-four hours, and declaring penalties, &c.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Labor, and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF CHARGE OF DESERTION—GEORGE HOBBS.

Mr. MCCOID (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 4038) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George Hobbs; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CANNON FOR MONUMENTAL PURPOSES.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill (H. R. 4039) authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish condemned cast-iron 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.

SYLVIA JENKS.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4040) granting a pension to Sylvia Jenks; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ZELICA T. DUNLAP.

Mr. KASSON introduced a bill (H. R. 4041) restoring the name of Zelica T. Dunlap to the pension-roll; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES G. GILLHAM.

Mr. KASSON (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 4042) granting a pension to James G. Gillham; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DRUSILLA H. SWANGER.

Mr. HOLMES introduced a bill (H. R. 4043) for the relief of Drusilla H. Swanger; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

BARNARD M'NALLY

Mr. MURPHY introduced a bill (H. R. 4044) to authorize payment of the claim of Barnard McNally for services in the Mexican war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

R. H. SHROPSHIRE.

Mr. MURPHY also introduced a bill (H. R. 4045) for the relief of R. H. Shropshire; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ELIAS V. MILLER.

Mr. MURPHY also introduced a bill (H. R. 4046) for the relief of Elias V. Miller; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE STAPLETON.

Mr. MURPHY also introduced a bill (H. R. 4047) for the relief of George Stapleton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, OTTUMWA, IOWA.

Mr. COOK introduced a bill (H. R. 4048) providing for the erection of a public building at Ottumwa, Iowa; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

WARREN L. VESTAL.

Mr. STRUBLE introduced a bill (H. R. 4049) to correct the Army record of Col. Warren L. Vestal; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MEAT PRODUCTS FOR EXPORTATION.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill (H. R. 4050) providing for the inspection and certification of the quality of meat products for exportation; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PHILIP BRANDSTETTER.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4051) granting a pension to Philip Brandstetter; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE W. BOUSEMAN.

Mr. PETERS introduced a bill (H. R. 4052) to increase the pension of George W. Bouseman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

AUGUST SCHINDLER.

Mr. PETERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 4053) granting a pension to August Schindler; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

S. C. ROACH.

Mr. PETERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 4054) for the relief of S. C. Roach; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH TYLER.

Mr. PETERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 4055) granting a pension to Sarah Tyler; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

F. C. BULKLEY.

Mr. PERKINS (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 4056) for the relief of F. C. Bulkley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL INDIAN COMMISSION.

Mr. PERKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 4057) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to create a commission to try and dispose of claims for citizenship in the Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Chickasaw, and Seminole Indian Nations; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF PENSION LAWS.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill (H. R. 4058) to provide for pensioning the widows and children of deceased soldiers of 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.

ISAAC DEMARANVILLE.

Mr. MORRILL also introduced a bill (H. R. 4059) granting a pension to Isaac Demaranville; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

RECORDS OF THE REBELLION.

Mr. MORRILL also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 133) for printing 5,000 additional copies of the Records of the Rebellion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

MARY CLARKE.

Mr. ANDERSON introduced a bill (H. R. 4060) for the relief of Mary Clarke; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM C. H. BOWMAN.

Mr. ANDERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 4061) for the relief of William C. H. Bowman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

NANNIE JOHN GRAVES.

Mr. ROBERTSON (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 4062) granting a pension to Nannie John Graves; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ACCOUNTS BETWEEN THE STATES, ETC., AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. ROBERTSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 4063) to adjust certain accounts between the United States and the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

GENERAL S. W. PRICE.

Mr. WILLIS introduced a bill (H. R. 4064) for the relief of General S. W. Price; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MARY BUCKLEY.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 4065) to grant a pension to Mary Buckley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. ANNE SPILMAN.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 4066) granting a pension to Mrs. Anne Spilman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 4067) to change the limit of appropriation for the public building at Louisville, Ky.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES L. KELLEY.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 4068) granting a pension to James L. Kelley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CATHERINE BUSSY.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 4069) granting a pension to Catherine Bussy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HELEN K. GARLAND.

Mr. WILLIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 4070) granting a pension to Helen K. Garland; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ARREST OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

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

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby requested to furnish this House, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public service, copies of all correspondence, telegrams, cablegrams, and other documents, and with all other information in his possession, concerning the arrest on January 2, 4, and 6, A. D. 1883, by the Colombian Government of Central America, of Benj. S. Lewis, of Louisiana; Alexander Stewart and R. H. C. Burnham, of New York; Thomas D. Scott and C. H. Burns, of Missouri; A. S. Bardwell, of Mississippi; and Frank Sargle, of Illinois, all American citizens, and their imprisonment at Aspinwall for three months on mere suspicion, without specific charge or indictment, and denied even the privilege of a preliminary hearing.

Resolved further, That the President is further requested to inform the House what measures, if any, were taken by the Government of the United States to obtain the release of the said parties or their impartial trial.

CHAUNCEY AND HORACE TYLER.

Mr. ELLIS (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 4071) for the relief of Chauncey Tyler and Horace Tyler; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES S. CLARK & CO.

Mr. ELLIS (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 4072) for the relief of James S. Clark & Co.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF RICHARD W. MEADE.

Mr. ELLIS (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 4073) for the relief of the heirs of Richard W. Meade; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REPRESENTATIVES OF MARTIN KENOKSFY.

Mr. ELLIS (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 4074) for the relief of the legal representatives of Martin Kenoksfy; which was read

a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

TIRSO AGUIERRE.

Mr. HUNT introduced a bill (H. R. 4075) making an appropriation for the payment of Tirso Aguierre; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

OCEAN STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill (H. R. 4076) to amend sections 4233 and 4234 of the Revised Statutes relating to steam and sail vessels navigating the ocean; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

H. S. SMITH.

Mr. KELLOGG also introduced a bill (H. R. 4077) authorizing the heirs of H. S. Smith to bring suit in the Court of Claims for cotton taken during the war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SIMEON CRAIN.

Mr. CULBERTSON, of Kentucky, introduced a bill (H. R. 4078) for the benefit of Simeon Crain; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES D. KIRK.

Mr. CULBERTSON, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4079) granting a pension to James D. Kirk; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS MURRY.

Mr. MILLIKEN introduced a bill (H. R. 4080) granting a pension to Thomas Murry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN W. KANE.

Mr. MILLIKEN also introduced a bill (H. R. 4081) for the relief of John W. Kane; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

STURGIS, LOMBARD & CO.

Mr. MILLIKEN also introduced a bill (H. R. 4082) for the relief of Sturgis, Lombard & Co.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

BANGS, BROWNELL & CO.

Mr. MILLIKEN also introduced a bill (H. R. 4083) for the relief of Bangs, Brownell & Co.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ENGINEERS.

Mr. TALBOTT introduced a bill (H. R. 4084) to regulate the rank of engineer officers of the United States Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JULIET H. PALMER.

Mr. TALBOTT also introduced a bill (H. R. 4085) for the relief of Juliet H. Palmer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FINK, BROTHER & CO.

Mr. HOBLITZELL introduced a bill (H. R. 4086) for the relief of Fink, Brother & Co.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS A. BRYAN.

Mr. COVINGTON introduced a bill (H. R. 4087) to reissue patents granted to Thomas A. Bryan for dredging purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

LUTHER STATUE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. McCOMAS introduced a bill (H. R. 4088) to incorporate the Luther Statue Association to erect, and maintain a monument or statue in memory of Martin Luther in the District of Columbia; which was read a first and second time.

The question was upon the reference of the bill.

Mr. McCOMAS. I desire that the bill be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that under the rule it should go to the Committee on the Library, but will submit any motion the gentleman may make.

Mr. McCOMAS. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The motion was agreed to; and the bill was accordingly referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

OUTERBRIDGE HORSEY.

Mr. McCOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. 4089) to empower the commissioners of the District of Columbia to examine the claim of, and providing for the payment of, Outerbridge Horsey, assignee; which was

referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN OF MARYLAND.

Mr. HOLTON introduced a bill (H. R. 4090) for the relief of the corporation of Roman Catholic Clergymen of the State of Maryland; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH L. McWILLIAMS.

Mr. HOLTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 4091) for the relief of Joseph L. McWilliams; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MOHAMMED KAHN, OR JOHN AMMAHOE.

Mr. HOLTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 4092) to increase the pension of Mohammed Kahn, otherwise John Ammahoe; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

APOLLOS HALE.

Mr. LONG (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 4093) referring the claim of Apollos Hale, administrator, to the Court of Claims; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DISTRIBUTION OF HYDROGRAPHIC CHARTS, ETC.

Mr. LONG (by request) also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 134) for the distribution of the charts and other publications of the Hydrographic Office; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY ALDEN.

Mr. LONG also (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 4094) granting a pension to Henry Alden; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT PLYMOUTH, MASS.

Mr. LONG also introduced a bill (H. R. 4095) for a public building at Plymouth, Mass.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

DONATION OF CONDEMNED CANNON.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill (H. R. 4096) granting condemned cannon to the town of Barre, in the State of Massachusetts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES WATSON.

Mr. RICE (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 4097) for the relief of Charles Watson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM GIBBONS.

Mr. LYMAN introduced a bill (H. R. 4098) granting a pension to William Gibbons; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM F. RICE.

Mr. LYMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 4099) for the relief of William F. Rice; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SALE OF NAVAL HOSPITALS.

Mr. MORSE introduced a bill (H. R. 4100) providing for the sale of the naval hospitals at Chelsea, Mass., Brooklyn, N. Y., and Annapolis, Md.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE S. P. BRADFORD.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill (H. R. 4101) for the relief of George S. P. Bradford; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SOLDIERS OF WAR OF 1812.

Mr. LOVERING introduced a bill (H. R. 4102) for the relief of certain persons who served in the First and Second Regiments, Second Brigade, Tenth Division, of Massachusetts Militia in the war of 1812; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

H. D. GREEN.

Mr. LOVERING also introduced a bill (H. R. 4103) for the relief of H. D. Green; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ASA M. FRYE.

Mr. LOVERING also introduced a bill (H. R. 4104) for the relief of Asa M. Frye; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY PETTINGILL.

Mr. HATCH, of Michigan, introduced a bill (H. R. 4105) granting a pension to Henry Pettingill; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES COONEY.

Mr. MAYBURY introduced a bill (H. R. 4106) to amend the records of the War Department in the case of James Cooney; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. EUNICE TRIPLER.

Mr. MAYBURY introduced a bill (H. R. 4107) for the relief of Mrs. Eunice Tripler, widow of Charles S. Tripler; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

FISH COMMISSIONERS OF MICHIGAN.

Mr. MAYBURY also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 135) authorizing the Secretary of War to lease certain lands to the board of fish commissioners of the State of Michigan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN J. ATKINSON.

Mr. BREITUNG introduced a bill (H. R. 4108) granting a pension to John J. Atkinson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

POST-OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. LACEY introduced a bill (H. R. 4109) to provide for the erection of a post-office building at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

AMELIA ANDERSON.

Mr. LACEY (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 4110) granting a pension to Amelia Anderson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES A. BATES.

Mr. LACEY (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 4111) to amend the military record of James A. Bates; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY O'NEILL, JR.

Mr. LACEY (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 4112) for the relief of Henry O'Neill, jr., of Jackson, Mich.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REGULATION OF STEAM-VESSELS.

Mr. WASHBURN introduced a bill (H. R. 4113) to amend section 4414, page 1, title 5, of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the regulation of steam-vessels; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSISSIPPI RIVER, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

Mr. WASHBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. 4114) to authorize the construction of a foot and carriage 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.

MRS. D. C. SMITH.

Mr. WASHBURN also introduced a bill (H. R. 4115) for the relief of Mrs. D. C. Smith; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN JONES.

Mr. STRAIT introduced a bill (H. R. 4116) to place John Jones, late captain of the First Minnesota Battery, on the retired-list of the Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM G. FURMAN.

Mr. WAKEFIELD introduced a bill (H. R. 4117) to authorize William G. Furman, of Blue Earth County, State of Minnesota, to dam the outlet of Jackson Lake, in the town of Sterling, in said county; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM L. SLOAN.

Mr. WAKEFIELD (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 4118) granting a pension to William L. Sloan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BENJAMIN D. PAY.

Mr. WAKEFIELD also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 136) directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent for certain land to Benjamin D. Pay, of Mankato, State of Minnesota; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE, GRAND MARAIS.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (H. R. 4119) relating to the construction of a light-house at Grand Marais, Minn.; which was read a first

and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

Mr. MONEY (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 4120) enlarging the powers of the Washington Deposit Company, 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.

N. M. BERRY.

Mr. MONEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 4121) for the relief of N. M. Berry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

J. D. RYAN & CO.

Mr. SINGLETON introduced a bill (H. R. 4122) for the relief of J. D. Ryan & Co.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CAPTURED PROPERTY.

Mr. SINGLETON also introduced a bill (H. R. 4123) for captured property asked to be considered by the Court of Claims; which was read a first and second time.

Mr. SINGLETON. I move the reference of this bill to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore* (Mr. SPRINGER). The Chair is of the opinion this bill should go to the Committee on War Claims. It relates to conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims for the purpose of considering a war claim.

Mr. SINGLETON. It should go to the Committee on the Judiciary. I do not see any objection to that reference.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. Under the rules of the House the bill should go to the Committee on War Claims, but the Chair will entertain a motion to refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

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

REPORT OF BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY.

Mr. SINGLETON also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 137) for printing the annual reports of the Bureau of Ethnology; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Mr. SINGLETON also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 138) for printing annual reports of the United States Geological Survey; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES G. FERGUSON.

Mr. BARKSDALE introduced a bill (H. R. 4124) for the relief of James G. Ferguson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CASIMER SUFFEZYNSKI.

Mr. VAN EATON (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 4125) for the relief of Casimer Suffezyński; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

LANDS FOR RAILROAD FROM BRANDON TO GULF OF MEXICO.

Mr. VAN EATON also introduced a bill (H. R. 4126) granting public lands in alternate sections to the State of Mississippi to aid in the construction of a railroad from Brandon to the Gulf of Mexico; which was read a first and second time.

Mr. VAN EATON. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Mr. PAYSON. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that that bill should go to the Committee on the Public Lands. It has reference entirely to the disposition of a portion of the public domain.

Mr. HOLMAN. It evidently relates to granting public lands for railroad purposes, and properly belongs to that committee.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. Under the rules this bill should be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and it will be so referred, unless otherwise ordered.

Mr. VAN EATON. I move its reference to the Committee on Railways and Canals. It simply provides an appropriation of land to aid in the construction of a railroad.

Mr. KEIFER. Let the bill be read.

The bill was read at length.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The question is on referring the bill to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

The question was taken. The House divided; and there were—ayes 8, noes 77.

So the House refused to refer the bill to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Mr. HOLMAN. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOLMAN. Is the rule imperative that all bills shall be referred to committees?

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. On this call under the rule they are introduced for reference only.

Mr. HOLMAN. But is it imperative that this bill shall be referred at all?

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. Under the rule it seems imperative that this bill, which is now introduced for reference, shall be referred.

Mr. HOLMAN. So the Chair holds that when a bill is introduced in this Hall it must go to a committee?

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. Under the rule it must go to a committee on this call.

This bill will be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. COBB. It is very clear that that is where it ought to go?

MRS. MARTHA PINSON.

Mr. HATCH, of Missouri, introduced a bill (H. R. 4127) granting a pension to Mrs. Martha Pinson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM H. ROBINSON.

Mr. CLARDY introduced a bill (H. R. 4128) granting a pension to William H. Robinson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES J. WILSON, SR.

Mr. CLARDY also introduced a bill (H. R. 4129) for the relief of James J. Wilson, sr.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES M. SCOTT.

Mr. CLARDY also introduced a bill (H. R. 4130) for the relief of Charles M. Scott; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN L. CUNNINGHAM.

Mr. CLARDY also introduced a bill (H. R. 4131) for the relief of John L. Cunningham; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN FINN.

Mr. BROADHEAD introduced a bill (H. R. 4132) for the relief of John Finn; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MICHAEL DITTLINGER.

Mr. DAVIS, of Missouri, introduced a bill (H. R. 4133) for the relief of Michael Dittlinger; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

EDWARD DUNSCOMB.

Mr. GRAVES (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 4134) for the relief of Edward Dunscomb; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

TIMOTHY M'CORMICK.

Mr. GRAVES (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 4135) for the relief of Timothy McCormick; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF SOLDIERS KILLED AT CENTRALIA, MO.

Mr. BURNES introduced a bill (H. R. 4136) for the relief of the heirs of soldiers killed at Centralia, Mo.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM R. OLIVER.

Mr. BURNES also introduced a bill (H. R. 4137) for the relief of William R. Oliver; which was read a first and second time, referred to Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN S. LOGAN.

Mr. BURNES also introduced a bill (H. R. 4138) for the relief of John S. Logan, of Missouri, assignee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

STEPHEN C. COLLINS.

Mr. BURNES also introduced a bill (H. R. 4139) for the relief of Stephen C. Collins; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JACOB SWOFFORD.

Mr. ALEXANDER introduced a bill (H. R. 4140) for the relief of Jacob Swofford; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REBECCA J. PIERCE.

Mr. FYAN introduced a bill (H. R. 4141) for the relief of Mrs. Rebecca J. Pierce; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CAPTAIN M'ELHANNON'S COMPANY.

Mr. FYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 4142) for the payment of of-

ficers and soldiers in Captain M'Elhannon's company; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

W. B. ADCOCK.

Mr. FYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 4143) for the relief of W. B. Adcock; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH STARLING.

Mr. BLAND introduced a bill (H. R. 4144) for the relief of Sarah Starling; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ALBERT L. ALLEN.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Missouri, introduced a bill (H. R. 4145) granting a pension to Albert L. Allen; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SAMUEL S. HUFFMAN.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Missouri, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4146) for the relief of Samuel S. Huffman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay, and ordered to be printed.

ADULTERATION OF SUGAR, ETC.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Missouri, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4147) to regulate the sale of grape sugar and glucose, and to prevent the adulteration of sugar, molasses, and sirup the product of beets, sorghum, or sugar-cane; which was read a first and second time.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Missouri. Until a special committee is created with reference to the prevention of adulteration of food I suggest that this bill be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. YOUNG. It may go to the Select Committee on the Public Health.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Missouri. Very well.

The bill was referred to the Select Committee on the Public Health, and ordered to be printed.

FORTS HARTSUFF AND M'PHERSON RESERVATIONS.

Mr. VALENTINE introduced a bill (H. R. 4148) vacating the Fort Hartsuff and Fort McPherson military reservations, in the State of Nebraska, and restoring the same to entry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY J. GRAVES.

Mr. VALENTINE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4149) for the relief of Henry J. Graves; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES SWEET NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. WEAVER introduced a bill (H. R. 4150) to change the name of the James Sweet National Bank of Nebraska City, Nebr., to that of the Merchants' National Bank of Nebraska City; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

STEPHEN C. MONROE.

Mr. LAIRD introduced a bill (H. R. 4151) to reate the pension of Stephen C. Monroe; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES H. HOLT.

Mr. LAIRD also introduced a bill (H. R. 4152) to reate the pension of Charles H. Holt; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LOUIS B. EPSTEIN.

Mr. CASSIDY introduced a bill (H. R. 4153) for the relief of Louis B. Epstein; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SOLDIERS INTERRED AT FORT CHURCHILL, NEV.

Mr. CASSIDY also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 139) appropriating \$1,200 for the purpose of transferring the remains of soldiers interred at Fort Churchill, Nev., to the soldiers' cemetery at Carson City, Nev.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MEXICAN WAR PENSIONS.

Mr. CASSIDY also presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada relative, to granting pensions to the veterans of the Mexican war; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

LYDIA A. BOWMAN.

Mr. HAYNES introduced a bill (H. R. 4154) to restore to the pension-roll the name of Lydia A. Bowman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

EDWARD S. HINDS.

Mr. HAYNES also introduced a bill (H. R. 4155) granting a pension

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

INTERNAL-REVENUE TAXES.

Mr. MCADOO introduced a bill (H. R. 4156) in relation to internal-revenue taxes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE WHITAKER.

Mr. FERRELL introduced a bill (H. R. 4157) for the relief of George Whitaker; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

EDWIN S. MERSHON, JR.

Mr. FERRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 4158) for the relief of Edwin S. Mershon, jr.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER.

Mr. FERRELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 4159) for the relief of William S. Stryker; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

COPYRIGHTING NEWSPAPER TITLES.

Mr. HEWITT, of New York, introduced a bill (H. R. 4160) to authorize the title of a newspaper to be copyrighted; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

MARY L. AND ELLA WALKER.

Mr. DORSHEIMER introduced a bill (H. R. 4161) for the relief of Mary L. Walker and Ella Walker; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. MARY K. S. EATON.

Mr. DORSHEIMER also introduced a bill (H. R. 4162) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Mary K. S. Eaton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES M. ETTER.

Mr. BAGLEY introduced a bill (H. R. 4163) granting a pension to James M. Etter; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELLEN HORGAN.

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York, introduced a bill (H. R. 4164) for the relief of Ellen Horgan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JEREMIAH PHELAN.

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4165) to place Hospital Steward Jeremiah Phelan on the retired-list; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES L. DENMAN.

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4166) for the relief of Charles L. Denman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN D. CARROLL.

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4167) for the relief of John D. Carroll; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HUNTER'S "PORT CHARGES."

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4168) making an appropriation for the purchase of Theodore Hunter's "Port Charges of the World" for the use of United States consuls; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

HELEN M. FIEDLER.

Mr. ADAMS, of New York, introduced a bill (H. R. 4169) and a joint resolution (H. Res. 140) for the relief of Helen M. Fiedler; which were severally read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

THEODORE RAUTHE.

Mr. MULLER introduced a bill (H. R. 4170) for the relief of Theodore Rauthe; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY E. FRANKENBERG.

Mr. COX, of New York, introduced a bill (H. R. 4171) for the relief of Henry E. Frankenberg; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PETER J. RUESS.

Mr. COX, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4172) for the relief of Peter J. Ruess; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY KLEIN.

Mr. COX, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4173) granting a pension to Henry Klein; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SETTLERS ON LANDS IN NEBRASKA.

Mr. COX, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4174) for the relief of settlers and purchasers of lands on the public domain in the State of Nebraska; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

CAPT. HENRY ERBEN.

Mr. COX, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4175) to carry into effect the recommendation of the board of admirals convened under the joint resolution approved February 5, 1879, in the case of Capt. Henry Erben, United States Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SHIPPING COMMISSIONER OF NEW YORK.

Mr. COX, of New York, also submitted the following resolution; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to report to this House what sum or sums have been paid into the Treasury by the shipping commissioner of the port of New York under the act of Congress passed June 7, 1872, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of shipping commissioners," &c.

THOMAS SAMPSON.

Mr. BELMONT introduced a bill (H. R. 4176) for the relief of Thomas Sampson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

FLUSHING, N. Y.

Mr. BELMONT also introduced a bill (H. R. 4177) to extend to the port of Flushing, in the State of New York, the privileges of certain sections of the Revised Statutes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MARGARET MADDEN.

Mr. BELMONT also introduced a bill (H. R. 4178) granting a pension to Margaret Madden; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

INSPECTORS OF HULLS AND BOILERS.

Mr. VAN ALSTYNE introduced a bill (H. R. 4179) amending section 4414 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, fixing the compensation of inspectors of hulls and boilers in the several districts of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

ROWLAND WARD.

Mr. HISCOCK introduced a bill (H. R. 4180) granting an increase of pension to Rowland Ward; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES L. HEMIUP.

Mr. HISCOCK also introduced a bill (H. R. 4181) for the relief of Charles L. Hemiup; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ANN SMART.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of New York, introduced a bill (H. R. 4182) granting a pension to Ann Smart; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SONE & FLEMING MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Mr. RAY, of New York, introduced a bill (H. R. 4183) for the relief of the Sone & Fleming Manufacturing Company, limited, of the city of New York; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A. C. HOPKINS.

Mr. RAY, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4184) granting a pension to A. C. Hopkins; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN TRADERS.

Mr. PAYNE introduced a bill (H. R. 4185) to amend section 2133 of the Revised Statutes in relation to Indian traders; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REFUND OF DUTIES.

Mr. BEACH introduced a bill (H. R. 4186) to refund duties upon goods on shipboard when the tariff act of March 3, 1883, went into effect; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURE ON GOVERNMENT LANDS, WEST POINT.

Mr. BEACH also introduced a bill (H. R. 4187) granting permission to dig for treasure and minerals upon the Government lands at West Point, N. Y.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM W. DAY.

Mr. BEACH also introduced a bill (H. R. 4188) granting a pension to William W. Day; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CAROLINE VAN NORTON.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a bill (H. R. 4189) granting a pension to Caroline Van Norton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. C. U. DRAKE.

Mr. BREWER, of New York, introduced a bill (H. R. 4190) for the relief of Mrs. C. U. Drake; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JANE BRACKEN.

Mr. GREENLEAF introduced a bill (H. R. 4191) granting a pension to Jane Bracken; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DAVID M'FALLS.

Mr. PARKER introduced a bill (H. R. 4192) for the relief of David McFalls; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN.

Mr. BURLEIGH introduced a bill (H. R. 4193) granting a pension to John H. O'Brien; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF SOLOMON B. COLBY.

Mr. HOWEY introduced a bill (H. R. 4194) for the relief of the heirs of Solomon B. Colby, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT WASHINGTON, N. J.

Mr. HOWEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 4195) for the erection of a public building at Washington, N. J.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

J. H. GREENE.

Mr. VANCE introduced a bill (H. R. 4196) for the relief of J. H. Greene; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES M. ROANE.

Mr. VANCE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4197) for the relief of James M. Roane; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES BIRCHFIELD.

Mr. VANCE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4198) for the relief of Charles Birchfield; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. ANN HYATT.

Mr. VANCE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4199) for the relief of Mrs. Ann Hyatt; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

STEPHEN M. HONEYCUT.

Mr. VANCE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4200) for the relief of Stephen M. Honeycutt; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JOSIAH WELSH.

Mr. VANCE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4201) for the relief of Josiah Welsh; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF THOMAS BECTOR, DECEASED.

Mr. VANCE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4202) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas Bector, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN REED.

Mr. VANCE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4203) for the relief of John Reed; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

M. M. WILSON.

Mr. VANCE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4204) for the relief of M. M. Wilson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WRECK OF TORRENT.

Mr. VANCE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4205) for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the Government transport-bark Torrent; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HENRIETTA H. COLE.

Mr. VANCE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4206) for the relief of Henrietta H. Cole; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN D. STREET.

Mr. VANCE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4207) granting a pension to John D. Street; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES V. SYMONS.

Mr. DOWD introduced a bill (H. R. 4208) for the relief of James V. Symons; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MONEY-ORDER OFFICES.

Mr. COX, of North Carolina, introduced a bill (H. R. 4209) to secure relief to those who are without the facilities of money-order offices; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Mr. COX, of North Carolina, also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 141) providing for the election of Senators by the qualified voters of each State; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Mr. YORK introduced a bill (H. R. 4210) to alter the mode and manner of collecting the internal-revenue on distilled spirits; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN R. HOUSER.

Mr. YORK also introduced a bill (H. R. 4211) for the relief of John R. Houser; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

INTERMARRIAGE OF WHITE AND NEGRO RACES.

Mr. BENNETT introduced a bill (H. R. 4212) to prevent the intermarriage of the white and negro races 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.

UNITED STATES COURT, TARBOROUGH, N. C.

Mr. BENNETT also introduced a bill (H. R. 4213) to provide for the holding of terms of the district and circuit courts of the United States at Tarborough, N. C.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES M. DALZELL.

Mr. JOSEPH D. TAYLOR introduced a bill (H. R. 4214) for the relief of James M. Dalzell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

R. A. M'CORMICK.

Mr. JOSEPH D. TAYLOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 4215) for the relief of R. A. McCormick; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DAVID BRYAN.

Mr. JOSEPH D. TAYLOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 4216) granting a pension to David Bryan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

COMPARISON OF HANDWRITING.

Mr. HILL introduced a bill (H. R. 4217) to permit evidence by comparison of handwriting; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PHILIP BRODBECK.

Mr. HILL also introduced a bill (H. R. 4218) to remove the charge of desertion against Philip Brodbeck; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JACOB HEFFINGER.

Mr. HILL also introduced a bill (H. R. 4219) granting a pension to Jacob Heffinger; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT S. MURPHY.

Mr. HILL also introduced a bill (H. R. 4220) for the relief of Robert S. Murphy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. MARY RICHMAN.

Mr. HART introduced a bill (H. R. 4221) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary Richman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM S. SPRATT.

Mr. HART also introduced a bill (H. R. 4222) granting a pension to

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

WILLIAM MADEN.

Mr. HART also introduced a bill (H. R. 4223) granting a pension to William Maden; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

OLIVER A. HALL.

Mr. HART also introduced a bill (H. R. 4224) for the relief of Oliver A. Hall; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

STABILITY OF PAPER CURRENCY.

Mr. WARNER, of Ohio, introduced a bill (H. R. 4225) to better secure the stability of paper currency; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

ALFRED E. LEE.

Mr. CONVERSE introduced a bill (H. R. 4226) granting Alfred E. Lee arrears of pension; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

TARIFF ON WOOL.

Mr. CONVERSE presented a memorial and resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Ohio on the subject of the restoration of the tariff of 1867 on wool.

The SPEAKER. This will be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CONVERSE. I ask that the joint resolution of the Legislature which I have just introduced be read for the information of the House.

The joint resolution was read at length, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MARINE HOSPITAL, GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

Mr. MCCORMICK introduced a bill (H. R. 4227) for a public building for a marine hospital at Gallipolis, Ohio; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE A. RICE.

Mr. MCCORMICK also introduced a bill (H. R. 4228) granting a pension to George A. Rice; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DAVID EDWARDS.

Mr. MCCORMICK also introduced a bill (H. R. 4229) for the relief of David Edwards; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A. G. COLLINS.

Mr. FOLLETT introduced a bill (H. R. 4230) for the relief of A. G. Collins; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DENNIS FORBES.

Mr. FOLLETT also introduced a bill (H. R. 4231) authorizing the Secretary of War to remove the charge of desertion from the record of private Dennis Forbes and to pay him the money of which he was deprived by reason of such charge of desertion.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that this bill relates to two different subjects. The removal of the charge of desertion and the payment of moneys withheld. The former should go to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FOLLETT. There is a memorial in that case, which has been sent to the Committee on War Claims. I ask unanimous consent that the memorial, together with the bill, be sent to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, but the gentleman can not now during this call ask unanimous consent.

Mr. STORM. Several bills relating to honorable discharges of soldiers have been referred to the Committee on War Claims, and that committee have charge of a general bill upon the subject.

The SPEAKER. Under the rules of the House bills of this character go to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Chair does not know, of course, the action of the House on any particular bill to which the gentleman refers.

Mr. STORM. I merely wish to state that the Committee on War Claims have a general bill before them.

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

HENRY BECKMANN.

Mr. FOLLETT also introduced a bill (H. R. 4232) for the relief of Henry Beckmann; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

R. G. HUSTON & CO.

Mr. JORDAN (by his colleague, Mr. MURRAY) introduced a bill (H. R. 4233) for the relief of R. G. Huston & Co.; which was read a

first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MARY ULLERY.

Mr. MOREY introduced a bill (H. R. 4234) granting a pension to Mary Ullery; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PAY OF CERTAIN ENLISTED MEN.

Mr. MOREY also introduced a bill (H. R. 4235) to provide for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

TARIFF ON WOOL.

Mr. MOREY also presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, in reference to the tariff on wool; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

WILLIAM BENSINGER AND OTHERS.

Mr. SENEY introduced a bill (H. R. 4236) granting a pension to William Bensinger and others; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN R. HILL.

Mr. SENEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 4237) granting a pension to John R. Hill; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SALLIE INGHAM.

Mr. SENEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 4238) granting a pension to Sallie Ingham; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZA STORTSMAN.

Mr. SENEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 4239) granting a pension to Eliza Stortsmann; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY KELLER.

Mr. SENEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 4240) granting a pension to Henry Keller; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

Mr. HURD (by his colleague, Mr. SENEY) introduced a bill (H. R. 4241) authorizing the construction of a building for the accommodation of the Congressional Library; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

CALVIN M. HORNER.

Mr. PAIGE introduced a bill (H. R. 4242) for the relief of Calvin M. Horner; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BURNELL T. M'COIN.

Mr. PAIGE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4243) for the relief of Burnell T. McCoin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CALVIN M. HORNER.

Mr. PAIGE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4244) for the relief of Calvin M. Horner; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay, and ordered to be printed.

ARTHUR STRONG POST, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Mr. PAIGE also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 142) donating cannon to Arthur Strong Post, Grand Army of the Republic; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

C. C. PHILLIPS.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (H. R. 4245) granting a pension to C. C. Phillips; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

R. G. COMBS AND OTHERS.

Mr. GEORGE introduced a bill (H. R. 4246) for the relief of R. G. Combs and others, for labor, materials, and moneys furnished in the building of the United State revenue-cutter Thomas Corwin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McCook, its Secretary, informed the House that the Senate had passed a joint resolution (S. R. 9) making an appropriation for the improvement of the pool above the dam at the Rock Island arsenal; in which the concurrence of the House was requested.

The message further announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the joint resolution (H. Res. 127) authorizing the Secretary

of the Interior to detail from that Department two clerks to act as assistant clerks to certain House committees.

The message further communicated a resolution of the Senate that, pursuant to the invitation of the House of Representatives, the Senate will attend the funeral ceremonies of Hon. EDMUND W. M. MACKAY, late a member of the House of Representatives, in the Hall of the House, on Wednesday, January 30, at 1 o'clock p. m.

ANNA MARIA RESSLER.

Mr. ERMENTROUT introduced a bill (H. R. 4247) granting a pension to Anna Maria Ressler; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM HARBESON.

Mr. ERMENTROUT also introduced a bill (H. R. 4248) granting a pension to William Harbeson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SUITS IN COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. KELLEY introduced a bill (H. R. 4249) to permit the owners of certain vessels to sue the United States in the Court of Claims; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

ANDREW SHOENFELT.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill (H. R. 4250) for the relief of Andrew Shoefelt; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN RICHARDS.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4251) for the relief of John Richards; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ISAIAH W. BUNKER.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4252) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah W. Bunker; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH EVERHART.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4253) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Everhart; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES AARON.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4254) granting a pension to James Aaron; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES LINDSEY.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4255) granting a pension to James Lindsey; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CATHARINE PIPER.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4256) granting a pension to Catharine Piper; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY YON.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4257) granting an increase of pension to Henry Yon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. MARY A. TEEL.

Mr. POST, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill (H. R. 4258) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary A. Teel; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. LAURA C. MORSE.

Mr. POST, of Pennsylvania, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4259) granting a pension to Mrs. Laura C. Morse; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH E. VAN HORN.

Mr. STORM introduced a bill (H. R. 4260) granting a pension to Joseph E. Van Horn; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARK MILLER.

Mr. STORM also introduced a bill (H. R. 4261) granting a pension to Mark Miller; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN A. MONTGOMERY AND HEPBURN M'CLURE.

Mr. BROWN, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill (H. R. 4262) to

allow John A. Montgomery, patentee, and Hepburn McClure, assignee, of a certain journal-box, to present their case before the Court of Claims; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH HOOD.

Mr. BRAINERD introduced a bill (H. R. 4263) granting a pension to Elizabeth Hood; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. MARGARET LESLIE.

Mr. BRAINERD also introduced a bill (H. R. 4264) granting a pension to Mrs. Margaret Leslie; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LETTER-CARRIERS.

Mr. BRAINERD also introduced a bill (H. R. 4265) for the relief of letter-carriers and equalizing the compensation of letter-carriers in offices of the first and second classes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

MARGARET A. RINGWALT.

Mr. DUNCAN introduced a bill (H. R. 4266) granting a pension to Margaret A. Ringwalt; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHARLES E. WOODRUFF.

Mr. BINGHAM introduced a bill (H. R. 4267) for the relief of Charles E. Woodruff; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS REVENUE.

Mr. EVANS, of Pennsylvania (by request), introduced a bill (H. R. 4268) to provide for the general welfare by the advancement of education and the extinction of the public debt in the several States of the United States through the utilization of the surplus revenue; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education, and ordered to be printed.

FRANK HARVEY.

Mr. CURTIN introduced a bill (H. R. 4269) granting a pension to Frank Harvey; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Mr. CURTIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 4270) to provide for the muster and pay of certain officers of the volunteer forces; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WALDO C. VANVALLIN.

Mr. CURTIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 4271) granting a pension to Waldo C. Vanvallon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MECHANICS' LIENS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. CURTIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 4272) to amend chapter 20 of the Revised Statutes relating to the District of Columbia concerning mechanics' liens; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

MADISON R. CALVERT.

Mr. HARMER introduced a bill (H. R. 4273) for the relief of Madison R. Calvert; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

AMELIA M. GREEN.

Mr. ATKINSON introduced a bill (H. R. 4274) granting a pension to Amelia M. Green; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM BOWMAN.

Mr. ATKINSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 4275) granting a pension to William Bowman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. M. I. SNYDER.

Mr. BOYLE introduced a bill (H. R. 4276) granting a pension to Mrs. M. I. Snyder; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES H. JOHNSON.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a bill (H. R. 4277) for the relief of James H. Johnson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT JOHNSON.

Mr. LAWRENCE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4278) granting a pension to Robert Johnson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LEWIS LEWIS.

Mr. PATTON introduced a bill (H. R. 4279) granting an increase of

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

MARTHA C. BREESE.

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (H. R. 4280) to increase the pension of Martha C. Breese; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PENSION LAWS.

Mr. HOUK introduced a bill (H. R. 4281) to amend the invalid pension laws; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

RICHARD G. SHARP.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 4282) granting a pension to Richard G. Sharp; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES A. DOUGHTY.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 4283) granting a pension to James A. Doughty; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

STEPHEN A. GRASLAND.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 4284) for the relief of Stephen A. Grasland; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ED. WALLACE.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 4285) for the relief of Ed. Wallace; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

E. CRUDINGTON.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 4286) for the relief of E. Crudington; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HARVEY J. FRYAR.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 4287) for the relief of Harvey J. Fryar; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS DUNCAN.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 4288) for the relief of Thomas Duncan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

D. C. TREWHITT.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 4289) for the relief of D. C. Trehitt; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DANIEL CONNOR.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 4290) for the relief of Daniel Connor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PEREZ DICKINSON.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 4291) for the relief of Perez Dickinson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

Mr. CALDWELL introduced a bill (H. R. 4292) for the relief of the farmers of the United States by extending to them the benefits of the Signal Service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

ESTATE OF HUGH DOUGLAS, DECEASED.

Mr. CALDWELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 4293) for the relief of and to compensate the estate of Hugh Douglas, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS T. STRATTON.

Mr. YOUNG introduced a bill (H. R. 4294) for the relief of Thomas T. Stratton, assignee of W. B. Waldran; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. JENNIE S. VICKERS.

Mr. YOUNG also introduced a bill (H. R. 4295) for the relief of Mrs. Jennie S. Vickers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DAVID J. WOOD.

Mr. DIBRELL introduced a bill (H. R. 4296) to remove the charge of desertion from David J. Wood; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HENRIETTA M. SANDS.

Mr. MILLS introduced a bill (H. R. 4297) for the relief of Henrietta

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

PUBLIC BUILDING AT GALVESTON, TEX.

Mr. OCHILTREE introduced a bill (H. R. 4298) to provide for the purchase of additional land upon which to erect a public building in the city of Galveston, Tex.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

ESTATE OF C. B. CLUSKEY.

Mr. OCHILTREE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4299) for the relief of the estate of C. B. Cluskey; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DISEASES OF CATTLE, ETC.

Mr. OCHILTREE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4300) to prevent and control diseases in cattle, swine, and sheep; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. MILLER, of Texas, introduced a bill (H. R. 4301) to amend section 5200 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

HENRY A. WHALEY.

Mr. THROCKMORTON introduced a bill (H. R. 4302) for the relief of Henry A. Whaley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries.

RELIEF OF CONTRACTORS.

Mr. STEWART, of Texas (by request), introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 143) for the relief of contractors failing to comply with their contracts to supply military posts with corn, hay, or oats by reason of drought in the State of Texas in the year 1881; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

ULYSSES MERCHANT.

Mr. WELLBORN introduced a bill (H. R. 4303) for the relief of Ulysses Merchant; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WELLBORN also introduced a bill (H. R. 4304) for the relief of Ulysses Merchant; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM H. WRIGHT.

Mr. WELLBORN also introduced a bill (H. R. 4305) for the relief of William H. Wright; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FRANK GREENWOOD.

Mr. POLAND introduced a bill (H. R. 4306) to correct the military record of Frank Greenwood; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HARRISON DEWEY.

Mr. POLAND also introduced a bill (H. R. 4307) directing the Secretary of War to amend the record of Harrison Dewey; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WRITS OF ERROR IN CERTAIN CRIMINAL CASES.

Mr. POLAND also introduced a bill (H. R. 4308) allowing writs of error in certain criminal cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM JOSLIN.

Mr. STEWART, of Vermont (by Mr. POLAND), introduced a bill (H. R. 4309) for the relief of William Joslin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

INFORMATION FOR MEMBERS.

Mr. POLAND also submitted the following preamble and resolution; which were referred to the Committee on Rules:

Whereas the number of calls upon members of this House to obtain information from the several Departments for the benefit of their constituents has become so great as to require some means of relief for members so that they may be able to attend to their duties in the House and upon committee: Therefore,
Resolved, That the Committee on Rules be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision for obtaining such information for members by officers of the House to be appointed for that purpose.

HEIRS AT LAW OF J. W. SEARS, DECEASED.

Mr. GEORGE D. WISE (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 4310) for the relief of the heirs at law 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.

UNITED STATES FIDELITY GUARANTEE COMPANY.

Mr. GEORGE D. WISE (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 4311) to incorporate the United States Fidelity Guarantee Company; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

DISTILLERIES OF SPIRITS.

Mr. CABELL introduced a bill (H. R. 4312) to regulate distilleries of spirits of a capacity of less than thirty gallons' production per day; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC BUILDING, FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

Mr. MAYO introduced a bill (H. R. 4313) to provide for the erection of a United States public building in the city of Fredericksburg, Va.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS W. TANSILL.

Mr. BARBOUR introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 144) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the account of Thomas W. Tansill, late quartermaster and commissary under the commission to run the boundary line between the United States and Mexico; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN ARMEL.

Mr. BARBOUR also introduced a bill (H. R. 4314) granting a pension to John Armel; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM B. MOSES.

Mr. BARBOUR (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 4315) for the relief of William B. Moses; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN F. DENSON.

Mr. BARBOUR (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 4316) for the relief of John F. Denson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MOTTROM D. BALL.

Mr. BARBOUR also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 145) for the relief of Mottrom D. Ball; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JULIA A. CHAMBERS.

Mr. LIBBEY introduced a bill (H. R. 4317) increasing the pension of Julia A. Chambers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

EMPLOYÉS, HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, introduced a bill (H. R. 4318) for the relief of the employés who worked in, and the contractors who furnished castings to, the United States armory at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., and were not paid from January 1, 1861, to April 17, 1861, inclusive; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM M. MORRISON.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4319) for the relief of William M. Morrison; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CATHARINE S. LUCAS.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4320) for the relief of Catharine S. Lucas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

GEORGE P. WALTERS.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4321) for the relief of George P. Walters; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

LUTHERAN CHURCH, MARTINSBURG, W. VA.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4322) for the relief of the trustees of the German Evangelical Lutheran church of Martinsburg, W. Va.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM H. ROBERTS.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4323) for the relief of William H. Roberts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A. H. HERR.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4324) for the relief of A. H. Herr; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

AMELIA A. ROBERTS.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4325) for the relief of Amelia A. Roberts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REPRESENTATIVES OF JOHN D. CUSHWA.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4326) for the relief of the legal representatives of John D. Cushwa, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REPRESENTATIVES OF LEWIS W. WASHINGTON.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4327) for the relief of the legal representatives of Lewis W. Washington, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH RAMSEY.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4328) for the relief of Sarah Ramsey; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOANNA CRAMER.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4329) for the relief of Joanna Cramer; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BENJAMIN TRAPNELL.

Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4330) for the relief of Benjamin Trapnell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MEREDITH PARSONS.

Mr. SNYDER introduced a bill (H. R. 4331) granting a pension to Meredith Parsons; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN W. DOWLER.

Mr. GOFF introduced a bill (H. R. 4332) granting a pension to John W. Dowler; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

TAYLOR RICHMOND.

Mr. GOFF also introduced a bill (H. R. 4333) granting a pension to Taylor Richmond; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BRIDGE OVER MONONGAHELA RIVER.

Mr. GOFF also introduced a bill (H. R. 4334) authorizing the West Virginia and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to build a bridge over the Monongahela River, in the State of West Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

CATHERINE VAUGHAN.

Mr. PETTIBONE introduced a bill (H. R. 4335) granting a pension to Catherine Vaughan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOSEPH R. GIBSON.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4336) for the relief of Joseph R. Gibson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REBECCA SHIPLEY.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4337) for the relief of Rebecca Shipley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

RHODA FITZGERALD.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4338) for the relief of Rhoda Fitzgerald; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ABSLOM ROBERTS.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4339) to remove the charge of desertion against Absalom Roberts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ROBERT BURCHFIELD.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4340) for the relief of Robert Burchfield; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HIRAM CAMPBELL.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4341) for the relief of Hiram Campbell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ADAM FINCH.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4342) for the relief

of the children of Adam Finch, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay, and ordered to be printed.

JAMES F. CULLEN.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4343) for the relief of James F. Cullen; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

NANCY MILLER.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4344) granting a pension to Mrs. Nancy Miller; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GREEN B. LEDFORD.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4345) for the relief of Green B. Ledford; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CAPT. REUBEN F. BERNARD.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4346) for the relief of Capt. Reuben F. Bernard; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DR. DANIEL M. APPEL.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4347) for the relief of Dr. Daniel M. Appel; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MARY E. DAY.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4348) granting a pension and bounty to Mary E. Day; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ELIZABETH FULKS.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4349) granting a pension to Elizabeth Fulks; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

REBECCA STARNS.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4350) granting a pension to Rebecca Starns; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MARTHA E. JONES.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4351) granting a pension to Martha E. Jones; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF WILLIAM J. AND SIDNEY WHITSON.

Mr. PETTIBONE also introduced a bill (H. R. 4352) for the relief of the heirs of William J. Whitson and Sidney Whitson, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

BENJAMIN H. SHIPLEY.

Mr. GUENTHER introduced a bill (H. R. 4353) granting a pension to Benjamin H. Shipley; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN.

Mr. GUENTHER also introduced a bill (H. R. 4354) for the relief of Augustus Hoffman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BREVET COMMISSIONS.

Mr. WINANS, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill (H. R. 4355) authorizing the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate, to confer commissions by brevet in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PETER SULLIVAN.

Mr. WINANS, of Wisconsin, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4356) granting a pension to Peter Sullivan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

JOHN MALLOY.

Mr. RANKIN, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill (H. R. 4357) granting a pension to John Malloy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CLAYTON E. ROGERS.

Mr. PRICE introduced a bill (H. R. 4358) granting a pension to Clayton E. Rogers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LEGISLATURE OF DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Mr. RAYMOND introduced a bill (H. R. 4359) in relation to the Legislature of Dakota Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

WILBUR F. STEELE.

Mr. RAYMOND also introduced a bill (H. R. 4360) for the relief of Wilbur F. Steele; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

SCHOOL OF FORESTRY.

Mr. RAYMOND also introduced a bill (H. R. 4361) to grant lands to the Territory of Dakota for the purpose of establishing a school of forestry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

REDUCTION OF MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Mr. MAGINNIS introduced a bill (H. R. 4362) to authorize the President to reduce the military reservations at Fort Shaw, Fort Keogh, and Fort Buford; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CINNABAR AND ALASKA RAILROAD.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 4363) granting the right of way to the Cinnabar and Alaska Railroad Company to connect the North Pacific Railroad with the Clark's Fork mines; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and ordered to be printed.

LOSS OF STEAMER J. DON CAMERON.

Mr. MAGINNIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 4364) for the relief of the sufferers by the loss of the Government steamer J. Don Cameron; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

BELLINGHAM BAY RAILWAY, ETC.

Mr. BRENTS introduced a bill (H. R. 4365) authorizing the Bellingham Bay Railway and Navigation Company to build certain bridges, wharves, and docks in the Territory of Washington; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PORTS OF DELIVERY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 4366) making the city of Seattle, in Washington Territory, in the Puget Sound customs district, a port of delivery; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRENTS also introduced a bill (H. R. 4367) making the city of Tacoma, in Washington Territory, in the customs district of Puget Sound, a port of delivery; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

TOWN-SITE RESERVATION, PORT ANGELES.

Mr. BRENTS also presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory relative to the town-site reservation at Port Angeles; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. BRENTS also presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, for the improvement of the Chehalis River and Gray's Harbor; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PUBLIC BUILDING, PORT TOWNSEND, WASH.

Mr. BRENTS also presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, for the construction of a public building at Port Townsend, the port of entry of the Puget Sound customs district; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

MEETING OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. BRENTS also presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, in relation to the time of meeting and holding sessions of the Legislature of said Territory; which was referred to the Committee on the Territories.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. BRENTS also presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, for the improvement of the Columbia River between the mouth of the Willamette River and the Lower Cascades; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. BRENTS also presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, for the continuation of the construction of the canal and locks at the Cascades of the Columbia River; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. BRENTS also presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, for the improvement of Olympia Harbor; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. BRENTS also presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, for the establishment of an entrance and clearance port of delivery at Whatcom; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BRENTS also presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, for the improvement of the Cowlitz River; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. BRENTS also presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly

of Washington Territory, for the improvement of the Lewis River; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. BRENTS also presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, for the establishment of a light-house at the entrance of Gray's Harbor; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BRENTS also presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, for an immediate appropriation of funds to operate the snagboat for the improvement of certain rivers emptying into Puget Sound; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

BRAVERY AT SIEGE OF CASCADES, 1856.

Mr. BRENTS also presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, asking for suitable recognition by Congress of the heroism of Private Robert Williams and comrades at the siege of the Cascades in 1856; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SOLDIERS OF YAKIMA WAR.

Mr. BRENTS also presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, for suitable recognition by Congress of the services of the soldiers of the Yakima war of 1855-'56; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

LAND OFFICE AT PORT TOWNSEND.

Mr. BRENTS also presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, relative to establishing a district land office at Port Townsend; which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

SCHOOL LANDS IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. BRENTS also presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, relative to school lands; which was referred to the Committee on Education.

DR. SAMUEL DAVIS.

Mr. PEELLE, of Indiana, introduced a bill (H. R. 4368) granting increase of pension to Dr. Samuel Davis; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

AUGUSTUS W. BALLARD.

Mr. DUNHAM (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 4369) for the relief of Augustus W. Ballard; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MRS. WILLIAM W. SHERMAN.

Mr. DUNHAM (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 4370) for the relief of Mrs. William W. Sherman; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

GREEN CHARLES.

Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, introduced a bill (H. R. 4371) for the relief of Green Charles; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MARTHA LEWIS.

Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4372) granting a pension to Martha Lewis; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHARGE OF DESERTION.

Mr. WHITE, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. 4373) to relieve certain soldiers of the late war 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.

MRS. ANN BAILEY.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill (H. R. 4374) granting a pension to Mrs. Ann Bailey; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

H. M. JONES.

Mr. SHELLEY introduced a bill (H. R. 4375) for the relief of H. M. Jones; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ENROLLED BILL.

Mr. SNYDER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled a bill (S. 1251) providing for the removal of the remains of the late Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, United States Army, from Havana, Cuba, to Washington, D. C.; when the Speaker signed the same.

REMOVAL OF FLOOD ROCK.

The SPEAKER, by unanimous consent, laid before the House the following message from the President:

The Clerk read as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit to Congress a communication from the Secretary of War, in relation to the necessity of an immediate appropriation of not less than \$420,000 to enable

the engineer in charge to make next autumn the explosion required for the removal of Flood Rock, in the East River, New York. The importance of the work is well known, and as it appears that without a speedy appropriation a delay of a year must follow, accompanied by large expenses to protect from injury the work already done, I commend the subject to the early and favorable consideration of Congress.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 28, 1884.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, the message will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. RANDALL. I move it be referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

The motion was agreed to.

GENERAL H. V. BOYNTON.

Mr. HOPKINS. I submit the following resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas Hon. J. WARREN KEIFER, a member of this House, has charged H. V. Boynton, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, now holding a seat in the press gallery under the rules of the House, with having approached the Speaker of the House during the closing days of the last session of Congress with corrupt propositions intended to influence his official action; and

Whereas this alleged act is in the nature of a gross breach of the privileges of the House, and the charge, if sustained, would call for the exclusion of said H. V. Boynton from the press gallery: Therefore,

Be it resolved, That a special committee of five members of this House be appointed by the Speaker, with power to send for persons and papers and administer oaths, to investigate the said charge of attempted corruption, and to report the results of this investigation to the House.

Mr. CALKINS. Is that offered for present consideration?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman offers it as a privileged resolution.

Mr. CALKINS. Is it offered for present consideration? If so, I make the point of order it is not a privileged question.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would like to say on that point it seems to him to relate to an alleged abuse of the privileges accorded by the House to members of the press.

Mr. CALKINS. That was at the last Congress and not this. It seems to me investigation into abuses alleged against anybody as a member of the last Congress must be by that and not by a subsequent Congress.

Of course I do not deny the right of the House to investigate it; but my opinion is, at first sight, that it should go to a committee, under the rule, before any action can be taken upon it.

I have in my own mind now a precedent which occurred some years ago in the celebrated investigation of the King and Brooks matter, and I recollect that those persons were both able to maintain their seats in a subsequent Congress for offenses which were alleged to have been committed in a prior Congress.

Of course, Mr. Speaker, as I say, these views are expressed upon the instant, and I would like to have the matter go over, at least until it can be examined. For the present this is my hasty opinion.

Mr. HOPKINS. I think my friend from Indiana is somewhat mistaken as to the purport of this resolution.

Mr. TOWNSHEND. If it is permissible I would like to have it read again.

Mr. HOPKINS. It does not affect the privileges of a member of this House or of the last Congress, but it refers to the privileges of a reporter in the gallery of this House, who sits there by consent of the House.

The SPEAKER. And who is now occupying a seat in the gallery.

Mr. CALKINS. But the point I make is that if a member of the last House was corruptly approached by any person, that was clearly an offense committed against the dignity of the last House and not of this. That is the point I am making, and therefore I object to immediate action in this matter.

Mr. HOPKINS. Let me suggest to the gentleman from Indiana that if the allegations on which this resolution is based be true, it affects not only the dignity of the House, but the person referred to is unworthy to occupy a seat in the gallery of this House.

Mr. CALKINS. Assuming all that to be true, it does not change the position that I take with reference to the matter. That may be true, or it may be found to be true, rather, after it goes to the committee and they have gone far enough to see whether there is a sufficient basis for it to stand upon.

Mr. HOPKINS. The gentleman is mistaken in assuming that this does more than to authorize the committee to see if there is any basis for it.

Mr. TOWNSHEND. We do not know what these gentlemen are talking about, Mr. Speaker. I ask that the resolution be again read for the information of the House.

The SPEAKER. It has been read once, but the Chair will cause it to be reported again, if there be no objection.

The resolution was again read.

Mr. CALKINS. Now, Mr. Speaker, this is a "corrupt breach of the privileges," I ask, of what House? Not certainly of this one.

I am speaking now simply as to the question of privilege, nothing else; not of the right of a member to introduce such a resolution for reference. But this is alleged to be a question of privilege. Now, I ask the Speaker what right or privilege of this House has been infringed? What prerogative has been invaded? What breach has been committed under the recitation of that resolution of the prerogatives of this

House? The last House expired on the 4th day of March last, and nothing presents a question of privilege of this character, as I understand it, unless it relates to the privileges of this House, not to the last House.

So I say that, in my judgment, this can not come in in that way. This, I repeat, is simply my opinion expressed on the moment, my first impression; and I reiterate the assertion that there can be no breach of the privileges of this House by anything that occurred in the last House toward a member of this House.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa. The breach of the privileges, as alleged, of this House can not go to the extent of suspending the rules, creating a new committee, and clothing it with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. COX, of New York. I was about to have read in this connection the rule, No. IX, on this question of privilege, but I will read it myself.

The rule provides as follows:

Questions of privilege shall be, first, those affecting the rights of the House collectively, its safety, dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings; and second, the rights, reputation, and conduct of the members individually in their representative capacity only.

This, as I understand it, is not asserted as a question of privilege affecting the members of the House. It is a question of privilege not affecting the last House. It is a question of privilege affecting the present organization of this House, its rights, its safety, its dignity, its integrity, in the making up of the list of those gentlemen who are privileged to sit in yonder gallery. We are entitled to have men of honor and integrity occupying such places; men whom we may trust, and who will not make reckless and absurd charges against members of this House. I believe the object of the gentleman from Pennsylvania is to bring just that case before the committee. Therefore it is a question of privilege.

Mr. CALKINS. I do not want, Mr. Speaker, to waive the other point either. I believe the rules of the last House by a resolution of this House were extended or adopted by us for a period of twenty days, or until yesterday. To-day we are running without any rules. I say I do not wish to waive that point either.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is called upon to determine whether this is or is not a question of privilege under the rules or under the general parliamentary law. The preamble alleges that a person who is now occupying the gallery of the House by the permission of the House has made an improper proposition to a member, not during the present session, but during the last session. Of course it is well known to the Chair and to every member on the floor that no person can occupy a seat in that gallery without signing a statement or pledge that he is not interested in any legislation pending before the House. It does seem to the Chair that if there is any person occupying a seat in that gallery who has at any time in violation of that pledge made improper proposals to a member of the House, it is not only the right but the duty of the House to investigate the matter, with a view of protecting the integrity of its own proceedings and denying to that person hereafter the privileges of the gallery.

The Chair is therefore disposed to hold, and does hold, that this is a matter of privilege, but would be very glad indeed to have the judgment of the House upon it.

Mr. CALKINS. I say candidly I do not intend to appeal from the decision of the Chair, though I think the Chair wrong, but will bow to its decision.

The SPEAKER. The question, then, is on the adoption of the resolution.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McCook, its Secretary, informed the House that the Senate had passed with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House was requested, a bill and joint resolution of the following titles:

A bill (H. R. 3948) making appropriations to supply deficiencies on account of the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, in regard to rebate of tax on tobacco, and to provide for the expenses of the meeting of the Legislature of the Territory of New Mexico, and for other purposes; and

The joint resolution (H. Res. 121) appropriating \$50,000 for the support of certain destitute Indians.

H. V. BOYNTON.

Mr. KEIFER. I am at liberty at least to infer, from what I have heard and what I know, that this resolution is offered in consequence of a statement that I made in reference to one H. V. Boynton; and if the House will indulge me, in order that they may vote intelligently upon this resolution, I will send to the Clerk's desk to have read the statement that I made to Mr. Boynton in a letter in response to a scurrilous letter of his. After that I desire to make a further suggestion or two.

The Clerk read as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., January 28, 1884—9 a. m.

H. V. BOYNTON:

About 12 o'clock last night some person handed me at my rooms an envelope which seemed to be addressed in your handwriting, and which contained a printed card of yours on the subject of your guilt in the matter of a scheme to

pass a bill through the last Congress. This morning I found a letter of yours on my table (where it had been left in my absence), marked "personal," dated the 26th instant, asking an investigation of your practices by the House, and threatening to publish the letter unless by to-day's session I moved an investigation. Your conduct has placed you so far outside of the pale of a gentleman as to make it a degradation to notice you. You have been so often shown to be a liar and defamer of character that it has become unnecessary to deny anything you may say. And you conceive it to be the business of the Congress to occupy its time in investigating your bad deeds—to thus dignify you.

You colleague (W. B. Shaw) in defaming me, and who presided last spring over a meeting of a few members of the press to condemn me, was many years ago shown (and he was compelled to admit the fact, as appears by public records) to have taken \$15,000 as a lobbyist while a correspondent, and so far as I know he has had the privilege of the press gallery ever since. That meeting refused to investigate the truth of the charges against me at your and his instance, when they must have been known to both to be false.

Do you think the present House should investigate each case of your violation of all manliness by daily lying about me in the press and otherwise and appealing to others to do the same, as I am informed? Does not such conduct on your part forfeit all right you may have to sit with gentlemen of the press?

I shall not move the investigation you seek, because I do not believe it is the business of the House of Representatives to investigate your corrupt conduct. There is no rule of the House against your being a lobbyist.

The members of the last House know you lied in your publication that I opened the press gallery for the admission of members' wives the closing night of last session.

All the present House know you lied when you published that when seats were about to be drawn I went in haste to Mr. CANNON, of Illinois, and asked him to request the privilege of my being allowed to select one, &c., to which objection was made. These and other like matters need no investigation by the House to learn their falsity.

I know you forged a letter last summer and published it to the country, purporting to have been written by me to the Secretary of the Treasury, giving a date, and this about a matter of no great importance, but, as I was informed at the time, merely to injure me.

Your printed card has been rightly interpreted by the public as an advance confession of your guilt as a lobbyist.

If when you told me, near the close of the last Congress, I was a fool for not making money while Speaker as Blaine and Colfax had done, and that there was still plenty to be made if the McGarrahan bill could be gotten through, I had thrown you, as you deserved, from my room, I suppose it would have been wiser for me. But up to that time you and I had been on good terms, although I had been warned by friends and your public reputation to beware of you. I treated you leniently, though I have never spoken to or recognized you since. You have from that time to this devoted your work, by all manner of falsehoods, to assailing my character.

You did not say who with you were interested in the McGarrahan bill, but intimated that you had colleagues. My knowledge of the lobby clique was from you. I have had no desire to condemn the correspondents, for I think most of them are gentlemen, but all have suffered in public esteem from your bad example, and some of them have been influenced by you to do what they say they are heartily ashamed of. A correspondent of a newspaper should regard his position as one of high responsibility, and in all things he should at least be truthful.

I do not pretend to say McGarrahan had no merit in his original land claim, but when you explained to me that the bill you desired to have my assistance to get through Congress provided for the issue of many millions of acres of land-scrip which would be of about the value of the Valentine scrip—worth then about \$30 per acre and since more—and that there would be abundance to divide, I for the first time learned the scope of the bill, and at once told you it would not pass the Forty-seventh Congress.

I have a letter from you, dated February 27, 1883, asking me to recognize a member named to move to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which is of a date earlier than our talk.

No person has ever spoken to me in opposition to the McGarrahan bill, and my position against it was taken, as you know, at the time you explained its nature and purposes. I leave it for the public to decide whether the lobby who work for big jobs at the expiration of a Congress do it for pay or sentiment.

The committee investigation you speak of has given you more concern than it has me, but it has afforded you another excuse or opportunity to write and have published more untruths, pretending they are the result of the testimony disclosed before the committee.

I dislike the idea of noticing your letter at all, but as you propose to publish it, it may be due to the public that some of the facts should go out along with it. Of course you would not publish yours without publishing this with it.

J. WARREN KEIFER.

A MEMBER. What is the date of that letter?

The CLERK. January 28, 1884.

Mr. KEIFER. On a day earlier than the date of that letter—for it is dated on yesterday—I was present with some members when I stated, as I believed then and I feel I know now, what was the reason why certain gentlemen of the press had pursued me for many months; and I had perhaps used an unfortunate expression when I said there was a "clique" of them. It may be true and it may not. It seems to have been reported to General Boynton that I had used that expression, and with a guilty knowledge, and with a hope that he could go before the public in advance in some way, he at once rushed into the papers and commenced denying he was guilty of any connection with the McGarrahan claim in the last Congress. No person, so far as I know, had mentioned it here; certainly I had not up to that time; that is, up to the time of the printed card that is referred to in that letter.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this man Boynton appeared to be a friend of mine until about the 1st day of March last, when he came to me with this bill [holding up the bill] in his hand; this identical bill. It was a bill reported to that Congress; and it must be borne in mind that on the 27th day of February he had written me a letter asking me to recognize a member of the House to move to suspend the rules and pass the bill, saying that he believed it was right and putting in the usual disclaimer, that he had no interest in it. Perhaps that letter had better be read. I have it here and send it to the desk. The letter is in the handwriting of General Boynton.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEBRUARY 27.

DEAR GENERAL: McGarrahan—you have doubtless heard of him—appeals to me to ask you to give Mr. Dunnell a chance to ask a vote on his (McG.'s) bill.

It has been reported favorably from committee. To have a vote seems fair enough when one side is a great monopoly, and the

bill seems to be a fair one to both sides. I have no interest of the remotest kind in this matter, but have always thought McG. the victim of a rich corporation, and so he has always had my sympathy.

Truly yours,

H. V. BOYNTON.

The SPEAKER.

Mr. KEIFER. I am not sure whether I answered that letter. My recollection is that I did not, either in writing or verbally. But I am sure the next day or the day after Boynton came into my room when others were there, and after waiting and indicating he wanted to talk with me alone when the room was cleared, he commenced a conversation something like this—I am not going to repeat it all:

He said: "KEIFER, what do you think I think of you?" or something of that kind. I said, "I do not know; I hope, well." He replied, "I think you are a fool." [Laughter.] I said that I did not know what he meant. [Continued laughter.] In answer to that he said that I had been Speaker of the House of Representatives, that my term was about to expire, and I might have made money, as Speaker Blaine and Speaker Colfax had done.

He then proceeded to say, with this bill in his hand, that there was plenty to be made yet, if we could get this McGarrahan bill through. Up to that time I had never seen the bill that I recollect of, and knew nothing of its terms. He then proceeded to explain to me its terms and purposes.

He said that it confirmed to Mr. McGarrahan the unsold part of the land claimed by him, all that part that had not been conveyed away to innocent purchasers; and then it provided for the issue of land-scrip in lieu of that portion of the land grant that had gone into the hands of innocent purchasers and could not be reclaimed.

He then explained to me that the bill in a very covert way provided for an appraisal of the present value of all these lands, also for the ascertainment of the value of all the products of the mines that had been taken out by the New Idria Mining Company; and that when that was aggregated the amount was to be divided by, I think he said, \$1.25; possibly he said \$2.50. The bill is a little indefinite upon that point, and speaks of the Government price for land. My recollection, however, is that he said \$1.25. The aggregate sum was to be divided by that amount, and that was to be the measure of the further land-scrip to be issued.

He said that it would amount to some million of acres, and also that that kind of land-scrip was of great value, and cited to me the fact that Valentine land-scrip was then selling in the market for \$30 an acre. I believe it has been quoted since then up to \$60 an acre. And he called my attention to the fact that a vast amount of money could be made out of it.

Some gentlemen seem to be surprised that the Valentine land-scrip should be so valuable, but it is used to take up unsurveyed and surveyed lands. I believe it is used commonly to take up water rights, where they want to control the surrounding country, and it is thus made very valuable. It has also been used by certain of our railroads in the Northwest to enable them to go in advance of surveyed lands, or where the lands have already been surveyed, and take up town-sites along the line of the road. They have thus been willing to pay almost any price for it. That is the reason why it was run up during the last season, I am told, to \$60 an acre.

I have seen an estimate of the amount involved in the McGarrahan bill; I did not get it from Mr. Boynton. The estimate summed up about like this: The amount of this claim sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States was 13,160 acres. The present value and the past product of the mines is estimated at \$15,500,000; say \$10,000,000. Divide that amount by \$1.25, and that will give 8,000,000 acres for which scrip was to be issued. The total aggregate of scrip to be issued was 8,013,600 acres by this calculation. The value of the scrip per acre, taking the value of the Valentine scrip at that time, \$30 an acre, would make the sum \$240,394,800 if the scrip should keep up to that price. Making a deduction from the present value of the Valentine scrip, allowing for the fall in price on account of the glut in the market, throwing off two-thirds of that amount, would bring it down to the small sum of \$80,131,600 as the amount which would result from the issue of that scrip.

I have given this that members may understand what was perhaps the scope of the bill. This statement was not made to me by Mr. Boynton. He used the word "millions" in his statement; said there were "millions in it and millions to divide."

When that interview closed, which was just then and there and he left my room for good reasons, my connection and relations with Boynton ceased, and from that hour to the present moment I have never recognized nor spoken to him. But he has devoted his life to going to other men, to other people, and telling falsehoods and having them published all over this country. He has undertaken to defame me in every conceivable way.

On the last night of the last session of Congress Mr. Boynton and one W. B. Shaw, as I am informed, said that they had found an opportunity to defame me before the country and to make it appear that I was opposed to the combined press and correspondents of the country. They held a meeting and passed a resolution condemning me for opening the reporters' gallery for the admission of visitors to the Capitol.

Now, I want to say here, in the presence of at least a hundred men

who know, that that statement was false, that I was probably the only person belonging to that House of Representatives who was opposed to that proposition, and the only person belonging to that House who could not have defeated it. There was no great harm done by it; I blame no one for it. I was appealed to by General McKenzie, of Kentucky, on behalf of some members' wives, to direct that the reporters' gallery be opened to them, which I had the power to do. I declined to do it; repeatedly declined. All I did was to submit to the House the proposition, as the RECORD will show, for unanimous consent to open the reporters' galleries to the families of members. I submitted that proposition to the House and no member of the House objected. Hence it was by the unanimous order of that House of Representatives that the reporters' gallery was opened to the families of members. And this man Boynton and others that followed him have caused to be published over the United States more slanders upon me in consequence of that than could possibly have been imagined about any great crime I might have committed.

Now, if there is anybody here who was present on the occasion referred to, and who thinks my statement is not correct, he can certainly stand up here and correct it. I appeal to Democrats and Republicans on that. [A pause.] Then as a scurrilous, mean, low-lived method of attacking me at this session—I only give it as an instance—when we were drawing seats here for this Congress I was in that part of the Hall. [Pointing.] Somebody asked permission that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY] be allowed to select his seat in advance of the drawing, and a similar request was made for the gentleman from New York [Mr. COX] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RANDALL]. What took place, I believe, was that the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BROWNE] said, "If this is to go on I will ask permission for General KEIFER to select a seat also;" and in the course of that talk the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MILLS] objected to all those requests.

But Mr. Boynton published—and I am told he went from one correspondent to another and appealed to them to send out and publish to the country—that when this was going on I went to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] and begged him to ask permission for me, and that when he did ask it it was declined. Now, that was put out simply as a means of debasing me before the country, as he called it.

But I am not going to enter into this subject. If it is thought wise to go into it on the part of the House, let this resolution be thrown wider open. It appears by a statement in that letter, Mr. Speaker, that one of the distinguished gentlemen belonging to the press, who has had for many years the privilege of that gallery without objection, took \$15,000 as a lobbyist. That is the man, I want to say, who was selected as the great newspaper chieftain to preside over the body to pass resolutions to defame me.

Now, I will read but a little to show that this statement is true; and I hope the resolution will be opened wide enough to include W. B. Shaw.

Charles Abert was testifying under order of the House before a committee; and, after he had taken the opinion of Reverly Johnson as to whether he should be required to answer a question, decided finally to answer; and when he was asked to give the names of the persons he had paid money to here in the interest of a lobby for the Pacific Mail Steamship subsidy, he said:

In view of this opinion, and also in view of the order of the House, and also of my own conviction of duty, I feel bound to answer. According to the best of my knowledge and recollection, the first payment which Mr. Irwin directed me to make was—

He then gives a list of persons, among whom this gentleman does not appear. He continues:

Of the amount placed in my hands by Mr. Irwin on the 27th of May, \$125,000, already in testimony, I paid May 28—

And among others who are named, with the amounts they received, is W. B. Shaw, \$15,000. Further investigation of this testimony will show that Mr. Shaw got this money under various pretenses. I think one of them was that he claimed he was buying votes for this subsidy, and therefore wanted a large amount.

But I turn you to the testimony of William B. Shaw himself. My friend from Iowa [Mr. KASSON] knows something about this, for I see that he was a member of the committee and put a good many of these questions:

By the chairman:

- Q. Please give the committee your residence and occupation.
 A. My residence is Washington, D. C. I am a newspaper correspondent.
 Q. How long have you been in that employment?
 A. About twenty-three or twenty-four years.
 Q. Do you know Mr. Charles Abert?
 A. I do, very well.
 Q. Did you see Mr. Abert at any time during the first session of the Forty-second Congress?
 A. I saw him frequently.
 Q. Did he pay you any money?
 A. He did, sir.
 Q. When?
 A. I can not tell the exact time. It was in the room occupied by Mr. Irwin, on I street.
 Q. After the passage of the subsidy bill?
 A. Yes, sir.
 Q. How much money did he pay you?
 A. I think it was \$15,000.
 Q. On what account?
 A. Well, for my services, and so forth.

[Laughter.]

I am reading from a report of a committee of this House. I do not want to weary the House, but further on in his testimony Mr. Shaw is asked:

- Q. I want to know what your services were?
 A. Just what I told you.
 Q. Getting information?
 A. Getting information, posting them, and letting them know everything about the matter.
 Q. Is it a common thing with gentlemen of your profession to sell their information in that way?
 A. I do not know that it is. I have been in the habit of doing it for ten or twelve years.

I think this resolution had better be framed so as to include him and others that there may be. If it is the theory that men who have once, in any prior Congress, been guilty of these things shall be regarded as tainted, so that they should never sit with the other gentlemen of their profession who are pure, let this man be included also.

Mr. BUDD. Did you not admit him into the gallery up there?

Mr. KEIFER. What is the question?

Mr. BUDD. As Speaker of the House, did you not admit a gentleman to the gallery that you now claim was a bribed lobbyist?

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Speaker, I am obliged to the gentleman for the question. It gives me the opportunity to say that I never knew of this matter until since the adjournment of the last Congress. If I admitted this correspondent ignorantly, my immediate predecessor and others did the same. If there is to be any censure for this act, the present Speaker ought to be included, though I do not suppose he knew anything about it.

Mr. BUDD. You say you did not know Mr. Shaw was a bribed lobbyist, and yet you have stated here that Colonel Boynton was your friend up to about the 1st day of March?

Mr. KEIFER. Yes.

Mr. BUDD. Of last year?

Mr. KEIFER. Yes.

Mr. BUDD. He appeared at your room and attempted to bribe you. Now, did you not, after he had attempted to bribe you, permit him to occupy a seat in the press gallery?

Mr. KEIFER. Congress adjourned two days after that.

Mr. BUDD. During those two days, did you not allow him to come into your room and see you? [Cries on the Republican side, "Oh!"]

The SPEAKER. The House will come to order.

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Speaker, I intended to read only a paragraph or two more from the same man's testimony.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will suspend until there is order on the floor of the House.

Mr. KEIFER. I will read a further paragraph or two from the testimony of Mr. Shaw:

Q. Did you take the list of yeas and nays on the vote when the subsidy first failed in the House?

A. I did not; I was too much demoralized. [Laughter.]

Q. Did you notice any change in the votes of members between the time when it failed and the time when it passed?

A. No, sir; I never took any notice of it that I remember.

Q. Did you report to your principals after its defeat in the House and its passage in the Senate that it would be likely to go through the House?

A. No, sir; if I had known that fact I would have made more money out of it. I would have loaded up at that time. [Laughter.]

Now, Mr. Speaker, if it be the business of this House to investigate all these things I trust it will give to the committee a wide range, so it can call in all these persons. I want to say now that there is no person here or elsewhere who has a higher regard and respect for a well-conducted press than I have. It ought to give the sentiment to the whole country. It ought to lead public opinion, and would, Mr. Speaker, if the public did not know there was so much of this sort of thing that is called venom, envy, jealousy, vice, malice connected with it. For the reason I would not lend myself to Mr. Boynton and such as may have been connected with him to help him and them to get through a bill that was to make them all rich, for that is his own expression, I am traduced throughout this land. And they have the power to induce others to carry on a newspaper warfare against me. That has seemed to be exceedingly singular. I do not know in public estimation I have suffered by it. Perhaps I have. I do know in my own estimation I have not, and I have been willing to stand up and refuse to buy anybody's support or anybody's newspaper compliments anywhere. [Applause on the Republican side.]

I have no blame to attach to the mass of correspondents in Washington. I know they have done things time and again that were not right by men going to them and pouring vile falsehoods into their ears and having them published. I understand that all perfectly well.

I do not claim I have been free from just criticism in things I have done in my official life. I am quite willing and have no objection to submit to that sort of criticism. Every public man ought to be subjected to it, because it will make him a better man if the criticism is just.

I might go on here and detail the things they dwell on most are the things I have had nothing to do with. And perhaps I have said all I need to on this case at this time. If it be the right thing now to go forward with this investigation, I certainly should not vote against it. I think your committee should allow the door to be thrown wide open. If you are going to constitute a committee here for the purpose of look-

ing into the immoral conduct of these people in the past, then let it be wide open, so you will not only investigate Mr. Boynton but others equally guilty with him.

I am sorry for him; I have been; I was sorry for any man who would be so low-lived and corrupt as to come to me presuming he might with safety make a vile, corrupt proposition to me.

I hold myself responsible, Mr. Speaker, to my constituents. That is enough. When they are through with me I will go home, not soured with the world, for I have been treated well and beyond the measure of my deserts. I am not one of those who have fallen into the idea that we are living in a more corrupt period than those who have preceded us. I think we are better to-day, better in this country, notwithstanding these abnormal things, than we have ever been before. I am not soured against the public because a few of the millions of the American people make it their life-work to attempt to defame me.

I am proud of my people and am willing to go on to the end and try to do my duty to them; and you may investigate just as much as you please into this or any other matter. I am still going, while I hold a seat in this House, to try to do my duty, unswerved by those who would have me do corrupt things and unswerved by those who would seek to have me pay them for idle compliments.

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. Speaker, General KEIFER has said in regard to this question that the gentleman to whom reference is made in the resolution which I have submitted is unworthy of a seat in this gallery. I think that he himself has made a stronger argument than I could make to justify the necessity for this investigation.

I wish to say for myself that I have no acquaintance with General Boynton. I do not know him now by sight even, and I ask, therefore, in justice to him, that a communication from him which I hold in my hand be read for the information of the House.

Mr. TOWNSHEND. What communication do you refer to?

Mr. HOPKINS. I have not read it myself, but it is a communication in which I think he asks for an investigation.

The SPEAKER. The communication will be read.

Mr. BRUMM. Mr. Speaker, before that is read I would ask whether this is simply a letter, or a communication from Mr. Boynton asking for this investigation, or whether it includes any reflection upon any member of this House. If it includes any reflection upon any member I shall object to the reading of it at this time. I make this suggestion, as I presume the gentleman from Pennsylvania knows what it contains.

Mr. HOPKINS. I do not know the substance of it at all.

Several MEMBERS. Let it be read.

Mr. BRUMM. I hope the gentleman will be able to give the information I ask.

Mr. HOPKINS. Of course if I was cognizant of any such statement in the communication I would not have forwarded it to the desk to be read. It is addressed to the Speaker, and was handed to me with the request that it be read in justice to General Boynton.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that this appears to be a communication from General Boynton addressed to the Speaker. It was handed to the Speaker this morning, and was read by him hurriedly and returned to the gentleman who gave it and the Speaker has not seen it from that time until the present. It was read hastily and the Chair is not aware that it contained any reflection upon any member of the House.

Mr. BRUMM. I shall object to its reading unless it be known that it contains no such reflection.

Mr. TOWNSHEND. What was the statement of the Chair?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will repeat that it appears to be a communication addressed to the Speaker, and was handed to me this morning. The Speaker, after looking at it hastily, handed it back to the gentleman who gave it, and has not heard of it since. The Chair is not aware that it contains any reflection upon any gentleman, but would not express an opinion without carefully reading it.

Mr. BRUMM. The Chair is not able, then, to state whether or not it is a proper communication to read before the House?

The SPEAKER. The Chair would not like to make a decision as to whether it does or does not reflect upon a member of the House without looking at it again.

Mr. BRUMM. Then if there is any doubt I object to the reading.

Mr. THOMPSON. If this is read as a part of the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I would like to ask if any member has a right to object to it?

Mr. HOPKINS. The gentleman from Pennsylvania does not ask to have it read as a part of his remarks if there is anything improper in it.

Mr. THOMPSON. Then I should object to it myself if there is doubt upon the subject.

The SPEAKER. What is the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. HOPKINS. I replied to a suggestion of the gentleman from Kentucky that I did not desire it to be read as a part of my remarks if it contained anything improper or any personal reflection upon any member.

Mr. BRUMM. The gentleman submitting it says he has not read it himself and does not know its contents.

Mr. GIBSON. I understand the scope of this resolution to be to investigate a gentleman who now occupies a place and exercises certain privileges under the rules of this House. Pending the consideration of that resolution, which simply asks for the appointment of a committee of investigation, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KEIFER] has had read and made part of the records of this House a correspondence, or a part of a correspondence, between himself and the gentleman who is to be investigated. Now, I have nothing to say as to the propriety or impropriety of the introduction of that correspondence by the gentleman from Ohio. That is a question for himself, and I have nothing to do with it. I have no criticism to make upon it; but I do not think that it would be justice on the part of this House to refuse to allow a gentleman whom it is proposed to investigate to have that much of his correspondence read which is now presented along with private correspondence that took place between him and the gentleman from Ohio, and which the House has heard.

Now, it would have been well enough if all this had been left out until this committee had been appointed. That would have been proper. But inasmuch as a part of this correspondence has been read, and that part of it which reflects very severely upon the gentleman we seek to investigate, I think it is but right, if any public sentiment is to be manufactured, that he should be heard also.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has not decided the communication could not be read. The Chair understood the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. HOPKINS] to decline to have it read as part of his remarks, on the ground that he had not himself read it and did not know its contents.

Mr. GIBSON. But my remarks were addressed, or intended to be addressed, to those who objected to the reading of this letter; and I simply asked them, as a matter of justice all around, as part had been read, to have all read.

Mr. THOMPSON. I was a member who objected to the reading of this communication. And the only objection I had to the reading of it was that the gentleman who put it before the House refused the responsibility for it by saying he would not let it be incorporated in his remarks; and unless some one undertakes the responsibility of introducing a paper I do not see any reason why it should be thrust before the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has no hesitation in holding that unless the paper is read as part of a gentleman's remarks it cannot be read at all if a single gentleman objects.

Mr. KASSON. I wish to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. HOPKINS] if he will not allow a motion for the reference of this resolution to the Committee on the Rules, and let us dispose of it finally upon the report of that committee. Does not the gentleman from Pennsylvania see that in this situation it is much wiser to have the report of the committee whether there is proper ground for an investigation and how much should be covered by it? I appeal to the gentleman to let us get the resolution off the floor into the hands of a committee, and let us have their recommendation before we are required to vote on it.

It has been suggested to me that I substitute the Committee on the Judiciary for the Committee on the Rules, and with that modification I make the motion.

Mr. TOWNSHEND. I rise to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state the motion. The gentleman from Iowa moves to commit the resolution to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TOWNSHEND. My inquiry is, how does that communication get before the House? Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. HOPKINS] request that it be read?

The SPEAKER. It is not before the House.

Mr. TOWNSHEND. What I am trying to get at is this: What was done by the gentleman from Pennsylvania relative to the letter?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania sent it to the Clerk's desk, but did not ask to have it read as a part of his remarks.

Mr. TOWNSHEND. Then there is no motion before the House as to the communication of General Boynton?

The SPEAKER. There is not.

Mr. SPRINGER. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. HOPKINS] yield to me for a moment?

Mr. HOPKINS. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. SPRINGER. I have hastily read the communication from General Boynton which has been placed in my hands, and I think there is nothing in it but what is perfectly proper to be read not only in this House but anywhere else. It simply asks that an investigation be had and recites the substance of the charges that have already been stated by the gentleman from Ohio who has addressed the House. Therefore I desire to have a part of my time occupied by the reading of this letter.

Mr. BRUMM. Will the gentleman from Illinois allow me to ask him a question? Did General Boynton ask the gentleman from Illinois to present the letter to the House?

Mr. SPRINGER. The letter is addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and I have a right to have it read as a part of my remarks.

Mr. BRUMM. Was the gentleman from Illinois requested by General Boynton to have it read?

Mr. SPRINGER. I will take the responsibility of having it read as a part of my remarks, in justice to General Boynton.

Mr. BRUMM. I have asked the gentleman a question and I think I have a right to an answer.

Mr. SPRINGER. I decline to yield.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois declines to yield and is entitled to the floor. The letter will be read as a part of his remarks.

The Clerk read as follows:

PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., January 29, 1884.

SIR: I address you as a correspondent amenable to the authority of the House, and holding a seat in the press gallery under its rules.

Last night received a letter from Hon. J. WARREN KEIFER, now a member of the House, charging over his signature that I approached him in his capacity of Speaker of the last House, telling him he was a fool for not making money while Speaker, as Blaine and Colfax had done; that there was still plenty to be made if the McGarrahan bill could be gotten through; that I had colleagues interested with me in that bill; that I explained to him that it provided for the issue of many millions of acres of land-scrip, which would be about the value of Valentine scrip, then worth about \$30 per acre, and that there would be abundance to divide.

Mr. KEIFER further notified me that he would not ask an investigation by the House, as I had in writing requested him to do, to the end that his charges might be submitted to the test of an examination under oath.

I can not doubt that the House will consider it of importance to inquire whether there are correspondents enjoying its privileges, and protected in their work by its rules, who carry on lobbying with such effrontery as not to hesitate to approach a Speaker of the House with corrupt proposals.

Having thus called your attention to the grave charges made in writing by ex-Speaker KEIFER, which I pronounce to be utterly devoid of truth, I have the honor to inclose herewith the full text of his letter to me, together with the correspondence pertaining thereto, and through you to respectfully request the House to order an investigation of the matter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. V. BOYNTON,

Correspondent Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HOPKINS. If there is no gentleman who desires to speak in opposition to the resolution I will call the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The pending question is upon the proposition of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KASSON] to refer the resolution to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KASSON. I have no objection to the previous question being ordered on the resolution and the motion to refer.

Mr. WARNER, of Ohio. I desire to offer an amendment to the resolution, simply to extend the investigation as proposed by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KEIFER].

Mr. HOPKINS. I have no objection to that.

Mr. KASSON. I have no objection to that, and I will make my motion to refer cover the resolution and the proposed amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the proposed amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

And also to inquire and report whether any other member of the press now holding a seat in the reporter's gallery has been guilty of conduct that ought to deprive him of a right to such seat.

The SPEAKER. The question is now upon the motion of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KASSON] that the resolution and proposed amendment be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The question was taken; and the motion to refer was not agreed to, upon a division—ayes 105, noes 136.

The SPEAKER. The question now is upon the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. WARNER].

Mr. HOPKINS. I believe I am willing to accept that amendment.

Mr. TALBOTT. I object to it.

Mr. HOPKINS. I will accept the amendment if it is modified so as to embrace any other member of the press against whom charges have been made.

Mr. WARNER, of Ohio. I will modify my amendment as suggested.

Mr. TALBOTT. I am opposed to the amendment for this reason: I do not believe anybody should be investigated either by a committee of this House or by a grand jury or by any court without some notice. I do not believe a committee of this House has a right to investigate persons occupying seats in the reporters' gallery without notice. Charges have been preferred upon the floor of this House against two members of the press. Those charges ought to be investigated, and I will vote for that investigation; but I do not believe in any such sweeping propositions.

Mr. WARNER, of Ohio. I have modified my proposed amendment, and will ask the Clerk to read it as modified.

The Clerk read as follows:

And also to inquire and report whether any other member of the press now holding a seat in the reporter's gallery against whom charges have been or may be preferred is guilty of conduct that ought to deprive him of a right to such seat.

Mr. MILLS. There ought not to be a sweeping inquisition against innocent men. The investigation should be confined to those only against whom charges have been made.

Mr. PEELLE, of Indiana. I think this proposition is entirely too broad. I do not believe charges have been made against any other persons in that gallery, at least if they have been made they have here-

tofore been disposed of. I do not believe it is fair to the press nor fair to this House to appoint a committee to investigate supposed or imaginary charges against newspaper correspondents. I do not believe it is fair or wise or judicious for this House to adopt a resolution directing the appointment of a committee of investigation unless some person has been named and charges against him have been brought forward. For that reason I hope the amendment will not be adopted, neither the one first proposed nor the modification of it.

Mr. WARNER, of Ohio. Charges have been made on this floor to-day against certain gentlemen who I suppose are now occupying seats in that gallery. It is due to those gentlemen that those charges should be investigated. It certainly is due to the House that they should be investigated. And if there is any other gentleman in that gallery against whom charges may be preferred, those charges ought to be investigated. I do not know that there are any such.

Mr. HOPKINS. I now demand the previous question on the resolution and pending amendment.

Mr. McMILLIN. I ask the gentleman to withdraw that demand for a moment.

Mr. HOPKINS. I will do so.

Mr. McMILLIN. I think we should adopt the resolution with one very material amendment. It is admitted that charges have been made against two members of the press occupying seats in the reporters' gallery. It is not claimed that charges have been made against any of the others. It would be highly improper to pass a resolution that would seem to be reflective upon those against whom no charges have been made. Therefore, if the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. WARNER] will modify his amendment so as to direct an investigation of those members of the press against whom charges have been made, I will vote for the amendment and think it will be adopted without much if any opposition.

Mr. WARNER, of Ohio. I will modify my amendment by omitting from it the words "or may be."

Mr. McMILLIN. That makes the amendment satisfactory to me.

The SPEAKER. The amendment as now modified will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

And also to inquire and report whether any other member of the press now holding a seat in the reporters' gallery against whom charges have been preferred has been guilty of conduct that ought to deprive him of a right to such seat.

Mr. HOPKINS. I now demand the previous question.

The previous question was ordered; and under the operation thereof the amendment of Mr. WARNER, of Ohio, was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

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

The latter motion was agreed to.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION.

Mr. NEECE, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the following title; when the Speaker signed the same:

Joint resolution (H. Res. 127) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to detail from that Department two clerks to act as assistant clerks to certain House committees.

GREELY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Mr. RANDALL. I rise to submit a privileged report—the report of a conference committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. Res. 119) making an appropriation for the relief of Lieut. A. W. Greely and his party, composing what is known as the Lady Franklin Bay expedition to the Arctic regions, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment.

SAM. J. RANDALL,
W. H. CALKINS,
Managers on the part of the House.

EUGENE HALE,
JOHN F. MILLER,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

Mr. RANDALL. I ask that the Clerk read the statement which accompanies the report, in compliance with the rule.

The Clerk read as follows:

The managers on the part of the House of the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the joint resolution making an appropriation to enable the President to prepare and dispatch an expedition for the purpose of relieving and bringing home Lieutenant Greely and party submit the following written statement in explanation of the accompanying conference report.

If agreed to, the effect of the action recommended by the conferees will be to pass the joint resolution without any change from the form in which it originally passed the House.

SAM. J. RANDALL,
W. H. CALKINS,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. RANDALL. In this connection I desire to submit a telegram from the Secretary of the Navy.

The Clerk read as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, January 25, 1884.

Hon. S. J. RANDALL:

It seems to me unwise to impair the power of the President to relieve Lieutenant Greely and party by limiting him to sending only volunteers.

This is not to be a scientific exploring expedition, but one to rescue men who were deliberately sent out by the Government with promise of re-enforcement or rescue, and are now perhaps starving or freezing.

Without the limitation volunteers can be accepted if it is desirable. But if none offer by the time the expedition is ready, are the ships not to move? If there are naval officers better qualified to go than any who may volunteer, shall the lives of the explorers, old and new, be trusted to the inferior men? In my judgment Congress, while giving the President for the relief of Greely the money of the Government without limit, should also give him all its power. The officers of the Navy do not, I believe, desire to be protected by statute from orders on any honorable service, however perilous.

WM. E. CHANDLER, Secretary.

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to add that neither the Committee on Appropriations nor the conference committee deemed it wise to throw around the President any restrictions in relation to this matter. This is the reason which guided the Committee on Appropriations in reporting the resolution originally without any limitation as to the amount, so that the responsibility of this enterprise in every particular might rest upon the President. I ask that the report of the committee of conference be agreed to.

The question being taken on agreeing to the report of the committee of conference, it was adopted.

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

The latter motion was agreed to.

Mr. BLAND. I move that the House adjourn.

Pending the motion to adjourn, the following business was transacted by unanimous consent:

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. RAY, of New York, for one week, on account of important business.

To Mr. KING, for one day.

To Mr. BROWNE, of Indiana, for to-day, on account of sickness.

To Mr. LUNA, for forty days, on account of important business.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. WELLER, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House, for reference to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, papers relating to the claim of E. D. Yule for a horse lost in the military service of the United States.

The motion of Mr. BLAND was then agreed to; and accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 50 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 ———, to repeal the law levying a tax for the maintenance of the Marine-Hospital Service—to the Select Committee on American Ship-building and Ship-owning Interests.

By Mr. ANDERSON: The resolution of the Kansas State board of agriculture—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ATKINSON: The petition of Ben Beufert Post, No. 316, Grand Army of the Republic, of Pennsylvania, relative to the reduction of the national revenue—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BAGLEY, JR.: The petition of J. R. Tappan Post, Grand Army of the Republic, asking for a pension for all the veterans of the late war—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BALLENTINE: The petition for the relief of Thomas J. Whitaker—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARBOUR: The petition for the relief of Morttom D. Ball—to the Committee on Elections.

Also, the petition of John Armel, for a pension—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, the petition of John E. Denson, for pay of Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, &c.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARKSDALE: The papers relative to the claim of John W. Martin—to the same committee.

By Mr. BRUMM: The resolution of the council of Pottsville, Pa., relative to the Indian police—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BRENTS: The petition of citizens of Port Townsend, for a tobacco-rebate appropriation—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BROADHEAD: The petition of citizens of Saint Louis, for the improvement of the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BURNES: The petition of the letter-carriers of Saint Joseph, Mo., for a vacation for thirty days during the year—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, the petition of Nodaway Post, No. 30, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Missouri, for the equalization of bounties, and pay of soldiers during the late war—to the Select Committee on Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay.

Also, the memorial of Edward M. Shepard and others, relative to schools in Alaska—to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. CLARDY: The petition of 2,096 citizens of the tenth Congressional district of Missouri, for an adequate appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, the petition of William S. Jewell and 37 others, citizens of Crystal City, for the improvement of the Mississippi River—to the same committee.

Also, the petition of William H. Robinson, for a pension—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLEMENTS: The petition of Joseph Davis, for pension—to the same committee.

By Mr. S. S. COX: The petition of Henry E. Frankenberg, for relief—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, the petition of Henry Klein, for pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the petition of Patrick Haney, for relief—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. W. W. CULBERTSON: The petition of William G. Gardner and others, asking that the company of James B. Evans's Mounted Infantry, of Fleming County, Kentucky, be paid and pensioned as other soldiers of the late war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CULLEN: Papers relating to the claim of Charles B. Signor—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. L. H. DAVIS: The papers relative to the claim of Jefferson Dunklin—to the same committee.

By Mr. DEUSTER: The resolutions of the Merchants' Association, Milwaukee—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, the petition of J. H. Van Dyke and others, relative to private owners within the private land grant of the Ontonagon and Brulé River Railroad Company—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DUNCAN: The petition of Margaret A. Ringwalt, for pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, the papers relative to the claim of D. J. Benner—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, the receipt-roll of extra men employed by D. J. Benner—to the same committee.

By Mr. ELLIS: The papers relating to the claim of James S. Clark & Co.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: The petition of R. B. Forbes, remonstrating against the sale of the naval hospital at Chelsea, Mass.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FERRELL: The petition of many citizens, also of many citizens of Philadelphia, asking for an appropriation for the building of jetties at Corson and Townsend's Inlets—severally to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, the papers relating to the claim of the Presbyterian church at French Creek, West Virginia—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, the petition of citizens of Philadelphia, relative to jetties at Corson and Townsend's Inlets—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. FYAN: The papers relative to the claim of G. W. Garley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GEORGE: The papers relating to the claim of Thad. Thayer—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. GOFF: The papers relating to the claim of the Baptist church at Raleigh Court-House, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRAVES: The papers relating to the claim of John A. S. Tutt—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, the petition of Caroline Mulhaupt, asking compensation for property taken by the United States Army during the late war—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GREENLEAF: The petition of George Albert Mason, for official investigation of his alleged unjust arrest and imprisonment—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, the petition of Jane Bracken, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GUENTHER: The petition relating to the pension claim of Benjamin H. Shipley—to the same committee.

By Mr. HARDY: The petition of Charles F. Davis, for the removal of the charge of desertion and for honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. D. B. HENDERSON: The resolution of George Strong Post, No. 19, Grand Army of the Republic, relative to the equalization of the pay of soldiers of the late war—to the Select Committee on Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay.

By Mr. HOLMAN: The petition for the relief of Dr. John M. Robinson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JEFFORDS: The petition of Richard Cummings and many others, citizens of De Soto and other counties of Mississippi, asking for improvements of the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.

By Mr. KLEINER: The papers relating to the claim of W. H. L. Doudle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LACEY: A resolution of the annual convention of the Knights of Labor of Michigan, asking that the importation of foreign labor under contract be prevented—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, the petition of A. Watkins and 18 others, members of Edmonds Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Michigan, for grant of land to soldiers, sailors, and marines—to the Select Committee on Payment of Pensions, Bounty, and Back Pay.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: The papers relative to the claim of Robert Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LONG: The petition of the heirs of Benjamin Hale, for a hearing before the United States Court of Claims—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LYMAN: The papers relating to the claim of Adeline A. Coolidge, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By MCOMAS: The papers relating to the pension claim of Catherine Miller—to the same committee.

By Mr. MATSON: The petition of E. F. Harold and others, ex-Union soldiers, asking arrears to all pensioners—to the same committee.

By Mr. MILLIKEN: The petition of Catherine S. Pendleton, for an act to place her on the pension-roll—to the same committee.

By Mr. MORRILL: The petition of Fort Donelson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, asking for the passage of the arrears-of-pension bill introduced by Senator Ingalls—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MURPHY: The memorial of N. B. Howard Post, No. 92, Grand Army of the Republic, of Iowa, relative to equalization of bounty and pay of soldiers of the late war—to the same committee.

By Mr. NICHOLLS: The memorial of the mayor and council of Saint Mary's, asking an appropriation for the improvement of Cumberland Sound—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. OCHILTREE: The papers relating to the claim of Mrs. M. S. Brewster—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. J. J. O'NEILL: The petition of the Saint Louis Medical Society, for fire-proof building for National Medical Museum and Library—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PAIGE: The petition of ex-soldiers, for 160 acres of land—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. S. W. PEEL: The memorial of colored citizens of the Cherokee Nation—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. S. J. PEELLE: The resolution of McHolland Post, Grand Army of the Republic, relative to ex-Union soldiers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PERKINS: The petition of E. H. Marsh and others, asking for a law to prevent members of Congress from voting upon any corporate matter in which they are interested—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PETTIBONE: The papers relating to the removal of the charge of desertion against Absolom Roberts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POLAND: The petition of Frank Gardner, for removal of charge of desertion—to the same committee.

By Mr. M. E. POST: The papers relating to the claim of Hance, Hall & Co.—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. RIGGS: The papers relating to the pension claim of Capt. Benjamin F. Slaten—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. W. E. ROBINSON: The papers relating to the claim of John Hollaran—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. J. S. ROBINSON: The papers relating to the claim of Col. M. B. Walker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, the papers relating to the claim of Lieut. A. H. von Luettwitz—to the same committee.

By Mr. J. H. ROGERS: Petition of William Prewett and others, for the correction of their military record—to the same committee.

By Mr. ROSECRANS: The petition of sundry citizens of the District of Columbia, relative to the opening of road from the suburb of Lincolnville to Central avenue, Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. STEELE: The papers relating to the claim of John Schleith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STORM: The papers relating to the pension claim of Joseph E. Van Horn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS: The papers relating to the pension claim of John H. Ferrell—to the same committee.

Also, the petition of Jesse Seay, of Illinois, for increase of pension to soldiers of the war of 1812—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, the papers relating to the claim of John Heberer—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. VANCE: The papers relating to the claim of Stephen M. Honeycutt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, the papers relating to the claim of Josiah Welch—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Polly Fatham—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, the petition of C. E. Creecy *in re* the Schillinger patent—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, memorial of Augustus Watson, of Washington, D. C., in favor of dollar patents—to the same committee.

By Mr. J. D. WHITE: The petition for the relief of Jesse Bayles—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, the petition to have the charge of desertion removed from Moses Lord—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. W. L. WILSON: The papers relating to the claim of William M. Morrison—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, the papers relating to the claim of John D. Cushwa, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, the papers relating to the claim of Lewis W. Washington, deceased—to the same committee.

Also, the papers relating to the claim of Catharine S. Lucas—to the same committee.

Also, the papers relating to the claim of William H. Roberts—to the same committee.

Also, the papers relating to the claim of George P. Walters—to the same committee.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Joseph Anderson—to the same committee.

By Mr. WOOD: The memorial of Job Barnard, of the city of Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 30, 1884.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. ELIAS DE WITT HUNTLEY, D. D.

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair will call the attention of the Senate to the entry in the Journal respecting the resolution offered by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] which was agreed to yesterday. The Chair thinks that the Journal entry should refer to the resolution technically rather than in the language that it does in respect of "alleged outrages," which is not the usual course for proper entries in the Journal.

Mr. HOAR. I was about to move that the Journal be amended by substituting the phrase "resolution of inquiry into certain alleged occurrences in Virginia and Mississippi."

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. If there be no objection, the Journal will be corrected according to the suggestion of the Senator from Massachusetts. The Chair hears no objection, and, as amended, the Journal of yesterday's proceedings will stand approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. CLARK, its Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. Res. 119) making an appropriation for the relief of Lieut. A. W. Greely and his party, composing what is known as the Lady Franklin Bay expedition to the Arctic regions.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bill and joint resolution; and they were therefore signed by the President *pro tempore*:

A bill (S. 1256) providing for the removal of the remains of the late Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, United States Army, from Havana, Cuba, to Washington, D. C.; and

A joint resolution (H. Res. 127) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to detail from that Department two clerks to act as assistant clerks to certain House committees.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with section 229 of the Revised Statutes, statements showing the contracts made by the bureaus of the War Department on behalf of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with section 194 of the Revised Statutes, the names of clerks and other persons employed in the War Department and the offices thereof from December 1, 1882, to November 30, 1883; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, 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 copies of reports from Maj. J. L. Gillespie of the results of examinations and surveys of Newtown Creek, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and of Shoal Harbor and Compton's Creek, in New Jersey, made under his direction,

to comply with the requirements of 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 War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, submitting a communication from Capt. D. W. Lockwood, reporting a plan and estimate for a harbor of refuge at Ludington, Mich., made to comply with the requirements of the river and harbor act of August 2, 1882; also a copy of a report on the same subject, transmitted to the House of Representatives March 24, 1882; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. BLAIR. I find upon my desk and ask leave to present a petition of 3,741 of the inhabitants of this District, addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives, wherein they say that "the undersigned citizens of the United States, feeling and deeply deploring the curse of the liquor traffic in the United States, respectfully petition your honorable bodies to enact a law to prohibit the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic beverages within the District of Columbia." The petition is signed by a very large proportion of the representatives of the wealth and culture and worth and, as I think, of the conservative common sense of the people of this city.

Accompanying it I find two or three other petitions from other portions of the country, one of 830 of the inhabitants of the Territory of Washington, another signed by 92 of the inhabitants of Dakota, also another petition with 104 signers from the Territory of Idaho, all praying for the enactment of a prohibitory law in the District of Columbia; and I see scattered about on the desks of Senators other petitions apparently of the same character.

I desire in presenting these petitions to say that for many years it has been the somewhat common practice of the people of this country to send like petitions to the two Houses of Congress, but so far as I know never yet with any tangible effect upon the legislation of this country. I remember when I had first the honor of being a member of the House of Representatives, a few years ago, the honorable Senator from Maine who is at my left, [Mr. FRYE] presented a single petition signed by over 27,000 people of this country, praying for such legislation as should have a tendency to diminish the evils attending the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage in the United States. The agitation has increased from that time to the present, and now I look upon it as one of the most serious problems of statesmanship in this country to know how to deal properly with this great evil, not alone from the standpoint of moral reform but as well from the standpoint of the economist and of the statesman. I think it demands as conservative attention, as wise and profound study and action, on the part of the Congress of the United States as any other question that is submitted to them.

Here in the Capitol of the nation for years how to deal with the intoxicating evil has been one of the most serious difficulties. We have enacted a prohibitory law, year after year, in the rules of this body and the other House; and the honorable Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE] in the few remarks which he dropped the other day gave some indication as to how that prohibitory law of both Houses of Congress, applying simply to the Capitol itself and its immediate surroundings, has been enforced. It has come to be understood by the nation at large that the Capitol itself is largely occupied as a national groggery; and I think it is time when, if this is an error, the error should be corrected in the public apprehension, or, if it is a fact, that as a fact it should disappear. What we have enacted in our own rules, and what we have undertaken to enforce so far as the Capitol building itself is concerned, I think we have no reason whatever in refusing to extend to the District at large. Whatever law we make for ourselves and undertake to enforce in this building we may well undertake to enforce in the District of Columbia.

There is no doubt whatever of the authority of Congress upon the subject-matter in this District, and so of the Territories throughout the land. Whether prohibition be the best method of dealing with this evil I shall not on this occasion undertake to argue; but a large proportion of what may be considered as good as any element in the American population believes that it is. In many of the States of this Union it has been adopted as the proper idea to enact into law for the purpose of suppressing this evil. In my own State, in the State of Maine, and in other States, for years the prohibitory principle has been adopted, and successfully adopted; and there is no question upon the statistics of those States that prohibition does prohibit. More recently in the State of Kansas, and in Iowa, and in Southern States, in the State of Georgia, from which I have received reliable data from the prosecuting officers of various of the counties in Georgia, there come like data of an unquestioned character. I have this very morning received, and in this connection wish to lay before the Senate, data obtained from the officials of the State of Kansas representing 66 counties of that State, the substance of which is to the effect that in those counties there were prior to May 1, 1881, 708 saloons. That was the date when the prohibitory law took effect in the State of Kansas. There are now in the same ter-